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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1963

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
JUN 12 1962
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California
CHARLES RAPER JONAS, North Carolina
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

FRANK SANDERS, *Staff Assistant to the Subcommittee*

PART I

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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83500 WASHINGTON : 1962

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1963

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1962.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

WITNESSES

HON. KENNETH E. BeLIEU, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)
VICE ADM. JOHN SYLVESTER, USN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (LOGISTICS)
REAR ADM. FRANK L. JOHNSON, USN, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES, DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, USN, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
MAJ. GEN. C. R. ALLEN, USMC, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS
REAR ADM. M. A. HIRSCH, USN, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS
R. H. PROUDMAN, ASSISTANT (FACILITIES), OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (I. & L.)
CAPT. G. R. CRITTENDEN, USN, HEAD, AVIATION BASE REQUIREMENTS BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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LT. COMDR. R. F. JORTBERG, CEC, USN, DIRECTOR, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
W. P. TIENCKEN, STAFF ASSISTANT FOR REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
CAPT. D. L. CARROLL, JR., USN, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR FIELD ACTIVITIES, BUREAU OF SHIPS
CAPT. W. S. DAWSON, USN, DIRECTOR, NAVAL INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES DIVISION, BUREAU OF SHIPS
CAPT. D. C. CAMPBELL, USN, DIRECTOR, LABORATORY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, BUREAU OF SHIPS
COMDR. S. J. WYNNE, CEC, USN, NAVY FACILITIES EVALUATION SECTION, BUREAU OF SHIPS
COMDR. R. R. TALLENT, USN, HEAD, FACILITIES BRANCH, FIELD ACTIVITIES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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M. R. HANABURY, DIRECTOR, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS
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COMDR. R. R. KOONTZ, SC, USN, HEAD, SHORE FACILITIES BRANCH, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS
MAJ. F. H. BUTLER, USMC, HEAD, PROGRAMS SECTION, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS
CAPT. J. C. LAWRENCE, USN, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
GEORGE Z. ANDERS, HEAD, FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
A. P. KENYON, ASSISTANT FOR PLANS AND COORDINATION, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
REAR ADM. F. P. GILMORE, MC, USN, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR PLANNING AND LOGISTICS, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
CAPT. E. C. STONE, MC, USN, DIRECTOR, PLANNING DIVISION, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
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REAR ADM. L. D. COATES, USN, CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH
CAPT. A. E. KRAPF, USN, DIRECTOR, NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
COMDR. A. P. MINWEGEN, CEC, USN, STAFF OFFICER, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
NAVY			
Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	15,097	13,554	14,004
Other personnel compensation	807	523	568
Total personnel compensation	15,904	14,077	14,572
Direct obligations:			
11 Personnel compensation	13,288	9,822	11,523
12 Personnel benefits	824	802	825
21 Travel and transportation of persons	451	500	500
22 Transportation of things	237	235	235
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	486	500	500
24 Printing and reproduction	325	325	400
25 Other services	9,846	9,850	10,000
Services of other agencies	321	325	325
Private foreign labor contracts [1]	45	31	34
26 Supplies and materials	9,438	9,500	10,000
31 Equipment	24,583	25,000	30,000
32 Lands and structures	112,193	135,383	158,658
Total direct obligations	172,037	192,273	223,000
Reimbursable obligations:			
11 Personnel compensation	2,616	4,255	3,049
12 Personnel benefits	126	225	161
25 Other services	351	600	720
32 Lands and structures	9,457	24,920	26,070
Total reimbursable obligations	12,550	30,000	30,000
Total, Navy	184,587	222,273	253,000
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
11 Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	35	13	13
Positions other than permanent	7	5	5
Other personnel compensation	2	1	1
Total personnel compensation	43	18	18
12 Personnel benefits	3	1	1
21 Travel and transportation of persons	7	5	5
22 Transportation of things	2	2	2
25 Other services	33	2	2
Services of other agencies	19	20	40
31 Equipment	1		
32 Lands and structures	2,319	3,679	1,932
Total, allocation accounts	2,427	3,727	2,000
Total obligations	187,014	226,000	255,000
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Navy	184,587	222,273	253,000
Army	86	12	
Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads	2,341	3,715	2,000

[1] Average number of persons: 1961, 26; 1962, 15; 1963, 14.

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
NAVY			
Total number of permanent positions	2,545	2,247	2,299
Average number of all employees	2,438	2,139	2,231
Number of employees at end of year	2,210	2,147	2,182
Average GS grade	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary	$6,450	$6,473	$6,490
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions	14	11	11
Full-time equivalent of other positions	1	1	1
Average number of all employees	6	6	6
Number of employees at end of year	3		
Average GS grade	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary	$6,450	$6,473	$6,490

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan (amounts for construction actions programed)			Obligations		
	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES						
Direct:						
1. Major construction	146,609	180,604	207,700	152,935	175,300	207,000
2. Minor construction	4,000	3,750	5,000	4,693	4,000	5,000
3. Planning	9,500	11,500	11,000	10,479	11,500	11,500
4. Supporting activities	4,513	3,100	1,300	6,358	5,200	1,500
Total	164,622	198,954	225,000	174,465	196,000	225,000
Reimbursable:						
1. Major construction	15,954	29,700	30,000	10,921	29,700	29,500
4. Supporting activities	4,645	300		1,628	300	500
Total reimbursable	20,599	30,000	30,000	12,550	30,000	30,000
Total	185,221	228,954	255,000	187,014	226,000	255,000
FINANCING						
Unobligated balance brought forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans				−88,466	−86,673	−87,627
Available to finance new budget plans						
Reprograming from prior year budget plans	−2,103	−2,000		−2,103		
Advances and reimbursements from—						
Other accounts	−15,954	−28,500	−29,000	−15,954	−28,500	−29,000
Non-Federal sources (69 Stat. 646)	−4,645	−1,500	−1,000	−4,645	−1,500	−1,000
Unobligated balance carried forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans				86,673	87,627	87,627
Available to finance subsequent year budget plans						
New obligational authority (appropriation)	162,519	196,954	225,000	162,519	196,954	225,000
NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY						
Appropriation	162,519	192,278	225,000	162,519	192,278	225,000
Transferred from appropriation "Emergency Fund, Department of Defense" (75 Stat. 381)		2,676			2,676	
Transferred from appropriation "Military construction, Department of Defense" (75 Stat. 658)		2,000			2,000	
Appropriation (adjusted)	162,519	196,954	225,000	162,519	196,954	225,000

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan obligations:

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total budget plan	185,221	228,954	255,000
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent years	53,221	57,304	61,250
Add obligations of prior year budget plan	55,014	54,350	61,250
Total	187,014	226,000	255,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee will come to order.

We will begin our hearings on defense construction at this time.

We have with us Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Kenneth E. BeLieu.

Mr. Secretary, do you have a statement to make?

Mr. BELIEU. I have a statement. I can either read the statement, or submit it for the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I prefer to have you read it in the record, if you will.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. BELIEU. It is always a privilege to be here. I am not new to the members of this committee. It has always been an honor to work with you, and it is today.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am most happy and grateful for this opportunity to appear before this committee to present the Department of the Navy's request for $232 million in new obligational authority for fiscal year 1963 for military construction. This request is divided between the appropriations: "Military construction, Navy," $225 million, and Military construction, Naval Reserve," $7 million.

In preparing this military construction program, the Department of the Navy has been mindful of the committee's comments in the House Appropriations Committee Report No. 752.

In the area of community-type facilities we have tried to provide for only those which have a bearing on effective accomplishment of missions involved. This year's program contains a total of $3,866,000 for such projects.

We feel that our review procedures as followed in developing the Navy's 5-year military construction plan are progressively being improved so as to insure, among other things, a maximum utilization of existing facilities. This is primarily accomplished through a constant review of missions, tasks, and workloads assigned to an activity and by engineering evaluations to determine the extent to which existing facilities can be utilized to satisfy the requirement. These processes involve multiple activity coordination to insure regional review of assets as well as review of individual activity assets.

Our cost estimates as presented to the committee are for the most part a direct result of preliminary engineering reports. As of April 1, 1962, these reports have been completed on 84 percent of the total program.

Admiral Hirsch will speak to the committee comment concerning maximum utilization of funds appropriated.

This program has been integrated with the Department of Defense program packages. The division among the several packages is as follows:

Program Package		*Million*
I.	Strategic retaliatory forces	$24.9
II.	Continental air and missile defense forces	1.1
III.	General purpose forces	74.7
VI.	Research and development	23.2
VII.	General support	101.8
	Total	225.7

We believe that this program is hard core in nature and that it represents the minimum necessary to support our requirements.

Now I would like to outline the substance of the program.

There is a $9,196,000 project for the construction of a 500-bed hospital at Long Beach, Calif. This project is a result of long-term studies by the Navy, Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget. It will provide beds for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force personnel, including dependents. To assist the committee in reviewing this project I had my staff prepare a brief brochure which discusses the pertinent aspects of the project. A copy is submitted for the record if the committee so desires.

A project for the construction of laboratory and research spaces at the Aviation School of Medicine, Pensacola, Fla., is included at an estimated cost of $3,825,000. It is urgently needed in order that valuable professional talent and technical equipment available at the school can be fully coordinated and utilized in the training of Navy flight surgeons, medical technicians, and in medical research study in aerospace problems.

The $5,688,000 project for the second increment of the Piti powerplant at Guam is urgently required to support all military and civil government requirements.

Two classified projects totaling over $43 million to provide for communications and Polaris support on the west coast and in the Pacific area are considered to be most important in our current buildup for national defense.

The project for the acquisition from the Department of State of the 999-year leasehold for a headquarters building and underlying land at 20 Grosvenor Square, London, England, is required for housing naval commands and activities in the area. The estimated cost to permit this acquisition is $5 million.

The $7,679,000 construction program for the Marine Corps at Okinawa is required to provide additional permanent typhoon resistant facilities for the 3d Marine Division. A large percentage of these personnel is still housed and operating in overaged, dilapidated, and typhoon ravaged quonset and butler buildings which interfere with efficient performance of missions and are a hazard to the personnel billeted and working therein. This increment would provide sufficient permanent barracks to house all marines on Okinawa though still on a crowded and austere basis.

My mention of the foregoing projects is not intended to detract from the remaining projects in the program, but rather is meant to draw your attention to certain salient projects which, based on authorization requested collectively, account for over 35 percent of the total program. The remaining 65 percent is urgent and essential to implement the continuing objective of the Department of the Navy to support the overall effectiveness of the operating forces.

Included in the 65-percent portion are construction projects for modernization of ship berthing piers at several locations; maintenance, operation, test and evaluation of aircraft; supply and logistics support; training of officers and enlisted personnel in the maintenance and operations of complex weapons of modern warfare; and research and development.

The Navy has been most conservative in seeking 4,634 additional family housing units. We are continuing the policy of requesting housing only in those areas where there is a minimum of adequate community support in relation to the size of our housing need.

As I mentioned to you last year, housing is one of my specific responsibilities, and one on which great emphasis has been placed to insure the adequacy of our management techniques and operations. The centralization of management and operations of all Navy family housing under my office has proved to be a most successful move. Through this concept we have come a long way toward putting the management of these facilities on a business like basis. At the same time, however, we are providing for the needs of our personnel. As a result of our organizational approach, average monthly housing costs to the Government have been gradually reduced. Through increased occupancy, greater financial returns to the Government have been realized. All this has been achieved without a decrease in, and in many areas with an improvement in, the standards of upkeep and utility of the housing units provided. From the success attained through this type organization, I next intend to investigate the possibility of expanding this system. This would include the maintenance and operations of our bachelor housing facilities—the BOQ's, and barracks. This appears to be the next logical step in improving the management of facilities.

Before I close I would like to share with the committee my aims in the area of real property management within the Navy. I wish to assure each of you that with the help of my civilian, naval and Marine Corps colleagues I shall continue to review the several Department of the Navy management programs in the area of planning, construction, inventory, utilization and disposal, public works and housing. All of the information provided by the systems involved is essential to the development of a military construction program such as the one that is before you today.

Vice Adm. John Sylvester, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics; Rear Adm. Frank Johnson, Director Shore Activities, Development Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; Maj. Gen. Chester Allen, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps; Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Rear Adm. Morris Hirsch have played an important part in the development of the Department's program and each will assist me in presenting this program to the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the members of the committee for your kind attention and may I say that it has been a privilege to be here. I, of course, shall be happy to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions the committee has. If not, Adm. John Sylvester, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics), will continue with the Navy's presentation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

At this point in the record we shall insert statements by Admiral Sylvester, Admiral Hirsch, Admiral Corradi, and Admiral Johnson.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR LOGISTICS, VICE ADM. JOHN SYLVESTER, U.S. NAVY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before this committee to present briefly the basis of the requirements for the Navy's military construction program for the fiscal year 1963.

The program you are now considering will contribute to the updating of the Shore Establishment. This is in consonance with the steady progress we have been making during the past few years in modernizing the fleet. Without a parallel modernization of the supporting Shore Establishment, the greatest effectiveness of this modern fleet, with its new weapons systems, cannot be realized. This program has been subjected to the most searching reviews within the Navy, Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget. It amounts to a total of $225,736,000. This is a relatively small percentage of the overall Navy budget. Although relatively small, this is a well-balanced program, consisting of only the most urgently needed facilities. It will provide a minimum level of support for the major programs of the Navy.

This program will provide facilities for research and development; for training Naval and Marine Corps officers and enlisted men in advanced technologies; for improving living conditions of our personnel; for operation and maintenance of modern submarines, surface ships, aircraft carriers, and aircraft; for strengthening our antisubmarine warfare capabilities; and for improving the speed, accuracy, and reliability of communications.

Most of the projects in the program will serve to improve the combat readiness and increase the striking power of the operating forces. Included are projects at Marine Corps bases which are greatly needed to maintain the readiness of the Fleet Marine Force; projects at naval shipyards and submarine bases for ship support, such as the drydock at Charleston, nuclear overhaul facilities at Norfolk, Bremerton, and Mare Island, and submarine berths at Pearl Harbor; and projects at air stations for training of aviation personnel in the operation and maintenance of new type aircraft, such as the aircraft systems training buildings at North Island and Cherry Point. Even the personnel support facilities serve this purpose indirectly, such as the project for a dormitory at the Officer Candidate School in Newport and the naval hospital at Long Beach.

Despite recent improvements in our weapons systems and strengthening of our operating forces, we are still supporting them, to a considerable extent, with a World War II-built shore establishment. If we are to take advantage of the technological advancements and modernization of our forces, we need equally advanced shore facilities. If we are to be instantly responsive to all conditions of conflict, from so-called "popular revolts" or "wars of national liberation" to allout general war, then we must make our supporting shore establishment capable of such response. Accomplishment of the projects in this program will lead to this desired result.

The program is composed of the following parts:

New authorization	$191,312,000
Prior authorization	11,200,000
Amendments to prior authorization	4,924,000
Continuing authorization	18,300,000
Total	225,736,000

This year the Department of Defense budget has been based on a program package system. Each of the Navy's military construction projects is an integral part of this concept, being included with the functional program packages as follows:

PROGRAM PACKAGE I—STRATEGIC RETALIATORY FORCES

This includes a total of $24,942,000 for POLARIS and command support facilities. These forces are designed to carry out the long-range strategic mission They would carry the main burden of the battle in a general nuclear war. Among them are projects supporting the Navy's submarine-based strategic missiles and a facility to house the system for command and control of these forces. The POLARIS weapons systems will increase the ability of our deterrent force to prepare for and wage undersea warfare in ocean areas generally far removed from our shorelines. Included in this package is $1,498,000 for a control center for Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet Headquarters, Norfolk, Va.

PROGRAM PACKAGE II—CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE FORCES

Closely allied to the strategic and retaliatory forces are the continental air and missile defense forces. In support of these forces is a project for $1,139,000 for an oceanographic research facility. These are the forces specifically designed to defend the North American Continent from enemy attack. This oceanographic system and associated communications will support our antisubmatine defense effort which is now confronted with the largest submarine force ever assembled by a potential enemy.

PROGRAM PACKAGE III—GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

This includes a total of $74,674,000 for support of ships, aircraft, and weapon systems. These are the forces on which we would depend in any conflict short of general nuclear war. These forces call for great diversity of units and capabilities to be prepared for wide variety of possible contingencies. The proposed facilities include support for ships, aircraft, and weapons that are in the European-Mediterranean and Far East areas. This establishment of a military presence helps to maintain the peace and discourage hostilities. These facilities support operations of the fleet in projecting its fighting strength to control the seas. This package contains those projects required for training and effective utilization of the Marine Corps in support of national objectives, including readiness for quick deployment to oversea areas of local unrest. Also included in this package are communication facilities that will play an important part in directing the movement and transmitting intelligence to the vessels carrying guided missiles.

PROGRAM PACKAGE VI—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We must continue our vigorous efforts in basic and applied research and in the development of products of that research. This package will provide new and expanded facilities to carry on this work to implement our technological progress. This package of line items totals $23,200,000.

PROGRAM PACKAGE VII—GENERAL SUPPORT

This package includes a total of $101,781,000 for repair, expansion, or replacement of many facilities which now provide overall logistic support to the operating forces, but are nearing the end of their useful life. Included are fleet piers, a hospital, open end items, barracks, BOQ's, and a few recreation facilities.

The Navy recognizes that the most modern ships, aircraft, and weapons systems are of little value without competent people to man them. Therefore, the Navy is trying to house these people and to feed them adequately; and to furnish them means for healthful and wholesome recreation and relaxation.

These five packages indicate a very close integration of the Navy's various programs and objectives and that modern naval shore facilities have a distinct and real impact on the combat readiness and striking power of the operating forces.

Other officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are here, ready to give you the details you will need to render judgment on these requirements. Rear Adm. Frank L. Johnson from my office, is prepared to outline the details of each specific project in this program.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. MORRIS A. HIRSCH, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS

Mr. Chairman and Members of Congress, it is again a distinct pleasure for me to appear before you to explain some of the financial aspects of the Department of the Navy's military construction program. The fiscal 1963 program submitted for your consideration totals $232 million. This program is supported by two appropriations—"Military construction, Navy" for which we are requesting $225 million in new obligational authority and, the appropriation "Military construction, Naval Reserve" for which the new obligational authority request totals $7 million. Execution of the program we are submitting for approval will require complete utilization of the funds requested.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For the "Military Construction, Navy" appropriation for fiscal year 1963, we propose a total availability of funds of $342.6 million which is made up of the $225 million requested in new obligational authority, an unobligated but fully committee balance to be brought forward from fiscal year 1962 of $87.6 million and an estimated $30 million in reimbursements to be received from other governmental agencies. At the present it appears that the unobligated balance to be carried forward into fiscal year 1963 may be increased as a direct result of additional work which other governmental agencies are assigning to the Bureau of Yards and Docks on a reimbursable basis.

A 5-year comparison of funds available for military construction is contained in exhibit I. This comparison reflects a decline from $455.6 million in fiscal year 1959 to $342.6 million in fiscal year 1963. The Navy's fiscal year 1963 financial plan for this appropriation includes $255 for gross obligations and $225 million for gross expenditures. Comparable amounts for prior years are indicated in exhibit 2. The gross obligations indicate a decline from $345.9 million in in fiscal year 1959 to $255 million in fiscal year 1963, and the gross expenditures reflect a reduction from $328.4 million in fiscal 1959 to $225 million estimated for fiscal 1963.

In accordance with your previously expressed wishes, I desire to assure you that all unobligated funds are fully committed, either to complete line items now underway or accomplish other line items which are as yet unstarted. To date in the execution of the fiscal year 1962 approved construction program not a single line item has been canceled or reduced in scope and the program has been under constant scrutiny. This close adherence to authorized line items has recently made it necessary in two emergency situations involving classified projects to seek and obtain approval of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget to transfer funds from other Navy appropriations to the "Construction" appropriations via the Emergency fund route. One project in the amount of $2,676,000 involved the instrumentation of missile sites at the Pacific Missile Range and the second involved missile training facilities at Dam Neck, Va., in the amount of $1,664,000. This latter transfer was made subsequent to the submission of the budgetary tables contained in the President's budget.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

For the "Military construction, Naval Reserve" appropriation for fiscal year 1963, we plan a total availability of $9.789 million made up of the $7 million request for new obligational authority and $2.789 million brought forward fully committed from fiscal year 1962. Since submission of the President's budget, it has been determined that approximately $800,000 of this latter balance will be unprogramed at the end of fiscal year 1962 as a result of savings realized in execution of the program. This amount, when combined with the new obligational authority request, will provide us with the $7,802,000 necessary to support our fiscal year 1962 funding program.

The Navy's financial plan in fiscal year 1963 for this appropriation includes $7.5 million for obligations and $8 million for expenditures. Comparable amounts for fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963 are as follows:

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
New obligational authority	$6.3	$9.0	$4.0	$7.0	$7.0
Direct obligations	10.3	9.1	7.7	10.0	7.5
Expenditures	13.4	10.4	9.2	7.5	8.0

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

EXHIBIT 1

5-year funding comparison

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
New obligational authority requested	$360,253	$244,000	$190,000	$205,211	$225,000
New obligational authority approved	295,000	204,112	162,519	192,278	----------
Unobligated balance brought forward for completion of approved prior year budget plans [1]	139,102	109,685	88,466	86,673	87,627
Recovery of prior year obligations	18,977	4,000	2,103	----------	----------
Transfer from "Emergency fund, Department of Defense"	----------	----------	----------	2,676	----------
Transfer from "Military construction, Department of Defense"	----------	----------	----------	2,000	----------
Advance and reimbursements from other accounts	2,495	7,908	20,600	30,000	30,000
Total funds available for obligation	455,574	325,705	273,688	313,627	342,627

[1] Amounts shown include unobligated balances on reimbursable accounts totaling none, fiscal year 1959; none, fiscal year 1960; $2,500,000, fiscal year 1961; $10,600,000, fiscal year 1962; $10,600,000, fiscal year 1963.

EXHIBIT 2

5-year comparison

[In thousands]

OBLIGATIONS

	Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Direct obligations	$343,394	$231,825	$174,465	$196,000	$225,000
Reimbursable obligations	2,495	5,415	12,550	30,000	30,000
Gross obligations	345,889	237,240	187,014	226,000	255,000

EXPENDITURES

Net expenditures	$325,929	$276,833	$267,034	$180,000	$200,000
Collections	2,495	4,088	6,504	11,000	25,000
Gross expenditures	328,424	280,921	273,538	191,000	225,000

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, U.S. NAVY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee to support the Navy's fiscal year 1963 military construction program. The Bureau of Yards and Docks and its 15 field engineering offices have participated in the development of this program by accomplishing preliminary engineering on each of the items included. This preliminary engineering involved a study of the requirements presented by the bureaus and offices of the Navy to determine the most effective manner of providing the facilities needed to satisfy the requirements and to develop estimates of the costs required to construct these facilities. This preliminary engineering will serve as a basis for the further development of final plans and specifications which is now underway on a major part of the program. The cost estimates included in this program were developed in the field where local conditions are known in detail and have been reviewed in detail by the Bureau and, further, by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. They are the best estimates available from the application of the science and art of engineering cost estimating. I am prepared to comment upon any of these cost estimates in detail if you should so desire.

Subsequent to the enactment of an appropriation act, the Bureau of Yards and Docks will execute this construction program by placing the individual line items under contract. Of the program authorized and funded last year 110 items have been started as of March 20, 1962. This represents 61 percent of the program and is according to plan. This compares favorably with the experience for the past 3 years which averaged 42 percent at this same time. In compliance with the small business set-aside policy of the Secretary of Defense, 96.2 percent of our contracts were awarded to small business during fiscal year 1961 with 95.1 percent to December 1, 1961, this fiscal year.

This committee has expressed a continuing interest in the unobligated appropriation carried forward at the end of each fiscal year. This year it is planned to carry approximately $87 million forward. This is made up of two amounts, first $78 million to complete work in progress and, secondly, $9 million to start and carry to completion four projects of the fiscal year 1962 program which will not be started this fiscal year. The full amount is required for these purposes. If there are questions on these or other aspects of this Bureau's contribution to the military construction program I would be pleased to provide the answers.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. FRANK L. JOHNSON, U.S. NAVY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the privilege of appearing before this committee to testify on the Navy's requirements for military construction for the fiscal year 1963.

This year we recommend that the committee approve the Navy's program totaling $225,736,000 and new obligational authority for $225 million. The program is composed of the following parts:

New authorization	$191, 312, 000
Amendments to prior authorization	4, 924, 000
Authorized in prior years	11, 200, 000
Funding continuing authorizations	18, 300, 000

Included in this program are projects for $150,564,000 inside the United States and $75,172,000 for oversea projects.

Our funding program this year is again only a part of our long-range plan for the orderly development and modernization of the Naval Shore Establishment. As the committee progresses through the review, we believe it will become increasingly evident that the projects are integral parts of our various weapons systems and operational support needs which are urgently required to fulfill the Navy's military objectives.

The various line items in the program being considered by the committee support one or more of the program packages which have previously been outlined.

There are 10 facilities classes included in the Navy's program this year. These are sponsored by the chiefs of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, including the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. A summary of the classes is as follows:

1. *Shipyard facilities, $26,898,000.*—Included are 15 line items totaling $11,235,000 that directly or indirectly support the fleet ballistic missile or POLARIS program. Included also are three line items in support of our anti-submarine-warfare program for $1,139,000.

2. *Fleet base facilities, $10,357,000.*—Two line items, totaling $6,746,000, for the modernization of two piers, one at Charleston, S.C., and one at Norfolk, Va., are the principal line items in this class. This requirement stems from the continuing buildup of longer, deeper draft, guided missile destroyer types and nuclear submarine units being, or to be, homeported now and in the near future at these two locations. Included in this class also are line items for various personnel facilities at Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Station, Key West, Fla., and Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. These facilities support the Navy's endeavor to adequately house and feed and to furnish wholesome and healthful recreation and physical conditioning facilities for our personnel.

3. *Naval weapons facilities, $63,808,000.*—A major portion of our program is included in this class. It includes six groups of stations. These facilities are required for training aviators; for supporting the striking power of the Navy, our operating forces, including the air arm of the Marine Corps, by aviation and ordnance functions; and for furthering important ordnance research, develop-

ment, test, and evaluation of ship and aircraft launched guided missiles, including the POLARIS missile. Examples of these projects are approach lighting and an aircraft systems training building at Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.; replacement of aircraft parking apron at Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Yuma, Ariz.; computation and analysis building at Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Va.; an aircraft hangar at Naval Station, Rota, Spain; and guided missile and major POLARIS support facilities at classified locations.

4. *Supply facilities, $468,000.*—There are only two projects in this class. One is for a fuel pipeline at Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., for ship fueling, and the other is for administrative space for the regional accounts office, Philadelphia, Pa., which is forced to vacate its present leased space to accommodate the city's modernization plan.

5. *Marine Corps facilities, $13,553,000.*—The mission of the Marine Corps shore facilities is to support the Marine Corps forces in order that they be maintained to engage promptly and effectively in combat operations with continuing maximum efforts devoted to cumulative improvements in readiness at all levels.

The Marine Corps is subject to call on short notice to deploy its forces, ranging in size from a few men to a division, to any part of the world for guard duty, to quell a disturbance, or to participate in full-scale war. Consequently, the marines must be highly trained in amphibious and other means of warfare, and competently led. Constant training is necessary to obtain and retain proficiency. the proposed facilities to Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, are essential for building and maintaining this combat readiness.

6. *Service school facilities, $25,923,000.*—The Bureau of Naval Personnel is responsible for the procurement, training, classification, and distribution of individuals; and supervision over the welfare, progress, discharge, and retirement of Navy personnel. The Navy's combat readiness is measured to a great extent by the thoroughness of training of the officers and men who use and maintain our ever-increasing complex equipment employed in modern warfare. Projects included in this class are antisubmarine warfare training building at the Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School, San Diego, Calif., and training building at a fleet ballistic missile training center at a classified location.

7. *Medical facilities, $13,329,000.*—The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has the mission of insuring the health and clinical well-being of Navy personnel. Execution of this mission is not only a responsibility, but is a necessity for combat readiness. Two important line items in this class are the construction of a new hospital at Long Beach, Calif., and the modernization of the Aviation Medical School, Pensacola, Fla.

8. *Communication facilities, $40,993,000.*—The mission of naval communications is to provide reliable, secure, and rapid communications, primarily for control of the operating forces of the Navy, and secondarily, to facilitate the administration of the Naval Establishment. Rapid and accurate collection and dissemination of intelligence, and rapid coordination of our widely deployed fleet and support forces are essential in modern operations. Two of the 10 line items included in this are: Radio direction finder facilities at 2 classified locations, and the fleet radio transmitting facility at the Naval Communication Station, Eritrea.

9. *Office of Naval Research facilities, $5,847,000.*—This class will provide for modernization of two facilities required to keep abreast of technological progress, a general purpose laboratory at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., and alterations for a simulation laboratory at the Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, N.Y.

10. *Yards and Docks facilities, $24,560,000.*—There are two projects in this class at specific locations, the second increment of improvements to the power system on Guam and the replacement of a pier breakwater at Norfolk, Va. Also included are four projects for funding "Continuing authorizations" in the amount of $18,300,000.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement on the Navy's military construction funding program for fiscal year 1963. Rear Admiral Corradi, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is prepared to report on the technical aspects of the Navy's construction program.

Summary of Proposed Funding

Mr. Sheppard. At this point we shall insert in the record the summary of proposed funding pages.

(The summary referred to follows:)

Summary—Proposed funding

	Inside the United States		Outside the United States		Worldwide program		Total
	Unclassified	Classified	Unclassified	Classified	Unclassified	Classified	
Shipyard facilities	$15,465,000	$1,498,000	$5,000,000	$4,935,000	$20,465,000	$6,433,000	$26,898,000
Fleet base facilities	10,357,000				10,357,000		10,357,000
Weapons facilities:							
Air training stations	2,449,000				2,449,000		2,449,000
Field support stations	12,588,000	1,350,000			12,858,000	1,350,000	14,208,000
Marine Corps air stations	3,998,000				3,998,000		3,998,000
Fleet readiness stations	726,000	16,958,000			726,000	16,958,000	17,684,000
Research D.T. & E. stations	10,366,000	2,277,000			10,366,000	2,277,000	12,643,000
Outside the United States			8,602,000	4,224,000	8,602,000	4,224,000	12,826,000
Weapons facilities, total	30,397,000	20,585,000	8,602,000	4,224,000	38,999,000	24,809,000	63,808,000
Supply facilities	468,000				468,000		468,000
Marine Corps facilities	5,874,000		7,679,000		13,553,000		13,553,000
Service school facilities	22,800,000	3,123,000			22,800,000	3,123,000	25,923,000
Medical facilities	13,211,000		118,000		13,329,000		13,329,000
Communication facilities	117,000	1,950,000	4,512,000	34,414,000	4,629,000	36,364,000	40,993,000
Research facilities	5,847,000				5,847,000		5,847,000
Yards and Docks facilities	18,872,000		5,688,000		24,560,000		24,560,000
Total	123,408,000	27,156,000	31,599,000	43,573,000	155,007,000	70,729,000	225,736,000
Appropriation requested							225,000,000

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have had another year's experience with reference to the effect of small business set-asides on expenditures for the Navy construction program.

What have you done in this respect, and what has been your experience with reference to the effect of this policy on construction costs?

Mr. BELIEU. I do not believe that it has increased them greatly, or decreased them greatly. Going back, if I may, I believe it was October 1960 that there was a directive issued pertaining to small business.

In fiscal year 1959 about 96.5 of our contracts went that way, representing 2.2 percent of the dollar value. For fiscal year 1960, 94.3 percent of contracts representing 66.6 percent of dollar value.

Taking that down to fiscal year 1961, the figure is 96.2 of contracts, 78.2 percent of dollar value, and for the first half of 1962, 95.1 percent of contracts, with a dollar value of 91.4 percent.

We have had, I believe, 15 contracts where big business has submitted lower prices than small business. If our figures are correct, this represents an increase in cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $123,000. My exact figures are $123,331. The largest single case took $43,163 of that.

We have at least one case where small business subcontracted to large business to accomplish the work. There may be others here who can amplify on this.

Admiral Corradi, do you have anything?

Mr. LAIRD. It does not seem to me the answer Mr. BeLieu has given is responsive to the question because the percentages that he is using are not percentages of contracts on a set-aside. Those percentages are the percentages on all Navy construction; is that not correct, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. BELIEU. I believe they must go across the board, but in the nature of small business in the construction field, the total would be what went to it. If I am correct, on the set-asides the 15 contracts are the ones that are probably more responsive to the Chairman's question.

Mr. LAIRD. Those are the 15 contracts where through some mistake large business happened to bid.

Those were where large business happened to come in and bid. On a set-aside, there could have been many more contracts that large business could have bid on, but they did not bid on because it was set aside.

Admiral CORRADI. If I may amplify the Secretary's statement, this is the reason why it is virtually impossible to give accurate statistics as to the cost of this program.

The cases the Secretary has cited are those cases where, after the opening of bids, it was determined that the low bidder was not in fact small business, and therefore his bid was set aside. We have no way of knowing what number of large business contractors might have submitted a bid which would have been lower but was precluded from submitting such a bid because the project was set aside.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is the chairman to understand from your statement that a set-aside is affected prior to a bid, or after a bid?

Is there any line of demarcation as to who can bid, or do you put your bids out and then affect the set-aside from the result of the bid?

Admiral CORRADI. The very nature of the small business set-aside action prohibits large business from bidding. In other words, this program involves the statement in advance that only the bids of small business will be accepted. These 15 cases are inadvertent cases when the low bidder was in fact not qualified as a small business firm.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have had 15 instances of that type?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What occurs then?

Admiral CORRADI. The contract is awarded to the low bidder who qualifies as small business. He may be the second low bidder, and has been in these cases.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the qualification for a set-aside?

You are a part of the system whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. What is the policy in determining a small business operation?

Admiral CORRADI. The broad policy is to set aside the maximum number of contracts for small business. In practice, what we do is to set aside all contracts for which the estimated cost is $500,000 or less. Automatically we do that for small business.

In addition to this, any contracts that have an estimated cost above $500,000, but for which the nature of the work is such that small business might be well-qualified, these projects may also be set aside.

The practical result of this is that most of our jobs are set aside for small business except those that have a complexity, a magnitude, or have a financial responsibility aspect that precludes small business handling it.

Mr. JONAS. Admiral, do you have a record of the number, and dollars involved in each case, of the contracts involving more than $500,000 that were set aside for small business?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; we have such a record. We would be pleased to furnish it for the record.

Mr. JONAS. I would like to see it. I will ask the Chairman to put it in the record at this point.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I see no reason why not. I think we should have the advantage of all the information we can get here.

(The information requested follows:)

Construction contracts in excess of $500,000 awarded under the small business set-aside program from October 1960 (beginning date of program) to date (Apr. 10, 1962)

FISCAL YEAR 1961

Contract No.	Date	Contractor's name	Title of work	Amount
NBy-35753	May 31, 1961	H. S. Holtze Construction Co.	Construction of A.C. & W. facilities SM-133, Hastings Air Force Station, U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, Nebr.	$691,500
NBy-33349	June 12, 1961	Dawson, Johnson & Kibler, Inc.	Construction of radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine.	1,655,028

FISCAL YEAR 1962

NBy-34404	July 6, 1961	Iannuecillo Construction Co.	U.S. Naval Base, Newport, R.I., rehabilitation and conversion of Wherry housing project.	$834,800
NBy-29136	Aug. 4, 1961	B. B. McCormick & Sons, Inc.	Utilities and services (2d increment, Mayport, Fla.).	915,527
NBy-30339	Sept. 15, 1961	Hal Grammer Construction Co.	Construction of U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Phoenix, Ariz.	579,473
NBy-37408	Oct. 27, 1961	Edward R. Marden Corp.	Construction of an addition for Polaris navigation and fire control system overhaul, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H.	709,000
NBy-27114	Nov. 17, 1961	Fred Loffredo	Inertial guidance test facility, Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.	1,150,000
NBy-30872	Dec. 13, 1961	E. E. Austin & Son	Construction of Armed Forces Reserve Training Center, Old French Road, Erie, Pa.	584,500
NBy-36982	Dec. 22, 1961	J. L. Coe Construction Co., Inc.	ASW tactical trainer facility, U.S. Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.	695,641
NBy-30890	Dec. 26, 1961	Kingston Bituminous Products Co.	Runway extension (NATF, SE), Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.	947,893
NBy-40139	Jan. 18, 1962	Industrial Foundations, Inc.	Expansion of utilities, U.S. Marine Corp Facility, New River, N.C.	591,646
NBy-24539	Jan. 31, 1962	King-Hunter, Inc	Heat and head facilities for barracks, Montford Point, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C.	1,239,963
NBy-40664	Feb. 5, 1962	Valley Construction Co.	Improvements to Wherry Housing, Memphis, Tenn.	1,109,500

Mr. JONAS. I asked for the number of contracts and the dollar amounts of contracts in excess of $500,000 that were, nevertheless, set aside. Most of the criticism that I have heard involves contracts outside the small business limit of $500,000. Contracts running above a million have been set aside for small business.

Admiral CORRADI. We have very few of those, but we would be pleased to furnish a complete list for the committee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you breaking up major contracts to reach the $500,000 limitation?

Admiral CORRADI. Definitely not.

Mr. SHELLEY. I think it might be well in supplying the information requested by Mr. Jonas if you set up another column and show where the small business firm, or venture, has secured the contract which has resulted in the Government paying out more than it would have paid if the low bidder got the contract.

Admiral CORRADI. We have no accurate way of determining that. We do not take a bid from big business: consequently, we do not know what big business might have bid. This the area of indefiniteness.

Mr. JONAS. What is the foundation then for the complaint that it is costing more under the set-aside program if there is no bid.

Admiral CORRADI. I did not make the complaint. I can make a comment, however. By the very nature of the set-aside program, there is some cost, an administrative cost, for just handling the program as such. By inhibiting free and open competition, we introduce an element whereby we may not be getting the low bid. Axiomatically, we are getting a low bid from a small business firm. It is always possible, and in some cases probable, that large firms might have given us a lower bid. That is why we cannot estimate the difference.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would not the entire picture be somewhat clarified if we went out on an open competitive-bid basis and took the criteria that came from that, and applied it to the yardstick of the set-aside program.

Admiral CORRADI. It would give you the accurate comparison.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under present circumstances, you do not have the opportunity to draw a firm conclusion in the cost field.

Mr. JONAS. The contractors know if they are not going to be considered, they are not going to go to the expense of putting in these bids. You will not get a complete response or a representative response.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Your law of averages would be better than they are at the present time. This is arbitrary from my point of view.

Mr. JONAS. I would like a little more explanation of how you determine to set aside these contracts above $500,000. What enters into that?

Admiral CORRADI. There is no hard and fast rule, Mr. Jonas.

As I say, we automatically set aside those under $500,000. When a project that is slightly over $500,000 and is in an area where we know there are small business firms that can successfully accomplish this work, we might set it aside for small business.

Mr. JONAS. Who makes the determination?

Admiral CORRADI. The contracting officer makes the determination.

Mr. JONAS. On his own responsibility without referring it to anyone?

Admiral CORRADI. In our case, the contracting officer is myself, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Our field offices, for a job over $500,000, would submit data to support a small business set-aside to me. If it appeared to be justified, we would approve the set-aside.

Mr. JONAS. Do you know offhand, without going back to your records, what is the highest dollar contract above $500,000 that you set aside?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; I do not have an offhand citation of a specific project.

(Additional information follows:)

Contract NBy–33349 for construction of a radio station at Winter Harbor, Maine, was awarded to Dawson, Johnson & Kibler, Inc., in the amount of $1,655,028 which is the highest dollar volume set aside for small business since the set-aside program began.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have had quite extensive experience in the field of handling contracts, not only in your present position, but in your past positions.

You certainly have some idea about this operation and its cost. You mentioned a few moments ago in response to Mr. Shelley that there was an overhead involved here. I assume that is based upon segregation of the $500,000 category and the contracts that go in excess of that.

Admiral CORRADI. That is part of the cost. The major cost is in handling the program within our contracting offices, to set up the list of qualified small business firms, to process the awards with the small business representatives, and the other minutiae of administrative details.

With respect to my own personal experience, Mr. Chairman, it must be remembered that it is a policy of the President to place the maximum number of our contracts with small business firms. We have goals which we are striving to achieve in this small business participation. We attempt to meet these goals and to give a maximum opportunity to small business to get construction contracts.

Mr. BELIEU. Directly from my office, in support of the President's program and the small business regulations and laws, we have established these goals. I have imposed them on all bureau chiefs. We are attempting within the Navy to increase our quota to small business by a factor of 10 percent over last year.

I have forgotten the precise figure, but overall Navy, all procurement, it would run around 17 percent if we did that. It is substantial if you look at the whole package.

In terms of the construction field it is not too large in that aspect. If I remember correctly, one of the criteria, of course, is a contractor who has done less than $1 million per year over the last 3 years would qualify for small business.

Admiral CORRADI. $5 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That may be the figure you have in mind. I know the contracting field. A man with the know-how, and the staff, if he can acquire the people, and if he can rent the equipment, may suddenly become big business if he gets the contract.

What supervision do you have over the small business set-aside contracts when it comes to actual operation of the contractor?

Admiral CORRADI. We make no differentiation. We supervise them just like any other contract.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to have put in the record at this point the percentage going to small business prior to the time the set-aside was put into effect, and the percentage going to small business after the set-aside was put into effect. I think these figures show, as far as the construction area is concerned, small business has always been doing a very substantial amount of this work.

I think the result of the set-aside, as far as construction is concerned, and I do not want this to be confused with procurement, has had very little effect except in increasing costs to the Government.

Admiral CORRADI. We have always had a high percentage of participation in our construction by small business. I have figures here which I will be glad to recite.

Mr. BeLieu mentioned, in fiscal year 1961, 96 percent of our procurement contracts for construction were placed with small business. The present set-aside policy was established in October 1960.

Prior to that, in fiscal year 1960, 94 percent of all our construction contracts were placed with small business. In 1959, fiscal year, 96.5 percent were placed with small business.

(Additional information follows:)

Percentage statistics on construction contracts placed with small business firms

Fiscal year	Percentage of all contracts awarded	Percentage of dollar amount of all contracts awarded
1959	96.5	82.2
1960	94.3	66.6
1961	96.2	78.2
1962 (1st half)	95.1	91.4

NOTE.—Construction contract set-asides for small business firms commenced in October 1960.

Mr. LAIRD. I think these figures, Mr. Chairman, are quite revealing when we look at them and see the set-aside program really does not have the effect in military construction that it would in other areas of the military budget.

Mr. SHELLEY. Admiral, are there any instances, since the set-aside program for small business has been initiated where a contractor secured a contract, was deficient in performance, or delayed the completion date, or anything of that nature that was the result of his being a smaller operator, where he had bitten off more than he could chew?

Admiral CORRADI. I have no personal knowledge of any case where a contract was delayed and the reason was solely because the contractor was small business. The matter of a slow contractor is something that plagues us constantly.

As far as quality of performance is concerned, we have detailed records on the performance of all our contractors. I am unable to quote the contracts offhand, but I will have them researched, and will supply to you any information I might develop on that type of performance.

(The information requested follows:)

It has been necessary to default 10 contracts awarded to small business firms since set-asides were effected by the Bureau of Yards and Docks in October 1960. The primary reason for these default actions has been financial difficulties encountered by the contractors. Indirect factors contributing to poor contractor performance would include inadequate job supervision, lack of technical knowledge, and faulty methods of operation. These contracts are listed below:

Pasadena Roof Co.; contract NBy–34249; repairs of Michelson Laboratory roof, area FH, U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif.; awarded April 25, 1961; $134,000; defaulted February 14, 1962.

Pasadena Roof Co.; contract NBy–34267; repair and restore roofing of LTA hangars, U.S. Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif.; awarded April 17, 1961; $118,000; defaulted November 28, 1961.

Edward A. Coffee, Jr. (doing business as) E. A. Coffey & Son Co.; contract NBy–37497; new roofing, building 191, U.S. Naval Disciplinary Command, U.S. Naval Base, Portsmouth, N.H.; awarded October 10, 1961; $7,840; defaulted February 13, 1962.

Caltex Boiler Works; contract NBy–36647; interior lining of three swimming pool filter tanks in building 210, U.S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.; awarded June 29, 1961; $4,082.16; defaulted September 29, 1961.

JCS Elect. Co. (doing business as) Federal Electric; contract NBy–38534; revision of fire and ABC alarm system, building 340, U.S. Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, Calif.; awarded October 24, 1961; $2,367; defaulted February 2, 1962.

Monument Builders; contract NBy–39101; modifications to building B–101, Naval facility, San Bruno, Calif.; awarded November 16, 1961; $12,566; defaulted January 17, 1962.

Cross Keys Utility Construction Co., Inc.; contract NBy–34841; Communication Center (AMAC), building No. 70, U.S. Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.; awarded March 28, 1961; $4,179; defaulted September 28, 1961.

Ventalum Window & Door Products; contract NBy–37394; provide combination windows for dwellings at Wicksford housing project, U.S. Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I.; awarded April 27, 1961; $22,337.50; defaulted June 19, 1961.

Thompson Bros.; contract NBy–34645; installation of resilient floor tile, Muller Hall, Building No. 4, U.S. Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Ga.; awarded April 25, 1961; $4,555; defaulted May 29, 1961.

E. A. Coffee & Son Co.; contract NBy–37583; repair and rehabilitation of roofs, buildings Nos. 4 and 14, Coddington Cove, building No. S–41, Melville, U.S. Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R.I.; awarded November 3, 1961; $13,990; defaulted February 6, 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee is extremely interested in the potentials involved here. We hear many complaints and a few commendations about the situation.

Mr. SHELLEY. I may say at this point, this is my first session on this committee. For the last 7 years I sat on the Commerce Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Small Business Agency is handled by that committee.

Congressman Weaver made quite an issue in that committee. In the discussion, some of the questions that I have asked today were raised as challenges to the set-aside operation. That is why I ask the question, so you gentlemen who are working with it will have an opportunity to give us some answers.

CHANGES IN COST ESTIMATES OF LINE ITEMS

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would insert in the record at this time the changes in cost estimates of line items presented to this committee as of last year.

(The information requested follows:)

Of the 132 line items funded in the fiscal year 1962 program, 100 have had no significant change in estimates since the submission of the item to this committee for funding. The following items have had a change in estimates exceeding ten percent of the original estimate:

Location	Description	Amount	Current working estimate
Annapolis, Naval Academy	Rehabilitation Bancroft Hall (2d increment).	$7,730,000	$10,049,000
Annapolis, Naval Receiving Station	Antennas (2d increment)	900,000	664,915
Beaufort, Marine Corps Air Station	Full pressure suit facility	190,000	145,154
Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Base	Recruit weapons training facility	6,101,000	5,200,000
Charleston, Naval Station	Mess hall	625,000	472,400
Do	Utilities	1,700,000	1,416,816
El Toro, Marine Corps Air Station	Full pressure suit facility	128,000	77,726
Futema, Okinawa, Marine Corps Air Field.	Aircraft parking apron	1,079,000	1,200,540
Do	Security facility	162,000	210,650
Glynco, Naval Air Station	Addition to Combat Information Center School.	639,000	581,080
Lakehurst Naval Air Station	Extension of runway	1,628,000	1,176,873
Long Beach Naval Station	Pier utilities	720,000	593,608
Mare Island Naval Shipyard	Dredging Mare Island Strait	417,000	262,964
Mare Island NAVSCH	Rehabilitation of support facilities	683,000	803,203
Naha, Okinawa, Naval Air Field	Aircraft maintenance hangar	1,791,000	2,008,339
Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Nuclear ship overhaul facility	141,000	213,665
Norfolk Naval Air Station	Improvement of electrical supply maintenance shops.	435,000	289,472
Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard	Addition for POLARIS launch system overhaul.	414,000	589,574
Do	Addition for POLARIS navigation and fire control system overhaul.	1,009,000	847,277
Do	Addition for POLARIS technical specialists.	126,000	172,007
Do	Electric power for drydock	170,000	138,789
Point Arguello Naval Missile Facility	Technical program warehouse	154,000	182,962
Do	Industrial dispensary	67,000	93,807
Do	Utilities	732,000	622,144
San Nicolas Island	Aerological building	73,000	110,582
Class location:			
AC-4	Guided missile support facility	1,062,000	1,123,100
AC-7	Modification of ammunition storage facility.	761,000	1,469,320
AC-7	Addition to POLARIS facility	2,000,000	3,065,939
JA-1	Radio direction finder facility	4,501,000	3,833,674
PJ-1	Expansion of receiving and direction finder facilities.	689,000	767,133
SC-2	Transmitter communication center	1,695,000	1,995,016
AC-2	Modification to launching facility	400,000	611,000

ADDITIONAL NAVY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have any Navy installations been added to the permanent establishment since you were last before the committee? If so, which ones and why?

Mr. BELIEU. At the beginning of July 1961, there were some 286 major installations in the Shore Establishment, and as of June 30, there will be about 289 major installations. This means a $2 million plant account, involving real property.

I have a table I will submit for the record.

(The table referred to follows:)

TABLE 2–A.—*Major installations and industrial plants*

Location, bureau, and type	Actual											Planned	
	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Dec. 31, 1961	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1963
Major installations, total	(1)	345	341	345	348	358	349	347	332	306	305	304	304
Active	241	320	317	319	324	339	331	314	307	286	286	286	286
Inactive	(1)	25	24	26	24	19	18	33	25	20	19	18	18
United States,[2] total	237	281	277	278	276	281	270	267	249	217	216	217	216
United States, active, total	195	264	261	259	259	269	260	243	233	206	205	207	206
Executive Office of the Secretary: Finance center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Office of Naval Research: Laboratories	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Office, Chief of Naval Operations, total	25	34	34	34	33	32	33	33	30	19	19	21	21
Bases	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication and radio stations	4	9	8	8	7	6	6	6	5	8	8	9	9
District and command headquarters	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0
Naval stations	9	11	12	12	12	12	13	12	10	10	10	9	9
Miscellaneous	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	3
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, total	27	28	28	28	28	28	26	26	22	22	22	22	22
Aviation medical center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals	23	25	25	25	25	25	23	23	20	20	20	20	20
Medical center	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 27.

TABLE 2–A.—*Major installations and industrial plants*—Continued

Location, bureau, and type	Actual											Planned	
	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Dec. 31, 1961	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1963
United States, active—Continued													
Bureau of Naval Personnel, total	20	28	28	28	28	26	28	27	25	21	21	22	22
Barracks	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bases	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Disciplinary commands	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Naval stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Receiving stations	5	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Schools	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
Training centers	3	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	5	5	6	6
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Ships, total	16	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	20	20	20	20
Bases	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Experiment and test stations	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Laboratories	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4
Repair facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shipyards	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, total	14	25	22	21	20	24	22	21	20	18	17	17	17
Finance center	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply activities	14	24	21	20	19	23	21	21	20	18	17	17	17
Bureau of Yards and Docks, total	3	8	5	5	5	11	13	13	13	7	7	6	6
Construction battalion centers	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
District public works officers	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Laboratories	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Naval construction depots	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public works transportation centers	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Public works centers	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1

Bureau of Naval Weapons, total	74	103	108	109	111	113	103	88	89	86	86	86	85
Air stations	46	60	64	65	68	70	62	51	51	46	48	49	49
Ammunition depots and magazines	8	19	19	19	18	18	16	13	14	14	12	11	11
Experiment and test stations	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	8	8	8	8
Laboratories	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Ordnance plants and stations	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5
Supply activities	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Torpedo stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Training centers	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons plants and stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	4	4	3
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	5	5	5
Marine Corps, total	13	17	15	13	13	14	14	13	13	10	10	10	10
Barracks	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Bases	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
District and command headquarters	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supply activities	6	7	7	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3
Training centers	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
United States, inactive, total	42	[3] 17	16	19	17	12	10	24	16	11	11	10	10
Overseas, total	[1]	64	64	67	72	77	79	80	83	89	89	87	88
Overseas, active, total	46	56	56	60	65	70	71	71	74	80	81	79	80
Office, Chief of Naval Operations, total	21	17	17	18	20	19	18	18	20	19	20	20	21
Administration units	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bases	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication and radio stations	3	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	14
District and command headquarters	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Naval stations	4	5	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Hospitals	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bureau of Naval Personnel, total	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Receiving stations	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training centers	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 27.

TABLE 2–A.—*Major installations and industrial plants*—Continued

Location, bureau, and type	Actual											Planned	
	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Dec. 31, 1961	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1963
Overseas, active—Continued													
Bureau of Ships, total	1	5	5	8	8	7	8	7	7	11	11	11	11
Bases	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Naval stations	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Repair facilities	0	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
Shipyard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:													
Supply activities	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8
Bureau of Yards and Docks, total	1	1	1	2	3	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Area public works offices	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District public works offices	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Public works centers	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Bureau of Naval Weapons, total	15	20	20	20	22	25	26	28	29	30	30	28	28
Air stations	13	10	10	10	11	13	14	14	15	12	12	11	11
Ammunition depots and magazines	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	6	6	5	5
Naval stations	0	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
Experiment and test stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Marine Corps, total	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Barracks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Overseas, inactive, total	(1)	[3] 8	8	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	8	8	8

Departmental industrial plant reserve, total [4]	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	95	91	82	64	52	49	29	17
Active, in use for intended purpose								63	54	48	45	26	14
In use for other than intended purpose (storage, leased for commercial work, etc	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	94	89	84	9	4	1	1	0	0
Idle or caretaker status	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	6	7	10	6	3	3	3	3

[1] Not available.
[2] United States as used in this table excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[3] As of Jan. 1, 1953.
[4] Government-owned, contractor-operated plants whose capacity is not excess to planned mobilization needs of the Navy.
Definition of "major activity" through Sept. 30, 1960: An activity designated as such at the discretion of the Comptroller of the Navy on the basis of the following criteria: The activity is a significant administrative command, of major budgetary significance and has at least 100 personnel on board (both military and civilian), and $1,000,000 plant account.
Definition of "major installation" after Sept. 30, 1960: Installation consisting of $2,000,000 plant account of real property (land and improvements).

Mr. SHEPPARD. You do not mention Bainbridge.

Mr. BELIEU. Bainbridge is going to be used as a school. We are moving a nuclear school from New London.

MAJOR CONTRACT AWARDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1962 NOT ON ADVERTISED BASIS

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would advise this committee of the major contracts awarded in the fiscal year 1962 program on other than an advertised basis and tell us the reason.

Mr. BELIEU. If I may talk first in terms of competitive procurement, in the first half of 1962, 463 out of 510, or 90.8 percent, were on a competitive basis. This compares to 1961 of 1,883 out of 1,952, or $204.4 million out of $213 million, a figure of about 96 percent. So we are still running about the same average. When this year is finished, it will end up about the same way it has always been, somewhere in the vicinity of 93 to 98 percent in the construction field.

Contracts in excess of $10,000 awarded on a negotiated basis, fiscal year 1961, to give a comparison, 6 out of 430, or 1.4 percent.

The first half of fiscal year 1962, 1 out of 178, or six-tenths of 1 percent.

So again, in this particular field, it is basically all competitive—about as much as you can logically do.

ITEMS APPROVED FOR 1962—CONTRACT NOT YET AWARDED

Mr. SHEPPARD. At this point, would you list for the record the line items approved by Congress in fiscal year 1962 on which contract award has not yet been made, and explain to the committee the reason for the delay in the award of such contracts?

Admiral CORRADI. Would you like me to go through it now?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Just so we can get a general idea. You people in the Navy have always responded well. Do not spoil your record.

Admiral CORRADI. The contracts which would be carried over to the following fiscal year, Mr. Chairman, are few in number and will all be placed under contract in the summer months. They run just a short time past the 1st of July.

The reason for this is that the final plans and specifications have not been moved along as rapidly as we had expected. In some cases there were revisions in scope and in some cases there was a need to go out to the field and take additional borings and subsurface explorations.

In every case we have the project in hand and we expect to have it under contract this calendar year.

The complete listing of these contracts I do not have with me. As I say, they are relatively small in number.

(The information referred to follows:)

There are four classified projects totaling $8,665,000 which will not be under contract as of June 30, 1962.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

Mr. SHEPPARD. In many instances you are compelled to make an estimate on projects that are coming up, and then you go into finalization. How much do you miss in your original estimate?

Admiral CORRADI. On a long-range statistical average, we have found about a 7-percent range between total authorization and final costs, not so much from the fact that the final contract prices have been lower than the estimated costs, but primarily because there have been dropouts, facilities no longer required that dropout of the program, and there have been reductions in scope of items in the program.

MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF SPANISH COUNTERPART FUNDS

Mr. SHEPPARD. As of January 31, 1962, U.S. dollar payments for completed construction work in Spain amounted to $264.4 million, and peseta payments totaled $117.4 million.

As of the same date you have unexpended the dollar equivalent of $17.1 million in 60 percent counterpart fund pesetas.

What action have you taken to review existing contracts and unfinished work to make maximum utilization of pesetas available in lieu of dollars?

Admiral CORRADI. The action we take, and we do this for every contract that comes up in Spain, is to analyze the project to make a percentage distribution of what portion of the job we think can be done with Spanish material and Spanish labor. We establish a payment schedule so that when we pay the successful contractor, we pay him a certain percentage in pesetas. We utilize dollars for only that portion of the work that requires U.S. equipment, or U.S. procurement. This is estimated in advance, and we write into the contract a breakdown of payments. In some cases it might be 75 percent pesetas, 25 percent dollars; in other cases it could be reversed if we are procuring some U.S.-built equipment that has to be obtained from the United States.

With this procedure, we hope to make maximum utilization of the pesetas available to us for construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you satisfied with that general accomplishment?

Admiral CORRADI. I think we have been very successful in the past.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you think about it, Admiral Hirsch?

Admiral HIRSCH. I think it has worked out very well. It has reduced the drain on our dollars to support very important projects overseas.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Another committee of the Congress has recently gone into a rather extensive review of this issue, not only in Spain, but in other countries. What they have revealed is indicative of the fact we should use those funds to the greatest possible degree. I believe you are pursuing that policy.

Admiral Hirsch. That is correct. And I think we have made good use of them in our program.

Mr. JONAS. You have a relatively small program for Rota this year, $4 million.

Admiral CORRADI. Approximately that.

Mr. JONAS. What part of that will you pay for out of Spanish money, pesetas?

Admiral CORRADI. We would follow, Mr. Jonas, the procedure that I described.

Mr. JONAS. I understand, but what will it amount to? It is not very difficult construction, barracks. You will not need to have that

built with U.S. money. Why can you not use available Spanish money?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. The bulk of that was with pesetas. We have in the program a hangar, a steel frame hangar. Steel is hard to come by in Spain, and we could not expect to purchase that with pesetas. That is what I meant when I said that when the design is completed we would actually make a takeoff of that which we could expect to procure in Spain and apply pesetas to that.

Mr. JONAS. Is that the only Navy program in Spain?

Admiral CORRADI. The only Navy program is in Rota.

Mr. JONAS. I understand if we do not use this money we have available over there within a relatively short period of time, we lose it. Is that correct?

Admiral SYLVESTER. I could furnish that. I do not have the data. I completely concur with the concept expressed here. It is a matter of utilizing all assets.

Mr. JONAS. My information is if we do not use these funds within a certain period of time, and I think it expires next year or maybe in 1962, we have to surrender the funds.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

NEW BREAKWATER AT NAS, ROTA, SPAIN

Mr. JONAS. There has been a lot of discussion in recent years about a new breakwater at Rota. That has still not been authorized, is that correct?

Admiral SYLVESTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Is the Navy pushing for its authorization?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. I understood the Department knocks it out each year.

Admiral SYLVESTER. To date, sir, it has not been of high enough priority to be placed in the final program which has been submitted to the Congress each year. However, we are anticipating that within the near future we will have a very definite high priority requirement for this.

Mr. JONAS. I should think it would be an ideal use for Spanish currency. There could be no argument about its future value to Spain in the development of that harbor. If it involves spending U.S. dollars, that presents a different situation, but if it could be built out of available Spanish money I would think that would affect your decision.

Mr. BELIEU. We cannot request it in this year's authorization. There is a strong possibility we may do this in 1964. At such time as the committee goes into executive session, we will at that time talk about the more classified aspects that may apply here. We would desire, if such time comes, to use as much of the pesetas as we could.

Admiral CORRADI. This would be a good project to illustrate the point I was making earlier. There is no U.S. material or labor involved. It could be almost completely financed with pesetas.

Mr. JONAS. That is what I understood.

STATUS OF FUNDS

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would please insert in the record at this point the unobligated balance for construction, Navy, as of June 30, 1961, December 31, 1961, your latest reporting date and estimated for June 30, 1962.

Admiral HIRSCH. We will provide that, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

Status of unobligated balances

June 30, 1961	$86, 672, 832
Dec. 31, 1961	250, 432, 798
Feb. 28, 1962	203, 585, 554
June 30, 1962 (est.)	87, 626, 832

Mr. SHEPPARD. The budget program you presented to the committee discloses application of no funds from prior years to the proposed 1963 fiscal year construction program. I can only assume that after a careful review of the status of funds that you do not anticipate any funds being available from prior year programs.

Is this correct or incorrect?

Admiral HIRSCH. This is correct, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This means that any reprogramings requested in the future would have to be based on savings generated from the fiscal year 1963 construction program; is that correct?

Admiral HIRSCH. This is correct, sir.

STATUS OF PLANS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963 PROGRAM

Mr. SHEPPARD. To what extent is this budget based on the following: Completed preliminary engineering reports, and (2) completed plans and specifications?

Admiral CORRADI. All of the estimates are based on preliminary engineering, sir. The final reports are not all on hand but we have the estimates.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you say that your final reports are in keeping percentagewise with your experience in the past?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. We have final estimates but we do not have all the completed document at hand.

ESTIMATES OF COST

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admittedly, your budget estimates for the various line items in total have been slightly in excess of actual costs. What has been your general experience with reference to the cost of a given year's construction program compared to your estimates? What is your opinion as to how your experience will work out in this respect for the present budget estimate now before the committee?

Admiral CORRADI. I spoke to that partially before when I said that on a statistical basis for the last several years we have found that it took 93 percent of all the authorization to finance the line items that were left in the program. The major difference, and I think what you are seeking now is a breakdown of that 7-percent difference into that caused by dropouts, reduced scope, and that caused by competition in the market.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is the point.

Admiral CORRADI. This is a difficult thing to answer accurately. I would say that about 2 to 3 percent would be my best educated guess of what our experience has been in the past in getting favorable competition.

However, this does not necessarily apply to the fiscal year 1963 program because the trend seems to be for costs to go up and for our bids to be coming higher. Further, with the improved 5-year planning system, there have been no dropouts in the fiscal year 1962 program.

In other words, we have profited from this in the past but I do not think we can count on profiting from it in the future.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wonder if anybody here can give me this general estimate. What is the increased price factor involved since January 1? I refer to the increased aspect of it as compared to what it was as of the closing portion of the past fiscal year?

Admiral CORRADI. I can give you an offhand opinion but I have a chart here from the Engineering News Record that I brought along to illustrate increasing cost trends.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have it broken down?

Admiral CORRADI. I am going to pick out the figure you asked for. You said between January 1961 and January 1962, sir?

Mr. SHEPPARD. No; between January 1 as of this year as compared with the last 3 months of last year.

Admiral CORRADI. This Engineering News Record chart shows an increase of approximately a half percent per month, so that the answer to your question would be about a 3-percent increase.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will accept that as reasonably accurate?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This is the Turner Construction Cost Index which is published monthly in the Engineering News Record.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice you program an increase in the average number of employees paid from this appropriation of 92 in fiscal year 1963. What is the reason for this and where will this increase take place or be reflected?

Admiral CORRADI. The reason for the number of employees paid directly under this appropriation is varied, Mr. Chairman. It could be explained in a number of ways. One is we are using or plan to use fewer contracts for supervision and inspection than we did in the past year. We are able to do more of this directly with our own forces. Another reason is that we are doing a larger percentage of our preliminary engineering and even some of our plans and specs with our own forces. Another reason is that with the phaseout of the Capehart construction program and the substitution of appropriated fund housing, we have direct charges for supervision and inspection for those housing programs.

There are a number of other minor reasons but this covers the bulk of the increase.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Along that general line, you supply the inspection service for the finalizing of a contract. Do you use your own people or do you use them on a contract basis?

Admiral CORRADI. Our policy is to use our own people. In certain special cases we deviate from this policy where special skills are required.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, where you do not have within the containment of your own force the ability to handle that kind of a specialized project; is that correct?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. We would then go into what is referred to as an engineering service contract for this special service.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How many contracts have you had of that character in the last fiscal year?

Admiral CORRADI. We have had very few. Offhand, I would say fewer than a dozen, but I would appreciate the privilege of making that an accurate figure.

Mr. SHEPHARD. I wish you would.

(The information follows:)

NBy contracts awarded for inspection services, fiscal year 1961–62

Contract No.	Contractor name and address	Station name	Line item description	Amount charged to inspection
NBy27113	Von Storch, Burkavage, Kearfott, Philadelphia, Pa.	NADC, Johnsonville.	Inertial guidance	$11,530
NBy29140	Pensacola Testing Laboratories, Pensacola, Fla.	NAAS, Whiting Field.	Aircraft fuel facilities	540
NBy36242	X-Ray Engineering Co., Hawaii Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.	NSC, Pearl Harbor	Conversion of POL storage facilities.	25,900
NBy38351	Joseph S. Ward, Inc., Caldwell, N.J.	NAS, Lakehurst	Extension of runway.	50,000
NBy39865	H. M. Tiedemann & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.	Otis Air Force Base.	Repair scour damage.	42,819
NBy40682	Robert M. Angas & Associates, Jacksonville, Fla.	NS, Mayport, Fla	Capehart housing	3,500
NBy26523	G. H. Anderson and Associates, Yokohama, Japan.	MCAF, Iwakuni	Improvement of runway.	28,260
	Total			162,549

STATUS OF FUNDS

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the reason for the $43 million estimated to be unobligated and unapportioned on June 30, 1962?

Admiral CORRADI. The principal reason is the fact that we have deferred new obligations on our Sugar Grove project until completion of final specs. This is not expected in fiscal year 1962. Consequently there are $36.6 million that were appropriated for this project that we would not expect to obligate this fiscal year.

There is also a project for the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center, which was authorized and funded last year. We are working on engineering, but the final agreements for the land, the base agreements, have not been consummated.

These add up to just about $43 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Even with this large amount, your unobligated balance is only slightly higher than June 30, 1961. Are these figures rather firm?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. We have had better success with obligating all but these special projects than we have had in previous years.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Jonas, do you have any questions?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Shelley?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. JONAS. Are you going to the line items?
Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.
Mr. JONAS. I have a general question. Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)
Mr. JONAS. That is all.
Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Shelley?

CAPABILITIES OF BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Secretary, if you do not feel you can answer the question, I would like to have you refer it to whomever you designate.

Taking the total military construction program as we on this side of the table are confronted with it, what is the general status of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for absorbing more defense work than is presently assigned to it either by the Navy or by other agencies as using agencies?

Mr. BELIEU. I would probably have to ask Admiral Corradi to give me a definitive answer but normally when these things happen it takes a beef up of some nature. We have a capacity within our own shop to do what we are doing now, I believe.

Admiral Corradi, have you anything specific in terms of personnel, workload, et cetera?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. I feel that the program does not fully exploit the capabilities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to its optimum capacity. This is a fact of life. We find that we have certain minimal numbers of engineers and technicians which we must keep on board, regardless of the size of the program. In my opinion we could handle about $400 million of construction program per year with a relatively minor increase in the staffing of the Bureau and the field offices.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would that require additional staffing personnel-wise or could you absorb the load with your present personnel?

Admiral CORRADI. We could absorb a good bit of the load with our present personnel but it would require some additional staffing at the very low levels, at the inspector levels in the field. If you have additional work to inspect you would have to put more inspectors on but you would not have to increase your supervisors.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would that be civilian or service personnel?

Admiral CORRADI. I am speaking of civilian personnel only, sir. Our officer personnel strength is adequate to handle a larger program.

INSPECTION SERVICES

Mr. SHEPPARD. As I recall, last year the committee manifested interest in the level of inspection services and the ability of the inspectors, not only confined to the Bureau of Yards and Docks but also to the Army Engineers. What have you been doing, what are you doing or what do you contemplate doing in bringing the so-called inspector ability up as compared to what appeared to be its operational competence as of last year?

Admiral CORRADI. We have a very vigorous and dynamic program for training our inspectors, Mr. Chairman. We have an inhouse course which we give to them continually to refresh their knowledge.

We even go to the extent of employing outside training personnel to put on special courses in such things as contract administration, to improve their performance. This has been going on for 2 years now and I think that we are in much better shape than we were before. We are getting better all the time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any further questions pertaining to the subject matter we have had under discussion, gentlemen?

I know, Mr. Secretary, you are a very busy man. We do not want to keep you here, but certainly you are welcome indefinitely if you wish to sit it out. If you wish to go now it will be perfectly all right with the committee.

Mr. BELIEU. Thank you, sir. I would be privileged to stay for the rest of the morning, if I may.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We have rather a common bond of understanding. You are doing an excellent job.

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

We shall proceed now to the projects under Shipyard facilities.

Please place in the record at this point the breakdown of projects under this category and also an analysis of the basis of planning and design for each project.

(The matter requested follows:)

SHIPYARD FACILITIES—INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.: Alteration of bachelor officers' quarters	$80,000	1963
Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.:		
Nuclear ship overhaul facilities	289,000	1963
Submarine battery overhaul shop	222,000	1963
Pure water facilities	140,000	1963
Total	651,000	
Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.:		
Salt water service to pier	74,000	1963
Extension of spoil area	425,000	1963
Graving dry dock (amendment)	3,100,000	1961–62
Total	3,599,000	
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif.: Nuclear submarine construction and overhaul facilities	702,000	1963
Naval Facility, Nantucket, Mass.:		
Terminal equipment building	372,000	1963
Personnel building	570,000	1963
Utilities	197,000	1963
Total	1,139,000	
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.:		
Cold storage warehouse	469,000	1963
Barracks	1,605,000	1963
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	544,000	1963
Total	2,618,000	
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.:		
Nuclear ship overhaul facility (2d increment)	452,000	1963
Utilities (2d increment)	1,852,000	1963
Total	2,304,000	
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Alterations of submarine berths	462,000	1963

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H.:		
Sand blast facilities	$373,000	1963
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	526,000	1963
Total	899,000	
Naval repair facility, San Diego, Calif.: Electric-electronics facility	477,000	1963
Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif.: Neutron radiation facility	2,534,000	1963
Headquarters, commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va.: Classified item	(1,498,000)	1963
Subtotal, shipyard facilities, inside the United States:		
Unclassified	15,465,000	
Classified	1,498,000	
Total	16,963,000	

Basis of Planning and Design—Shipyard Facilities

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASS.

Alterations of bachelor officers quarters

The preliminary engineering report was completed by the District Public Works Officer, 1st Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the District Public Works Officer, 1st Naval District, at a cost of $3,200 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WASH.

Nuclear ship overhaul facilities

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Public Works Officer, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Public Works Officer, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, at a cost of $9,000 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

Submarine battery overhaul shop

Preliminary engineering cost estimates were prepared by the Director, Northwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Harmon, Pray and Dietrich, engineers of Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $12,500 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

Pure water facilities

Preliminary engineering cost estimates were prepared by the Director, Northwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Public Works Officer, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, at a cost of $2,000 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.

Salt water service to pier

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks at a cost of $3,000 with completion scheduled during June 1962.

Extension of spoil area

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Southeast Division.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Davis and Floyd, engineers, Greenwood, S. C., at a cost of $18,500 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Graving dry dock

The equivalent of a preliminary engineering report was prepared as part of the final plans and specifications.

The plans and specifications for all increments of the graving dry dock construction were completed by the joint venture firm of Frederic R. Harris, Inc., New York and Louis Y. Dawson, Inc., Charleston, S. C. Fee amount $519,219.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, MARE ISLAND, VALLEJO, CALIF.

Nuclear submarine construction and overhaul facilities

Preliminary engineering cost estimates were prepared by District Public Works Officer, 12th Naval District.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by John A. Blume and Associates, engineers, of San Francisco, Calif., at a cost of $33,750 with scheduled completion during August 1962.

NAVAL FACILITY, NANTUCKET, MASS.

Terminal equipment building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the District Public Works Officer, 1st Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Alonzo Reed, architects and engineers of Boston, Mass., at a cost of $16,000 with scheduled completion during September 1962.

Personnel building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the District Public Works Officer, 1st Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Alonzo Reed, architects and engineers, of Boston, Mass., at a cost of $25,360 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Utilities

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the District Public Works Officer, 1st Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Alonzo Reed, architects and engineers, of Boston, Mass., at a cost of $8,800 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Cold storage warehouse

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Sherwood, Mills and Smith of Sanford, Conn., at a cost of $21,300 with completion scheduled during June 1962.

Barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Area Public Works Officer, New York area.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Area Public Works Officer, New York area, at a cost of $64,000 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Bachelor officers quarters with mess

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the area public works officer, New York area.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the area public works officer, New York area at a cost of $22,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK, VA.

Nuclear ship overhaul facilities (2d increment)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was prepared by Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, architects and consulting engineers, Roanoke, Va., at a cost of $8,122 and is complete.

A contract for preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during August 1962 at an estimated cost of $9,950.

Utilities (2d increment)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, architects and consulting engineers, Roanoke, Va., at a cost of $12,670.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, architects and consulting engineers, Roanoke, Va., at a cost of $94,950 with completion scheduled during December 1962.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Alterations of submarine berths

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Lublin, McGaughy& Associates of Honolulu, Hawaii, at a cost of $7,200.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lublin, McGaughy & Associates of Honolulu, Hawaii, at a cost of $25,000 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Sand blast facilities

The preliminary engineering report was completed by Metcalf & Eddy, architects and engineers, Boston, Mass., at a cost of $14,091.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the district public works officer, 1st Naval District, at a cost of $15,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess

The preliminary engineering report was completed by the district public works officer, 1st Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the district public works officer, 1st Naval District, at a cost of $21,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL REPAIR FACILITY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Electric-electronics facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean & Associates, architects, of San Diego at a cost of $12,341.

A contract for final plans and specifications will be completed during November 1962 at an estimated cost of $27,000.

NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Neutron radiation facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by William M. Brobeck & Associates of Oakland, Calif., at a cost of $38,000.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by William M. Brobeck & Associates of Oakland, Calif., at a cost of $147,753 with estimated completion of the laboratory building during September 1962 and the cyclotron during August 1963.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. NAVAL FORCES, EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN, HEADQUARTERS, LONDON, ENGLAND

Acquisition of leasehold, 20 Grosvenor Square

The planning data required for this item has been obtained from the State Department at no expense.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall also insert in the record the general statements pertaining to these facilities at this point.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. FRANK L. JOHNSON

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the first of the 10 facilities classes in the Navy's fiscal year 1963 program, is shipyard facilities. It consists of 35 line items at 14 locations for a total of $26,898,000. There are 21 unclassified line items at 11 locations inside the United States for $15,465,000; 1 unclassified project overseas for $5 million; and 13 classified line items at 2 locations for $6,433,000. One line item was authorized last year; the others are in this year's program. All but one line item in the program have been approved by the House Armed Services Committee. That committee has deferred, for further study, the project for acquisition of leasehold, 20 Grosvenor Square, London, England, $5 million. These facilities are needed for the construction, overhaul, and repair of our modern surface ships and submarines; modernization of oceanographic research; test and evaluation of specialized equipment; and personnel support.

STATEMENT BY CAPT. W. S. DAWSON, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, NAVAL INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES DIVISION, BUREAU OF SHIPS

The Bureau of Ships facilities requested in the fiscal year 1963 program include only items supporting approved programs of highest priority and necessary items for effective support of the operating forces. These facilities support the following objectives:

(1) Provision of necessary facilities to continue the buildup of selected shipyards for support of nuclear-powered and fleet ballistic missile submarines.

(2) Correction of the most serious deficiencies for continued effective operation of vital facilities.

(3) Continued development of activities engaged in research and development operations.

(4) Substantial completion of the program for replacement of temporary facilities at oceanographic research activities.

Our first objective of highest priority is to continue provision of essential facilities for construction, overhaul, and operation of the growing fleet of nuclear-powered and fleet ballistic missile submarines. These vessels are heavier, have deeper drafts, and require more utilities capacity for berthing, upkeep, and overhaul than do conventional diesel-electric powered submarines. They also have more advanced weapons systems equipments, and also require special facilities for repair and overhaul of their nuclear powerplants for which the shipyards selected for this work are not yet equipped. Development in support of this objective has been provided for the scheduled buildup of the Portsmouth, Charleston, Norfolk, Pearl Harbor, and Mare Island Naval shipyards. This program includes additional facilities to continue the buildup at Charleston, Norfolk, and Mare Island and initial facilities to begin equipping the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for nuclear sumbarine overhaul capability. Additional facilities will be required in future programs to meet the scheduled buildup for complete fleet ballistic submarine overhaul capability. Facilities requested at all these yards are considered the minimum requirements for their planned orderly buildup to support current planning for the submarine program. In summary, items in the program supporting this objective include three projects at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard to provide the initial facilities for support of nuclear-powered submarines at a total cost of $651,000; additional salt water service to the submarine repair pier and completion of funding for the new drydock authorized in fiscal year 1961 with amended authorization, and partial funding in fiscal year 1962 at Charleston Naval Shipyard at a total cost of $3,174,000; additional utilities and deep-draft berths at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard to support the nuclear submarine construction and overhaul program at a cost of $702,000; a second increment of nuclear overhaul facilities initiated last year at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard to support development for nuclear capability at a cost of $452,000; and additional utilities and berthing improvements at the submarine base, Pearl Harbor, at a cost of $462,000.

Our second objective for correction of serious deficiencies stems partially from the fact that important items of this type have necessarily been deferred for several years and partially from the expanding submarine program itself. Items supporting this objective include improvements to bachelor officers quarters at the Boston Naval Shipyard at a cost of $80,000; a dredge spoil area expansion for maintenance dredging at the Charleston Naval Shipyard at a cost of $425,000; new cold storage warehouse, barracks building, and bachelor officers quarters at the Submarine Base, New London, at a total cost of $2,618,000; a second increment of improvements to the utilities system initiated last year at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard at a cost of $1,852,000; new abrasive blast facilities and additional bachelor officer quarters at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at a total cost of $899,000; an initial increment of a new electric-electronic shop at the naval repair facility, San Diego, at a cost of $477,000; and a sorely needed expansion of the operations control center at Headquarters, Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet, at a cost of $1,498,000.

Our third objective for continued development of research and development activities includes one item for a neutron radiation facility (cyclotron) at the Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, at a cost of $2,534,000; and additional base facilities for the scheduled buildup of the new Atlantic undersea test and evaluation center at a total cost of $4,935,000.

Our fourth and final objective is to complete the program for replacement of basic temporary facilities at our oceanographic research activities. This program has been proceeding for several years since the decision was made that these activities are permanent requirements. Basic facilities at all of these activities except at the naval facility, Nantucket, have been permanentized. This program includes three items at this activity at a total cost of $1,139,000 to complete this permanentization program.

The program also contains an item for the necessary acquisition of a long-term leasehold of the headquarters building, support activity, London, England, at a cost of $5 million.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first project is the naval shipyard at Boston, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SHIPYARD	BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	5867125

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
BOSTON 1 MILE SOUTHWEST	SUFFOLK	BUREAU OF SHIPS	1ST NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SHIPS REPAIR AND FLEET SUPPORT	1800	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide logistic support for assigned ships and service craft; to perform authorized work in connection with the construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking and outfitting of ships and craft as assigned; to perform research, development, and test work as assigned; to provide services and material to other activities and units as directed by competent authority.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	79	150	9,864	-	580	10,673
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	78	115	9,000	-	580	9,773
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	78	115	9,000	-	580*	9,773
NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -		PLANNED -		ULTIMATE -	

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *58 OFF - 522 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	425	5,745,000	91,653,000	97,398,000
2. LEASED	1	(25.00/yr)	42,000	42,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				97,440,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				890,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				80,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				4,650,000
			7. GRAND TOTAL	103,060,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
724.30	ALTERATION OF BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	80	80

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST - INSTALLATION DATA

NAVDOCKS 2570 (7-58) Supersedes NavExos 4090

Alteration of bachelor officers' quarters

The first project is at the Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass. It consists of a single line item for alteration of bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $80,000, and is included in the functional program package VII for general support. The shipyard provides logistic support for assigned ships of the fleet and service craft and performs work in connection with the construction and overhaul of these ships and craft. It has a requirement for providing BOQ accommodations for an average of 44 officers. The existing BOQ is used by bachelor officers attached to the shipyard, by officers attached to ships undergoing conversion and modernization at the shipyard, and transient officers. The existing rooms and dormitory accommodate 44 officers, but the facilities are far below the established criteria for officers' berthing accommodations. Interior rearrangement, renovation and modernization of the building are urgently needed. Existing rooms are poorly arranged and ventilated. The larger rooms are occupied by as many as six officers in dormitory fashion, depriving the occupants of normal privacy for study and relaxation. Sanitary facilities are provided by community showers and toilets, with only one such installation located on each floor. Ventilation of rooms is limited to small windows which, when opened, allow soot, dust and fumes from the surrounding highly industrialized area to enter. This line item will improve the habitability of the quarters by providing 29 adequately sized rooms with proper lighting and heating, and semiprivate bathrooms, to accommodate 44 officers. Unless the proposed improvements are accomplished, the assigned officers must continue to use existing deteriorated and overcrowded accommodations to the detriment of health and morale.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How long have bachelor officers at the shipyard been forced to live in "unhealthful, overcrowded, and improperly ventilated and deteriorated quarters"? What is the length of time involved there?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, to my personal knowledge it has been at least 10 years, and probably longer.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There has been considerable discussion from time to time with reference to the closing of several naval shipyards, including the one at Boston. I wish you would insert in the record at this point a letter from the Secretary of Defense stating that this shipyard will continue in existence through the generally accepted economic life of those bachelor officer quarters for which you are requesting authorization. Supply that for the record, will you please?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, April 23, 1962.

Hon. HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The fiscal year 1963 "Military construction, Navy" appropriation estimate includes $80,000 for alterations of the third floor of a BOQ at the Boston Naval Shipyard to provide for 20 BOQ spaces.

During the course of the Navy hearings before your committee, you requested a statement regarding the continuous operation of the naval shipyard. There are no present plans for disposal or deactivation of this shipyard. In addition, the total requirements for BOQ's at the First Naval District Headquarters, even when adjusted by the normal personnel strength variations, justify this alteration, and utilization of these spaces should not be affected in the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

ROSWELL GILPATRIC, *Deputy.*

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on that particular line item before we proceed to the next one?

Mr. JONAS. None from me.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PUGET SOUND, WASH.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next project is the Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Wash.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SHIPYARD, PUGET SOUND	BREMERTON, WASHINGTON	5867-150
4. NEAREST CITY *(Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction*	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
WITHIN CITY OF BREMERTON	KITSAP AND MASON	BUREAU OF SHIPS	13TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SHIP MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	1891	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide logistic support for assigned ships and service craft; to perform authorized work in connection with construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking, and outfitting of ships and craft, as assigned; to perform manufacturing research, development and test work as assigned; and to provide services and material to other activities and units, as directed by competent authority.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	59	114	9,632	18	0	9,823
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	60	103	9,566	62	0	9,791
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	60	103	9,566	62*	0	9,791

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT – PLANNED – ULTIMATE –

*6 OFF - 56 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	837	3,005,000	88,770,000	91,775,000
2. LEASED		(0)	508,000	508,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 *(Except Land Rent)*				92,283,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				25,438,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				651,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				15,604,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				133,976,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS *(In Thousands of $)*			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
213.30	NUCLEAR SHIP OVERHAUL FACILITIES	NA	-	-	0	-	289	0	289	289
213.30	SUBMARINE BATTERY OVERHAUL SHOP	SF	0	10,000 (ALTERATION)	0	10,000	222	0	222	222
213.90	PURE WATER FACILITIES	NA	-	-	0	-	140	0 TOTAL	140 / 651	140 / 651

The second project is at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash. It consists of three line items for a total of $651,000. This project is also in program package VII for general support. The mission of this shipyard is similar to that of the Boston Naval Shipyard. In addition, it has recently been assigned the task of providing a capability for overhauling both conventional and nuclear-powered submarines. If this project is not provided the shipyard will lack the capacity for complete submarine overhaul, a capacity which is urgently needed for improving readiness of the fleet in the Pacific.

Nuclear ship overhaul facilities, $289,000

The first item is for nuclear ship overhaul facilities at the estimated cost of $289,000. To achieve a capability for the overhaul of nuclear submarines, it will be necessary to alter several existing buildings to provide chemical cleaning, clean pipe welding and fabrication, and clean room facilities.

The chemical cleaning facilities are required to provide a final cleaning of shipboard components which come in contact with the reactor coolant fluid in order to remove impurities and to prevent their introduction into the circulatory system of the nuclear reactor. The clean pipe welding and fabrication facilities are needed to prevent contamination of ship's piping systems. The clean room installation will provide facilities for the receipt, cleaning, inspection, and storage of components required for repair of nuclear ships.

Submarine battery overhaul shop, $222,000

The second line item is for a submarine battery overhaul shop at the estimated cost of $222,000. To attain the recently assigned capability of overhauling all types of submarines, it will be necessary to convert an existing building for this purpose. In addition, this line item will involve minor alterations to an existing motor generator unit and installation of equipment peculiar to a battery overhaul shop. In the transition of the submarine forces from conventional to nuclear-powered propulsion, the number of conventionally powered submarines will diminish in the years ahead. Consequently, to avoid overbuilding, we consider it prudent to provide a submarine battery overhaul capability at this yard sufficient only to satisfy the lesser demands of the nuclear-powered submarines. Insofar as practicable, overhaul of conventional submarines requiring major battery work, will be scheduled at other shipyards already possessing the greater capacity needed for battery overhaul of conventional submarines. Without this facility, it will be necessary to ship all batteries requiring overhaul to the Mare Island or San Francisco Naval Shipyard for overhaul, recharging, and return, an expensive and time-consuming procedure disruptive to orderly overhaul of fleet units.

Pure water facilities, $140,000

The third line item is for pure water facilities at the estimated cost of $140,000. It will provide pure water generating equipment, two 10,000 gallon storage tanks of stainless steel and the necessary distribution piping. In order to overhaul nuclear submarines, the shipyard must have a source of water that is chemically pure and free of foreign matter for use in the circulatory system of nuclear reactors. Such water is not available from commercial sources.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What other overall facilities exist on the west coast in both public and private yards and which of these, if any, are capable of handling nuclear boats?

Admiral JOHNSON. We will do that, or I can answer now as far as the naval shipyard is concerned. We have capability at Mare Island Naval Shipyard. We are providing capability at two additional Navy shipyards. One is at Bremerton and the other will be at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What plans does the Navy have for increasing the nuclear ship overhaul facilities on the west coast other than at Puget Sound?

Admiral JOHNSON. The one additional yard is at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard on the west coast.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is already there?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir, to some extent. We are still working to provide this capability at Mare Island.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have nothing else intended to go beyond the Mare Island concept?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir: except as you recall, I mentioned Pearl Harbor.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Tell me briefly how many submarines have been overhauled at Puget Sound in recent years and insert in the record at this point a list of the number of submarines overhauled there for the past 5 years.

Admiral JOHNSON. None, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why would you build it there as compared to some other shipyard where you have some experience, for example?

Admiral JOHNSON. One reason, Mr. Chairman, is that we have determined through a very careful study that the Puget Sound Navy Yard will be provided the essential overhaul capability for the POLARIS-type submarine. As we go through the program, other POLARIS facilities will be covered in sequence, such as the POLARIS missile facility at Bangor, Wash.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is my understanding you need skilled personnel. Do you have skilled personnel there at the present time?

Admiral JOHNSON. We would have to provide skilled personnel at any other location, Mr. Chairman, and we will require skilled personnel to provide this capability.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Don't you have skilled personnel at Long Beach, for example? That is, in the overall picture?

Admiral JOHNSON. Not for submarines, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How about San Francisco?

Admiral JOHNSON. To provide the capability in the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard, Mr. Chairman, will require a clearance, in effect, because of the urban area immediately surrounding the Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, for overhaul of nuclear-type ships.

Mr. SHELLEY. Will the chairman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Mr. SHELLEY. A clearance from whom, sir?

Admiral JOHNSON. The AEC, I believe is the determining agency that provides clearances for the nuclear reactor light-off procedures. Captain Dawson, can you add anything to that?

Captain DAWSON. I would like to furnish for the record the exact procedure that must be obtained for the clearance, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Clearance of a shipyard from a reactor safety standpoint is reviewed and approved by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Statutory Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards and is based on military requirements to use a particular shipyard.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are they the designee?

Captain DAWSON. I understand AEC is.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the same philosophy apply to Bremerton, a clearance?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir; a clearance was required for Bremerton.

Mr. SHELLEY. May I ask another question following that up?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Surely.

Mr. SHELLEY. Assuming for the moment that there was no such procedure and no clearance was required and your choice was wide open between Bremerton and San Francisco: In view of the fact that Bremerton has had no submarine experience to speak of to date, San

Francisco has had work on conventional submarines, what would be the general policy or is it simply the clearance question?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Shelley, the Navy would still select the Bremerton Naval Shipyard.

Mr. SHELLEY. Why?

(Discussion off the record.)

Admiral SYLVESTER. I believe, sir, in addition, it will satisfy the desire for general dispersion of such overhaul facilities. Since Mare Island already possesses to a very considerable degree the facilities required, it is considered preferable to have the other facilities some distance away.

Admiral JOHNSON. There is no plan to get rid of any naval shipyard, Mr. Shelley.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We have been having considerable difficulty, gentlemen, at the Brooklyn yard in another State of the Union, as it were, and I wonder what has been done to clarify the management aspect up there, if anything.

Admiral SYLVESTER. I consider, sir, that the new shipyard commander is an extremely forceful, highly regarded engineering-duty-only officer. He was formerly with the shipyard in Pearl Harbor and did a magnificent job, to my own personal knowledge, when I was commander of the amphibious force on the west coast, and I know of no one among the engineering duty officers who will do a finer job than he will.

Mr. BELIEU. I had an opportunity recently to inspect the yard and go through it with Admiral Holtzworth and I found he had not only an intimate knowledge of the yard but of the people who were working there. Every time a foreman came through he could speak to him by his first name as well as his last. This is a good relationship for top echelon personnel to maintain.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I may be in error about my evaluation of the situation but it occurred to me that after the last difficulty we had up there that the management was having a little bit of difficulty in controlling and getting proper responses out of the civilians employed in the yard operation. In other words, there was a hiatus between real authority and the functions of the people creating the trouble. Is that proper? Am I correct in my assumption or am I in error?

Mr. BELIEU. I had heard the same story, sir, but in talking with the admiral at the New York Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn he believes he is getting a good team working together now. This is a personnel relationship basis problem which is always difficult to cope with.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is a great State and a great yard and certainly, while I come from another geographical area, I would not have the temerity to suggest that anything but proper corrective methods were applied in the spirit of competitive management. I would not remotely say we close the yard and take it to California. I know my New York friends will be reading this record. I want to keep it perfectly straight.

Are there further questions pertaining to this item? If not, we shall proceed to the next one.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Next is Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SHIPYARD	CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA	5867-190
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**
CHARLESTON - 5 MILES SOUTHEAST	CHARLESTON AND BERKELEY	BUREAU OF SHIPS
7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA		
6TH NAVAL DISTRICT		
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR FLEET UNITS	1902	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

As a component of the Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina, to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Fleet, including conversion, overhaul, repair, and drydocking of various types of ships of the Fleet up to destroyer tenders and including submarines; quinquennial overhauls, including drydocking of Reserve Fleet vessels; research, development and test work, as assigned; support of the Shipyard Commander in his capacity as Industrial Manager, USN Sixth Naval District; and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the Naval Base, Charleston and the Sixth Naval District as directed.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	68	3	7,159	-	-	7,230
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	63	3	7,200	-	-	7,266
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	64	3	7,200	-	-	7,267

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	-	-	-

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,633	682,000	59,997,000	60,679,000
2. LEASED	2	($25.00/YR)	69,000	69,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				60,748,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				15,807,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				499,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				10,051,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				87,105,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 196- 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
151.50	SALT WATER SERVICE TO PIER	LF	700 (SUBSTANDARD)	700	0	700	74	0	74	74
164.90	EXTENSION OF SPOIL AREA	AC	480	619	0	619	425	0	425	425
213.10	GRAVING DRY DOCK (AMENDMENT)	SF	99,700	105,000	105,000	0	15,600	15,600	0	3,100
								TOTAL	499	3,599

The third project is at the Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C. It consists of three line items for $3,599,000. This shipyard provides logistic support for assigned conventional and nuclear-powered ships of the fleet and service craft, including mine-warfare types, destroyers, and submarines and their tenders, with particular emphasis on the POLARIS submarines.

Salt water service to pier, $74,000

The first line item is for provision of additional salt water service to pier 317–D at the estimated cost of $74,000. This line item will provide for larger distribution piping and adequate pumps to furnish the required salt water service volume and pressure. Pier 317–D which was designed for berthing conventional Navy ships, will be utilized as an upkeep and overhaul pier for nuclear submarines, including POLARIS types. When the first POLARIS submarine was berthed at pier 317–D for minor upkeep work, experience proved the inadequacy of the existing salt water distribution system serving the pier to meet the cooling and flushing water requirements of nuclear submarines. This, and the next line item are included in program package VII for general support. If the proposed facility is not provided, the nuclear submarines will be unable to shut down all pumps to obtain complete upkeep, thereby increasing the danger of breakdown in the submarines while they are on patrol at sea.

Extension of spoil area, $425,000

The second line item is for extension of spoil area at the estimated cost of $425,000. This line item will provide for enclosing 619 additional acres of land with earthen dikes and for the diversion of Clouter Creek within the area. This is the most economical means of providing the required spoil-disposal facility. Due to the rapid silting in the Cooper River in the vicinity of the naval shipyard, continuous maintenance dredging is necessary to maintain required water depths along the waterfront. The existing spoil area, located across the Cooper River from the shipyard, is too small to accommodate satisfactorily the volume of spoil from this maintenance dredging. Consequently, the earthen dikes surrounding the periphery of the spoil area are undermined by spoil drainage. This results in failure of the dikes and reentry of spoil material into the adjacent maintained channel. On the basis of recent experience, it is apparent that the required disposal rate cannot be maintained. As a consequence, the dredge will be forced to remain idle for excessive periods, ranging up to a month. If this proposal is not accomplished, continuing dike failures will result in numerous and lengthy delays in maintenance dredging operations and in silting of waterfront areas and inadequate water depths for essential ship movements.

Graving drydock, $3,100,000

The third line item is for completion of the graving drydock at the estimated cost of $3,100,000. It is included in program package I for Strategic Retaliatory Forces. It will provide for procurement and installation of two 50-ton portal cranes, construction of quay walls, and the remaining supporting utilities. The program approved last year included the first portion of the drydock for $12,500,000. If this line item is not approved, adequate drydocking facilities will not be available in the area to accommodate the planned POLARIS submarine overhaul schedule. This line item was authorized last year as an amendment to the original authorization.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What additional land acquisition, and at what cost, will be required for the extension of the so-called spoil area?

Admiral JOHNSON. There will be 619 additional acres, Mr. Chairman, for the spoil area and that will be at a cost of—I do not have the exact figures.

Admiral CORRADI. It is estimated at $10 per acre, sir.

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct my testimony. Only 438 additional acres need be bought in fee. The remainder is Government land.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where is the cost reflected on that acquisition?

Admiral JOHNSON. It is an estimated cost of $10 per acre, sir; approximately $4,400.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where is the money carried?

Admiral SYLVESTER. In the maintenance and operation account, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where do you have it in that account?

Admiral CORRADI. The cost of acquiring the land is not in this estimate, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I note the footnote at the bottom of page 3, book I. Is it contended from the language expressed here that this is coming out of O. & M. money?

Admiral CORRADI. That is right, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not think there is a question, gentlemen, of the legal approach to the situation, but you have never pursued this pattern before, as I understand it, for the length of time I have been here.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, for the past 2 years in preparation of this program those land-acquisition items that amounted to less than $25,000 were included in the O. & M. appropriation and deleted from the military construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What was the purpose of doing that? There must have been some reason. Why was that? This is an innovation. I want to find out just why we are expanding the O. & M. concept. The committee has quite forcibly expressed its views previously about O. & M. money.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, this was done by direction of the staff of the Secretary of Defense and perhaps you could get a more responsive answer when you have those witnesses before you.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Once you have answered the question as to origin, that is quite correct. We will find out about it from other people. I believe you will have to look for your money out of some other source. I do not like that kind of approach.

Any other encroachments on the O. & M. category is going to be frowned upon by this committee. I am trying to get them separated so you can sleep in bed with a little peace of mind and you won't have to rob Peter to pay Paul. We would have appreciated your calling it to our attention.

What spoil areas do the Corps of Engineers use for dredging in the Cooper River and Charleston Harbor? Do you know?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes. Mr. Chairman, the Cooper River requires maintenance dredging on an almost continuous basis and the Corps of Engineers has extensive spoil areas, both contiguous to this area, that we seek to develop further, and in other locations. For example, downriver they have a large area called Drum Island; farther on, closer to the harbor, they have extensive spoil areas near the town of Mount Pleasant.

This particular spoil area to which we are speaking for the Navy has to do with the spoiling of material that is generated by maintenance dredging only, that the Navy is responsible for.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Can you assure the committee that the continued approach of constructing these spoil areas with earthen dikes is the most efficient method of handling this problem, not only in this area, but others of parallel category?

Admiral CORRADI. I personally think so, Mr. Chairman. It has resulted in making some useful land in the past and I see no reason why it should not continue.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How often does that siltation take over again?

Admiral CORRADI. The slips at the shipyard silt up at the rate of about a tenth of a foot a month so that about once a year, and for some berths every 2 years, we have to do the dredging.

Mr. SHELLEY. If the gentleman will yield, is this bottom silt that has been dredged in from the bottom been pumped behind the earthen dike to let drain and dry out?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, it may be of interest to the committee that, due to the foresight of the Navy some 25 years ago, the land on which the Charleston Naval Station is now built was a spoil area and has consolidated to the point where it is now possible to use the land.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the amount of the present contract on the graving dock, please?

Admiral CORRADI. The present contracts on the graving dock total under $15 million. I have the exact amount here, sir. Three contracts have been awarded to date. The major one is $9,488,000 and those for site clearance and relocation total about $600,000. I do not have the exact figure on that one, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much do you have reserved for contingencies and administrative cost here?

Admiral CORRADI. For the drydock project, sir?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Admiral CORRADI. We have approximately 10 percent of the authorized amount of $15.6 million reserved for unforeseen foundation conditions and other contingencies.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your present estimate on the contract in existence and the total cost of the graving dock project?

Admiral CORRADI. The present estimate for the total cost of the graving dock project is still in the neighborhood of $15 million. We have not had enough construction experience to know whether our contingencies will run at, below, or over our estimates.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, do you have any questions pertaining to the Charleston dock under this particular heading?

Mr. Jonas?

Mr. JONAS. No, sir, except this: With respect to the graving dock, apparently last year you only funded part of the cost.

Admiral SYLVESTER. Mr. Jonas, in the original authorization that was arrived at in conference between the House and the Senate, they split the difference between the amount each body had proposed, agreeing on $12,500,000, with a saving provision that, should further determination show the need for additional authorization, it would be favorably recommended. Then in last year's bill, the additional $3,100,000, as I recall, was authorized.

Mr. JONAS. You already had appropriated $11.8.

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir. That was under the basis of the first authorization bill.

Mr. JONAS. I thought that was to complete the job.

Admiral SYLVESTER. No, sir; the first increment if I recall correctly, was the way we presented it last year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this complete it?

Admiral SYLVESTER. That is our firm belief, sir.

Mr. JONAS. This will exhaust the authorization, will it not?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Not entirely.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, MARE ISLAND, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall pick up the next item, Naval Shipyard, Mare Island.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SHIPYARD, MARE ISLAND	VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA	5867 900
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**
WITHIN CITY OF VALLEJO	SOLANO	BUREAU OF SHIPS
7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA		
12TH NAVAL DISTRICT		
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SHIPBUILDING, REPAIR AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT	1854	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide logistic support for assigned ships and service craft; to perform authorized work in connection with construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, dry-docking, and outfitting of ships and craft, as assigned; to perform manufacturing, research, development, and test work, as assigned; and to provide services and material to other activities and units, as directed by competent authority.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	80	122	10,000	531	816	11,549
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	80	122	10,500	1,182	1,103	12,987
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1963	80	122	10,500	1,431*	1,103**	13,236

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
* 143 OFF - 1,288 EM	-	-	-

SECTION IV. INVENTORY ** 110 OFF - 993 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,485	1,131,000	112,504,000	113,635,000
2. LEASED	281	(-)	2,000	2,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				113,637,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				702,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				10,185,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				124,524,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
152.50	NUCLEAR SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION AND OVERHAUL FACILITIES	NA	-	-	-	-	702	0	702	702

Nuclear submarine construction and overhaul facilities

The next project is at the Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif. It consists of one line item for nuclear submarine construction and overhaul facilities at the estimated cost of $702,000. This item is included in program package VII for "General support." The shipyard mission is to provide logistic support for assigned ships and service craft and to perform work in the construction and overhaul of surface ships and submarines. Currently, the yard is engaged in the construction of four nuclear submarines, including POLARIS types. It is scheduled to have a fairly level construction and overhaul workload within the foreseeable future.

The existing construction and overhaul facilities were designed for conventional-powered ships and submarines. These facilities are not adequate to meet the requirements of the deep-draft nuclear submarines, with respect to capacity of utilities and to water depth at berthing piers. To accommodate the nuclear submarine workload, additional waterfront utilities and pier berthing improvements in the area of berths 8, 9, and 10, are required. Improvements to berths 9 and 10 are now being provided. This line item will complete the needed improvements. These include installation of a sheet-pile bulkhead and dredging an additional 4- to 34-foot depth at berth 8, and augmentation of electrical, steam, and compressed air utilities If these facilities are not provided, the shipyard will be unable to carry out its schedule for the construction and overhaul of nuclear submarines.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I note a $5 million increase in the total estimate of this shipyard over that given to the committee last year, plus a decrease in estimated values of improvements of $3 million. I wish you would explain this to the committee and tell us just what you have in mind here for the future.

In other words, explain the difference that I have referred to.

Admiral CORRADI. A decrease in inventory of approximately $3 million is the net result of 50 inventory transactions involving the disposal of surveyed property, the movement of newly completed property into the plant account records, and the refinement of existing inventory records.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you have in mind for the future so far as this particular project is concerned?

Admiral JOHNSON. Captain Dawson, do you wish to answer that question?

Captain DAWSON. This is the future of the nuclear activity at Mare Island?

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is correct.

Captain DAWSON. It is our present anticipation that this completes the nuclear facilities required for Mare Island.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This completes it as you know it now.

Captain DAWSON. As we know it now; yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are requesting $702,000 for construction and overhaul facilities. In addition, the committee has a reprograming of fiscal year 1962 funds in the amount of $540,000 for similar work. Will you justify both of these items to the committee and tell us just what the total requirement is at this installation for this purpose.

Captain DAWSON. The emergent project which the committee has before it is of such nature that it could not await 1963 funding. The $702,000 which we are before you now for should complete the nuclear submarine overhaul facilities at Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you propose to do in the overhaul operation? Give me as much detail as you can, even if you have to refer to your shopping list to get it. Bringing these two figures together presented, to my point of view, a misinterpretation of your expenditure requirements. You have the answer, I am sure.

Captain DAWSON. We have under construction at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard certain nuclear submarines, sir. In order to take these nuclear submarines when they come off the ways, emergent work has to be done at the berths. This is what you have before you in the 500-odd-thousand request.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is to complete what you require now?

Captain DAWSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are projecting the $702,000 for extension?

Captain DAWSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And elaboration of what you presently require; is that correct?

Captain DAWSON. Yes, sir. We do not cover exactly the same thing.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Give me the difference in the requirements. You say they do not cover the same thing.

Captain DAWSON. For instance, in the $702,000, Mr. Chairman, we have steam service, which is not included in the $500,000. It is to extend and complete the overhaul facilities required at the shipyard, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, we are talking about the same berths, same expenditure dockwise; is that right?

Captain DAWSON. Yes, sir. The total requirements of all the fitting out berths will be provided by the two requests.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are merely asking this other sum, as I understand it, to go ahead and do an extended job over and above the reprograming request.

Captain DAWSON. In some areas, sir; in dredging for instance, and the alteration, the changes to berths; but in steam service, no. The steam service does not appear in the reprograming request. It does in the $702,000 request.

Mr. SHEPPARD. For the steam requirement, what portion of the $540,000 does that take?

Captain DAWSON. We have no request for steam service in the $540,000 request.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How do you intend to spend the $540,000?

Admiral JOHNSON. This is one item in the reprograming. This is for dredging berth No. 8, one additional berth. That is one of the primary differences.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year you requested funds for dredging the Mare Island channel to a depth of 32 feet. Why is it necessary to dredge the berthing facilities you are requesting here to a depth of 34 feet, only a 2-foot difference?

Admiral JOHNSON. As I recall, last year it was 34 feet, plus 1-foot overdraft.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think it was a flat 32, or so Mr. Sanders advises me from the record.

Admiral CORRADI. I do not know the reason, except one is in the channel and the other is a berth alongside the pier.

Admiral SYLVESTER. A possible reason is that you may choose a time of high water to travel down the strait but you have to be able to be alongside the pier at all times.

(Additional information follows:)

The fiscal year 1962 line item for dredging Mare Island Strait involves dredging of a channel 7,800 feet long and 400 feet wide and a turning basin 7,500 feet long and 600 feet wide, both from the present depth of 30 feet to a new depth of 32 feet below mean lower low water, with permissible overdredging of 2 feet. This project is based upon the navigation requirements of Polaris-type submarines. The 32-foot depth plus 2 feet over dredge in this project is predicated on moving the submarines in the channel at high tide, which averages about 5 feet. The project includes removal of about 833,000 cubic yards of material at an estimated cost of 50 cents per cubic yard.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee is interested in your justifications submitted for this same dredging of berths 8, 9, and 10. We notice in the fiscal year 1963 program you propose to dredge these to a depth of 34 feet and in the fiscal year 1962 program you stated they must be dredged to a depth of 36 feet. How good is your planning on this?

Admiral CORRADI. The 2-feet overdredging in the berth is to cut down on the frequency of having to do maintenance dredging in the berths, Mr. Chairman.

(Additional information follows:)

Dredging included in the fiscal year 1963 MCON project for nuclear submarine construction and overhaul facilities is in front of berth 8, a length of 600 feet and a width of 60 feet. Dredging will be from the present depth of 30 feet to a new depth of 34 feet below mean lower low water, with permissible overdredging of 2 feet, to provide for berthing of nuclear submarines, including Polaris-type at berth 8.

The pending section 203 emergent project (fiscal year 1962) at Mare Island provides for dredging in front of berths 9 and 10, a distance of 1,200 feet and a width of 60 feet. Dredging will be from a depth of 30 feet to a new depth of 34 feet, with 2 feet of permissible overdredging.

Mr. SHEPPARD. They are going to dredge them all to 36 or 34?

Admiral CORRADI. The dredged depth is 34, with 2 feet over to take care of the resiltage so it will never go below 34.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does that prevail for all dredging requirements? Is it the policy you will pursue throughout?

Admiral CORRADI. It should for this particular berth.

Captain DAWSON. The requirements for berths are the same, sir, because they are to take the same ships, the same submarines, this 34 feet.

Mr. SHELLEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHELLEY. I am not a technician in this field, but when I was out at Mare Island not long ago, I asked a similar question and was told in substance you need more flexibility at pierside than when moving down the channel. Maybe you are putting equipment on top of the ship that gives you more weight. Also, the silting is important. It is like having flexibility in a garage. You might push your car around in a garage and do things that you would not do while driving down the road.

Mr. SHEPPARD. As to siltation, you have a sidewall here. You are bound to get a pileup here as compared to the channel because of the turbulence of ships in the deeper water and also the effect of the tides; is that right?

Admiral CORRADI. In many places that is true; yes, sir.

Mr. SHELLEY. Silting up is not a problem at Mare Island.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When was the POLARIS construction accelerated and why? I think you partially answered the question, but I want it clarified in the record.

Mr. BELIEU. You mean construction of the ships, sir?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes. In other words, your construction program was speeded up.

Mr. BELIEU. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When did that take place and what was the reason?

Mr. BELIEU. I believe it started 2 years ago; it gained impetus about this time last year when the decision was made on a master policy basis and, of course, came down through us to have more POLARIS submarines on station in the future.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When was the construction of other submarines and overhaul programs accelerated and why?

Mr. BELIEU. It was in direct proportion to the ship construction program and came as a result of that, if I understand the question correctly.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it your understanding, Mr. Secretary, the plan was accelerated over and above the original proposal for 1962?

Admiral SYLVESTER. As I recall, sir, the first amendment last year almost doubled the rate of production of the POLARIS submarines.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How about your other submarines?

Admiral SYLVESTER. The other submarines, as I recall, had no change in the shipbuilding program. It is a steady buildup of nuclear submarines.

Mr. BELIEU. If my memory serves me correctly, I know the Admiral is correct as far as the POLARIS is concerned, but on the SSN's, contrary to SSBN's, this has been a continuing program with more submarines in the program. We have eight in this year's program. I have forgotten what we had last year. We can show it for the record. It will show a direct proportion of requirement as more come off the ways.

(Additional information follows:)

The ship construction program had one SS(N) in fiscal year 1961, three in fiscal year 1962, and proposes eight in fiscal year 1963. This follows a planned buildup of our SS(N) types in the fleet. Overhaul requirements are dependent on the phasein of these ships into the fleet.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

NAVAL FACILITY, NANTUCKET, MASS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us pick up the next item having to do with Naval Facility, Nantucket, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL FACILITY	NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS	3060-475

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
NEW BEDFORD, 50 MILES SOUTHEAST	NANTUCKET	BUREAU OF SHIPS	1ST NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	1955	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To conduct oceanographic observations in selected areas in order to provide the U. S. Navy with more extensive information on oceanographic conditions in those areas.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	10	94	0	-	-	104
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	10	94	0	-	-	104
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	10	94	0	-	-	104

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - — PLANNED - — ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	53	13,000	655,000	668,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rents)				668,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,139,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				439,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				2,246,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
131.45	TERMINAL EQUIPMENT BUILDING	SF	5,236 (SUBSTANDARD)	8,333	0	8,333	372	0	372	372
721.10	PERSONNEL BUILDING	SF	10,734 (SUBSTANDARD)	16,500	0	16,500	570	0	570	570
801.00	UTILITIES	NA	-	-	0	-	326	0	197	197
								TOTAL	1,139	1,139

The fifth project is at the naval facility, Nantucket Island, Mass., in the amount of $1,139,000 for three line items. This project is part of program package II for continental air and missile defense forces. This is an isolated facility, located about 25 miles off the coast, and is for conducting oceanographic research. Most of the committee members are familiar with the work of these stations. At the start, the work of these stations was of an experimental nature; accordingly, the cost of facilities was kept to the bare minimum by utilizing temporary, advanced base structures such as quonset huts. The great value of these installations has been proved and permanent facilities are now required to replace the quonset huts. The huts are used to house personnel and electronic equipment, the latter valued at $2 million. After exposure for more than 6 years to severe winter weather, high winds, humidity, and salt spray, these temporary quonset huts are corroded and deteriorated beyond economical repair. The electronic equipment installed in the huts, is being jeopardized due to the leaky condition of the structures. Furthermore, the reliability and proper functioning of the electronic equipment are seriously reduced by inability to maintain proper environmental control within the huts. As soon as the permanent facilities become available, the quonset huts will be razed.

Terminal equipment building, $372,000

The first line item is for construction of a terminal equipment building at a cost of $372,000. This will be a permanent type structure of adequate size especially designed for housing important electronic terminal equipment. It will incorporate essential humidity, temperature, and dust control features. If this building is not provided, the valuable electronic equipment will be subjected to damage due to the excessive temperature changes and the leakage of rain water, salt spray, and sand into the existing structure, thereby reducing the reliability and operating effectiveness of this important oceanographic system.

Personnel building, $570,000

The second line item is for construction of a personnel building at the estimated cost of $570,000. This is a small, isolated station with a personnel allowance of only 10 officers and 94 enlisted men. It presents an ideal situation for use of the multipurpose-type personnel structure which will replace the nine deteriorated and overcrowded quonset huts currently employed for berthing and messing. The proposed permanent structure will provide berthing for 2 officers and 62 enlisted men; messing facilities; and recreation and administrative space. If this building is not provided, the assigned personnel will be forced to live and eat in the existing overcrowded, poorly heated and ventilated, advanced-base-type accomodations which are hazardous to health and morale.

Utilities, $197,000

The third item will be for the construction, alteration, and augmentation of various utilities at the estimated cost of $197,000. Included are a permanent electrical power station to house three 60-kilowatt diesel generators; additional electrical distribution lines; sewerage facilities; and domestic and fire protection water storage, treatment, and distribution facilities. If this item is not approved, the naval facility will lack sufficient utility capacity to support the requirements of this important oceanographic research activity.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why is it necessary to provide berthing and messing facilities for 12 officers at this installation when your personnel loading chart shows that you anticipate having only 10 assigned? What is the story?

Admiral CORRADI. We propose to provide berthing for 2 officers and 62 enlisted men out of a total base load of 10 officers and 90 men. That is for messing, Mr. Chairman. We are going to mess 12 officers and berth only 2.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

Mr. JONAS. Do you have a future program for this that is larger than the present one? Do you expect a continued buildup there?

Admiral SYLVESTER. We expect a general buildup in the entire program, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Estimated future authorization is $2.2 million. Is this the only place the Navy engages in oceanographic research?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Off the record, please.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pick up Naval Submarine Base at New London, Conn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE	NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT	6078-600
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
WITHIN CITY OF GROTON	NEW LONDON	BUREAU OF SHIPS	3RD NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS OF SUBMARINE FORCES	1868 (1915 AS SUBBASE)	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities to support training and experimental operations of the submarine force; to provide logistic support to submarines including their overhaul and repair; within capabilities, to provide logistic support to other activities of the Navy and other Government activities in the area; and to perform such other functions as may be directed by competent authority.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	96	1,116	877	1,338	8,375	11,802
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	88	1,027	1,000	2,354	10,136	14,605
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	88	1,027	1,000	2,547*	10,225**	14,887

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	-	-	-

*255 OFF - 2,292 EM **1,022 OFF - 9,203 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	887	944,000	33,520,000	34,464,000
2. LEASED	-	(30,000)	98,000	98,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				34,562,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				4,337,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				2,618,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				2,080,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				43,597,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
432.10	COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	CF	26,364 (17,436 SUBSTANDARD)	42,072	0	42,072	469	0	469	469
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	3,515 (240 SUBSTANDARD)	1,769	0	756	3,760	0	1,605	1,605
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS	MN	205 (63 SUBSTANDARD)	191	0	63	1,650	0	544	544
								TOTAL	2,618	2,618

The sixth project is at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn. It consists of three line items for $2,618,000, which are included in the general support program package. The base maintains and operates facilities to support training and experimental operations of the submarine force and provides logistic support to both conventional and nuclear submarines and service craft based at New London. Additionally, the base provides homeport facilities for the crews of the first POLARIS submarines to be deployed in the Atlantic.

Cold storage warehouse, $469,000

The first line item is for a cold storage warehouse at the estimated cost of $469,000. By next summer the freeze and chill storage capacity at this base will be deficient by 69 and 35 percent, respectively, in the amounts required. This shortage of refrigerated storage capacity is occasioned by the increased base loading due to the homeporting of the crews of the POLARIS submarines at New London and to the increased student input at the submarine school. Additionally, the present chill storage facilities, consisting of 12 walk-in advanced-base type reefer boxes, are in unreliable mechanical condition and require replacement. There are no other military or commercial cold storage facilities available in the area to meet this requirement. The proposed facility will correct these inadequacies. If it is not provided, the base will be forced to operate with only about 46 percent of the required refrigerated space. Operations will continue to be inefficient and costly due to overcrowding, manual handling of supplies, and mechanical failures. In the event of an emergency, the base could not render the required logistic support in the refrigerated food category for ships and base personnel.

Barracks, $1,605,000

The second line item is for construction of three 252-man barracks at the estimated cost of $1,605,000. As for the previous line item, the requirement stems from the increased base loading resulting from the homeporting of the POLARIS submarines and increased student load. The current barracks capacity is 3,275 men with a requirement for 3,995 accommodations. By June 1963, the projected barracks requirement will increase to 4,814 men, and 2 years later, it will be 5,044 men. If the proposed additional barracks are not provided, serious overcrowding will result. Such overcrowding will inevitably have an adverse effect upon the morale and efficiency of the occupants, particularly of the crews of this important weapon system, during their rest and training periods after long and confining patrols at sea.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess, $544,000

The third line item is for construction of a 63-man bachelor officers' quarters with mess at the estimated cost of $544,000. Again, this requirement stems primarily from the impact of the POLARIS program upon the submarine base. By mid-1963 the projected average BOQ load will be 333 officers. The base has 2 BOQ buildings with a total of only 205 rooms. One of these buildings, with 63 rooms, has substandard sanitary facilities, being equipped with community showers and toilets. Also, additional messing and galley facilities are required to augment the existing 150-man mess. The proposed item will provide for construction of a 3-story structure interconnecting the 2 existing BOQ buildings. It will contain additional messing and galley facilities and 63 rooms with semi-private bath facilities. If these facilities are not furnished, the crowding of submarine officers will increase until, by mid-1964, over 62 percent of the BOQ rooms will be double berthed. Many of the officers who occupy the BOQ must live under extremely cramped conditions for extended periods while they are on sea patrol. To live under crowded conditions during their rest and training periods ashore will have a serious adverse impact on their effectiveness.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What specific savings will result after the construction of the cold storage warehouse you are requesting here to replace the ones which you state are quite expensive? When you say quite expensive, how expensive?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I will have to provide that for the record. As far as I know, we do not have the exact figures of the savings. As you know, this is a replacement for walk-in type advanced base reefers. There are no commercial facilities available.

(Additional information follows:)

Approximately $62,000 per year savings will result from lower maintenance costs of existing facilities, in improved material handling methods, in improved large-lot buying practices, and in rental of railroad refrigerator cars while the existing reefer boxes are undergoing emergency repairs.

In addition, potential savings of approximately $200,000 may be realized by elimination of probable food loss from increased hazard of reefer box failures, and from imminent necessity of box replacement. Two failures occurred last summer.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is this dry storage?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir; this is cold storage. This is a replacement for advanced base type reefer boxes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, you intend to get away from the so-called individual box situation and get into one building; is that correct?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please insert in the record at this point the installations proposed for the home porting of FBM submarines and when these submarines and crews will actually be assigned to these specific locations.

(A classified statement was furnished the committee.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. New London is a high construction area with a very badly overcrowded condition and a land problem for any acreage. What consideration has been given to decreasing the number of submarines assigned to be home ported at this location?

Admiral JOHNSON. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total number of both types of submarines you contemplate home porting there?

Admiral JOHNSON. We will provide that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(A classified statement was furnished the committee.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. I will rephrase my question. What consideration has been given to decreasing the number of submarines assigned to be home ported at this particular location? Any?

Admiral JOHNSON. Recently a decision was made to change the home port of some SSN types to Norfolk. This helps to alleviate the situation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has that been taken into consideration in your presentation here for the total amount of funds you are requesting?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir; this is the total requirement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How difficult would it be to supply us with the total number of submarines of both types that are presently considered to be berthed at this place?

Admiral JOHNSON. We can insert that in the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well.

(A classified statement was furnished the Committee.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. We note from your personnel loading statistics that you have a permanent enlisted and student population anticipated in the future of 3,319. Does this give weight to the recent transfer of a portion of the nuclear power school to Bainbridge?

Admiral JOHNSON. We checked into that, and the barracks requirement is firm. It is a requirement, taking into consideration the prospective transfer of some 600 enlisted personnel connected with the Nuclear Engineering School.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Against the enlisted men and student load of 3,319, you have a total barracks inventory of 3,515, of which 3,275 are adequate by even your standards. Now, would you explain to the committee exactly how you have derived the additional barracks requirements of approximately 1,500 spaces.

Captain DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, the requirements here are based on standard percentages, which we operate on under Department of Defense and Department of Navy criteria, school loading, home porting, all of the requirements in the area. They have been subjected to review at all levels.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would go to your records and answer this particular question rather carefully because it does show a questionable aspect here so far as the 1,500 spaces pertain. Check that out please, and we will appreciate it.

Captain DAWSON. We will furnish the information.

(The information follows:)

Total enlisted berthing requirements, fiscal year 1965 (excludes Nuclear Power School which has a requirement for 319 berths)	4,725
Base	601
Students	2,220
Supported	319
Submarine school staff	207
Medical research laboratory	18
Commissary store	27
Navy exchange	2
Marine barracks	38
District small craft	12
NRT (Manta SS299)	6
USN/MC Reserve training center	9
Operational forces	1,558
Transients	15
Separations	12
Total inventory	3,515
Substandard	240
Net inventory	3,275
Total requirement	4,725
Less net inventory	3,275
Deficiency	1,450

Mr. SHEPPARD. What additional land will be required for this installation and what is the status of this acquisition?

Admiral CORRADI. Twenty-two acres of land will be required. This land acquisition item is similar to the one we discussed earlier. It is supposed to be inserted in the O. & M. portion.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the cost per acre, please?

Admiral CORRADI. The total cost of the land acquisition is estimated at $17,300, about $800 per acre.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has that estimate been checked out against a more or less uniform acreage cost factor within that area?

Admiral CORRADI. That estimate is based on the average of two staff appraisals, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

Mr. JONAS. You say you are only moving 600 students? Does that consist of the entire Nuclear Power School?

Admiral JOHNSON. The correct figure, including student and staff enlisted in fiscal year 1965, will be 585.

Mr. JONAS. Are you moving the entire school?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. The other students are not in that school? They are in other schools?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir; basically submarine training type of schools.

Mr. JONAS. What facilities will be vacated when you move?

Admiral JOHNSON. The present buildings used by the Nuclear Engineering School will be made available and will be used, as the chairman said, to alleviate the overcrowded situation in New London. The submarine activities remaining in the area will utilize these buildings. This is, of course, one of the reasons why this move is being made.

Mr. BELIEU. There are two fundamental reasons for making the move. One is the crowded condition plus projected buildup because of submarines coming in. Number two, it is easier to train in these two rather different activities or aspects if they are separated and do not conflict with each other so much.

Mr. JONAS. Is it logical to move the Nuclear Power School to a place where you do not work with nuclear vessels?

Mr. BELIEU. In this instance, yes. Again, I am no technician in this field, but I discussed it thoroughly not only with Admiral Rickover but with the Bureau of Personnel. This type of schooling lends itself to the academic approach and does not have to be wharfside, so to speak.

Mr. JONAS. Do you have available all of the facilities you need at Bainbridge?

Mr. BELIEU. We have the facilities. In fact, Bainbridge is a rather large installation.

Mr. JONAS. We have talked with you about Bainbridge for years.

Mr. BELIEU. There has to be some augmentation to get the buildings in shape.

Admiral JOHNSON. This is basic academic training. Thereafter, when they complete this course, they go to the practical instruction sites such as the nuclear plant in Idaho. I think that is primarily where they go for the next step.

Mr. JONAS. Why did you not make this move several years ago when we asked you to make use of the facilities at Bainbridge? We were told then you did not have anything you could move there.

Admiral JOHNSON. There was a very good chance we would disestablish Bainbridge. As a result of a study within the last year, we have decided it would be inadvisable to disestablish Bainbridge. Since we are going to keep it, the obvious thing is to look around for some activities, particularly in areas where there is a very heavy and congested workload such as New London, and move them into Bainbridge.

Mr. JONAS. Is there anything else you can move from New London and not have to buy this land?

Mr. BELIEU. I do not believe so on the basis of the look-see I am familiar with.

Mr. JONAS. We have plenty of land at Bainbridge. What are you going to put on this $800 an acre land at New London?

Admiral JOHNSON. Two barracks buildings, Mr. Jonas.

Mr. JONAS. You are just vacating 600 spaces, moving these students plus how many teachers and instructors and additional personnel?

Mr. BELIEU. The five to six hundred figure includes the enlisted instructors and the personnel. I would have to make sure. I think it is about 580, if I remember correctly. I would like to correct that for the record if I am wrong.

The additional spaces that will be vacated by the personnel who come down to Bainbridge for the academic schooling there will be absorbed in classrooms, et cetera, at the submarine base.

Mr. JONAS. I understand, but they have been living in barracks and BOQ's and other facilities. They will be vacated and become available. Will they not be sufficient to take care of your needs?

Admiral SYLVESTER. No, sir; I do not believe they will. Actually the barracks and BOQ's we are requesting will not be completed for approximately a year and a half to 2 years. The figures I have here indicate that we will have the full requirement for those, even taking into account this move of the people to Bainbridge.

Mr. JONAS. Have you made a detailed analysis and study of all of the operations at New London and determined definitely there is nothing else that can be moved so as to avoid the necessity of buying this high priced land?

Admiral SYLVESTER. We have tried our best to balance the load so as to reduce the overall load on our money. If we transfer too many ships, then we run into the problem of having to build up additional training facilities in the ports to which we transfer the submarines and additional supporting facilities. We feel it is necessary to make as good a study of the balance of our home porting as we possibly can.

From the best of my knowledge, I think the only thing that can be moved out of New London right now that is not intimately connected with the ships or the submarine school has been this Nuclear Engineering School, which we have just made the proposal to move.

New London in general is very closely tied to the submarines. Almost everything there is connected with the submarine base or the submarine school or the active submarine squadrons which are based there.

Mr. JONAS. Thank you.

Mr. SHEPPARD. As I understand the response to the gentleman's question, you find New London congested.

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In order to relieve that congestion you are taking a certain nonoperational requirement of bodies to Bainbridge.

Admiral SYLVESTER. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Consequently you are not going to put something back in New London because then you would be merely adding to the problem you are presently trying to relieve; is that correct?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then we can anticipate, if we go along with the proposal here, that there will not be a change in somebody's thinking in the near future to bring something back to New London and thereby again increase the load factor that they will soon be complaining about?

Admiral SYLVESTER. I cannot go for the completely indefinite future, sir, but I would be very loath to approve any new activity going into the New London area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I hope CNO will feel as you do. We find when we relieve congestion that there is a local reaction, and then we try to move in and assist the local economic aspect. But we can take your word that there is nothing contemplated in this field so far as this project is concerned?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir, not so far as I am concerned.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee will stand adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the next item, Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SHIPYARD	NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	5867-651

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF PORTSMOUTH	NORFOLK	BUREAU OF SHIPS	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF NAVAL VESSELS	1801	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

The Norfolk Naval Shipyard is a component activity of the Naval Base. The primary mission is to render service to the Fleet. This service includes providing logistic support for the vessels of the Active and Reserve Fleet, including nuclear powered ships and submarines and for assigned service craft; performing authorized work in connection with the construction, conversion, overhaul, alteration, repair, drydocking and outfitting of vessels as assigned. In addition to the primary mission, the Shipyard performs research and development projects and conducts tests as assigned by proper authority; develops and conducts training programs as required to properly perform the mission and furnishes such miscellaneous common services as required.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	87	83	10,841	-	2,200	13,211
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	87	81	11,000	-	3,000	14,168
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1966	87	81	11,000	-	*3,000	14,168

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - PLANNED - ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *300 OFF - 2,700 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	864	1,361,000	123,221,000	124,582,000
2. LEASED	1	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				124,582,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				3,001,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				2,304,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				13,959,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				143,846,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
213.90	NUCLEAR SHIP OVERHAUL FACILITY (2ND INCREMENT)	SF	3,340 (SUBSTANDARD)	9,200	0	9,200	452	0	452	452
801.00	UTILITIES (2ND INCREMENT)	NA	-	-	-	-	1,852	0	1,852	1,852
								TOTAL	2,304	2,304

The next project is at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va. It includes two line items for a total of $2,304,000, which are part of the general support program package. The mission of the yard is to provide logistic support for ships of the Active and Reserve Fleets, including nuclear-powered surface ships and submarines. This support involves construction, conversion, overhaul, alteration, repair, drydocking, and outfitting of assigned ships.

Nuclear ship overhaul facilities (second increment), $452,000

The first line item is for construction of the second increment of nuclear ship overhaul facilities at the estimated cost of $452,000. For the yard to achieve the capability to overhaul nuclear-powered surface ships and submarines by 1963, additional facilities, peculiar to the overhaul of nuclear-powered plants, are required. The proposed item will provide facilities for the decontamination of equipment, the handling and disposal of radioactive wastes, and the protection and monitoring of personnel. Also included will be a 440-volt electrical powerline to berths 5 and 6 for nuclear ship utilities and equipment testing. If the facilities for this item are not provided, the shipyard will continue to lack decontamination and radiological safety facilities, which are mandatory for overhaul of nuclear-powered ships.

Utilities (second increment), $1,852,000

The second line item is for increasing the capacity of utilities at shipyard berths and drydocks at the estimated cost of $1,852,000. The existing utilities systems were designed to meet the requirements of pre-World War II ships. Modern ships, particularly large aircraft carriers, cruisers, and nuclear-powered surface ships and submarines, require substantially greater utility services than the shipyard is now capable of supplying. Under existing conditions, when ships under overhaul require utility service in excess of that available at berths and temporary shore units, it is necessary to shut down or reduce equipment operation in parts of the ship, thus curtailing repair work and risking fire damage due to reduced protection available. Additions and improvements to utilities in parts of the waterfront area are being constructed under the authority granted last year. This line item will continue the modernization of the utilities at essential berths and drydocks. It will include additional electrical, steam, fire protection, and compressed air services. If this modernization is not provided, the shipyard will be unable to furnish sufficient essential utility service to support the fleet's upkeep and maintenance programs with safety, efficiency, and economy.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year the committee gave you $211,000 for nuclear ship overhaul facilities at this installation, supposedly for a complete job, and there was no conversation relative to additional funding. We would like you to explain the additional request of $452,000 in this program.

Admiral JOHNSON. All we are requesting here is a sort of a package requirement to provide a shipyard capability for overhauling of nuclear-powered ships. We must have inadvertently failed to mention there would be another increment.

This is similar to the same facilities we are providing in our other yards which are also given the assigned mission of overhauling nuclear ships. As you recall, there was a periscope tower, a pure water facility——

Mr. SHEPPARD. You either did not contemplate it, or did not know about it.

Pertaining to the $452,000 involved here now, we want you to talk about this. Is this final?

Admiral JOHNSON. To the best of my knowledge, this will complete the facility required.

Captain DAWSON. We will come up for additional POLARIS facilities, sir. For the overhaul of nuclear ships, this is it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We can look upon this as a three-increment procedure?

Captain DAWSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have any idea what the next request will be?

Captain DAWSON. Approximately $1.3 million for POLARIS facilities, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This will be at the location we are presently talking about?

Captain DAWSON. Yes, sir; Norfolk Navy Shipyard.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What happened to the previous concept about Norfolk? It is a congested area, yet we find this expansion. Is the place congested or not? What is the story?

Captain DAWSON. Not the naval shipyard; no, sir. The naval shipyard has the capacity in area, and requires only the additional facilities for the nuclear and POLARIS work.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Just what is the total cost of providing this overhaul facility?

Captain DAWSON. Including POLARIS, $1,963,000 in military construction funds. This is the 1962–63 and 1965 increments.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you contemplate this will complete the alterations requirements for the utilities system at this location?

Captain DAWSON. We have two additional incremented packages of utilities work for the Norfolk Navy Shipyard after this one.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the cost involved?

Captain DAWSON. Total, starting in fiscal year 1962 and going through fiscal year 1966, approximately $7.5 million.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the next item, Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE	PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII	6078700

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
HONOLULU, 6½ MILES SOUTHEAST	HONOLULU	BUREAU OF SHIPS	14TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
OPERATIONAL AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR PACFLT SUBMARINE FORCE	1919	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities to support training and experimental operations of the Pacific Fleet Submarine Force to provide Logistic Support for two operational Submarine Squadrons, a Guided Missile Activity and Headquarters for Commander, Submarine Force U. S. Pacific Fleet; to provide repair facilities for other ships as required by Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet or Commander Service Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet; to provide berthing, messing and other Logistic Support as necessary for the enlisted personnel of the Staffs of CINCPACFLT and COMSERVPAC; to perform such additional tasks as Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet may assign; to conduct a diving school for Pacific Fleet personnel.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	30	791	118	350	2,130	3,419
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	29	777	130	350	2,130	3,416
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	36	777	130	350*	2,130**	3,423

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	-	-	-

*24 OFF - 326 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

**140 OFF - 1,990 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	85	36,000	7,994,000	8,030,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	28,000	28,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				8,058,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				509,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				462,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				5,947,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				14,976,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
152.20	ALTERATIONS OF SUBMARINE BERTHS	FB	4,986 (1,430 SUBSTANDARD)	1,430*	0	1,430*	462	0	462	462

*IMPROVEMENTS ONLY

Alterations of submarine berths

The next project is at the Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. It consists of one line item for alterations of submarine berths at the estimated cost of $462,000. This project is included in program package III in support of general purpose forces. The submarine base maintains and operates facilities to support the training and experimental operations of the Pacific Fleet Submarine Force and provides logistic support for two operational submarine squadrons and submarine force commands. Both conventional and nuclear-powered submarines are supported.

The assignment of increasing numbers of deep-draft nuclear submarines to the Pacific Fleet has increased the need for additional deepwater berths to accommodate these submarines. The pier was designed for mooring conventional submarines. In order to provide logistic support for deep-draft nuclear submarines, including POLARIS types, it will be necessary to dredge about 2 feet alongside the pier to a depth of 34 feet. Strengthening of the pier structure and the construction of a special fender system will also be required to accommodate the deep-draft and unusual hull configuration of the nuclear-type submarines. In order that repairs of the auxiliary machinery of the submarines may be made, it will be necessary to provide alternating current to these berths. Without these improvements, the submarine base will be unable to fully support the homeported and transient submarines, with a resultant lowering of the state of material readiness of these fleet units.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What nuclear submarine repair facilities does this installation have at the present time?

Admiral JOHNSON. This particular submarine base has no nuclear repair facilities, Mr. Chairman. There is a shipyard at Pearl Harbor, but it is not at this actual location.

Mr. SHEPPARD. So far as that facility is concerned, you are starting from scratch at that particular location for this requirement?

Admiral JOHNSON. We are talking about the submarine base, sir?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Admiral JOHNSON. There is nothing in the future requirements for any nuclear repair capabilities.

Admiral SYLVESTER. There is at the shipyard.

Mr. SHEPPARD. But nothing in the new category. You are expanding the capabilities of an existing facility?

Admiral SYLVESTER. It is deepening the water to take care of the deeper draft submarines.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What nuclear submarines are assigned to the Pacific Fleet area at the present time, and how is this proposed to increase in the immediate future?

Admiral JOHNSON. It is contemplated for ——— SSN submarines, assigned by ———.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is that the present assignment of ships there?

Admiral JOHNSON. That is total SSN's.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What else, if anything?

Admiral SYLVESTER. The Secretary of the Navy is considering whether to assign SSBN's in the future, but he has not made a decision.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE	5867650

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
PORTSMOUTH, N.H. - ONE MILE SOUTHWEST	YORK	BUREAU OF SHIPS	1ST NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN AND OVERHAUL	1800	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Provide logistic support for assigned service craft and for Active Fleet vessels, including conversion, overhaul, alteration, and drydocking of submarines and various types of surface ships up to and including submarine tenders; design and construction of submarines; design, construction and overhaul of nuclear and POLARIS type submarines; quinquennial overhauls, including drydocking of Reserve Fleet vessels to provide base facilities for servicing nuclear powered and POLARIS submarines, research, development, and test work as assigned; responsibility for the administration of the U.S. Navy Housing Project, Kittery, Maine; and to provide logistic support to other activities of the U. S. Naval Base Portsmouth, and the First Naval District as directed.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	77	55	9,361	0	113*	9,606
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	97	87	9,500	0	116*	9,800
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1963	97	87	9,500	0	116*	9,800

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - — PLANNED - — ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *OFFICERS

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	196	1,057,000	43,955,000	45,012,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				45,012,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				7,768,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				899,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				21,008,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				74,687,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
223.90	SAND BLAST FACILITIES	SF	2,400 (SUBSTANDARD)	14,000	0	14,000	373	0	373	373
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS	MN	36 (20 SUBSTANDARD)	50	0	50	526	0	526	526
								TOTAL	899	899

The ninth project is at the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., and consists of two line items at the estimated cost of $899,000. This project is also part of the program package VII for general support. the mission of the shipyard is to provide logistic support for assigned ships of the fleet and service craft, including conversion, overhaul, alterations, and drydocking of submarines and various surface ships, up to and including submarine tenders. An important part of the mission is the design, construction, and overhaul of nuclear submarines, including POLARIS types.

Sandblast facilities, $373,000

The first item is for modern sandblast facilities at an estimated cost of $373,000. New and modern sandblasting and painting facilities are required in order to efficiently perform sandblasting and painting operations incident to the increasing nuclear submarine overhaul and construction workload. Due to the small size of the existing facilities, work on large components must be done in the open, employing manual methods using portable blast machines. This creates waste and inefficiency, even in good weather, and production time is lost during inclement weather. Present facilities also preclude the use of steel grit abrasive, a more economical process than the method which must now be employed. The yard estimates that the present inefficient facilities and methods unnecessarily increase the cost of doing this essential work by about $250,000 annually. If the proposed facility is not provided, sandblasting operations will continue to be an inefficient manual operation performed largely out of doors with attendant waste of time, manpower, and materials.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess, $526,000

The second line item is for a new 50-man bachelor officers' quarters with mess at the estimated cost of $526,000. The yard now has 2 BOQ's, 1 with 16 and 1 with 20 rooms. By assigning 2 officers to most of the rooms, the requirement to accommodate 66 officers can be met. However, the 20-room BOQ is so deteriorated that it should be demolished. This building is an old brick structure built in 1891 as a hospital. It was converted to a BOQ during World War II as a temporary expedient, with the intent of early replacement. In addition to its unsafe condition, the old building does not meet current space criteria for officers' quarters; and sanitary facilities are provided by community showers and toilets. The galley is makeshift and consists essentially of galley equipment installed in a former sleeping room. If this line item is not provided, bachelor officers attached to the shipyard and to submarines undergoing overhaul, will be forced to continue living in crowded, substandard, and unsafe BOQ accommodations to the detriment of their health, morale, and efficiency.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is any consideration being given to utilizing bachelor officers' quarters at other installations in the Portsmouth area?

Admiral JOHNSON. To the best of my knowledge, there are no other naval bachelor officers' quarters in the area.

(Additional information follows:)

The only Defense Department activity in the area having bachelor officers' quarters, other than the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, is Pease Air Force Base. The entire BOQ capacity of the Pease Air Force Base is fully utilized and a considerable number of officers are having to live off the base.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you checked to see if you have any available there that are not in use?

Admiral SYLVESTER. We will check that out and supply it for the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It has not been checked out at the moment?

Admiral SYLVESTER. I am quite certain it has been checked out. There are no suitable BOQ's there. I would like to make certain.

Admiral JOHNSON. We have two BOQ's which are not up to standard, 1 with a capacity for 16 officers and 1 for 20 officers. The 20-man BOQ is going to be demolished when we build the 50-man BOQ.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I see there is dredging here and elsewhere.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

NAVAL REPAIR FACILITY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the next item, Naval repair facility, San Diego, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME: NAVAL REPAIR FACILITY

2. LOCATION: SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.: 5548-725

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction: SAN DIEGO, WITHIN CITY

5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY: SAN DIEGO

6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE: BUREAU OF SHIPS

7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA: 11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT: REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR SERVICE CRAFT

9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY: 1954

10. STATUS: [ ] MAINTENANCE [X] ACTIVE [ ] INACTIVE [ ] NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide logistic support for ships and service craft, including repairs, alteration and maintenance work, as assigned; to provide services to other activities and units, as directed by competent authority; to provide facilities for the limited training of artificers, as requested.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	31	51	1,859	-	-	1,941
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	28	38	1,900	-	-	1,966
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	28	38	1,900	-	-	1,966

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - — PLANNED - — ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	0*	0	11,333,000	11,333,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	-
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				11,333,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				477,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				3,947,000
*LAND CARRIED ON NAVAL STATION PLANT ACCOUNT — 7. GRAND TOTAL				15,757,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
217.10	ELECTRIC-ELECTRONICS FACILITY	SF	58,270 (SUBSTANDARD)	56,600	0	24,400	870	0	477	477

Electric-electronic facility

The next project is at the naval repair facility, San Diego, Calif. It consists of a single line item for an electric-electronic facility at a cost of $477,000. The electric shop portion of the facility will be programed in the future. This project is also included in program package VII. The naval repair facility provides logistic support to about 180 fleet ships and service craft, and performs repairs, alterations, and maintenance work on these ships and craft. The electric-electronic shop not only services the electric and electronic equipment on these ships but performs similar services as well for the equipment and devices of the large complex of naval shore installations in the San Diego area.

The existing electric-electronic repair shop is a temporary structure. It is inadequately adapted and equipped for shopwork. It fails to provide proper protection for installed electronic equipment valued at over $2 million. The floor of the existing building lacks the structural strength to support vitally needed weight-handling equipment. Large radar antennas must be repaired in the open due to lack of inside space and structural deficiencies in the building. The electrical wiring is obsolete and presents a serious potential fire hazard. This line item will provide the basic requirements for the electronic shop except for facilities to accommodate the largest equipments. If it is not provided, inefficient and costly work methods must continue to be utilized, thus reducing the quality and the amount of work which needs to be accomplished for fleet units and adjacent shore activities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the complete cost of all increments for electric and electronics facilities at this installation?

Admiral JOHNSON. For the completion of the electric-electronic facility for which we only have the electronic portion in this year, it will be an additional $443,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the age of the building presently being used?

Admiral CORRADI. It is a wood frame building built during 1941 or 1942. It was designed as an office building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is this substandard because of the fact you have not kept it up over previous years due to a lack of funds?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. I believe this could be characterized as substandard because it was built and designed for a different use. It is now over 20 years of age. The building was originally designed as an office building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Assuming this is funded, what are you going to do with the existing building?

It is substandard now.

Admiral CORRADI. We are going to demolish it and place this new facility in a location adjacent to the dispensary.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Assuming it is funded, and you have the authority and the money to go ahead, what is the time element involved in replacement?

Admiral CORRADI. We estimate the building will be completed and ready for use 300 days after we award the contract.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How long thereafter will it be before you get the unsatisfactory building out of circulation?

Admiral CORRADI. That should take no longer than 30 days after the award of the contract.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you feel justified in telling the committee at this time it will be out of existence 90 days thereafter?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to call to the attention of you gentlemen who are here this morning, I expect you to keep that commitment.

Admiral SYLVESTER. We will certainly do our best.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Sometimes I find these buildings still standing 2 years later. You should get rid of them.

Admiral SYLVESTER. I certainly agree with you.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What specific savings will be accomplished by the construction of this particular increment you are requesting for fiscal year 1963?

Admiral JOHNSON. In terms of dollar savings, I question we could really give you an objective answer. It will certainly improve efficiency and the effectiveness of repair work. It will enable us to save man-hours now involved in trying to overhaul electronic equipment in an obsolete place.

For instance, the height of the ceiling is such that we cannot take our large antennas inside. We have to work on them outside. The floor is so weak that we cannot take some of our heavy equipment inside.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In your justifications, when you use the word "savings," you get in deep water. Arbitrarily, one thinks of dollars. In many instances, the only thing you are actually doing is expediting the work that has to be done. If there is a savings, it is rather remote at very best. Is that not true?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think you might use another word that would be more applicable and definitive, and not so confusing.

Mr. JONAS. The comment about having to do this work outdoors does not worry me very much since this is in southern California where you have nothing but sunshine. If it were in some other part of the United States, that might present a problem.

This, Admiral, is something you would like to have, but I do not gather from the material in the justifications that it is the sort of thing that is necessary.

Admiral JOHNSON. We think it is a very critical and most urgent requirement.

Mr. JONAS. What is its priority? Have you given it a priority?

Admiral JOHNSON. It was in last year. We thought so much of it last year we tried to get it approved.

Mr. JONAS. You have been getting along with what you have there for 20 years. I can understand you want to modernize. There are a lot of other things in this bill. We cannot do everything we would like. You would not say this was a critical item, would you?

Admiral JOHNSON. It has a very high degree of criticality.

As I tried to point out, we are handicapped now in being able to overhaul increasing numbers of complex electric and electronic equipment.

Mr. JONAS. Is your workload increasing there?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, by the mere inclusion of more electronic equipment on our ships. We are taking care of 160 fleet ships which are home-ported in San Diego Harbor. This repair facility has a continuing workload of major and minor repair items in this very complex area of electronic equipment.

NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the next item, Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	3865-825
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
WITHIN CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	BUREAU OF SHIPS	12TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
NUCLEAR AND THERMAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1946	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Conduct basic and applied research on the physical and biological effects of hazardous nuclear and thermal radiations, including interrelated effects such as shock or blast and the dispersion and contaminating effects of fission products resulting from a nuclear explosion or from controlled nuclear processes; develop and evaluate radiac devices and shielding equipment or materials for protection of personnel, reclamation or decontamination procedures for shipboard, aircraft, and land areas; preparation of data for training information required by the military services, including assistance to other federal agencies and government contractors in the fields of nuclear and radiological warfare; and develop the use of radioisotope and other tracer techniques in the above technological fields.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	27	42	508	11*	-	588
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	27	42	520	73**	-	662
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	27	42	520	73**	-	662

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - PLANNED - ULTIMATE -

*11 CO-OP STUDENTS

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

** 22 CO-OP & 51 SUMMER STUD.

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED		22	446,000	8,157,000	8,603,000
2. LEASED		-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)					8,603,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					2,534,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					2,792,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					13,929,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
310.54	NEUTRON RADIATION FACILITY	SF	0	14,600	0	14,600	2,534	0	2,534	2,534

Neutron radiation facility

The last unclassified project in this facility class inside the United States is at the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif. It consists of one line item for a neutron radiation facility at the estimated cost of $2,534,000. This project is included in program package VI for research and development. Although the Laboratory is under Navy management, it is essentially a Department of Defense Laboratory. It is doing work of concern to all Navy bureaus as well as to the Army, Air Force, and other Government agencies. It has supplied the technical basis for most of the present civil defense shelter program, and is the primary U.S. Laboratory having responsibility for research relating to defense against nuclear radiation.

To date, experimental research has been conducted at nuclear weapons field tests, an extremely expensive and unsatisfactory method, and through use of the 60-inch cyclotron of the University of California. This work, of direct interest to the military departments, is done nowhere else. The university cyclotron, however, lacked both the high flux and the flexibility of exposure conditions to accomplish the total research required. Furthermore, its availability was limited and it is now being dismantled.

There are approximately 100 cyclotron-type accelerators in the United States, but none is designed to do the work of the proposed facility. Some of them could be converted, at considerable expense, to high neutron output, but they lack supporting facilities and personnel. Although the cyclotron is very important, readily usable animal facilities and the backup research staff, available only at this Laboratory, are equally important.

A question frequently asked is why a cyclotron has been selected for the Laboratory instead of a pulsed reactor like the machine now being installed at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. A number of pulsed reactors are either available or under development. This Laboratory is, in fact, working on a contract basis with pulsed reactors in various places, but the experiments using this type of device do not have the flexibility of the proposed cyclotron on energy ranges, quality of radiation and exposure condition. Moreover, the pulsed reactor cannot produce the necessary high neutron energy nor is it completely "clean" of energetic gamma radiation.

The proposed facility will provide an essentially unique capability. It will give the Laboratory a tool with which to produce neutrons. This will materially advance the research opportunities to determine the interactions of neutrons with matter. This information is needed by the military departments to determine the effect of neutron exposure on man and establish safe limits of exposure as well as lead toward required therapy to minimize effects on man. Basic considerations will lead to a better understanding of shielding and the effects of neutrons on materials, such as very sensitive electronic components.

The cyclotron is not limited to neutrons, but is sufficiently versatile that combined, controlled outputs of neutrons and gamma radiation, or essentially pure gamma radiation, can be produced. This will increase the capability of the Laboratory to meet its overall mission in the nuclear weapons effects and the other areas I have mentioned.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How are the plans?

Admiral CORRADI. The preliminary engineering has been completed. The final plans and specifications have been started. No significant progress has been made, however, in the final plans and specifications.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the problem?

Admiral CORRADI. We started rather late, Mr. Chairman, in order to conserve our planning money. We wanted to be sure the project would be authorized before we proceeded.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There is no question about authorization at the moment, is there?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Who is doing the A. & E. work on the job?

Admiral CORRADI. The final plans and specifications are being prepared by William Brobeck & Co.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What type of building is contemplated here? Is this an exception? Will it accommodate certain mechanical devices?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. It is a rather unusual building. Although we show on the justification sheet that it will be one-story steel frame with metal siding, the unusual portion is the 9½-foot-thick concrete walls required for shielding the devices.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is what motivated my questions. Your justifications would leave it in the ordinary concept of a building. You have certain specifications because of the mechanics within.

Admiral CORRADI. That is quite right. The cyclotron room has massive concrete walls with the floor and the roof to provide protection.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have a square-foot cost factor?

Admiral CORRADI. The square-foot cost shown here is based on a complete preliminary engineering report and I believe quite accurate. There is no comparable construction of this type we could compare it to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What type of contract do you propose?

Admiral CORRADI. We propose to take competitive bids on the basis of complete plans and specifications.

Mr. SHEPPARD. As I interpret your answer, it is not the intricacy that is involved, but the massive aspect.

Admiral CORRADI. It is an involved design job, but as a result of the design effort, accurate plans will be developed which will permit a contractor to prepare a competitive bid.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have an atomic pile in that area?

Admiral CORRADI. I believe not. I do not believe there is an atomic pile in this area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will it be an open competitive bid?

Admiral CORRADI. We propose to use open competitive bidding; yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration have you given to the use of other facilities available in this area?

Admiral JOHNSON. There is no other cyclotron available. The Navy has been using a University of California cyclotron, but it is being abolished or destroyed.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The college is tearing that down?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes. Even then it was not adequate for our purpose.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is the college constructing another larger building in that area?

Admiral JOHNSON. We would have to provide that answer for the record.

(The information follows:)

For several years the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL) had occasional use of the 60-inch cyclotron of the University of California for low level neutron exposure. This cyclotron was located on the main campus in Berkeley, about 10 miles from NRDL. Neutron flux, exposure conditions, and availability were severely limited. This cyclotron is now being dismantled and it is understood that it will be reconstructed on the Davis Campus in the future. No plans are known for any type of accelerator on the site of the 60-inch machine.

A new 88-inch machine is now going into operation at the University of California Radiation Laboratory on the hill to the rear of the main Berkeley campus. This machine is not designed for high flux neutron exposure, has no animal holding facilities and now has a 24 hours per day backlog of work extending many years in the future. Chemistry and Physics Laboratory areas surround the cyclotron and their workload is such that additional construction is planned for fiscal year 1965. This construction will just extend the area of capability for basic university research. The proposed NRDL machine will be located adjacent to the main laboratory on Hunters Point. Here is located the staff and associated

work, much instrumentation, animal holding facilities and the like, all necessary to the operation of this machine.

Captain CAMPBELL. The university is building a new cyclotron for the chemistry department in an area somewhere near where the other one is. The 60-inch cyclotron is being moved to the Davis campus and will be reconstructed and rebuilt out there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the figure reflected on page 11 of your justifications reflect the final cost?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under the contract you have had heretofore with the university, what has been the cost?

Captain CAMPBELL. If I remember correctly, the costs have been about $50,000 per year with the university for a few hours per month, mostly on the second, or third, shift. I do not believe that the full $50,000 has been utilized because the time was not available to the extent there was money available.

Mr. JONAS. I see you do not project the use of too many students. Is 73 to be the total enrollment of students?

Admiral JOHNSON. This is primarily a research test facility.

Mr. JONAS. I understand. I thought these students were to do the research. Who will do the research, the civilians?

Captain CAMPBELL. These are all civilians, and the students are either the cooperative students or summer hires utilized by the laboratory.

Mr. JONAS. You have 508 civilians on board there now before you build this laboratory. Where are you using them?

Admiral SYLVESTER. The laboratory itself has been in existence for approximately 16 years. This is an additional facility at the laboratory, sir.

(The following is a statement as to the role of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif.:)

The Bureau of Ships was a leading participant in Operation Crossroads, the first nuclear-weapons tests, held in 1946. This experience and experience subsequently gained in the decontamination of the target ships led to the establishment of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL) in San Francisco. Early research at the Laboratory indicated an almost total lack of knowledge in many important areas related to the use of nuclear weapons, the assessment of their effects, and the development of countermeasures and reclamation methods.

NRDL today provides the Navy with vital radiological information, which is used in ship design, health physics, the development of detection and measuring equipment, the development of countermeasures and reclamation methods, operations analysis, and evaluation, and studies of the use of radioisotopes; and as technical input to training publications and tactical doctrine. The Laboratory also conducts basic and applied research on the effects of thermal radiation resulting from nuclear explosions.

The multidiscipline integrated approach to the solution of radiological problems makes NRDL unique in the free world. Because of this, appreciable effort has been sponsored by Government agencies other than the Bureau of Ships. Many projects have multiple sponsorship. The use of nuclear processes in weapons, the development of reactors, research on isotopic-power sources, and the development of various radiographic techniques constitute an ever-increasing part of the responsibility of the Navy and of the Department of Defense. (Contrary to a belief widely held, the Atomic Energy Commission does not provide answers to questions in those aspects of these areas which relate to military usage or operations.) NRDL is a primary means by which such questions are answered. In addition, the Laboratory participates in environmental studies which involve naturally occurring radioactivity.

Examples of the Laboratory's work, illustrative of the breadth and uniqueness of its exorts, are:

The HYDRA project, for the evaluation of radiological effects of underwater nuclear bursts. (The purpose of this evaluation was to provide basic data for studies of the tactical use of weapons and for scaling information.)

Safety analyses for the POLARIS-weapon system.

Development of techniques for the detection of flaws in propellent grains.

Shipboard-radiac instrumentation and system development.

Writing basic tactical publications and training publications for radiological situations.

Measurement of radiation in oceanographic environments.

Basic biomedical research (1) on the effects of radiation on living animals, and (2) on countermeasures for these effects.

Evaluation of shielding.

Design and testing of shelters.

Reclamation.

Nuclear-process hazards analyses.

Interactions of radiation with materials.

Weapons test-evaluation.

The Laboratory, with a staff of approximately 600 people, has a worldwide reputation for its competence in the basic disciplines of chemistry, engineering, physics, electronics, biology, and medicine, which are prerequisite to the development of the countermeasures necessary for the Navy's operation in a radiation environment.

The staff is composed of the following: 27 officers (from the 3 sources), 39 enlisted men, and 521 civilians of whom 272 are in the scientific department.

Mr. JONAS. Is this to be available for all services?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. And it is the only one of its kind?

Admiral SYLVESTER. I understand it is the only one of its kind.

Admiral JOHNSON. It is the only one that will give us the requirement of a very high neutron density which we need to duplicate the neutron release from our modern nuclear weapons.

Mr. JONAS. What do you do, make the results available to the other services, or will they be associated with you in this operation?

Admiral JOHNSON. This facility is actually a Defense Department facility. It works for the Office of Civil Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Public Health Service, and the Stanford Research Institute, among others.

Mr. SHEPPARD. With the exception of Stanford University, what is the investment made here on the part of the other services? Is there any contribution at all? They have the privilege of using it?

Admiral SYLVESTER. The other people would pay the operating costs. We are building the building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Your obligation is confined to the construction of the building, and the mechanical appurtenances therein?

Admiral SYLVESTER. And the general supervision.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And if they use the building, they are expected to reimburse the Navy for it?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. This is in the current authorization bill for 1963. It has not been previously authorized?

Admiral JOHNSON. In this year's bill, yes, sir.

ACQUISITION OF LEASEHOLD, 20 GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the next item, Acquisition of Leasehold, 20 Grosvenor Square, London, England.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. NAVAL FORCES, EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN, HEADQUARTERS	LONDON, ENGLAND	6200-495

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF LONDON	ENGLAND	BUREAU OF SHIPS	EUROPEAN MID-EAST AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
LOGISTIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide for the logistic and administrative support of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe and Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, of components of the U.S. Navy located in the United Kingdom and certain naval activities in areas of northwestern Europe.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	238	436	357	-	-	1,031
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	238	436	357	-	-	1,031
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1966	238	436	357	-	-	1,031

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	-	-	-

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	0	0	0	0
2. LEASED	0	(0)	0	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				5,000,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				0
7. GRAND TOTAL				5,000,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
923.50	ACQUISITION OF LEASEHOLD, 20 GROSVENOR SQUARE	(AC (SF	0 0	0.62 150,000	0 0	0.62) 150,000)	5,000	0	5,000	5,000

Acquisition of leasehold, 20 Grosvenor Square

The final project in the first facilities class is an installation outside the United States. It consists of one line item for acquisition of the leasehold, 20 Grosvenor Square, London, England, at the cost of $5 million. During the hearings on March 9, 1962, by the House Armed Services Committee on title II of H.R. 10202, the Navy portion of the fiscal year 1963 military construction authorization bill, the committee deferred this project for further study. This project is covered under program package III for general purpose forces. The building to be acquired is the headquarters of the commander in chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean; commander in chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe; and components of the U.S. Navy located in the United Kingdom and certain areas of northwestern Europe.

The seven-story office building at 20 Grosvenor Square is the headquarters office space and provides for the logistic and administrative support of these commands and activities. Since 1942, this building has been occupied by the Navy on a lease basis. In 1947, the long-term building leasehold was purchased for the Navy by the State Department, as the Navy had no legal authority to do so. Pursuant to the terms of the fiscal year 1956 funding approval by the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, for construction of a new embassy office building, the State Department was obligated to dispose of all State Department properties on Grosvenor Square. All such State Department property has been disposed of except for the building at 20 Grosvenor Square. This line item provides for the transfer of a 999-year leasehold of this building to the Navy Department and reimbursement of the State Department for the estimated market value of the property. This will insure permanent accommodations for Naval activities in the London area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What efforts has the Navy made to find suitable existing or leased space in other areas.

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the Navy about 3 years ago, approximately, was requested by the State Department to move out of 20 Grosvener Square. At that time, of course, the Navy expressed more than a desire to remain where they were for several reasons. At that time, however, we did conduct a study and actually drew up plans and were in the process of requesting authority and funding to move to one location which was about 12 miles from London. We also checked into the present area around Grosvener Square, the Mayfair area, and explored the possibility of rental of a similar square footage, which would have been $500,000 a year. We also went outside of this high-priced Mayfair area to a downtown London area, that would have cost about $350,000 rental per year.

For purchase and construction in the high-cost Mayfair area, it was estimated in 1958 that the cost would be in the neighborhood of $3,750,000 to purchase and construct a suitable activity.

In the less expensive downtown London area, it was estimated the cost would be around $2,658,000.

The location outside of London was estimated to cost about $1,818,000. Then there was an additional $2.3 million which would be involved in this latter location outside of London, for moving and site adaptation. The total cost of moving outside of London would have been very close to $4 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. At the time the Navy appealed the decision to leave London, it was my understanding the State Department acquiesced in leaving you alone. Then someone changed his mind again.

Admiral JOHNSON. That is correct.

This has been up before the President for adjudication at least once, and I think twice. The last time, it was mutually agreed between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense this would be the procedure which would be used; that is, for the Navy to go into

Congress for authorization and funding. We would remain in our present location.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am looking at the mathematics involved.

What was the original cost of building to the Government?

Admiral JOHNSON. A total of about $4 million for a 999-year lease. Then we pay an annual land rental of about 100 pounds a year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I may be confused in my mathematics here, but you had an original cost of $4.2 million, and you are requesting $5 million for the acquisition of this property now.

The next question that comes to my mind is why the Government should be paying itself a profit on such a transaction.

Admiral JOHNSON. The $5 million price is based on the estimated current value of the property on the market.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Am I to infer that you are using a marketable aspect for something other than appears on the surface? We are not contemplating selling this. We are only making a transaction between two departments of Government.

Admiral JOHNSON. As you know, in the 1956 State Department request for the new Embassy building in London, they agreed in the hearings before the Appropriation Committee of the House to sell all four U.S. Government-owned properties on Grosvenor Square and to take this money and use it, as I understood it, for defraying part of the cost of the Embassy building. Three of these properties have already been sold and the State Department would like the Navy to move out so they can sell 20 Grosvenor Square. If the Navy remains in its present location, the State Department wants to retrieve this estimated $5 million, which they did not get from the sale of this property, in order to comply with their statement before the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What did they get for the properties that have presently been sold?

Admiral JOHNSON. This information is not presently available to me, Mr. Chairman. We could find out for the record.

Mr. TIENCKEN. Buildings 1 and 3 were sold for $4,743,000. Building 5 was sold for $214,000.

Mr. JONAS. Does that include what was sold to Canada?

Mr. TIENCKEN. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. They have a long way to go to come up to the cost of the new Embassy.

Admiral JOHNSON. I do not think they were required to come up to the total cost.

Mr. JONAS. I would not think so either.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You gentlemen had nothing to do with the resale of those properties?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. So if there is any criticism on the part of the Congress, it should be directed at those who actually performed the sale transaction?

Admiral JOHNSON. I presume that would be the Foreign Buildings Office, an agency of the State Department.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why did the Navy not occupy the Rowdell Road site?

Admiral JOHNSON. The facilities on this site were to be constructed by the owners of the Rowdell site (Allnatt Ltd.) for an annual lease

payment of $535,000 with an additional charge of $237,000 for utilities and operations. However, pending a decision on the outcome of negotiations with the State Department for remaining in 20 Grosvenor Square, the Navy has taken no further action on this proposal.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. At this point I want you to pick that property up at its inception, carry its history right on down to the present moment in detail, even if you have to go to the State Department to get that information. Will you please do that? Don't omit anything in your response, please. This thing has presented a complication of leases and subleases. It becomes involved to really sit down and briefly try to evaluate it.

Admiral JOHNSON. We have the information.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it contemplated you will move the commissary and exchange from Grosvenor Square out to the new project you propose?

Admiral JOHNSON. It has been moved out, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where is it now?

Admiral JOHNSON. It is at 53 Sinclair Road. Exactly where that is in London, I am not too sure. I understand that it is outside of the Mayfair area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Navy absorbed that cost?

Admiral JOHNSON. We paid for the move; yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you give the statement, include the cost of this move as well. It is part of the entire picture that I want to be able to look over and check out.

Admiral JOHNSON. You understand, Mr. Chairman, that there was some question about suitability of the Navy having this type of an activity in 20 Grosvenor Square. Since we voluntarily agreed to move our Commissary and Post Exchange there will be no question about our continued occupancy of 20 Grosvenor Square as far as the British are concerned. We understand now that there is no pressure from the United Kingdom Government for the Navy to get out of 20 Grosvenor Square.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When this is all consummated and over with, what is going to happen to the Grosvenor Square property? Where will title be vested?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I would hope that it would be vested in the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Navy would remain at this very essential location.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is one thing to hope, Admiral. Do you know?

Admiral JOHNSON. No sir; I was giving my opinion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONAS. I do not understand that. I thought the most we had was a 999-year lease. We never have had title.

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. JONAS. We never will have title.

All you are going to do is buy a lease. The title is still vested and will be vested in the Grosvenor estate.

Admiral JOHNSON. The lease has already been bought, sir.

Mr. JONAS. But it is a lease that is outstanding that was bought by the State Department.

Admiral JOHNSON. For the Navy.

Mr. JONAS. Yes. Now they want to sell you that lease and make a million dollars profit, is that right?

Admiral JOHNSON. It would appear that there might be some increase over the acquisition cost.

Mr. JONAS. With the chairman's permission, when you submit this information you had better get a comment from the State Department on how they can justify asking the Navy for a million dollars profit on this item. What is their justification for that? I am like the chairman. I cannot see how the State Department could justify expecting to get anything except actual reimbursement of the money they are out.

(The following was submitted later for the record:)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., April 20, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS (NAVY)

This is in reference to your memorandum of April 18, 1962. We have prepared a letter for the Secretary's signature to Chairman Sheppard in answer to paragraph 2a of your memorandum.

With reference to paragraph 2b, the following is a statement furnished to us by Mr. George of the Bureau of the Budget, regarding the $5 million for Grosvenor Square:

"Grosvenor Square, London, England: The State Department acted as U.S. agent in consummating a long-term lease (999 years) for this building in 1947. The funds used were derived from sterling balances available from the sale of surplus military property (reverse lend-lease). The dollar equivalent paid for the facility amounted to $4,209,367.

"The $5 million requested for reimbursement to the State Department represents the price which State and Navy agreed 2 years ago that the building was worth at that time."

J. S. HOOVER,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Admiral JOHNSON. I think I mentioned, Mr. Jonas, before, and it probably was not clear, that the State Department had committed itself to sell these four properties and they hoped to put it on the open market at the current market value, which was estimated at $5 million. They wanted to be reimbursed for what they thought they could sell it for, not what the acquisition cost was.

Mr. JONAS. I still do not think that changes it very much; what they promised to do when they got money to build the new Embassy was to sell these properties and these leases. If the Navy can justify having it transferred to the Navy, I do not see why any additional cost should be involved. That is just a bookkeeping proposition. The State Department gets its money through appropriations, not by selling property for a profit.

I have no other questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Laird?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I understand the Navy has gone to the British Admiralty and asked them for a letter. Has this been placed in the record?

Admiral JOHNSON. Asked them for a letter?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes.

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Laird, I am not sure what letter you are talking about—but you may have in mind the fact that there was an allegation made that the Navy was persona non grata in its occupancy at 20 Grosvenor Square. This is primarily based on the fact that we had a couple of activities, such as our commissary and our post exchange, in the basement of this particular building. As a result of this the Navy voluntarily moved these activities out of 20 Grosvenor

Square area. (Subsequently the Navy advised that it has no record of any such letter from the British Admiralty.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. That, however, was an after-consideration, having removed the commissary from the place. Isn't that right? They did have objection to the commissary in the first place.

Admiral JOHNSON. There was valid objection.

Mr. SHEPPARD. All right, fine. You have removed that, or have you?

Admiral JOHNSON. We have.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are still in the same position irrespective of that?

Admiral JOHNSON. We are in 20 Grosvenor Square and the United Kingdom Government concurs with our remaining there. They have no objections.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the State Department attitude?

Admiral JOHNSON. The State Department, sir—if I may presume on knowing what the State Department wants—desires the Navy to move out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. So our real problem now is no longer involved with the English Government?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is an involvement by and between the two Departments of the U.S. Government, with the State Department on the one hand and the Navy Department on the other?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(Additional information follows:)

HISTORY OF CINCNELM/CINCUSNAVEUR HEADQUARTERS, LONDON 20/21 GROSVENOR SQUARE

The building at 20/21 Grosvenor Square (also referred to as 7 North Audley) occupies 0.61 acre of land in the Mayfair section of London and contains approximately 150,000 square feet of gross floor space.

In connection with the establishment of a new U.S. Naval Command for Europe with headquarters near the British Admiralty in 1941, Navy officials arranged through the British Admiralty that the property be requisitioned for Navy use. Neither the Ambassador nor the State Department or its officials were involved in these negotiations. The buildings were requisitioned by a British agency for a stipulated annual rent. During the war, the Army used the office space for preparation of Operation Overlord. However, the building was primarily an established naval headquarters and has been maintained as such to this day. After the war it appeared that the requisitions of private buildings, such as 20 Grosvenor Square, would soon be terminated. The Navy, however, still had a military requirement for a headquarters building, which at that time was the Headquarters of Commander, Naval Forces, Europe.

In 1947 the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe negotiated with the Foreign Buildings Office for the purchase of this property by the U.S. Government for Navy use. The Foreign Buildings Office (an agency of the State Department) was chosen as the agency to acquire this property as it was the only Government agency authorized to purchase buildings in foreign lands on a continuing basis. On May 15, 1947, the purchase of the balance of the tenure of a 200-year leasehold, which commenced March 25, 1933, was consummated by the Foreign Buildings Office with the concurrence of the American Ambassador at a cost of $2,823,562.50. This leasehold was purchased from Close Brothers, Ltd. On April 16, 1952, the tenure of the lease was extended to cover a period of 999 years from November 28, 1947, at a cost of $661,934.88. From information furnished by the Foreign Buildings Office, the total cost of acquisition, including the initial leasehold, the extension of the tenure of the lease, renovation of utilities and repair to exterior bomb damage, amounted to $4,209,367. Sterling balance funds available from the sale of surplus military property (reverse lend-lease)

were utilized to purchase the leasehold. Since 1953 the Navy has paid all taxes, maintenance and operating costs.

The State Department presented as part of its 1956 budget request, a long term plan for Grosvenor Square which envisaged immediate construction of a new Embassy building on the west side of Grosvenor Square and the eventual disposal of other Grosvenor Square holdings including 20 Grosvenor Square to partially defray the cost of the new Embassy. Congress approved this plan and subsequently, requested that the State Department fulfill its commitment to dispose of the 20 Grosvenor Square property. The Navy's position has been that occupancy of this building, or a similar building in London, by the Navy, is a military necessity to support the commitments of the United States in European and Middle Eastern areas, and that disposal of this property in such a manner as to require either relocation of CINCNELM/CINCUSNAVEUR, or negotiation of a lease for its use, would be obviously costly and contrary to the best interests of the United States. Regardless of the facilities occupied, there remains a military requirement for the existence of a Naval Headquarters in the London area, not only for coordination and command of U.S. Naval Forces, but also for essential liaison, planning, and staffing of allied (including NATO) naval programs.

In September 1958 the Secretary of State informed the Secretary of the Navy that the State Department had no choice but to proceed to schedule the disposal of the property along with certain other Government-owned properties on Grosvenor Square. To give the Navy a reasonable amount of time to obtain alternate space, the State Department offered to insure occupancy to the Navy until December 31, 1960.

In June 1959 proposals were taken by the Navy for leasing property for a replacement headquarters. A total of 48 proposals were received and evaluated. On the basis of the criteria set down, a site at Rowdell Road, Northholt, was selected for consideration. Additionally, CINCNELM addressed inquiries to the U.S. Air Force as to the availability of surplus office buildings or space to meet the Navy's requirements. All replies to these inquiries were negative. In August 1959 the Navy tentatively selected a 7-acre site at Rowdell Road, Northholt. The facilities on this site were to be constructed by the owners of the Rowdell site (Allnatt, Ltd.) for an annual lease payment of $535,000 with an additional charge of $237,000 for utilities and operations. However, pending a decision on the outcome of negotiations with the State Department for remaining in 20 Grosvenor Square, the Navy took no further action on this proposal.

Early in 1960, the House Appropriations Committee reiterated its concern for the early sale of 20 Grosvenor Square and on April 19, the President authorized the Secretary of State to dispose of the building. Subsequent discussions between the Under Secretary of the Navy and the White House resulted in holding in abeyance, indefinitely, the decision to sell the leasehold. At this time the Navy abandoned previous plans to relocate.

The lease for the building at 20 Grosvenor Square provides that the residential character of the building be preserved as it is located in one of the choice residential areas of London. The existence of a Navy commissary store and Navy exchange retail store in this building resulted in repeated objections from the trustees of the Grosvenor estate. In order to allay these objections, to observe the terms of the lease and to consolidate other naval offices in 20 Grosvenor Square, the Navy moved the commissary and Navy exchange retail stores, office and warehouse to a leased building at 53 Sinclair Road, London, England. The lease for this property provides for an annual rental of $23,900 and is for a term of 20 years with breaks at the end of each 5 years. The owner contributes $14,000 toward repairs by a $7,000 reduction in the first 2 years rent. Annual taxes are estimated to be $2,500. Additionally, expenditures amounting to $71,975 were required for the rehabilitation and alterations of the building. Except as noted, the U.S. Navy pays the above expenses.

On 24 July 1961, the commissary and Navy exchange were relocated at 53 Sinclair Road, thus eliminating the last of the objections to the Navy's permanent occupancy at 20 Grosvenor Square.

In March 1961, the State Department informed the Navy that it intended to press for the sale of 20 Grosvenor Square and was seeking Presidential approval. Subsequent negotiations between the Navy and the State Department relative to the retention of the property by the Navy were not productive.

Fleet Base Facilities

Mr. Sheppard. Now we come to Fleet Base Facilities.

Please place in the record at this point the summary table which breaks down the projects and also an analysis statement on the basis of planning and design for each.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Fleet base facilities inside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.:		
Extension of fleet piers and utilities	$3,413,000	1963
Administration building	400,000	1963
Barracks	469,000	1962
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	907,000	1962
Chief petty officers' mess (open)	200,000	1963
Utilities and site improvement	307,000	1963
Total	5,696,000	
Naval Station, Key West, Fla.: Messhall	563,000	1963
Naval Station, Mayport, Fla.:		
Barracks	577,000	1963
Messhall	188,000	1963
	765,000	
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.: Extension of fleet pier and utilities including acquisition of land	3,333,000	1963
Total, fleet base facilities inside the United States	10,357,000	

Basis of Planning and Design, Fleet Base Facilities

Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.

Extension of fleet piers and utilities

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., of Spartanburg, S.C., at a cost of $120,000, with completion scheduled during October 1962.

Administration building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lyles, Bissett, Carlise & Wolff, architects and consulting engineers, of Columbia, S.C., at a cost of $13,500 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Lyles, Bissett, Carlise & Wolff of Columbia, S.C., at a cost of $6,146.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lyles, Bissett, Carlise & Wolff of Columbia, S.C., at a cost of $9,380.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess

The preliminary engineering report for this item was prepared by Cummings & McCrady, architects and consulting engineers, Charleston, S.C., at a cost of $18,440 and is complete.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Cummings & McCrady, architects and consulting engineers of Charleston, S.C., at a cost of $56,335 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Chief petty officers' mess (open)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Lyles, Bissett, Carlise & Wolff, architects and consulting engineers of Columbia, S.C., at a cost of $2,696.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lyles, Bissett, Carlise & Wolff, architects and consulting engineers of Columbia, S.C., at a cost of $8,500 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Utilities and site improvement

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $12,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Messhall

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Watson, Deutscham & Kruse, architects and consulting engineers, Miami, Fla., at a cost of $7,476.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Watson, Deutscham & Kruse, architects and consulting engineers, Miami, Fla., at a cost of $25,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT, FLA.

Barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Kemp, Bunch & Jackson, architects and consulting engineers, Jacksonville, Fla., at a cost of $9,700.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Kemp, Bunch & Jackson, architects and consulting engineers, Jacksonville, Fla., at a cost of $20,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Messhall

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Kemp, Bunch & Jackson, architects and consulting engineers, Jacksonville, Fla., at a cost of $3,600.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Kemp, Bunch & Jackson, architects and consulting engineers, Jacksonville, Fla., at a cost of $10,000 with scheduled completion during September 1962.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Extension of fleet piers and utilities including acquisition of land

The preliminary engineering report for this item was prepared by Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, and Wiley & Wilson, New York, N.Y., and Richmond, Va., respectively, and is complete. Fee amount, $27,726.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, and Wiley & Wilson, New York, N.Y., and Richmond, Va., respectively, at a cost of $150,000 with completion scheduled during November 1962.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us pick up Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA	6029-205

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
CHARLESTON, 5 MILES SOUTHEAST	CHARLESTON	CNO ADMINISTRATION	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
PROVIDE LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR OPERATION NAVY	1959	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide, as appropriate, logistic support for the operating forces of the Navy, and for dependent activities and other commands as assigned.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	57	434	219	263	11,708	12,681
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	57	524	225	263	16,791	17,860
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	57	534	225	263*	18,923*	20,002

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - — PLANNED - — ULTIMATE -

*47 OFF - 216 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY **1,870 OFF - 17,053 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	884	645,000	18,596,000	19,241,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				19,241,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				6,191,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				4,320,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				5,755,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				35,507,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
151.20	EXTENSION OF FLEET PIERS AND UTILITIES	FB	4,308	720	0	720	3,413	0	3,413	3,413
610.10	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	SF	36,140	20,870	0	20,000	400	0	400	400
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	2,016	1,886	1,008	0	3,160	1,972	0	469
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS	MN	177 (65 SUBSTANDARD)	113	100	0	1,046	1,046	0	907
740.70	CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS' MESS (OPEN)	SF	8,797 (SUB-STANDARD)	9,530	0	9,530	200	0	200	200
801.00	UTILITIES AND SITE IMPROVEMENT	NA	-	-	-	-	2,007	1,700	307	307
								TOTAL	4,320	5,696

The first project is at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. It consists of six line items for a total amount of $5,696,000. Plans to homeport crews of POLARIS submarines and to establish the Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center at Charleston will substantially increase the number of personnel that the naval station must support. By 1966, we estimate that the total Navy and Marine Corps personnel at Charleston will increase from the present number of about 12,900 to approximately 19,000.

Extension of fleet piers and utilities, $3,413,000

The first item is for modernization of fleet piers and utilities at an estimated cost of $3,413,000. Improvements to piers 3 and 4, which were recently vacated by the reserve fleet, are urgently required to provide berthing and utilities support for 31 homeported ships of the active fleet.

This line item will provide for lengthening pier 4, to accommodate the berthing requirements of the new, longer, and wider destroyer types, and the widening of both piers to provide necessary access by vehicles for logistic support of surface ships and submarines. Essential steam and electrical utilities will also be provided in order that these ships may shut down their engineering plants to effect shipboard repairs and perform required preventive maintenance work during upkeep periods. If these improvements are not provided, the state of engineering and material readiness of fleet units homeported at Charleston will deteriorate.

Administration building, $400,000

The second line item is for an administration building at the estimated cost of $400,000. The only headquarters building at this naval station is fully utilized by commander, mine force, and his staff. To obtain minimum space requirements to perform necessary administrative and operational functions, the Naval Station has been forced to utilize 2 floors of a modern barracks building, thus reducing available berthing by 141 spaces. This barracks space is now critically needed to provide berthing accommodations for enlisted personnel. If the proposed building is not provided, existing headquarters deficiencies will continue and an additional barracks will be required to accommodate personnel who would normally be berthed in the space now employed for administrative and operational functions.

Barracks, $469,000

The third line item is for a 252-man barracks at the estimated cost of $469,000. Four 252-man barracks were authorized in the fiscal year 1962 military construction program but funds for only 3 barracks were approved. The influx of enlisted men to be stationed in Charleston for the Fleet Ballistic Missile Training Center; the alternate crews of POLARIS submarines to be homeported here; and the additional personnel to accommodate the increased support to be provided by the naval station, have generated increased requirements for berthing space. By the end of fiscal year 1965 we estimate that 3,902 enlisted personnel will require barracks space at the naval station. The construction of the proposed 252-man barracks will provide accommodations for a total of 3,024 men. Additional barracks construction to provide accommodations for 878 men will be required in future increments to meet projected base loading. If the proposed additional barracks is not provided, serious overcrowding will result. Such overcrowding will inevitably have an adverse effect upon the morale and efficiency of the occupants, particularly of the alternate crews of the POLARIS submarines, during their rest and training periods after long and confining patrols at sea.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess, $907,000

The fourth line item is for the construction of the 100-man bachelor officers' quarters with mess which was authorized in the fiscal year 1962 military construction program. The cost of these facilities is estimated to be $907,000.

The requirement for the new BOQ stems from additional base loading resulting from the POLARIS program and from the need to replace two existing, badly deteriorated BOQ buildings. By the end of fiscal year 1965 the projected average BOQ load will be 225 men. Currently, the base has a total of 3 BOQ buildings with a total of only 177 rooms. One BOQ containing 112 rooms and mess is of modern, permanent construction. The other 2 buildings, with 65 rooms, are temporary, wooden structures which require replacement. These buildings have suffered extensive structural damage due to settlement and dry rot and have outlived their useful lives. Additionally, they fail to meet current DOD space criteria.

The proposed structure will provide for a 100-man BOQ adjacent to the existing permanent facility and extension of the existing mess to provide standard accommodations for 212 officers. If these facilities are not furnished, the crowding of officers into substandard quarters will increase, and excessive maintenance costs must be borne to temporarily extend the life of the two existing wooden structures. Many officers who will occupy these BOQ's are submariners who must live under extremely cramped conditions while they are at sea. To live under crowded conditions during their rest and training periods ashore will have a serious adverse impact on their effectiveness.

Chief petty officers' mess (open), $200,000

The fifth line item is for a chief petty officers' mess (open) for the estimated cost of $200,000. Construction of the new graving dock at the naval shipyard necessitated the demolition of the old CPO mess. A rudimentary interim facility has been established in a badly deteriorated wooden structure pending construction of a suitable facility.

This line item will provide facilities to accommodate a planned load of approximately 770 chief petty officers attached to POLARIS submarines and other fleet and shore-based activities in the area. If it is not provided, a large number of senior petty officers and their dependents will be deprived of a facility affording wholesome, morale-building social activities and relaxation.

Utilities and site improvement, $307,000

The final line item is to provide utilities and site improvement for a cost of $307,000. The new buildings to be constructed at the naval station are sited in an area only partially developed. In order to have complete and usable facilities, site improvements must be accomplished and existing utilities, roads, and sidewalks improved and extended.

This line item includes these improvements and also provides for widening Avenue A, the principal access road between the naval station proper and the naval shipyard, a distance of 1 mile, to eliminate a serious traffic bottleneck. If this item is not provided, required site improvement work and utilities will be unavailable to support other proposed fiscal year 1963 facility construction at the naval station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you comment on the need for the extension of fleet piers and utilities so that the committee will know whether or not this will complete the activity.

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, this should provide the necessary pier improvements for the present. There may be additional pier improvements required in future years. This requirement to improve our piers is based, as you know, on the fact that we have larger draft and larger types of destroyers, guided missile destroyers, and nuclear submarines which require deeper draft; they require many more utilities than conventional types. The particular two piers that we are talking about, these piers were for reserve ships, which were inactivated alongside. They have practically no utilities on the pier itself. The piers are very narrow. They must be widened. They must be lengthened.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We can understand the piers and utilities under your description of requirements, but you have a series of other supporting problems—administration building, barracks, bachelor officers quarters, chief petty officers, utilities, site improvements, et cetera. Your total, as I understand, is $5,696,000?

Admiral JOHNSON. This, of course, has to do largely, Mr. Chairman, with the buildup of the Charleston, S.C., area because of the prospective home-porting of our POLARIS-type submarine as well as the necessary shore support that goes with this. Our base loading is going to increase almost 7,000 personnel in the next 4 or 5 years.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration have you given to the use of other space on the naval base for an administration building?

Admiral JOHNSON. At present, this administration building occupies required barracks space and we will move the administration building out of its present location in modern barracks and utilize the present barracks space. There are no suitable buildings in the Charleston complex for an administration building.

Almost every one of the buildings there are World War II or prior to World War II construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then you had given consideration to moving to some other headquarters?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You checked that out?

Admiral JOHNSON. There is no other suitable location for it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Assuming that the funding you request here is granted, what will you do with the buildings that are still left there? In other words, you are substituting the new for the old.

Admiral JOHNSON. The administration building which we just mentioned, Mr. Chairman, we will utilize 141 spaces vacated by the present administrative setup for needed burden. The barracks are not replacement. These are new construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. They are add-ons and you are still going to utilize the ones you have there?

Admiral JOHNSON. Do you agree with that, Admiral Corradi?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, there are some old buildings in Charleston that have been used in the past to meet some of this requirement, but it is proposed to demolish those buildings. Quite a few of them have been demolished. They are buildings that were built during World War II with a lot of substitute materials. They have gone to pot, frankly. They are a headache.

The base has embarked on a program of removing those buildings and is vigorously following up on that program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admiral Corradi, I ask you this question: Why does it cost $800 a ton to air-condition the administration building, and only $239 a ton to air-condition barracks buildings, while you have $478 a ton to air-condition the BOQ, and $800 a ton for the chief petty officers' mess?

Admiral CORRADI. The air-conditioning systems for each of these buildings is designed specifically to meet the requirement of the building. In the barracks, for example, there are large open spaces which may be relatively efficiently air conditioned, whereas in the administration building, which is broken up into a series of offices, the cost of the ductwork, the cost of the increased capacity of the refrigeration plant, runs the cost over that.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I can go along with that and I can understand the additional cost on the tonnage requirement; but it is indicated here, for example, that your figure of $800 a ton is literally applied to tons and nothing else, and yet you drop down to $239 a ton. Why the difference on a tonnage basis to provide a ton displacement?

Admiral CORRADI. This is merely an attempt, sir, to indicate to you a unit price for the total cost of the air-conditioning system, divided on a per ton basis. It includes all the ductwork, it includes the piping, the foundations required, et cetera, even in some cases the insulation of the spaces.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then your tonnage requirement is based upon the displacement you are going to have due to the bodies involved?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

The tonnage is derived that way and the cost of the tonnage, per ton, is arrived at by taking the cost of the whole air-conditioning operation and dividing into the number of tons. When I said it was slightly artificial it does not give a completely true picture.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Each of these buildings will be air conditioned as individual units per building?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. They are not centralized?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. We have central heating in some of them, but not central air conditioning.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What has been the average number of beds occupied in barracks for the past year and what is your requirement under the request you make here for funds?

Commander TALLENT. We are presently berthing approximately 2,500 personnel.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Your average number of beds, past tense, is 2,500?

Commander TALLENT. I would have to check that out with the actual berthing.

(Additional information follows:)

An average of 2,174 enlisted personnel were berthed in the Naval Station, Charleston Barracks, during the period March 1961 through February 1962. The monthly peak berthing load averaged 2,502. On April 10, 1962, 2,887 enlisted personnel were berthed at the naval station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your contemplated peak that you are shooting for here?

Commander TALLENT. 3,902.

Admiral JOHNSON. That is in fiscal year 1965.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it contemplated you are projecting your barracks requirements far enough ahead so you won't have to come back for more barracks 2 or 3 years from now?

Admiral JOHNSON. We will be in for another increment, Mr. Chairman. It will be for about $950,000 if our base load is increased and pans out as we project it and expect it to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will any of these barracks be constructed in the shipyard or industrial areas?

Admiral CORRADI. Not necessarily in the program. This is all part of a master plan for development of the naval base.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year the committee discussed with you your plan to air-condition new barracks and not air-condition old ones. Have you rectified this situation in any way?

Admiral CORRADI. As we build the new barracks under the revised Department of Defense criteria that permits air conditioning, we are incorporating the air conditioning into them because that is the cheapest way to get it. When the major buildup is completed and the essential barracks spaces are provided, then some consideration could be given to going back and air conditioning the old one but this is not in the program, now, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you holding any barracks at Charleston in moblization reserve?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year you showed a requirement for 961 additional barracks spaces. Congress funded 756 such spaces. You show a deficit now of 878 spaces. Just what is the answer to this?

Admiral JOHNSON. This is a continuing buildup, Mr. Chairman, which is going to continue each year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That indicates a very large increase in your requirements. Take last year's testimony and bring it up against the balance here; it shows a large increase. There is no question about that. I can only assume the fact that your workload and expansion program actually justify these additional spaces here.

Admiral JOHNSON. This is primarily, Mr. Chairman, the buildup of the home porting of the POLARIS submarine, of which there will be two squadrons and as these submarines are built, put in commission, made ready for sea, and deployed on a continuing basis, so many each year, we will have additional requirements. We do not want to come in with these requirements before we have to. This is why we phase it in in increments, as you well know, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Referring back to the hearings, gentlemen, you will find you indicated 961 in your requirements, including your expansion plans. Now you come in with a differential of 1,886. Take your ships. If you used the total ships that were supposed to be operational as of last year, it still leaves a hiatus. There is some explanation of that. I do not understand what it is, and neither does our staff.

If you gentlemen can clear that up for us, we would appreciate it.

Admiral JOHNSON. We will provide it.

Admiral SYLVESTER. We would like to provide that for the record, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well.

(The information follows:)

The berthing requirements submitted last year for the fiscal year 1962 program were computed to meet fiscal year 1963 needs. One of the four barracks authorized in the 1962 program was not approved for funding, and the project for this barracks is now tailored to fiscal year 1965 requirements. The 1965 requirements reflect an increase in base loading of 1,749 personnel over the 1963 personnel level. This increase is indicated throughout the activities at the Charleston Naval Station, but primarily reflects an additional 1,039 submarine personnel. Accordingly, there will be a requirement for 3,902 barracks spaces in fiscal year 1965, as compared with 2,977 spaces in 1963, an increase of 925 spaces.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In furnishing that information, I suggest you go back to last year's record.

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir. We would want to check last year's against the current.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would insert in the record your recent experience as to the high or low and average berthing rate at the BOQ's at this station.

(The information follows:)

A table of experience of berthing rate at the station BOQ's for the past 6 months follows:

Month	High	Low	Average
March 1962	173	147	159
February	182	130	162
January	132	88	113
December 1961	162	87	121
November	197	135	165
October	196	139	158

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the Navy still propose to use one of the BOQ's to be displaced by this new construction as a golf clubhouse?

Admiral JOHNSON. As I recall, Mr. Chairman, and I would have to correct this for the record, that was a former suggestion but it is my understanding now that this will not be used as a clubhouse. I would like to be able to check that for the record.

(Additional information follows:)

The Navy does not propose to use one of the old BOQ's to be displaced by this new construction as a golf clubhouse. Both BOQ's, Nos. 1 and 2, will be demolished.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well.

Did you inform the committee of the fact that you were tearing out the chief petty officers' open mess in order to make way for the new graving dock, and that this would be a requirement in future years? Has that matter been presented here?

Admiral CORRADI. The replacement program is in this budget, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admiral Corradi, last year when the graving dock was under consideration there was no comment made about these necessary changes in these two buildings we are referring to. It is not in the record. There is nothing pertaining to it, but these had to be replaced or would be replaced under the graving dock concept.

Admiral CORRADI. It was thought at one time that we would take that old building and relocate it in another spot and continue to use it. When the engineers got into it they found that it was not suitable for relocation. It did not have enough structural integrity to do so. It had to be completely removed. It has been removed. They have no CPO mess now.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What other CPO open messes are available to petty officers in the Charleston area at this time?

Admiral JOHNSON. To my knowledge, none, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wonder if you considered the possibility of widening Avenue A South, the main approach road to the station under the access road program. Has that been considered?

Admiral CORRADI. The master plan for this station does provide for a new access to the south yard. However, it is not programed in any military construction program at the present time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It obviously will be sooner or later?

Admiral CORRADI. I believe it ultimately should be.

Admiral JOHNSON. We have it in this program; yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is reflected in book I, page 13g.

Admiral JOHNSON. This is in this program.

Admiral CORRADI. I misunderstood your question, Mr. Chairman. I was referring to a complete new access to the South Yard, with a bridge over the railroad tracks to permit access from the municipal streets to the naval base proper.

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, this is all within the naval land boundaries between the naval station and the shipyard. It is not an access road as such.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That takes care of that.

Is this road used for any other than naval station traffic?

Admiral CORRADI. The road which is in this program is completely within the confines of the naval station. It is all naval base traffic.

I misunderstood your previous question. I thought you were referring to an access from the city streets, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Jonas?

Mr. JONAS. My questions deal with this BOQ. I understand you have 1 permanent BOQ there for 112 men. You have three temporary; is that correct?

Admiral JOHNSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. JONAS. You want to alter one. That is No. 4. That will be a lobby and recreation area, is that right?

Admiral JOHNSON. I do not think I follow your question, Mr. Jonas.

Mr. JONAS. Page 13d says:

Alterations of existing messhall and BOQ No. 4 to lobby and recreation area.

Admiral CORRADI. This is one of the newer structures, Mr. Jonas.

Mr. JONAS. You plan to keep No. 4, then, for use as a BOQ and alter the messhall now in that No. 4?

Admiral JOHNSON. To take care of the additional BOQ space in this new program.

Mr. JONAS. You want to alter the messhall in No. 4 and make it available for use as a lobby and recreational area and build a new messhall?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, and to provide the capacity for this 100-man BOQ. It will be immediately adjacent to the present permanent BOQ. It is just a small mess.

Mr. JONAS. How many of the wooden BOQ's do you plan to demolish?

Admiral JOHNSON. Two, sir.

Mr. JONAS. That will leave you short 1, even if you have a new 100-man; instead of providing additional spaces you will wind up with fewer than you have now. Isn't that true?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir. Two of these are old buildings in the naval shipyard area. They have a mess facility at that location in the old buildings.

Mr. JONAS. How many spaces are available?

Admiral JOHNSON. A total of 65 rooms, sir, with mess.

Mr. JONAS. In each?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir. Total; they are adjacent.

Mr. JONAS. You will destroy 65 spaces and add a hundred?

Admiral JOHNSON. We want 100 in addition to the permanent number of 112 but that 112 capacity building only has messing facilities to handle 112. We want to expand it sufficiently to take the additional 100-man BOQ, which will be new construction immediately alongside.

Mr. JONAS. You will have only one mess for all BOQ occupants?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. You won't have several?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir. This is deliberate, sir, in order to reduce the cost, to provide one mess.

Mr. JONAS. You say the maintenance has been disproportionate to the worth of the wooden buildings. You don't give us any details on that. What has it been costing you?

Admiral CORRADI. We do not have any breakout on maintenance costs. Actually, it has been hoped to replace these buildings for some years. This project was included in last year's program for example, and the maintenance was tapered off on the buildings.

I am quite familiar with the two existing wooden BOQ's to which you are addressing your attention, Mr. Jonas, and although we do not have accurate figures as to how much it costs to maintain them, I can assure you that they are not in very good shape and that they are expensive to maintain. We could get an estimate of what the annual cost is but I do not have it here.

Admiral JOHNSON. Commander Tallent, do you have that estimate?

Commander TALLENT. If I could amplify, Mr. Chairman, alteration and repairs to these two buildings would cost an estimated $210,000. These facilities cost $85,000 when new. This gives you an idea.

Admiral JOHNSON. Even then, Mr. Jonas, we would have a grossly inadequate facility, even after we spent some odd thousand dollars because these rooms are small and the buildings are dilapidated. They are not according to criteria. They do not have the adjoining bathroom facilities between adjacent rooms and we could not provide this without practically tearing the building down to do so.

Mr. JONAS. I have no other questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Laird?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	KEY WEST, FLORIDA	6029-426

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF KEY WEST	MONROE, DADE	CNO-ADMINISTRATION	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR OPERATING FORCES	1822	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide as appropriate, logistic support for the operating forces of the Navy, and for dependent activities and other commands as assigned.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	43	227	1,157	989	4,544	6,960
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	43	227	1,157	989	4,544	6,960
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	43	227	1,157	989*	4,460**	6,876

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	-	-	-

*90 OFF - 899 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

**440 OFF - 4,020 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,494	1,341,000	35,452,000	36,793,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	7,000	7,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				36,800,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				563,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				10,434,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				47,797,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
723.10	MESS HALL	SF	14,350 (SUBSTANDARD)	15,212	0	15,212	563	0	563	563

Messhall

The second project is at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. It consists of a single line item for a 1,000-man messhall at the estimated cost of $563,000. The existing 1,000-man messhall is a badly deteriorated wooden structure, erected during World War II, with a designed life of 5 years. It is located in the heart of the industrial area. Noise from chipping hammers, dust from sandblasting and odors from paint spraying provide an exceedingly poor environment for a messing facility.

This line item, to be sited near the newly constructed barracks, will provide modern messing facilities seating 240 men to meet the station requirement for 1,260 men. If it is not provided, rehabilitation of the existing structure at an estimated cost of $267,000 will be mandatory and personnel will be forced to con-continue to mess in an extremely unsatisfactory environment remote from the new barracks area.

I understand from the the justification this is substandard and it is contemplated you will treat this the same as all other substandards we have reviewed up to now.

In other words, when they are replaced you will take them out of circulation. They will not be used as standby for other purposes?

Admiral CORRADI. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to ask a question, Mr. Chairman.

Has the Navy gone forward and acquired that little island caused by dredging that the Navy created itself there at Key West?

Admiral CORRADI. We have acquired one island called Dredger's Key, which we are using today to build a housing project on. I am not sure I know which island you are referring to.

Mr. LAIRD. There are several islands there that have been created by the Navy. I understood that the Navy now was being asked to buy these.

Admiral SYLVESTER. There was one island about which Admiral McElroy spoke to me a year ago which was adjacent to the harbor and I believe it may be the one you are referring to. It had been formed by the spoil from dredging in the past and under Florida law this did not belong to the Navy, but I have forgotten whether it belonged to a private person or to one of the State instrumentalities.

Mr. LAIRD. This was being picked up by a private individual and it seemed to me the Navy had not protected its interests very well in that particular transaction.

Admiral SYLVESTER. He also informed me that one of the local State congressmen had introduced a bill whereby such islands, at least in the Key West area, would come under Navy jurisdiction hereafter, but I have heard no more about it, sir.

Mr. LAIRD. This could have come under your jurisdiction if you had protected it in the first place.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have the answers to that?

Admiral JOHNSON. Commander Tallent, you have an answer, I believe.

Commander TALLENT. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. To the best of my knowledge the island that was referred to is in private hands. Because of this the Navy has purchased land opposite the naval base, the submarine base, and we do anticipate putting the spoil from our future dredging onto that area. We are now protecting ourselves.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Am I right in assuming that at the time this island was created you did not have control of your own property to the

degree—at an under-water or above-water level—of protecting yourself because you were actually dumping on State-owned property; is that correct?

Commander TALLENT. To the best of my knowledge.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then if the State sees fit to dispose of that property to private people, you have lost all right and interest because you did not protect yourself in the first instance. Isn't that true?

Commander TALLENT. Yes, sir. This would be true in the case of the island which we were discussing. This will not be true in the case of the future ones which are now being made by dredging.

Mr. LAIRD. I just wanted to make sure you were protecting yourselves in real estate as far as the future is concerned because I do not think they did the last time.

Admiral SYLVESTER. I know of a worse case at the amphibious base at Coronado, which we had to pay about $2 million for.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will you do with the buildings presently being used for barracks?

Admiral CORRADI. I am not familiar with that.

Commander TALLENT. Mr. Chairman, the existing barracks will be demolished as they are phased out with new increments.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Here is a question that has haunted the Navy, and I ask it again because of some objections voiced from other sources: Why is it necessary to air-condition living quarters in the State of Florida.

Admiral CORRADI. This is a question of keeping up with the Joneses, Mr. Chairman. We want to attract and retain high-caliber men.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is a fine answer. Don't spoil it. Of course, it is within the province of the regulatory requirement.

Admiral CORRADI. It is within the criteria established by the Department of Defense.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will you do with the present messhalls if the new ones are approved and funded?

Admiral JOHNSON. They will be demolished, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. With the most deliberate speed that you can apply?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

NAVAL STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Station, Jacksonville, Fla. If there are no questions, we shall proceed to the next project.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	MAYPORT, FLORIDA	6029-515

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
JACKSONVILLE, 20 MILES WEST	DUVAL COUNTY	CNO-ADMINISTRATION	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
LOGISTIC SUPPORT OF OPERATING FORCES	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide as appropriate Logistic support for the operating forces of the Navy, and for dependent activities and other commands as assigned.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	38	447	225	0	13,624	14,334
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	38	447	225	0	15,131	15,841
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	38	447	225	0	15,131*	15,841

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - — PLANNED - — ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *759 OFF - 14,372 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	2,875	1,868,000	16,802,000	18,670,000
2. LEASED	120	($1.00/YR)	877,000	877,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				19,547,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				1,923,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				765,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				5,749,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				27,984,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	302 (SUBSTANDARD)	300	0	300	577	0	577	577
723.10	MESS HALL	SF	12,277 (SUBSTANDARD)	5,380	0	5,380	188	0	188	188
								TOTAL	765	765

The third project is at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla. It consists of two line items for a total of $765,000.

Barracks, $577,000

The first item is for a 300-man barracks for the estimated cost of $577,000. The existing barracks are temporary, wooden frame buildings constructed during World War II. They are badly deteriorated and provide only 75 percent of the space required by current criteria. They are located in an operational area where living conditions are intolerable because of the noise of jet aircraft.

This line item will provide a modern 300-man barracks to accommodate an average requirement for 338 berths. It will be located remote from runways, near other support facilities recently completed. If it is not provided, it will be necessary to undertake costly rehabilitation of existing structures. This interim measure will still fail to provide quarters which meet current Department of Defense criteria for berthing of enlisted personnel, and overcrowding of personnel will continue.

Mess hall, $188,000

The second line item is for a 300-man messhall for the estimated cost of $188,000. The existing messhall is a temporary wooden structure located near the old barracks just mentioned and is in a similar state of deterioration. Habitability here is also adversely affected by noise from nearby jet aircraft.

This line item will provide a new messhall located adjacent to the proposed new barracks. It will seat 128 men to meet the station requirement for 500 men. If this facility is not provided, it will be necessary to renovate the existing temporary structure at a cost of $80,000, and personnel will be forced to continue to mess under very poor habitability conditions at a location remote from the site of the proposed barracks.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	6029-576

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF NORFOLK	INDEPENDENT CITY	CNO-ADMINISTRATION	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
LOGISTIC SUPPORT OF OPERATING FORCES	1953	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide, as appropriate, logistic support for the operating forces of the Navy, and for dependent activities and other commands as assigned.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	37	597	375	1,760	60,160	62,929
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	37	597	375	1,760	64,390	67,159
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	37	597	375	1,760*	64,390	67,159

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

*245 OFF - 1,515 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY #5,152 OFF - 59,238 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	366	508,000	10,899,000	11,407,000
2. LEASED	50	(5,792)	1,301,000	1,301,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				12,708,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				3,333,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				6,683,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				22,724,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
151.20	EXTENSION OF FLEET PIER AND UTILITIES INCLUDING ACQUISITION OF LAND	FB	7,040	3,900	0	1,000	4,783	0	3,333	3,333

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM - ITEM JUSTIFICATION DATA

DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

INSTALLATION NAME AND LOCATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION NO.	NAVY CODE
NS, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	EXTENSION OF FLEET PIER AND UTILITIES INCLUDING ACQUISITION OF LAND	P-101 (Rev. 9/15/61)	151.20

PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATION AND PUBLIC LAW	PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	PREVIOUS APPROPRIATION AND PUBLIC LAW	PROPOSED APPROPRIATION
$ 0 PL -	$ 3,333,000	$ 0 PL -	$ 3,333,000

SECTION I. ITEM DESCRIPTION

1. [ ] NEW FACILITY [ ] ADDITION [X] ALTERATION [X] REPLACEMENT

2. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: [X] PERM. [ ] SEMI-PERM. [ ] TEMP.

3. [X] SPECIAL DESIGN — STD. DWG. NO. -

4. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	LENGTH - FT.	WIDTH - FT.	STORIES	GROSS AREA - SF	NO. BLDGS	TYPE COOLING	CAPACITY	OTHER (Specify)
	500	50	-	25,000	-	-	1,000 FB	ACQUISITION OF LAND

1. Extend Pier #23 by 500 feet, 50 feet wide, concrete deck and piles.
2. Extend fuel oil, electrical, steam (150 psi) and water lines on Pier 23.
3. Dredge each side Pier 22 from 30 feet to 35 feet below MLLW.
4. Provide additional 32,000 KVA transformer capacity & electrical distribution lines to serve Piers 20, 21, 22, 23, & South Bulkhead.
5. Provide new boiler plant (200 psi) to supply steam to piers: Procure 2 - 55,000 #/hr boilers & relocate existing 26,500 #/hr boiler in new plant, coal storage and water treatment.
6. Provide complete new steam distribution system (working pressure 150 psi) for Piers 20, 21, 22 (using existing piping where possible).
7. Acquisition 105.8 AC land from Virginian Railway Company.

SECTION II. COST ESTIMATES

COSTS BASED ON [X] PLANNING REPORT [ ] STATION ESTIMATES

NAVY CODE	CATEGORY TITLE	($000)	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST $	EST (In thous $)
151.20	EXTENSION OF PIER 23		FB	1,000	652.00	652
	EXTENSION OF PIER	587	SF	25,000	23.50	
	EXTENSION OF UTILITY LINES	65	LF	2,400	27.10	
165.10	DREDGING		CY	125,000	1.90	237
812.10	ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS		KV	32,000	25.69	822
812.30	ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION LINES		LF	48,000	10.00	480
821.10	STEAM PLANT (INCLUDES BUILDING)		KB	110,000	4.60	506
822.10	STEAM AND CONDENSATE LINES		LF	6,720	41.00	275
911.10	ACQUISITION OF LAND - PURCHASE		AC	105.8	3,374.	357
932.10	DEMOLITION AND SITE PREPARATION		-	-	LS	4
	(ENGINEERING & DESIGN COSTS - $150,000)					
					TOTAL ITEM COST ESTIMATE	3,333

SECTION III. BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

1. QUANTITY REQUIRED	10,940 FB
2.a. TOTAL INVENTORY	7,040 FB
b. SUB-STANDARD	0
c. NET INVENTORY (a minus b)	7,040 FB
3. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
4. QUANTITY DEFICIENT (1 minus 2c & 3)	3,900 FB
5. RELATED ITEMS	-

6. STATE REQUIREMENT FOR ITEM AND EFFECT IF NOT PROVIDED: Additional fleet berthing space and expansion of electric and steam services at the Destroyer-Submarine Piers are urgently required in order to accommodate the increasing number of new larger destroyers and nuclear submarines now joining the fleet. By FY 1965 approximately 79 homeported ships will utilize these piers, including 13 guided missile destroyers (DDG/DLG), 45 conventional destroyers (DD/DDE/DDR) most of which will be new or modernized, 5 nuclear and 11 conventional submarines, 4 tenders and 1 rescue ship. No other piers in the Norfolk area are available for the Destroyer-Submarine Forces, consequently additional berthing space must be obtained by lengthening existing Destroyer-Submarine piers. One thousand feet of additional berthing space is required in the FY 1963 program with additional 1000 foot increments proposed for future programs. The project depth at pier 22 and the approaches thereto must be increased from 30 to 35 feet to accommodate the deep draft nuclear submarines.

The capacities of the steam and electrical utilities serving the piers must also be increased to meet the requirements of the new type destroyers, which requirements are 2-3 times greater than WW II types. Electrical service is required by nuclear submarines to conserve reactor cores. If this item is not provided, the material and operational readiness of combatant fleet units will be seriously impaired through inability to secure boilers and auxiliary machinery to perform essential routine maintenance test and repair work.

7. LAND ACQUISITION REQUIRED - NO. OF ACRES IN (Specify costs in Section II above)	FEE TITLE	EASEMENT	LEASE	TRANSFER	PUBLIC DOMAIN	NONE
	105.8 AC	-	-	-	-	[ ]

Extension of fleet piers and utilities, including acquisition of land

The last project in this class is at the Naval Station, Norfolk, Va. It is a single line item for the extension and modernization of fleet piers and utilities and acquisition of adjacent leased land, at an estimated total cost of $3,333,000. Additional berthing space and utilities are required at the destroyer-submarine piers in order to accommodate both nuclear submarines and the longer and wider new construction guided missile destroyer types. By fiscal year 1965, approximately 79 homeported ships will utilize these piers. No other piers in the Norfolk area are available for this purpose.

This line item will (1) lengthen pier 23 by 500 feet; (2) increase the project depth to 35 feet at pier 22 and the approaches thereto in order to accommodate nuclear submarines; and (3) provide increased utilities to meet the much greater steam and electricity requirements of the larger, modern destroyers. Electrical service will also be provided at nuclear submarine berths to conserve reactor cores. Approximately 105.8 acres of the land approaches to the piers are privately owned. We now pay rental of $19,000 a year for lease of this land. The lease, expiring in 1975, includes an option for the Navy to purchase the leased land. For protection of the Government's interest, we propose to take up the option this year at a cost of $357,000.

If this item is not provided, the engineering and material readiness of these important fleet units will be seriously impaired through inability to shut down boilers and auxiliary machinery to perform routine maintenance and repair work.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the nature of land you propose to acquire at a cost of $3,300 per acre? What kind of land is it?

Admiral JOHNSON. This land is already used by the Navy. We pay a rental of about $19,000 per year. The lease expires about 1975, and we have an option to purchase. We desire to purchase it in order to protect our interests at this time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Was your purchase right protected at the time you took the option or is it a purchase at the time of the option? Where did you establish the purchase figure, in the original option?

Admiral CORRADI. There was a purchase price in the original option.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is any of this land occupied?

Admiral CORRADI. This is improved by Navy buildings. This is one reason we want to acquire it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have a 10-year lease extension anyway if you want to apply it? You have the option of doing what you are doing here or carrying on the lease for 10 years?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. At the price of what?

Mr. TIENCKEN. $19,044 annual rental, and the purchase price is $356,700. It can be exercised at any time during the life of the lease.

Mr. SHEPPARD. At the option of the Navy?

Mr. TIENCKEN. At the option of the Navy.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total cost of the total program providing additional berthing spaces in the future at this installation?

Admiral JOHNSON. We have a second increment of $501,000 at this same location.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How many submarines requiring a draft of 30 to 35 feet are assigned to the Norfolk area?

Commander TALLENT. To the best of my knowledge, six, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why is it necessary to acquire the additional 105 acres of land at this location?

Admiral JOHNSON. To protect our interests there, sir. We have some permanent buildings on the land now. We consider it much more economical to purchase the land now rather than later. It is

an industrial area, and the land value will be steadily increasing year by year in addition to paying the rental.

Admiral CORRADI. The basic reason is we contemplate some additional improvements to the property, and we have a policy handed down to us by the Secretary of Defense that we do not make capital improvements to land or property in which we do not have title or a very long term lease.

This particular property does not meet that criterion and, as explained in this justification sheet, we want to improve the property with a new boiler plant, with utility lines. Before we go ahead and do this we should have some right to the land other than this lease which expires in 1975.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much of this land will be used for the construction program as presented in your justifications?

Admiral CORRADI. The boiler plant proposed does not take up much land, but the electric lines, steam lines, and waterlines pretty much extend throughout this property.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it not going to take you quite some time to amortize this purchase?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; if we can continue to benefit from the same leasing terms, it would take quite some time.

Admiral JOHNSON. The value of this land is steadily increasing because it is an industrial area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Of course, this is a lease, a normal type of lease as I would classify it. While you have a leasing privilege there for consideration of so much money, at the time you exercise the prerogative under the lease it is based upon the appraisal as of that time; is that right?

Mr. TIENCKEN. It is a fixed price. The price is $356,000, which was fixed at the time this lease was entered into in 1957.

Admiral CORRADI. The basic point is that although the purchase price is equivalent to 18 or 20 years' amortization of the lease, we would not normally be processing these projects for improvements unless we had a better interest in the land. In this case we are seeking a fee-simple interest.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is based upon the 10-year limitation of your lease. Monetarily, I cannot see any other consideration here.

Admiral CORRADI. It is based on the fact that the lease has a limited period; yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under the option do you have a right of continuity beyond 10 years from now?

Admiral CORRADI. I do not believe so. It could be negotiated but not at this same price.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. No, sir.

WEAPONS FACILITIES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now we come to Weapons Facilities.

Admiral, you may place a statement in the record at this point with respect to this category.

(The statement follows:)

The third facilities class, Mr. Chairman, is Naval Weapons Facilities. Included in this class are 5 groups of activities inside the United States, naval air training stations, field support stations, Marine Corps air stations, fleet readiness stations and research, development, test, and evaluation stations. These 5 groups include 46 unclassified line items at 28 separate locations for $30,397,000; and 15 classified

line items at 10 locations for $24,809,000. This class also includes an oversea group of 9 installations with 18 unclassified line items for $8,602,000 and 2 classified line items for $4,224,000. The total amount for this class is $63,808,000. Five of the line items were previously authorized; the remainder are included in the fiscal year 1963 military construction authorization program.

The proposed projects will support several essential tasks: Training of personnel; improvement of naval and Marine Corps air striking power of our operating forces; improvement of fleet readiness with respect to naval ordnance; progress in aeronautical and ordnance research, development, test, and evaluation programs; and improvement of personnel living conditions.

Weapons Facilities—Air Training Stations

Mr. Sheppard. First under Weapons Facilities, we have the air training stations.

Please place in the record at this point the breakdown of the projects and the analysis of the basis of planning and design for each of these projects.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex., aircraft power check facility	$70,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., addition to applied instruction building	1,975,000	1963
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian, Miss., chapel	274,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., alterations for EDPM installation	130,000	1963
Subtotal, weapons facilities, air training stations	2,449,000	

Basis of Planning and Design—Weapons Facilities, Air Training

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

Aircraft power check facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 8th Naval District.

A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during July 1962 at an estimated cost of $3,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Addition to applied instruction building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by A. L. Aydelott & Associates, Memphis, Tenn., at a cost of $34,000.

A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during November 1962 at an estimated cost of $80,000.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Chapel

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The final plans and specifications are also being prepared by the Bureau of Yards and Docks at a cost of $16,000 and will be completed in September 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Alterations for EDPM installation

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by James A. Evans, Consulting Engineers, of Pensacola, Fla., at a cost of $2,400. A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during August 1962 at an estimated cost of $6,000.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

Mr. Sheppard. The first project is Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION	KINGSVILLE, TEXAS	1459-505

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
KINGSVILLE, 4 MILES EAST	KLEBERG, BROOKS, DUVAL, JIM WELLS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	8TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
NAVAL AIR ADVANCED TRAINING	1951	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Naval Air Training Command and other activities and units, as assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	235	2,283	333	203	-	3,054
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	236	2,077	336	182*	-	2,831
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	236	2,077	336	182*	-	2,831

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 191 — PLANNED 200 — ULTIMATE 200

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *OFF 134 - CAD 48

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	6,574	839,000	34,119,000	34,958,000
2. LEASED	7	(76)	24,000	24,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				34,982,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				70,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				5,754,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				40,806,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
211.90	AIRCRAFT POWER CHECK FACILITY	PO*	2	2	0	2	70	0	70	70

*AIRCRAFT POSITIONS

Aircraft power check facility

The first project is for construction of an aircraft power check facility for $70,000 at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex. Advanced training of pilots in operational jet aircraft is conducted at this station. This is the first of three such facilities in the program. It is required for full-power testing of jet engines after periodic maintenance has been performed and during investigation of pilot discrepancy reports. Facilities, capable of withstanding the high horizontal thrust developed during full power testing, are required to support the station's 190 jet aircraft. Based upon maintenance experience, one testing position is required for each 50 aircraft. The station has two positions available for full-power testing with two additional positions necessary to meet minimum engine maintenance requirements. If this facility is not provided, it will be necessary to continue the present practice of conducting engine tests on an aircraft parking apron using tiedowns not designed to withstand high horizontal thrust loads. This practice is dangerous and could result in serious personnel injury or loss of expensive aircraft.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn.

83500 O—62—pt. 1——8

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO:
NAVAL AIR STATION	MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	1452-570

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
MEMPHIS, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST	SHELBY	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL TRAINING	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Naval Air Training Command and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	324	4,798	641	8,408	1,158	15,329
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	372	3,129	645	8,026	1,400	13,572
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	372	3,129	645	8,026*	1,400**	13,572

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 61 — PLANNED 54 — ULTIMATE 54

*95 OFF - 7,931 EM — **358 OFF - 1,042 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	3,289	508,000	45,623,000	46,131,000
2. LEASED	4	(300)	30,000	30,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				46,161,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,975,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				14,884,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				63,020,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
171.20	ADDITION TO APPLIED INSTRUCTION BUILDING	SF	980,151 (799,158 SUBSTANDARD)	887,439	0	73,244	5,437	0	1,975	1,975

The second project is at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., for an addition to an applied instruction building at the estimated cost of $1,975,000. The principal mission of this station is the training of technicians in the various aviation ratings. Existing training buildings at Memphis are of temporary, nonfireproof, World War II construction which house electronic equipment valued at $10 million. These fire-hazardous wooden structures present a serious maintenance problem. They cannot be used effectively because of the inadequacy of the electrical system; the low load-bearing capacity of the floors, and the poor configuration of the buildings for accommodating the modern electronic training devices required for today's complex aircraft systems. Classrooms in these buildings are poorly lighted and ventilated, and formed by thin partitions which allow noise of equipment and voices to carry from room to room. The average daily training load is about 1,060 men who are undertaking courses of instruction varying from 8 to 52 weeks duration. The proposed facility will provide classrooms adaptable for meeting current and planned training loads; an electrical system sufficient to overcome the present inflexbility; and equally important, an educational environment suited to the difficulty of the instruction. Without it, it will be necessary to continue using the existing structure with the resultant lowering of training effectiveness of urgently required aviation technicians and an ultimate adverse effect on the operational readiness of the air arm of the Navy.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Several of the functions at Memphis are housed in inadequate buildings similar to the ones you propose to replace in this program. What consideration have you given to transferring this training workload to other locations where better facilities are more readily available?

Admiral JOHNSON. Basically this is the Navy's sole location for the training of technicians in aviation ratings. It would be most ineffective and inefficient to take a part of the aviation ratings and send them to some other location. You have a headquarters staff, training staff, buildings, and training courses which are integrated. It is more preferable from an efficiency and effectiveness-of-training standpoint, to consolidate the training as it is here.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions upon this item?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian, Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION	MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI	1459-550

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
MERIDIAN, 12 MILES SOUTHWEST	LAUDERDALE - KEMPER	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
BASIC FLIGHT TRAINING	1961	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities and provide service and material to support operations of aviation activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL		OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT	COMMISSIONED 14 JULY 1961						
2. PLANNED - END FY	1962	200	1,340	110	260	12	1,922
3. ULTIMATE - END FY	1963	200	1,340	110	260*	12**	1,922

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED 135	ULTIMATE 136

*180 OFF - 80 CADETS **6 OFF - 6 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	9,339	1,608,000	40,940,000	42,548,000
2. LEASED	7	($71.00/year)	0	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		42,548,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				2,762,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				274,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				66,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				45,650,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
740.10	CHAPEL	SF	0	8,117	0	8,117	274	0	274	274

The third project in this facilities class is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian, Miss. It is for construction of a 200-seat chapel with Sunday school wing at the estimated cost of $274,000. The new station at Meridian, using jet trainer aircraft, is responsible for pilot training of aviation cadets. There are no chapel facilities presently available at this station. The nearest community facilities are located in the city of Meridian, approximately 12 miles distant. By mid-1964, the military population of the station will total about 1,780. The total number of personnel to be supported by the proposed chapel is approximately 2,500, including onstation dependents. If this facility is not provided, personnel on the station will be denied the opportunity of religious instruction and worship, a privilege and responsibility the Navy is morally obligated to provide.

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	PENSACOLA, FLORIDA	1452-736

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
PENSACOLA, 9 MILES NORTHEAST	ESCAMBIA, SANTA ROSA	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
FLIGHT TRAINING AND AIRCRAFT OPERATION	1914	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support the operations of aviation activities and units of the Naval Air Training Command and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	915	3,758	5,512	1,309	73	11,567
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	671	4,080	5,839	1,398	105	12,093
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	671	4,080	5,839	1,398*	105**	12,093

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 509 — PLANNED 394 — ULTIMATE 439

*822 OFF - 376 EM - 200 CAD

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

** 45 OFF - 60 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	10,113	413,000	79,084,000	79,497,000
2. LEASED	1,814	(1,202)	677,000	677,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				80,174,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				130,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				15,771,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				96,075,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
610.90	ALTERATION FOR EDPM INSTALLATION	SF	0	6,740	0	6,740	130	0	130	130

The final project in this group is for alterations for electronic data processing machine installation (EDPM) at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., at the estimated cost of $130,000. This is the first of five line items in the program for this purpose. An EDPM is a major element of the inventory management and workload control improvement program called refined aeronautical support program (RASP). By providing industrial air stations with an electronic data processing capability benefits will be realized in improved management, better aircraft overhaul and repair responsiveness, and also a reduction in necessary stock inventory levels. The EDP equipment is to be installed in accordance with evaluations of prototype computer installations at NAS, Alameda, and NAS, North Island. If not provided, the implementation of RASP with its resultant improvements in economy, inventory management and workload control at this station will not be possible.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the installation of advance EDPM equipment in connection with the overhaul and repair facility here firm up the fact that this is considered a long-range Navy industrial station? Has that determination been made?

Captain RAU. I think there is every intention to retain the overhaul and repair facilities at Pensacola on a long-range basis.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the determining factor in this kind of a situation?

Commander KIRKLAND. Our projected size of the force in numbers of aircraft is such that, based on the present mix of these aircraft, for the foreseeable future we will continue to operate the overhaul and repair facilities at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, as well as the other major overhaul and repair departments at the other six stations. This is based on the size and complexity of the planned air fleet into the foreseeable future.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any questions on this item, gentlemen?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

WEAPONS FACILITIES, FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up now field support stations under Weapons Facilities.

Please place in the record at this point the summary of the projects appearing thereunder and also the statement on the basis of planning and design. Also Admiral, you may insert the résumé items involved.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Weapons facilities, field support stations

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Station, Adak, Alaska:		
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	$1,639,000	1963
Bachelor civilian quarters	360,000	1963
Total	1,999,000	
Naval Air Station, Alemada, Calif.:		
Aircraft power check facility	667,000	1963
Ordnance magazine	309,000	1962
Total	976,000	
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.: Extension of electrical distribution system	490,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.: Alterations for EDPM installation	130,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.: Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	2,516,000	1963
Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Aerological building	91,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif.:		
Chapel	545,000	1963
Gymnasium	476,000	1963
Total	1,021,000	
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.:		
Jet engine maintenance shop	1,307,000	1962
Turbo-jet engine test facility	663,000	1961
Total	1,970,000	
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.:		
Helicopter maintenance hangar	138,000	1963
Alterations for EDPM installation	123,000	1963
Total	261,000	
Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.:		
Approach lighting	315,000	1963
Aircraft systems training building	797,000	1963
Total	1,112,000	
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.: Aircraft line maintenance buildings	262,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I.: Alterations for EDPM installation	132,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla.: Classified item	(480,000)	1963
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.:		
Bachelor officers' quarters	1,204,000	1963
Chapel	350,000	1963
Commissioned officers' mess (open)	344,000	1963
Classified item	(870,000)	1963
Total	1,898,000	
Subtotal, weapons facilities, field support stations:		
Unclassified items	12,858,000	
Classified items	1,350,000	
Total	14,208,000	

BASIS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN—WEAPONS FACILITIES—FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS

NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Northwest and Alaskan Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Wohleb & Associates, Olympia, Wash., at a cost of $37,800, with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Bachelor civilian quarters

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Northwest and Alaskan Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Wohleb & Associates, Olympia, Wash., at a cost of $17,300, with completion scheduled during October 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

Aircraft power check facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District, at a cost of $16,500, with completion scheduled during December 1962.

Ordnance magazine

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District, at a cost of $10,500, with completion scheduled by June 1, 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

Extension of electrical distribution system

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during October 1962 at an estimated cost of $16,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Alterations for EDPM installation

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Sidney H. Stilley & Associates, engineers-architects, Jacksonville, Fla., at a cost of $2,000.

A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed by September 15, 1962, at an estimated cost of $7,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by M. Tony Sherman & Associates, architects-engineers, Miami, Fla., at a cost of $16,500.

A contract for preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during November 1962 at an estimated cost of $99,000.

NAVAL STATION, KODIAK, ALASKA

Aerological building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Northwest and Alaskan Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Daum, Daum & Associates, of Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $5,100, with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIF.

Chapel

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District, at a cost of $25,500, with completion scheduled during January.

Gymnasium

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the district public works officer, at a cost of $22,000, with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

Jet engine maintenance shop

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Wilson & Wilson, engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $9,220.

The final plans and specifications were completed by Wilson & Wilson, engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $45,000.

Turbo-jet engine test facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Wilson & Wilson, engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $4,680.

The final plans and specifications were completed by Wilson & Wilson, engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $20,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Helicopter maintenance hangar

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 5th Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the District Public Works Officer, 5th Naval District at a cost of $5,300 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Alterations for EDPM installation

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 5th Naval District.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during September 1962 at an estimated cost of $6,100.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

Approach lighting

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Division Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks at a cost of $15,100 with completion scheduled during November 1962.

Aircraft systems training building

Preliminary engineering cost estimates were completed by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Tucker, Sadler & Bennett, Inc., architects and engineers of Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $38,822 with completion scheduled by August 1, 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Aircraft line maintenance buildings

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 5th Naval District.

A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during September 1962 at an estimated cost of $13,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, QUONSET POINT, R.I.

Alterations for EDPM installation

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Jenks and Ballou, engineers, Providence, R.I., at a cost of $2,192.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Jenks and Ballou, engineers of Providence, R.I., at a cost of $6,800 with completion scheduled during October 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

Bachelor officers' quarters

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Jones, Lovegren, Helm & Jones, architects and engineers of Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $9,250.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Jones, Lovegren, Helm & Jones, architects and engineers of Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $41,000, with completion scheduled during November 1962.

Chapel

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by John Graham & Co., engineers of Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $3,000.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Northwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $5,200, with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Commissioned officers' mess (open)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by John Graham & Co., engineers, Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $2,990.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Jones, Lovegren, Helm & Jones, architects and engineers of Seattle, Wash., at a cost of $12,000, with completion scheduled during November 1962.

Admiral JOHNSON. The second group of projects in this facilities class is for field support stations. These include 21 unclassified line items at 13 activities in the amount of $12,858,000. There are also two classified items in this group for a total of $1,350,000. All of these stations are naval air activities providing direct support to the operating forces of the Navy. The first project, at the naval station, Adak, is included in program package VII for general support; the remaining projects are for support of the general purpose forces, program package III.

NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first project is the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	ADAK, ALASKA	6030-012

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
ANCHORAGE, 1,389 MILES NORTHEAST	ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	17TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT OF AIR TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	57	692	143	-	1,515	2,407
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	58	708	160	-	1,458	2,384
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	60	676	162	-	1,581*	2,479

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 8	PLANNED 10	ULTIMATE 11

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *89 OFF - 1,492 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	69,749	-	80,884,000	80,884,000
2. LEASED	20,991	(-)	40,097,000	40,097,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		120,981,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,999,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				12,423,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				135,403,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS	MN	58 (34 SUBSTANDARD)	50	0	50	1,639	0	1,639	1,639
724.20	BACHELOR CIVILIAN QUARTERS	MN	95 (95 SUBSTANDARD)	60	0	50	360	0	360	360
								SUBTOTAL	1,999	1,999

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess, $1,639,000

The first item is for construction of a bachelor officers' quarters with mess at the estimated cost of $1,639,000. The existing permanent BOQ at Adak has a capacity of 24 officers. Supplementary facilities consist of 9 quonset huts now inadequately housing 34 officers. The huts have deteriorated beyond the point of economical repair. This item will raise the capacity of the existing permanent BOQ by 50 rooms to meet the requirement for 74 rooms and provide messing and club facilities commensurate with the need.

Because of its favorable location near the CPO area, the present commissioned officers' mess (open) will be converted to a CPO club. Due to the remoteness of the naval station and the complete lack of a civilian community, no other berthing and recreational facilities are available. If this item is not provided, officer and key civilian personnel assigned to the naval station will continue to "exist" in overcrowded and unsatisfactory berthing and messing facilities.

Bachelor civilian quarters, $360,000

The second line item is for construction of a 50-man bachelor civilian quarters at the estimated cost of $360,000. Proper housing is essential at the naval station for unmarried civil service employees and those transient civilians not eligible for other quarters. The transients generally include technicians and contractor employees engaged in Navy contracts on Adak. Existing facilities consist of 19 deteriorated quonset huts requiring extensive repair. These huts are no longer satisfactory for occupancy as quarters and contribute greatly to low civilian morale, labor stabilization problems, and difficulty in recruiting civilian workers. The planned ceiling for civilian billets is 162 and, of this number, approximately 57 will be filled by bachelors. These civilians, plus an estimated number of 3 transients on board at any one time, generate a requirement for 60 spaces. A standard 50-man barracks, modified to provide rooms, is proposed to meet the requirement. If not provided, continued use of the existing quonset huts will result in increasingly adverse effects upon the civil service labor force at this remote naval station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you tell us just what you have in mind for the renovation of this naval station.

Admiral JOHNSON. This is one of our key stations in the Alaskan area, Mr. Chairman.

The Navy plans to be there for the foreseeable future.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you find it necessary to have civilian schoolteachers at this point? That is with reference to Adak.

Captain RAU. Mr. Chairman, there is no other source of schoolteachers at Adak. We have dependents living there. As long as we have dependent families at Adak, we have to operate a school for them. This is our requirement for dependent schoolteachers. There is no indigenous population there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you find it necessary to provide both a commissioned officer open and closed mess at this station where you only have 57 officers assigned, as I understand the number?

Admiral JOHNSON. Since this is an isolated station with no community support, it is necessary that we provide recreational facilities for the officers, and this requires normally an open and a closed type mess. We have more officers than that. The base itself has 57, but there is an additional number of 90 from aircraft squadrons and other activities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then you are actually providing schooling not only for your benefit but for the benefit of the other services; is that right?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir. This is primarily all Navy, but we have a certain complement assigned to the station itself as a shore activity.

These all add up to an additional number of people that must be supported at this base.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Supply for the record the total amount of services involved there, not only in the category of the Navy alone but its complete requirements.

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Naval station, Adak, Alaska

	Officers	Enlisted men	Civilians
Personnel figures by units:			
Naval station	57	692	152
Marine barracks	4	126	
Naval communication station	18	448	
Mobile construction battalion	18	600	
Patrol squadron	26	79	
Commissary	2	20	
Navy exchange	1	23	
U.S. Army radio propagation station	1	7	
Fleet tug (rotational)	5	62	
Coast Guard loran station	2	18	
Coast Guard vessel	7	48	
Total	141	2,123	152
Military dependents living at Adak	716		
Civilian dependents living at Adak	133		
School teachers	17		
Navy provides all schooling services.			

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would break down for the record the unit cost of bachelor officers' quarters, showing the necessity for the berthing area, closed mess, and open mess. Also what would be the cost of construction of the BOQ without the open mess. Can you answer that generally? If you do not have it here, put it in the record.

Admiral CORRADI. We can insert that in the record.

(The information follows:)

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS (OPEN AND CLOSED)

The unit cost of the bachelor officers' berthing area in this facility is $48.32 per square foot. Since the area cost factor for Adak is 3, this is comparable to a unit cost of $16.10 per square foot for continental U.S. construction of area cost factor 1. The Navy has firm contract experience in this area on which to base this estimate. The estimated cost of the BOQ at this station, not including the open mess portion of the item, is $1,330,000.

The provision of open and closed mess in the BOQ does not mean two separate facilities. Actually it is a single facility of sufficient dining, galley, lounge, and club space to serve both the functions of a closed mess (i.e., subsistence of BOQ residents) and open mess (i.e., dining, recreation, and entertainment facilities for all officers and their dependents at the naval station. Furthermore, there are no civilian communities on Adak where these open mess facilities might otherwise be available and enjoyed.

The reasons for providing the open mess in the BOQ are:

(1) The existing CPO club is in a deplorable condition and requires complete replacement. It is proposed to convert the existing COM (open) into a CPO club and dispose of the present deteriorated club.

(2) The existing COM (open) is located in an area now devoted to EM quarters and is beyond walking distance of the BOQ. This is not convenient in view of bad weather conditions at Adak to the BOQ residents who are generally without their own transportation, particularly transient and rotational personnel. Being in an EM area the location is more suitable for a CPO club.

(3) The most economical method of providing these facilities is to construct one structure that will house the BOQ, COM ((closed) and COM (open) and free the existing COM (open) for use as a CPO club.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the tour of duty at Adak with and without dependents?

Captain RAU. We will have to supply that for the record.

Admiral JOHNSON. Either 12 or 18 months.

(The information follows:)

NAVAL STATION ADAK—PERSONNEL FIGURES

1. Length of tour of duty at Adak: 18 months with dependents; 12 months without dependents.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. JONAS. The BOQ is for 50 men, and you want 50 spaces for civilian quarters. Why would it not be better to build civilian spaces in the same building as the BOQ? Would you not save money by enlarging the BOQ sufficiently to take care of the civilians?

Admiral JOHNSON. As you may notice, the bachelor civilian quarters are cheaper construction, more or less barracks type, made into cubicles. They are the lower grade rating of civilians up there.

Mr. JONAS. You do not envision any need for more than the 50 BOQ spaces in the foreseeable future?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir; not for the present or for the foreseeable future. It has a constant baseload. We think it will be much cheaper to divide them into these two categories than to combine them into one single building.

Mr. JONAS. Thank you.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA	1452-064

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF ALAMEDA	ALAMEDA, SAN FRANCISCO	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	12TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	116	1,812	7,883	0	4,690	14,501
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	117	1,656	7,862	0	4,275	13,910
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	120	1,825	7,840	0	4,322 *	14,107

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 431 — PLANNED 420 — ULTIMATE 386

SECTION IV. INVENTORY * 802 OFF - 3,520 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	2,943	6,609,000	81,997,000	88,606,000
2. LEASED	251	($2.00/Yr)	1,150,000	1,150,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				89,756,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				309,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				667,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				6,427,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				97,159,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
113.30	AIRCRAFT POWER CHECK FACILITY	SY	-	25,180	0	25,180	763	0	667	667
422.90	ORDNANCE MAGAZINE	SF	0	4,850	0	4,850	309	309	0	309
								TOTAL	667	976

The second project is at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif. It consists of two line items in the amount of $976,000. This is the industrial seaport station of a master jet complex.

Aircraft power check facility, $667,000

The first line item is for construction of an aircraft power check facility at the estimated cost of $667,000. This is similar to the project which was previously described for the Kingsville Air Station. Aircraft completing overhaul and repair at Alameda are required to satisfactorily complete full power engine checks before being released to fleet air squadrons. Four test positions will be provided at Alameda, based on the need for 1 testing position for each 50 jet aircraft. Because of the urgent need, the overhaul and repair department has improvised full power check facilities in operational aircraft parking areas. These improvised turnup areas do not satisfy safety criteria nor fulfill maintenance requirements for jet engines. They are so close to the control tower, hangars, and shops that the high noise level adversely affects the personnel working in those buildings. The noise is particularly detrimental to control tower personnel in that it interferes with aircraft communications. The proposed line item will be located in a remote area of the station, thereby solving the noise problem, and will satisfy maintenance requirements for jet engines by providing proper facilities for engine testing. If not provided, the overhaul and repair department will lack the essential capability of adjusting jet engines to specified limits; and the high noise level adjacent to the control tower will continue to interfere with communications, thereby endangering the safety of personnel and Government property.

Ordnance facility, $309,000

The second line item, for construction of an ordnance facility at the estimated cost of $309,000, was authorized last year by Public Law 87–57. This facility is a multicubicle magazine. Alameda is designated as an air and surface transshipment point for special weapons. These special weapons arrive at Alameda by cargo aircraft for ultimate loading aboard aircraft carriers or for further shipment to other points on the west coast, Hawaii, or Alaska. Aircraft carriers returning from deployment also off-load their special weapons before entering a shipyard for repairs. For safety reasons the weapons must be stored in a magazine while awaiting further shipment or loading aboard ship. There are now two magazines aboard the station which are suitable for special weapons storage. These magazines are now being used by operational patrol plane squadrons, and transshipment storage must be on a space available basis. This new magazine will consolidate the patrol squadron special weapons and allow use of the other two magazines for transshipment storage.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How have you managed to exist at an industrial air station such as Alameda without an adequate aircraft power check facility until the present time?

Admiral JOHNSON. Again, this is one of the dilemmas the services find themselves in. We have a requirement for it; it has to take its place in order of priority. Now we see our way clear to including this particular request.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using now? What provision is made now? Any at all?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir; we are using a temporary facility. It is close aboard the control tower and industrial administrative area. They use tiedowns now, which are dangerous. We want to move into a more remote area to get away from the noise and the hazard of the present inadequate hold-down ties. The noise interferes with communications between the tower and aircraft aloft.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How long have you been using this type of, may I say, extemporaneous application, for lack of a better term?

Captain RAU. Ever since we have been in Alameda, Mr. Chairman, but it has been aggravated in the past few years by the increase in the number of jet engines being turned up and also in the size and complexity and power, thrust power of the jet engine.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That has been going on for some 5 years, has it not?

Captain RAU. Yes, sir; we have been living there with this undesirable situation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is interesting to see the aggressiveness exercised in some geographical areas as compared to the lack thereof as shown in other geographical areas. Are there any questions?

Mr. JONAS. No.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	CECIL FIELD, FLORIDA	1452-215

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
JACKSONVILLE, 13 MILES NORTHEAST	DUVAL	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	72	923	400	-	4,003	5,398
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	71	923	399	-	3,890	5,283
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	70	952	397	-	5,621*	7,040

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 327	PLANNED 355	ULTIMATE 331

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *661 OFF - 4,960 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	10,945	1,020,000	41,102,000	42,122,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				42,122,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				748,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				490,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				10,826,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				54,186,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
812.90	EXTENSION OF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	NA	-	-	-	-	490	0	490	490

The third project in this group is for the modernization and extension of the electrical distribution system at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla. The estimated cost of this project is $490,000. Increased substation and distribution capacity is mandatory to provide adequate electrical service to new and planned future facilities. In May 1961, station demand exceeded the capacity by 1,000 kilovolt-amperes. This excess did not include loads to be added when projects under construction were completed. The overloading has resulted in frequent power failures which disrupted station operations until loads were corrected. It is proposed to enlarge the substation capacity and enlarge, modernize, and reroute existing circuits. Emergency generators will be provided to operate the most vital circuits in the event of power failure. Without the additional capacity proposed in this line item, it will be necessary to continue using the present system, thereby overloading the substations, reducing the operational effectiveness of the entire air station and creating a fire hazard.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY | FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM | DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA	1452-436

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF JACKSONVILLE	PUTNAM, ST. JOHNS, DUVAL, CLAY, MARION	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1940	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	114	1,456	4,587	-	7,834	13,991
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	113	1,487	4,499	-	5,462	11,561
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	123	1,617	4,411	-	4,231*	10,382

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 384 — PLANNED 380 — ULTIMATE 269

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

*684 OFF - 3,547 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	8,126	630,000	66,494,000	67,124,000
2. LEASED	14,060	(8,700)	280,000	280,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				67,404,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				500,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				130,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				6,189,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				74,223,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
610.90	ALTERATIONS FOR EDPM INSTALLATION	SF	0	6,600	0	6,600	130	0	130	130

The fourth project in the group is a single line item at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., for alterations for electronic data processing machine installation at the estimated cost of $130,000. This is the second of the five similar facilities in the program. An electronic data processing machine is a major element of the inventory management and workload control improvement program known as refined aeronautical support program, or RASP. By providing industrial air stations with an electronic data processing capability, benefits will be realized in improved management, better aircraft overhaul and repair responsiveness, and a reduction in necessary stock inventory levels.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What industrial facilities are available at Jacksonville that require approximately the same square footage as is required for a large industrial station such as Pensacola?

Admiral JOHNSON. We have almost the same number of aircraft, Mr. Chairman, at both locations, within a matter of 50 or so, a significant number at present, 384, which generates a requirement for this very helpful system of control of inventory of spare parts and of maintenance requirements of planes coming in for overhaul.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In your justifications we find in one instance you have 269, and at Pensacola you have 430. So if you use the same justification in both places, why?

Admiral JOHNSON. We do not use the same justification, Mr. Chairman. This is a significant number of aircraft that require overhaul. It fully justifies the use of this electronic data system, which results in a reduction of inventory of spare parts, enables us to save time by being able to order the spare parts that are necessary for a particular plane overhaul well ahead of time to insure its being there. We are able to use it. Commander Kirkland, do you want to talk more to that particular question?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have just one question on this. Undoubtedly this is a requirement, but approximately how much are you going to expedite your grounded planes by the utilization of this expenditure?

Commander KIRKLAND. We anticipate a reduction of considerable sums of money in the spare parts that we must have to keep our airplanes flying by expediting their movement through the supply system, including the overhaul system for these parts.

I might at this point, sir, point out that in this particular request there are five of these activities. You have now touched on two of them. I make the point that they are all similarly justified for similar purposes. They are all at overhaul and repair activities. The installations will all provide the same kind of control and service for the supply and industrial effort.

I point out further, sir, we must have all five of them in order to accomplish this overall control on the east coast. We have completed the installations in California, North Island, and Alameda.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much in dollars will you save?

Commander KIRKLAND. Mr. Chairman, this is a question that can be answered in a number of ways. I do not believe that we are going to save a single dollar out of operating and maintenance appropriations by the use of electronic data processing. Five years ago, when I initially justified this before the then Under Secretary of the Navy, he asked the same question, and I said that it will cost us $10 million to get it done.

I personally believe, sir, very strongly that we will succeed in saving millions of dollars in the procurement of spare engines and spare aircraft parts. Our supply lines are long and tenuous. We have a reduced budget request in spare parts in anticipation of these savings by over $50 million in this fiscal year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have that from experience, but in dealing with any problem of this character, where you are going into mechanization, and so forth, are you not in a better position to state the dollar saving factor, past tense, as against that of, let me say, a preconceived concept?

Commander KIRKLAND. Yes, sir, I would be if our two west coast stations had had their first full year of operation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is what I mean.

Commander KIRKLAND. We have not completed the first full year of operation. We expect by August of this year to finish the first year of the test run at Alameda. This will merely prove that our principle of applying data processing in an industrial and supply operation is successful.

We also know that we can keep our total operating cost the same. We do not have an increased operating cost as a result of this.

As far as these specific savings in spare parts procurement, I can only say, sir, we have reduced the budget request in the procurement of aircraft and missiles for spare parts. If we had not anticipated that request, that appropriation would have been higher by at least $50 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Even assuming that you had those two criteria as a premise to evaluate the future, geographically you are bound to have some differential percentagewise, are you not?

Commander KIRKLAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It depends upon the load factor and various and sundry contributing elements to the total question as far as the dollar aspect is concerned?

Commander KIRKLAND. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. But the dollar aspect is hard to answer at any time.

Commander KIRKLAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You can get a better job done and that later will be reflected in your manpower and in other factors, but it is hard to give a dollar figure; is that not right?

Commander KIRKLAND. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item, gentlemen?

Mr. JONAS. I am not sure whether you meant to say your reduced budget request by $50 million on spare parts was directly related to these five computers. Is that what you meant to say?

Commander KIRKLAND. They are related not only to these five computers but to the entire program, which involves our efforts at the Aviation Supply Office to improve our method of managing our spare assets.

I would stand corrected. You are quite right, sir. It is not accurate to say the $50 million is solely directed at these five computers. It is not. It is directed to the entire plan for improving our management.

Mr. JONAS. I have no further questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, this committee shall stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee will come to order.

NAVAL AIR STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Our first item this morning is Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	KEY WEST, FLORIDA.	1452-484
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
KEY WEST - 8 MILES WEST	MONROE	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	49	658	277	266	1,793	3,043
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	57	699	283	266	2,066	3,371
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	57	699	283	266*	2,066**	3,371

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 105	PLANNED 97	ULTIMATE 97

*96 OFF-170 EM **228 OFF - 1,838 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	16,587	540,000	21,839,000	22,379,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	34,000	34,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				22,413,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				2,516,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				6,088,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				31,017,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS	MN	339 (308 SUBSTANDARD)	389	0	300	3,260	0	2,516	2,516

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess

The next project is for construction of a 300-man bachelor officers' quarters with a 260-seat mess at the Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla. The estimated cost of construction is $2,516,000. A BOQ is required to provide housing for all officers in the Key West area. The BOQ will be used by officers from the naval air station and the naval station. A 300-man BOQ is required due to the large number of students undergoing training at the Fleet Sonar School, the Antisubmarine Warfare School, and the Pilot Replacement Helicopter Squadron. There are also numerous foreign officers visting the Key West complex throughout the year in connection with international training agreements. Maintenance costs of the existing BOQ have become excessive and will continue to rise unless the structure is replaced. If this facility is not provided, officers in the area, including foreign officers, must continue to be inadequately billeted in overcrowded, rundown buildings.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you justify to the committee the total BOQ requirement and tell us something about the existing facilities?

Mr. HANABURY. We have six existing BOQ's plus a couple of shacks. They were built approximately 20 years ago. They are not worthy of rehabilitation, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you find it necessary that these facilities be of a special design?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, the design was prepared in order to take full advantage of the site and also to adapt the facility to the climate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is happening at Key West climatically that calls for this kind of approach?

Admiral CORRADI. Key West is a hot, humid climate, warm all the year around. The recreation facilities are rather limited in a compact naval base. We want to make the BOQ as attractive as possible and at the same time fit into the surroundings there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is that indicative of the fact that we are going into a change in design on a specialized concept in other geographical areas that might be equally uncomfortable?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; it is not. The standard arrangement of the rooms is retained but the actual configuration of the building is adapted to the site.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you figure will be the additional cost on this special design concept you have just referred to as compared to the conventional or the established standard?

Admiral CORRADI. I do not believe this design will cost any more than the conventional. If you will notice from the justification sheet, it works out slightly under $7,000 per man, and this compares very favorably with other BOQ's that have been built.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What other officer mess facilities in both open and closed messes exist at Key West at the present time?

Mr. HANABURY. The only officers' mess open we have, sir, is a club at the seaplane base, called the Aero Palms. It is open only 3 or 4 nights a week. It is the only club down there. The Fort Taylor Club has been closed, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why was it closed?

Admiral SYLVESTER. It did not make enough money to stay open, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is one good reason.

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

NAVAL STATION, KODIAK, ALASKA

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall turn now to the Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	KODIAK, ALASKA	6030-450
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE** / **7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
ANCHORAGE - 270 MILES NORTHEAST	-	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS / 17TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1939	[ ] MAINTENANCE [X] ACTIVE [ ] INACTIVE [ ] NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	71	541	289	-	974	1,875
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	73	561	290	-	925	1,849
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	74	588	291	-	1,026*	1,979

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	20	18	21

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *151 OFF - 875 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	45,023	200,000	58,102,000	58,302,000
2. LEASED	23	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				58,302,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				91,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				0
7. GRAND TOTAL				58,393,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
133.10	AEROLOGICAL BUILDING	SF	2,073 (SUBSTANDARD)	980	0	980	91	0	91	91

Aerological building

The next project in the field support facilities group, is for construction of an aerological building at the Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska. The estimated cost of the line item is $91,000. A program of weather data collection is carried out daily by weather personnel at the station. Upper air soundings, wind, temperature, and pressure data are transmitted to Navy and U.S. Weather Bureau headquarters for use in compiling weather maps of the world. Existing facilities at Kodiak are of deteriorated, wood frame construction built for handling weather balloons of a much smaller size than those now in use. The existing building is poorly situated on the naval station near hills and other obstructions detrimental to safe balloon launchings. The building is also too small to house all of the equipment necessary for accurate collection of weather data. If this facility is not provided, the fleet weather central at Kodiak will be unable to completely and accurately fulfill its mission of providing weather information to aviation units, the operating fleet forces, and to the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the type of aviation activities that are to be applied here?

Captain RAU. At Kodiak we have patrol plane ASW operations, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I see you have another substandard building that is presently being occupied; is that correct?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; we have a photograph of it if you would like to see it, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It cannot look too good if you are producing photographs of it.

Admiral CORRADI. It is pretty sad.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. How many balloons do you send up here in a year?

Mr. HANABURY. I would estimate four to five per day.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will pick up the next item having to do with the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	LEMOORE, CALIFORNIA	1452-546

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
LEMOORE, 10 MILES EAST	KINGS, FRESNO	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	12TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1959	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	96	1,098	416	0	3,870	5,480
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	96	1,098	416	0	3,870	5,480
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	88	1,059	416	0	4,353*	5,916

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 326 — PLANNED 326 — ULTIMATE 396

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *638 OFF - 3,715 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	31,088	4,864,000	81,852,000	86,716,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				86,716,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				1,284,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,021,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				1,869,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				90,890,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
740.10	CHAPEL	SF	0	26,218	0	18,400	820	0	545	545
740.43	GYMNASIUM	SF	0	41,000	0	20,500	954	0	476	476
								TOTAL	1,021	1,021

The next project, Mr. Chairman, is at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif. It consists of 2 line items for the total estimated cost of $1,021,000.

Chapel, $54,000

The first line item is for construction of a 600-seat chapel and a religious education building at the estimated cost of $545,000. There are no chapel facilities available on the naval air station. In the case of Lemoore, it is particularly necessary to provide religious facilities on the station, as the civilian community churches are at such long distances as to preclude availability of adequate services for the military personnel and their dependents, numbering about 9,000. If a chapel is not provided, personnel will be denied the opportunity for regular religious worship and instruction, a privilege and responsibility the Navy is morally obligated to support.

Gymnasium, $476,000

The second line item is for construction of a gymnasium at the estimated cost of $476,000. Facilities are necessary at Lemoore for the conduct of regular physical training and fitness programs for officers and enlisted men. Space is also necessary for organized intramural events between Air squadrons and other fleet air units attached to the station. The planned military population for this station is 5,000 personnel. If the gym is not provided, there will be no indoor facilities available for a program essential to the physical training, conditioning, and recreation of military personnel.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why should you require a chapel at Lemoore over three times the size of the chapel at Meridian?

Admiral JOHNSON. This is a new station. This is a chapel with 600 seats. We have a total population to be prepared for of about 9,000. At Meridian the population was——

Mr. HANABURY. The population is about 2,000 or 2,500, sir.

Admiral JOHNSON. That is quite comparable, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. While we are discussing Lemoore, what is the status of the finalization of payments to the contractor at Lemoore for housing, et cetera?

Admiral CORRADI. We are pretty well up to date on payments except for those items that are in dispute. As in many construction contracts, as we approach the end of the job we always have matters of determination of change orders where the contractor and the Government may not be in agreement, but these are relatively small at the present time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I was under the impression that so far as Lemoore is concerned your change orders were pretty well priced out at the time of issuance.

Admiral CORRADI. They are, but since you included housing in your question, we do have some disputes on the housing which are being resolved between the Government, FHA, and Navy on one side, and the contractor on the other. This pertains to one of two housing projects substantially completed. We are taking steps to resolve those right now.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have in mind at the moment what the amount of money is which is involved?

Admiral CORRADI. It is in the numerical range of $400,000 on a project that was approximately $13 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Back in the origin of the Lemoore presentation for funding purposes the committee was definitely assured that when Lemoore was operational, the Navy would have no further use for

Moffett Field. Will you advise us as to why we are presently maintaining an expenditure at Moffett?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Mr. Chairman, we are maintaining our expenditure at Moffett only for that period of time until we can move all of our aircraft to Lemoore. This will be upon the completion of the existing housing units, I am informed.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admiral Corradi, what is the length of time before Lemoore will be completely operational?

Admiral CORRADI. Lemoore is operational right now, sir. The type of facilities we are finishing up are in the nature of community facilities, recreational facilities, and so forth. Also those facilities which may be required to equip the station to take care of developments that have occurred in the aviation field since the station was first planned.

There are people living there, there are planes operating from Lemoore. I would say it is operational.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When will Lemoore be completely operational in accordance with the requirements? June, July, September, October, or when?

Admiral CORRADI. All of the presently authorized and funded facilities will be completed in this calendar year. The continuing construction in such areas as family housing and, as I mentioned earlier, recreational facilities——

Mr. SHEPPARD. They would be a factor involved in almost any move of this character to some degree.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, which is why I expected those in my first answer.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the attitude of CNO on this?

Admiral SYLVESTER. We are anxious to move out of Moffett and get everybody into Lemoore to cut the expenditure of O. & M. money. As you mentioned, we are always critically short of O. & M. money. Now that the decision has been made to move to Lemoore, we would like to get it accomplished.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What would you say if this committee would be helpful by the removal of expenditures at Moffett in order to expedite the consideration of the move? What would be your reaction to that potential?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Of course, that is completely within your power, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We do not want to do anything here that is going to impair anything beyond the point of reasonableness. This situation has been rather dragging its feet compared with the original testimony. I think that is a fact. It would occur to me that this might be expedited without anybody getting badly hurt. If I am wrong in my concept, you people who write these tickets ought to be able to tell us.

Amiral SYLVESTER. We are definitely trying to get the people and the planes out of Moffett and get Moffett functions transferred.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you use the word "trying" in the military, I look at that with a little skepticism. You write the orders, and they mean what they say. I am trying to inquire into it to see if

we can get some expedition. Perhaps in the melee of events and stresses and problems you are living under it has been allowed to go along indiscriminately.

Admiral SYLVESTER. I do not believe so, sir. I think that the people there have had a genuine problem at Lemoore getting sufficient housing completed so that they could move down there. We do have these morale problems with our people. They serve lots of time overseas. They are separated from their families during those tours. They do not enjoy it when they come back to the United States being again separated from their families. We do place quite a great deal of stress on trying to get suitable living conditions so that during their periods at home they have a chance to see their families. I think this has played a major part in the move from Moffett to Lemoore.

Mr. SIKES. What is the target date for moving from Moffett to Lemoore?

Admiral SYLVESTER. I would have to supply that for the record, sir. That is handled in another part of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

(The information follows:)

As the Navy has previously testified, its need for Moffett Field will cease when facilities at Lemoore will permit removal of its combat fleet units from Moffett Field. The problem is one of adequate housing, including privately owned housing over which the Navy has little control. All indications are that housing is rapidly becoming available. The exact date cannot be accurately forecast.

Mr. SIKES. Has there been slippage so far as you know in the target date?

Admiral SYLVESTER. No, sir; I do not think there has been any considerable slippage. I think it has been largely a matter of the time at which housing and the essential community facilities could be completed.

Mr. SIKES. What is the present completion date of the required housing?

Admiral CORRADI. There are 1,400 units that are complete or about to be complete. There are 200 additional units that will be complete in the spring of 1963.

Mr. SIKES. Is that the total anticipated requirement for onbase housing?

Admiral SYLVESTER. It is our current belief. The housing requirements at Lemoore depend very heavily on the amount of privately financed housing that will be eventually built reasonably close to the base. As you know, Lemoore is in an isolated area. We hesitate to ask for a tremendous number of houses and then find ourselves overbuilt in the area. I might say the Department of Defense has insisted that we give every consideration to the possible availability of privately financed housing.

Mr. SIKES. So that for the greater part of your requirements you should be in position to move very soon?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir, Mr. Sikes, the station itself was commissioned the 1st of last July, as I recall. So that from the start of our move there it has only been about 8 or 9 months. I think we have had reasonably good progress.

Mr. SIKES. What is the anticipated saving as a result of moving out of Moffett into Lemoore? I am speaking now of O. & M. savings.

Admiral SYLVESTER. I would like to correct this for the record. My recollection is about $3 million would be the operations and maintenance cost at Moffett.

Mr. SIKES. Annual cost?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes.

Mr. SIKES. Which would be saved?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir; at such time as it is transferred to another department of the service.

Mr. SIKES. $3 million annually is a continuing cost as long as you are operational at Moffett; is that correct?

Admiral SYLVESTER. I believe that is it, sir, but I would like to check this for the record.

(Additional information follows:)

The closing of NAS Moffett Field would result in an ultimate savings in operation and maintenance funds of $2,946,000 annually. Savings during the first year that the station is closed will approximate only $2,735,000 since closing costs such as movement of materials, preparing space at station to which units are moved, and police and fire protection will cost about $211,000 that year. Savings during the year in which the station is closed will be nominal.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will pick up the next item reflected on page 28, which we will insert in the record, having to do with the Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	MIRAMAR, CALIFORNIA	1452-606
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
SAN DIEGO, 16 MILES SOUTH	SAN DIEGO	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1946	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JULY 1961	79	873	569	0	5,272	6,793
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	79	915	577	0	4,900	6,471
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	77	895	585	0	4,668*	6,225

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	341	342	343

SECTION IV. INVENTORY * 624 OFF - 4,044 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	16,890	6,478,000	56,478,000	62,956,000
2. LEASED	2	(25)	225,000	225,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		63,181,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				3,254,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				0
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				22,311,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				88,746,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
211.40	JET ENGINE MAINTENANCE SHOP	SF	20,561 (20,561 SUBSTANDARD)	53,000	53,000	0	1,307	1,307	0	1,307
211.50	TURBO-JET ENGINE TEST FACILITY	EA	3	2	2	0	663	633	0	663
									TOTAL	1,970

The next project includes two previously authorized line items at the Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif., for $1,970,000.

Jet engine maintenance shop, $1,307,000

The first line item, for construction of a jet engine maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $1,307,000, was authorized last year by Public Law 87–57. Miramar is the principal Naval air station on the west coast for jet fighter type aircraft. The modern high thrust jet engines used in these aircraft must be given periodic maintenance and rework checks. This maintenance and rework involves a complete check of the engine including the electrical and hydraulic systems. This technique reduces the number of engines undergoing overhaul and repair and those required in the engine pipeline which results in greater engine availability of engines for the operating forces. The workload in the proposed shop will consist of engine buildups, hot and cold section inspection and repairs, and internal combustion section repairs. The hangar space currently serving as an interim facility must be returned to designated squadron use. A joint study by the Departments of Defense and Navy clearly shows the need for jet engine maintenance facilities of this type at Miramar. If this item is not provided, required maintenance for jet aircraft engines cannot be conducted and will result in increased overhaul and repair workload and out-of-service time brought about by lack of facilities for performance of this lower level of maintenance.

Turbojet engine test facility, $663,000

The second line item is for construction of a turbojet engine test facility at the estimated cost of $663,000. It was authorized by Public Law 86–500. A jet engine test facility is required to test those engines which have been repaired or reworked under the system of periodic maintenance. Prior to reinstallation in the airframe, the engines must be tested for leaks, r.p.m. settings, vibration, temperatures, fuel and oil system operation, and other characteristics essential to proper operation. The proposed test facility will provide sound attenuation features to reduce the physiological and nuisance effects of engine noise upon personnel. Maintenance experience indicates the need for one complete test cell for each 100 aircraft assigned. The two cells proposed, in addition to the existing single cell, will meet the station's requirement for the number of aircraft assigned. If not provided, a backlog of engines requiring test will result in decreased readiness of the assigned squadrons.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I noticed in all of the reports which have been presented to the committee with reference to the jet engine maintenance shop requirement, that no consideration has been given to exploring the use of existing commercial facilities in the San Diego area. Would you please comment on this?

Commander KIRKLAND. As you will recall, Mr. Chairman, this matter was brought up 2 years ago before this committee. Upon your instructions, such review has been made. The review has been made not only by the Navy but substantiated by the Defense Department. I believe the chairman may hold a letter signed by Mr. Hitch which attests to this finding.

I would like to read one sentence from the third paragraph in which Mr. Hitch says:

> The prime factor in considering this matter is the Defense policy which requires that operating commands of military departments shall be self-sufficient for their field and organizational levels of support.

I might use this, sir, to point out that the facility we are asking for at Miramar is not an overhaul facility, it is not the type of facility that a commercial activity, for instance, in the Los Angeles area might provide for us. It does not duplicate or replace the facilities that the Navy has at North Island.

This particular facility is to be used primarily for repair of engines that are in airplanes that are located at Miramar.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year you furnished the Senate committee with some rather amazing travel and cost data. Would you clarify this information and give this committee some idea of the proper cost of moving engines from this location to North Island or some other O. & R. facilities?

Commander KIRKLAND. The transportation costs themselves, Mr. Chairman, in our study are not significant cost elements to be considered, but the number of additional engines that we must have in order to transport them. To be precise, in the case of Miramar, by having a reasonable jet engine repair facility at Miramar we were able to shorten the pipeline of spare engines, the equivalent of from 5 to 7 days. When this is translated into numbers of engines that cost between $150,000 and $300,000 per copy, we see that the cost of the additional engines far outweighs the cost of flying them or trucking them. Obviously, the cost of transporting an engine between Miramar and North Island in a Navy-owned truck is very low.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I can only assume because of the time element where this particular operation has been involved, that your checkout after the presentation of last year has been rather definitely applied. I mean insofar as the cost factor is concerned.

Commander KIRKLAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There is one thing that is somewhat disturbing to this committee, and that is this: When you gentlemen are testifying before the House committee, we want the same identical testimony you will give in the Senate, and if we do not get it, you are liable to get a working over for not giving it to us. I can see no difference in the requirements of justification between the House and the Senate. I admit, however, that frequently there is some change in testimony based upon innovations that occur in the time between the holding of the House hearings and the holding of the Senate hearings. That is understandable. But the basic principle of responding to the requirements here is no different from that in the Senate. We would appreciate more attention to this.

Why was it necessary to designate this air station instead of some other as the principal parent station on the west coast for jet fighter-type aircraft?

Commander KIRKLAND. This is a recent innovation of Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific Fleet. He concentrated his fighter types at Miramar and attack types at Lemoore. The purpose was to attempt to concentrate maintenance and spare parts. We have only two principal jet fields operating on the west coast. These are the two. The alternative to this would be to divide the fighter planes and attack planes and station combined air groups either at Lemoore or Miramar.

I might say, sir, that with the recent new attack types of aircraft, roughly the same jet engine population appears at both sites. Therefore, a change in the base loading or assignment of fighter types between these two fields would not significantly change the jet engine population.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the situation pertaining to nonjet engines?

Commander KIRKLAND. The nonjet engines are not susceptible to this same type of complete repair, although we do minor engine repair for reciprocating engines in these facilities. I am sure the chairman knows we have this identical-type facility in existence today at Lemoore, Calif., at Cecil Field, Fla., and at Oceana, Va.

When an engine has had minor damage, a reciprocating engine, if it requires the changing of a cylinder or the changing of connecting rods, this type of repair is done. But typically these are shipped back for overhaul if they have had any significant identifiable type of internal damage.

With jet engines the situation is quite different. We get foreign-object damage, for instance, which requires replacement of some of the blades either in the compressor or in the turbine. This can be done and is done in these jet engine maintenance shops.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In the jet overhaul operation are you still having about the same percentage of blade destruction and distortion that you had as of a year or 18 months ago? I have been under the impression from testimony previously given that we had reached pretty much a solution in the metallurgy in those blades.

Commander KIRKLAND. Yes, sir; particularly with the new engines. I am no engineer, in the sense that I cannot speak to these specifics of the prob'em, but I have seen the new engines. I have inspected the blades and the way the blades are mounted. I am informed by the people who work with them that they have pretty well solved the expansion problem which plagued us in the early days. I am sure the chairman is interested in knowing the blades are mounted loosely in these turbines. When you turn it over slowly, it sounds like a gravel mixer because of the blades slapping. This is one of the means the engineers have used to overcome the blade distortion problem. They are free-floating blades.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you getting the same basic frame fractures, cracks, et cetera, you had heretofore? I am talking about the basic internal part to which the blades are attached.

Commander KIRKLAND. The front frame, sir, is one part of the newer large jet engines that we occasionally have frame cracks that have to be repaired. I would have to submit for the record a statistic, if the chairman would like, on any change.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would do that. Also have whoever gives the explanation add to that what they are utilizing, if anything, that is different in the detection of cracks in the basics as against what we previously used. As I recall, it was a colored fluid operation before, but there was at that time something being introduced that they considered would be of a higher determining factor than the color aspect. Has that gone into effect?

Commander KIRKLAND. I can answer the second question partially, sir. We are using several different types of X-ray detection devices, not only at the overhaul points but also at these repair facilities, for crack detection. These X-ray facilities do include the dye penetration type of process that the chairman is familiar with. I will, however, submit any additional information on that piont.

(The information follows:)

Front frame cracks in J–79 engines

During the first reworks of J–79 engines oil leaks were discovered in the compressor front frame. Oil for lubrication of the front bearing and accessory drive gear box is delivered via high pressure tubing installed inside the No. 4 strut of the front frame. It was determined that the non-corrosion-resistant steel tubing used for delivery and scavenging of lubricating oil was not suitable for this application. Substitution was made using high corrosion resistant steel tubing. Work was authorized by J–79 Engine Bulletin No. 107 dated November 29, 1961.

Class C maintenance activities were authorized to replace compressor front frames. Class A activities (overhaul and repair departments) were directed to accomplish the replacement of tubing in the front frames. The contractor was directed to modify all engines still in production.

X-ray inspection equipment

Jet engine repair facilities use the Magna-Flux magnetic particle inspection process for ferrous metals and ZYGLO, fluorescent penetrating oil and infrared lighting inspection process for nonferrous metals, in connection with repair operations on jet engines.

A small portable X-ray apparatus and an X-ray reader, for detecting subsurface defects in aircraft components and structure without disassembly, is being procured under the fiscal year 1962 "Other procurement, Navy," appropriation. These devices, costing $1,450 each, will be utilized by fleet activities and maintenance activities in the Shore Establishment. Included in the applicable use will be the X-ray of jet engine parts by the four jet engine repair facilities.

Overhaul and repair departments are equipped with a variety of industrial X-ray apparatus. Approximately three of the above-mentioned portable X-ray sets will be utilized in each overhaul and repair departments, augmenting existing inspection facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice an increase in the total program in this station of $18 million since last year. What happened to cause the price factor to go up to that degree?

Mr. HANABURY. It is merely due to a realinement of our 5-year plan based on the best information we have of a runout of the base capacity into the future.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What changes have been made? That is a shotgun answer, my friend. When you are going to $18 million now as against the previous estimate, I want more details as to what is going to comprise the $18 million. Admiral Johnson, what is your answer to this? This falls in your bailiwick.

Admiral JOHNSON. Part of this change is the change in baseloading which Commander Kirkland just mentioned, basing the jets, particularly the new jet, the F–4H Phantom. We have items in future programs which incorporate runway improvements, a training building, additional maintenance hangar—all based on this increased baseloading and relocation of these particular jet aircraft and new type of aircraft.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Your justifications, as we analyze them on this side of the table, show expansion of 140 men but no planes.

Admiral JOHNSON. It is the new type F–4H Phantom, a very heavy, large plane, as you probably know, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Was that not a part of your basic consideration for your request for funds in last year's program?

Admiral JOHNSON. That was last year, and it is reflected in future years, too, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would take a look at your last year's justification and bring it up to date on a comparable concept of expansion to the degree of $18 million, for insertion in the record. The testimony at the moment does not quite cover the point at issue.

(The information follows:)

Inventory

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
1. Inventory (current)	49,197	63,181
2. Authorized, not yet in inventory	6,144	3,254
3. Authorized, current request	2,591	0
4. Estimated future authorization	12,114	22,311
Total	70,046	88,746

Fiscal year 1962 inventory	$49,197,000
Entries into inventory:	
Above authorization (6,144+2,591—3,254)	5,481,000
Capehart housing (72 units)	1,100,000
Adjustments due to an omission in prior inventory figure	6,080,000
Minor improvements and other than "Military construction" appropriation	1,323,000
Fiscal year 1963 inventory	63,181,000

FUTURE AUTHORIZATION

The Navy has redefined the future authorization for Miramar as follows:

Future authorization as of fiscal year 1962	$12,114,000
Delete instruction building	1,203,000
Reduce scope of officers' club	336,000
Total	10,575,000
Add:	
Air condition systems training building	400,000
Addition to operations building	705,000
Right-of-way improvements and extension	8,486,000
Aviation fuel storage	880,000
Dispensary and dental clinic	1,000,000
Gatehouse	146,000
Guided missile support facility	119,000
Future authorization	22,311,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. The turbojet engine test facility was approved in the 86th Congress. Why are you waiting until the last minute to request funds for this facility? What has occurred that created that condition?

Commander KIRKLAND. Mr. Chairman, I will attempt to answer the question if the admiral desires. The turbojet engine test facility is coupled with the jet engine maintenance facility. While we are presently doing repairs on engines at Miramar, we are also using the makeshift methods for testing these engines that we are forced to use in other locations. I believe the chairman asked a question yesterday in a similar vein about Alameda. We are doing runups in facilities that are inadequate for them, and we are doing engine testing without putting them in aircraft in portable facilities which are inadequate for the purpose.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is this the first time that the funding has been requested since authorization?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir; it was in the fiscal year 1961 program, but it was denied funding approval.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What engine test facilities exist at Miramar at the present time? I think you said they were more or less of a mediocre type.

Commander KIRKLAND. These are three photographs of the existing facilities at Miramar.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In connection with this testing facility here, how close are you to the population?

Commander KIRKLAND. The proposed test facility, as measured from the nearest facilities, between about one and two thousand feet. That is in an isolated portion of the base. The chairman will recall that Miramar is itself quite an isolated location. That particular site is as far from base facilities and as far from community facilities as it can be conveniently located.

I might point out, sir, that the success we have had with noise suppression, while not complete, has to a degree obviated the necessity for complete remote location for these types of facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. With your new facilities do you contemplate you are going to be able to take care of any noise suppression that you will build into the new facility?

Commander KIRKLAND. We will be able to suppress the noise within the facility itself, yes, sir. We have been able to do that fairly successfully even in the portable cases where we have a small facility.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am under the impression that it is a scientific element in the suppression field as presently developed, that there are devices that will practically eliminate the noise disturbance, the high decibel noise disturbance, we have had heretofore. Is that a true statement of fact or not?

Commander KIRKLAND. It has been several months since I have held a discussion on this. It has been my impression, since we buy sound suppressors under another appropriation I am familiar with, that, we do not have a complete answer to this question as yet. It is certainly true we can reduce the noise level to the point where it is no longer dangerous to people who are not actively involved in the operation. It is true that we can provide soundproofing for those who are required to participate in the engine testing. I do not think we have yet succeeded in overcoming the nuisance value of a jet engine testing particularly with afterburner. When you put an afterburner on a J–79 and test it, it is a noisy operation and extremely difficult to suppress the sound.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has anybody come to you in the suppression field of science today and made the statement, "We will guarantee to completely suppress noise or no cost to the Navy"? Have you been confronted with that?

Commander KIRKLAND. No, sir, I have not.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has anybody here?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir.

Commander KIRKLAND. I know at North Island, where they are testing jet engines right on the station, they have tried everything they can think of. Their present scheme that someone proposed was to get some of these 6- and 8-foot diameter concrete storm sewerpipes

and line them up for great distances and try to build a wave trap similar to that used with radars to see if they cannot get the noise picked up at standing wave points.

We have had many such schemes proposed to us. Some of them get to be costly and difficult to do. We still do not have, I believe in our judgment, a real fine solution to this noise problem.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admiral Corradi, what is your experience in this field? Do you have any jurisdiction in the design and construction of this?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, and we employ acoustical engineers to help us design a baffling and noise suppression system. This has been done with the test cell, but I could not say it completely eliminates the noise. It merely suppresses it to a reasonable level.

(Additional information follows:)

A recently installed sound suppression treatment in an operating test cell using fiber glass sandwiched between perforated steel sheets, and packed to various, carefully controlled densities, has lowered the decibel readings at a radius of 250 feet to below 90 decibels, which is approximately the equivalent of heavy street traffic noise.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, your experience is that the baffle operation is the best instead of what we call diversion by angles; is that right?

Commander KIRKLAND. We have tried both, and as of right now the baffle operation design seems to be best. As you probably recall, this committee has authorized and we have built eight or nine of these cells in the past. Each one gets a little better. We used different sound attenuation systems.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	1452-640
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
NORFOLK, 7 MILES SOUTH	INDEPENDENT CITY ISLE OF WIGHT	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1918	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	130	1,932	6,291	-	6,911	15,264
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	136	1,930	6,527	-	6,932	15,525
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	136	2,018	6,764	-	6,212*	15,130
NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 528		PLANNED 559		ULTIMATE	528

SECTION IV. INVENTORY * 1,329 OFF - 4,883 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	4,174	1,442,000	92,688,000	94,130,000
2. LEASED	11	(1,075/YR)	104,000	104,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				94,234,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				435,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				261,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				34,378,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				129,308,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
211.10	HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE HANGAR	SF	40,582	12,962	0	7,300	245	0	138	138
610.90	ALTERATIONS FOR EDPM INSTALLATION	SF	0	3,825	0	3,825	123	0	123	123
								TOTAL	261	261

The next project is for construction of 2 line items at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. The total estimated cost is $261,000.

Helicopter maintenance hangar, $138,000

The first line item is for construction of a helicopter maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $138,000. Adequate covered space is essential for the proper performance of helicopter maintenance. Three assigned squadrons are currently crowded into an area barely large enough for two squadrons. New and larger antisubmarine helicopters are being delivered to the squadrons and, when delivery is completed, the space problem will become even more acute. It is proposed to construct a butler-type building in the area between two existing hangars to provide the necessary space at minimum cost. If not provided, the timeliness and quality of maintenance performed upon fleet ASW helicopters will suffer.

Alterations for electronic data processing installation, $123,000

The second line item is for an electronic data processing machine installation at the estimated cost of $123,000. This is similar to the projects at the Naval Air Stations, Pensacola and Jacksonville, described previously, and is needed for the same purpose. An EDPM is a major element of the inventory management and workload control improvement program called Refined Aeronautical Support Program (RASP). By providing industrial air stations with an electronic data processing capability, benefits will accrue in improved management, better aircraft overhaul and repair responsiveness, and a reduction in necessary stock inventory levels. Without the proposed facility, the planned improvements in economy, inventory management and workload control, will not be realized.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What have you been doing for helicopter maintenance facilities at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, in the past?

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, we have two old, small hangars that were built in about 1933. We plan to continue to use them. The problem is they are not big enough and they are located over adjacent to old Chambers Field, which is the area in which we operate our helicopters. This is an economical way to provide more covered space for helicopters at Norfolk.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, we are not building now with an idea to take care of anything that is in the visitor's category?

Mr. HANABURY. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Without any specific name attached thereto.

Mr. HANABURY. Strictly hard working helicopter antisubmarine squadrons.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What savings, if any, do you anticipate as a result of the consolidation for the helicopter maintenance facility at this point? Will there be any financial savings?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SIKES. Do I understand this is a replacement of the present hangar?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir; it is in effect a connection between two existing hangars to enlarge the space.

Mr. SIKES. The two existing hangars will continue to operate?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. There is a requirement for additional space?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well.

Mr. SHELLEY. Because I have no questions does not mean later I might not be full of questions after I get shaken down a little in this new assignment.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item will be the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	NORTH ISLAND, CALIFORNIA	1452-808

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
CORONADO, ½ MILE SOUTHEAST	SAN DIEGO, LOS ANGELES	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1917	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	127	1,740	7,160	752	5,230	15,009
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	138	1,981	7,022	274	8,854	18,269
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	112	1,806	6,884	220*	6,346**	15,368

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 409	PLANNED 513	ULTIMATE 402

*220 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY **1,129 OFF. 5,217 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	34,067	14,703,000	86,765,000	101,468,000
2. LEASED	8	(27,512/YR)	244,000	244,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				101,712,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				1,480,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,112,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				25,787,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				130,091,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
136.10	APPROACH LIGHTING	FT	1,600 (SUBSTANDARD)	3,000	0	3,000	315	0	315	315
171.20	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING	SF	0	50,000	0	50,000	797	0	797	797
								TOTAL	1,112	1,112

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., and consists of two line items for $1,112,000.

Approach lighting, $315,000

The first line item is for installation of modern approach lighting for the instrument runway at the estimated cost of $315,000. The present system, built in 1948, consists of low intensity lights which the airborne pilot has difficulty in seeing, even in periods of good visibility. North Island supports all west coast ASW squadrons in addition to patrol, utility and air defense squadrons. These aircraft fly in all weather conditions, making it mandatory that the best possible approach lighting system be provided for reasons of safety and operational capability. If not provided, these aircraft cannot operate at full capability during instrument conditions, thereby reducing their effectiveness as offensive and defensive weapons.

Aircraft systems training building, $797,000

The second line item is for an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $797,000. This is the first of 5 similar facilities in the program. Fleet ASW patrol squadrons at this station are scheduled to receive two advanced aircraft types, the P3V Orion, an ASW patrol plane, and the W2F Hawkeye, a carrier type aircraft for early warning and fighter control. Maintenance training equipment for these aircraft is scheduled to arrive on December 1, 1962, for the P3V and on June 1, 1963, for the W2F. There is no adequate space available on the station for this equipment. Training is conducted for the crews, who will operate and maintain the aircraft, and must be begun before the actual arrival of the aircraft. Also, an important practical use is made of the mockup training equipment. When a failure occurs in an operating aircraft which is difficult to isolate, the mockup is used by maintenance technicians to trace and locate the probable trouble area. Failure to provide this item will result in decreased operational readiness of fleet ASW units.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When are the W2F and P3V aircrafts scheduled to reach North Island?

Commander WEBB. They will arrive at North Island in the coming spring, approximately a year from now. They will both arrive at about the same time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the west coast overhaul and repair facility earmarked for these two aircraft?

Commander WEBB. We will rework the P3V and the W2F probably will also be reworked at Alameda.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What would be the other potential?

Commander KIRKLAND. There are only two west coast points. At the present time we are concentrating fighter types and helicopters in the San Diego area and we are doing patrol types and attack types in the Alameda area. This is always subject to modification to balance the workload on a long-range program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Can you assure the committee you are not overloading the San Diego area with aircraft, particularly at this station in North Island?

Commander KIRKLAND. I would like to ask the Chairman if he is referring to the overhaul facility or the base itself?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Number of aircraft is what I am trying to resolve here.

Commander WEBB. I would like to speak to the P3V aircraft first. It is being phased in at the same time we are losing the seaplanes.

If you will recall, recently we requested funds to build a taxiway from the seaplane area to the land plane area. This is in support of this aircraft.

As the seaplane phases out the P3V, a land plane, will replace it. We will have space for this aircraft but it will be a phasing-in phasing-out situation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That would be in answer to the overloading aspect of it. In the phasing operation, phasing out one and phasing in the other, you are literally not reaching an apex of overload. Is that correct?

Commander WEBB. Not as we see it today.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration was given to locating these new squadrons at other locations where adequate facilities are in existence?

Commander WEBB. We have none. If we had placed these planes into Alameda we would have had to build the same facilities at Alameda.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SIKES. I have no questions.

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	OCEANA, VIRGINIA	1452-940
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
NORFOLK, 20 MILES NORTHWEST	PRINCESS ANNE	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	82	871	521	-	4,149	5,623
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	80	999	524	-	4,202	5,805
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	81	1,018	528	-	4,558*	6,185

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	319	345	359

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *651 OFF - 3,907 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	8,753	2,299,000	56,041,000	58,340,000
2. LEASED	10	(0)	4,000	4,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				58,344,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				361,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				262,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				25,103,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				84,070,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
211.90	AIRCRAFT LINE MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS	SF	11,160 (SUBSTANDARD)	15,680	0	15,680	262	0	262	262

Aircraft line maintenance buildings

The next project is for aircraft line maintenance buildings at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va. The estimated cost of construction is $262,000. The facility will replace 15 wooden, skid-mounted line shacks and 4 quonset huts presently being used for line maintenance and ordnance support. It will provide four buildings for squadron personnel to perform line operation functions essential to the daily preparation of aircraft for flight. All of the present temporary buildings are beyond economical repair, and are inadequate in space and utilities. If this facility is not provided, the old buildings, with their inefficiencies and hazards, will no longer be useful in providing essential line maintenance to outgoing aircraft.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on this item.

Mr. SIKES. I have no questions.

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

NAVAL AIR STATION, QUONSET POINT, R.I.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Proceed with the next item having to do with the Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, R.I.

83500 O—62—pt. 1——11

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	QUONSET POINT, RHODE ISLAND	1452-772

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF NORTH KINGSTON	WASHINGTON, KENT-DUKES, MASS.	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	1ST NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1940	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	110	1,165	3,879	-	4,070	9,224
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	109	1,185	3,850	-	4,171	9,315
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	112	1,301	3,821	-	4,268*	9,502

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 324	PLANNED 311	ULTIMATE 277

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *780 OFF - 3,488 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,870	2,501,000	74,088,000	76,589,000
2. LEASED	2	(177/YR	39,000	39,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		76,628,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				674,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				132,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				14,192,000
			7. GRAND TOTAL	91,626,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
610.90	ALTERATIONS FOR EDPM INSTALLATION	SF	0	6,000	0	6,000	132	0	132	132

Alterations for electronic data processing installations, $132,000

The 12th project in the field support stations group, is at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I. It is for alterations for electronic data processing installation at the estimated cost of $132,000. This is the fourth such project in the program. An electronic data processing machine is a major element of the RASP—refined aeronautical support program—which is designed to improve management and workload control. By providing industrial air stations, such as this one at Quonset Point, with an electronic data processing capability, benefits may be attained in improved management, better aircraft overhaul and repair responsiveness, and a reduction in necessary stock inventory levels.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on this item.

Mr. SIKES. I have no questions.

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASHINGTON	1452-652
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
EVERETT - 40 MILES SOUTHEAST	ISLAND, SPOKANE, KITSAP, CLALLAM GRAYS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	13TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET AVIATION ACTIVITIES	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE * ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	96	831	707	48	3,745	5,427
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	92	851	734	48	4,127	5,852
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	88	870	730	48*	3,711**	5,447

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 133 — PLANNED 137 — ULTIMATE 135

*48 OFF

SECTION IV. INVENTORY **435 OFF - 3,276 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	9,316	2,560,000	72,335,000	74,895,000
2. LEASED	33	(97)	98,000	98,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				74,993,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST (INCLUDES CLASSIFIED ITEM)				2,768,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				10,882,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				88,643,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS	MN	221 (SUBSTANDARD)	150	0	150	1,204	0	1,204	1,204
740.10	CHAPEL	SF	5,049 (SUBSTANDARD)	16,280	0	13,714	350	0	350	350
740.60	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (OPEN)	SF	0	11,954	0	11,608	344	0	344	344
	CLASSIFIED ITEM				SEE CLASSIFIED BOOK					
								TOTAL	1,898	1,898

The final project in this group is at the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. It consists of a classified line item for $870,000, and 3 unclassified line items for $1,898,000.

Bachelor officers' quarters, $1,204,000

A 150-man bachelor officers' quarters, at the estimated cost of $1,204,000, is the first line item for this naval air station. It is required to accommodate 176 officers and will replace the existing temporary structure built in 1942. This existing BOQ now accommodates over 200 officers in individual rooms and in dormitory areas which provide less than half the floor space allowed by current DOD criteria. As a result of this overcrowding, 48 bachelor officers live off the station and draw basic allowance for quarters pay. If this facility is not provided, existing unsuitable living accommodations will continue to be used with ever-increasing maintenance and repair costs and a resultant decrease in the efficiency and morale of bachelor officers assigned to this isolated naval air station.

Chapel, $350,000

The second line item for the naval air station is a chapel at a cost of $350,000. It will consist of the main section with 400 seat capacity and a wing for religious education, to support approximately 8,000 military and dependent personnel. Chapel facilities presently in use consist of a World War II building located in close proximity to jet noise from the operations area. A portion of a seaplane hangar is also used for religious services. There are no civilian churches within a reasonable distance of the air station. If this item is not provided, personnel will be denied adequate facilities for regular worship and must continue to use the present inadequate, makeshift facilities.

Commissioned officers' mess (open), $344,000

The third line item is for a commissioned officers' mess (open) at an estimated cost of $344,000. It will also be used as the regular BOQ closed mess, with a 140 seat capacity. There is no open mess available now at this air station for officers, but portions of the dining area and the basement in the existing BOQ are used for this purpose. Limited social functions are held in this area attended by BOQ residents, married officers, dependents and guests. These improvised spaces are particularly unsuitable because they interfere with the normal living schedule of the BOQ. Whidbey Island is in an isolated area with no adequately sized off-station community facilities available for social functions. A commissioned officers' mess (open) is therefore required to provide dining and wholesome recreation facilities for officer personnel assigned to the station and to the supported fleet units.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration have you given to utilizing existing facilities such as the BOQ at Whidbey for an officers club if the new BOQ is approved?

Mr. HANABURY. We made a fairly comprehensive study of that recently. As you know, the old BOQ is a large wooden structure. We have ruled it out, sir. We will knock down the old BOQ. It is not practicable in this case to rehabilitate a building about 20 years old. In addition, we wouldn't need all of it for a club anyway. We would have a white elephant on our hands. We will knock down the old BOQ.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I presume that demolishment will take place as soon as possible after the new building is completed for operational purposes?

Mr. HANABURY. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SIKES. I have no questions.

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Weapons Facilities—Marine Corps Air Stations

Mr. Sheppard. The next group of projects under Weapons Facilities concerns Marine Corps Air Stations.

Please place in the record the summary sheet for the projects and the customary statement on the basis of planning and design. In addition a statement may be inserted at this point.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Weapons facilities—Marine Corps air stations

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C.:		
Aircraft maintenance shops	$605,000	1963
Ordnance magazines	195,000	1963
Squadron administration building	380,000	1963
Subtotal	1,180,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.:		
Aircraft systems training building	271,000	1963
Combat equipment maintenance shop	161,000	1963
Alterations for EDPM installation	130,000	1963
Subtotal	562,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.: Alterations for aircraft systems training	243,000	1963
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Yuma, Ariz.:		
Replacement of aircraft parking apron	1,407,000	1963
Radio receiver facility	50,000	1963
Extension of water system	556,000	1963
Subtotal	2,013,000	
Total, weapons facilities—Marine Corps air stations	3,998,000	

Basis of Planning and Design—Weapons Facilities, Marine Corps Air Stations

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, S.C.

Aircraft maintenance shops

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by McPherson Co., engineers, of Greenville, S.C., at a cost of $7,000.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by McPherson Co., engineers, of Greenville, S.C., at a cost of $22,500 with completion scheduled by August 1, 1962.

Ordnance magazines

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Sewell & Associates, engineers, of Savannah, Ga., at a cost of $1,595.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by McPherson Co., engineers, of Greenville, S.C., at a cost of $7,500 with completion scheduled by July 15, 1962.

Squadron administration building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Cummings & McCrady, Charleston, S.C., at a cost of $1,500.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Cummings & McCrady, Charleston, S.C., at a cost of $13,450 with completion scheduled by August 15, 1962.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Aircraft systems training building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Charles T. Main, Inc., Charlotte, N.C., at a cost of $2,500.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Charles T. Main, Inc., Charlotte, N.C., at a cost of $12,500 with completion scheduled by August 1, 1962.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Combat equipment maintenance shop

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by J. N. Pease & Co., engineers, of Charlotte, N.C., at a cost of $2,100.

Plans and specifications have been completed by Lief Valand & Associates, of Raleigh, N.C., at a cost of $3,520.

Alterations for EDPM installation

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 5th Naval District.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Forworth-Heritage Engineers, of Greensboro, N.C., at a cost of $5,360, with completion scheduled during July 1962.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

Alterations for aircraft systems training building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Honnold & Rex, engineers, of Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $3,650.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Honnold & Rex, engineers, of Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $11,000, with completion scheduled during September 1962.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

Replacement of aircraft parking apron

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Golden, Bryant & Jehle, engineers, of El Centro, Calif., at a cost of $4,750.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $23,800 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

Radio receiver facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $12,100, with completion scheduled during October 1962.

Extension of water system

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by John A. Carollo, Phoenix, Ariz., at a cost of $8,333.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by John A. Carollo, Phoenix, Ariz., at a cost of $15,000, with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Admiral JOHNSON. The third group of naval weapons facilities projects is for Marine Corps air stations. They include 10 line items at 4 locations for a total amount of $3,998,000. These stations are required for operational training of Marine Corps aviation personnel in various combat functions, including close air support of Marine ground forces, fleet gunnery training, and augmentation of the Navy's fleet operations. All the projects in this group support program package III for the general purpose forces.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, S.C.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pick up the next item, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION	BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA	8139-060
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 46 MILES SOUTHWEST	BEAUFORT	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET MARINE FORCE, ATLANTIC	1956	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	305	2,187	259	-	-	2,751
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	380	3,137	242	-	-	3,759
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	380	3,137	242	-	-	3,759
NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 110		PLANNED 132		ULTIMATE 132	

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	6,952	1,717,000	57,795,000	59,512,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	14,000	14,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962			(Except Land Rent)	59,526,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				4,542,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,180,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				1,832,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				67,080,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
211.10	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS	SF	224,509 (10,309 SUBSTANDARD)	45,870	0	20,800	955	0	605	605
422.10	ORDNANCE MAGAZINES	SF	13,120 (3,750 SUBSTANDARD)	4,515	0	4,515	195	0	195	195
610.10	SQUADRON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	SF	24,060 (10,000 SUBSTANDARD)	14,060	0	14,060	380	0	380	380
								TOTAL	1,180	1,180

Aircraft maintenance shops, $605,000

The first line item is for construction of aircraft maintenance shops at the estimated cost of $605,000. Facilities are required to provide shop and maintenance administrative space for two Marine attack squadrons, one relocated to the station on October 1, 1961, and one presently occupying space needed to support Marine Aircraft Group 31 which was reactivated on November 1, 1961. The increase of tactical units at Beaufort is a result of the authorized expansion of the Marine Corps to 190,000 personnel. If this item is not provided, the air group and squadrons will be forced to operate in overcrowded conditions since no other space is available to meet the requirement. This will result in reduced maintenance efficiency and a lower degree of combat readiness.

Ordnance magazines, $195,000

The second line item is for construction of five ordnance magazines and a belting building at the estimated cost of $195,000. Ordnance storage and assembly space is required to support the training requirements of two Marine aircraft groups consisting of 150 aircraft. The four existing magazines at the station were constructed during World War II and do not comply with current explosive safety criteria. They are located within 200 feet of taxiways and runways instead of the required minimum of 750 feet. If these ordnance facilities are not provided, the station will, of necessity, continue to operate in violation of established safety criteria with resultant hazards to the safety of personnel and Government property.

Squadron administration building, $380,000

The final line item for this station is a squadron administration building at the estimated cost of $380,000. It is required to support the staff and operational functions of the two Marine attack squadrons previously mentioned. Space will be provided for normal administrative functions and for ready rooms, briefing space, and locker rooms. The building now in use was originally designed as a warehouse. It is in an area subject to flooding and is no longer safe nor economical to use. If this item is not provided, the air squadrons will be forced to continue to occupy the present wholly inadequate facility with resulting decreased efficiency and combat readiness.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How do you account for the $9 million increase in the total cost of the station since last year?

Admiral JOHNSON. The future authorization, Mr. Chairman? Is that what you are referring to?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am talking about the present request as against the previous request.

In other words, take the breakdown reflected on page 34. Where do you pick up the $9 million?

Admiral JOHNSON. I think you are aware that the Navy has a planning system. We go through each activity in the Navy and check out the validity of the latest requirements, any changes in our base load due to changes in the Navy's mission because of an inventory of new types of aircraft and ships for example.

Each year, in our 5-year military construction requirement, these changes are reflected by the latest requirements that we justify on a yearly basis. These do change from year to year, and I think it is quite proper that they should.

We can provide for the record a specific change in the projects which had dropped out or the new ones which have come in.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please answer the original question I asked at this point.

Admiral SYLVESTER. This will require some analysis, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral CORRADI. I believe, Mr. Chairman, and I am guessing, the difference between the two figures is in a refinement of the actual

inventory of the value of the facilities that are on the base and on the books. I would like the opportunity to check this and insert the information in the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You should insert it in the record. Your response at the moment does not quite cover the situation.

I would like to have in the record a clear setting out of the $9 million and the reason for it.

(The information follows:)

MCAS, Beaufort, inventory

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
1. Inventory (current)	46,948	59,526
2. Authorization not yet in inventory	8,585	4,542
3. Authorization current request	190	1,180
4. Estimated future authorization	2,675	1,832
Grand total	58,398	67,080

Fiscal year 1962 inventory	46,948,000
Entries into inventory:	
$8,585 (line 2, fiscal year 1962) plus $190 (line 3, fiscal year 1962) minus $4,542 (line 2, fiscal year 1963)	4,233,000
Capehart housing, 574 units	8,094,000
Adjustment in land cost	161,000
Minor improvements	90,000
Fiscal year 1963 inventory	59,526,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where are the squadrons to be transferred to this station presently located?

Admiral JOHNSON. Both of the squadrons are already located at the station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall pick up the next item reflected on page 35 of the justification having to do with the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, N.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION	CHERRY POINT, NORTH CAROLINA	8139080
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
NEW BERN, 19 MILES NORTHWEST	CRAVEN	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET MARINE FORCE, ATLANTIC	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	859	7,298	3,128	-	-	11,285
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	850	6,547	3,159	-	-	10,556
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	802	6,305	3,159	-	-	10,266

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	324	282	283

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	27,304	664,000	123,938,000	124,602,000
2. LEASED	1,103	(7,500)	48,000	48,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		124,650,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				5,998,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				562,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				27,278,000
			7. GRAND TOTAL	158,488,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
171.20	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING	SF	16,200 (SUBSTANDARD)	25,530	0	13,530	511	0	271	271
214.10	COMBAT EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOP	SF	1,485 (SUBSTANDARD)	7,400	0	7,400	161	0	161	161
610.90	ALTERATIONS FOR EDPM INSTALLATION	SF	0	6,600	0	6,600	130	0	130	130
								TOTAL	562	562

The second project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. It consists of three line items for a total amount of $562,000.

Aircraft systems training building, $271,000

The first line item is an aircraft systems training building for the estimated cost of $271,000. This is the same type of facility as we previously proposed for Naval Air Station, North Island. Facilities are required to house the F–4H *Phantom II*, our most modern fighter aircraft, maintenance trainers to be delivered in January 1963. Training is conducted for squadron personnel who will maintain and fly the aircraft. Instruction covers maintenance of the various systems incorporated in the aircraft and cockpit trainers for pilots. Typical among the systems to be studied are the armament, electrical, hydraulic and fuel systems. They are displayed on panels in such a manner as to permit training of more than one group at a time. If this item is not provided, the F–4H *Phantom II* maintenance trainer cannot be placed in operation, thus preventing training of pilots and maintenance personnel in this complex weapon system. This can only have an adverse effect upon the operational readiness of the squadrons assigned.

Combat equipment maintenance shop, $161,000

The second line item is for a combat equipment maintenance shop at a cost of $161,000. This facility is required to maintain, in a combat-ready status, some 525 vehicles assigned to the Second Marine Aircraft Wing. The wing is responsible for close air support of the Second Marine Division located at nearby Camp Lejeune. In an emergency, the wing would deploy with its aircraft and combat equipment, which includes the 525 vehicles already mentioned. This combat equipment consists of jeeps, trucks, trailers, bulldozers, fuel trucks, mobile generators, and all other mobile equipment essential to the direct support of flight operations and airbase support of the wing while deployed. The equipment is in constant use now in support of the wing's training operations. Like all such rolling stock in constant use, this combat equipment requires continued maintenance and occasional repair and replacement of parts. This cannot now be done properly in the small wood frame buildings available for the purpose. The poor condition of existing facilities has had an adverse effect upon the combat readiness of the wing. It directly affects the material condition of the equipment and reduces the availability of equipment for use in field exercises. It also adversely affects the level of training of maintenance personnel. The Second Marine Aircraft Wing is a vital component of the Nation's limited war capability. If the proposed facility is not provided, it will restrict the wing's ability to maintain its equipment in a combat-ready condition at all times, which will limit its ability to deploy effectively on short notice.

Alterations for electronic data processing installation, $130,000

The third line item is alterations for electronic data processing machine installation at the estimated cost of $130,000. It is the last of the five similar line items in the program for this purpose. An EDPM is a major element of the inventory management and workload control improvement program known as RASP—refined aeronautical support program. By providing industrial air stations with an electronic data processing capability, benefits will be gained in improved overall management, better aircraft overhaul and repair responsiveness, and a reduction in necessary stock inventory levels.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What happened to skyrocket the total cost here from $114 million to $158 million?

Admiral SYLVESTER. We shall have to do the same thing, sir, furnish it for the record.

(The information follows:)

MCAS, Cherry Point, inventory

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
1. Inventory (current)	88,160	124,650
2. Authorization not yet in inventory	7,666	5,998
3. Authorization—Current request (4703)	[1] 4,864	562
4. Estimated future authorization	13,555	27,278
Total	114,245	158,488

[1] Combat equipment maintenance shop at $161,000 was not authorized in fiscal year 1962.

Fiscal year 1962 inventory	$88,160,000
Entries into inventory:	
Above authorization (7,666+4,703—5,998)	6,371,000
Wherry housing acquired, 1,421 units	12,782,000
Capehart housing, 849 units	13,578,000
Powerplant (transfer from Camp Lejeune)	587,000
Post exchange service station (nonappropriated funds)	75,000
Bank (nonappropriated funds)	51,000
RATTC and communication facilities (transfer from Air Force)	1,031,000
Net increase in inventory values due to restoration of damaged facilities	1,262,000
Inventory refinement and minor improvements	753,000
Fiscal year 1963 inventory	124,650,000

Future authorization: The Navy has added $9,850,000 for fiscal year 1968 plan and $6,400,000 of overhaul and repair facilities in fiscal year 1965–67.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the relationship between the combat equipment maintenance shop and the one requested last year, and why is it necessary that it be of special design?

Mr. HANABURY. It is no different from the one which was requested last year insofar as requirement is concerned. I would like to show you some pictures of how we are operating now.

This was part of the tactical group area deleted from the program last year. I think the pictures will speak for themselves. This is the manner in which automotive vehicles are presently being maintained by this group.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would not question the integrity of a photographer.

Questions on this item?

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed to the next item, the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO	SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA	8139-875
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
SANTA ANA, 10 MILES NORTHWEST	ORANGE AND SAN DIEGO	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	998	6,417	954	-	-	8,369
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	924	6,350	884	-	-	8,158
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	905	6,321	884	-	-	8,110
NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 225		PLANNED 265		ULTIMATE 253	

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	4,246	1,832,000	62,487,000	64,319,000
2. LEASED	7	($2.00/yr)	564,000	564,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				64,883,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				463,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				243,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				21,486,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				87,075,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
171.20	ALTERATIONS FOR AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING	SF	33,700 (24,000 SUBSTANDARD)	39,800	0	13,380	735	0	243	243

Alteration for aircraft systems training building

The third project, similar to those previously discussed for North Island and Cherry Point, is at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif. It is for alterations to an existing building for aircraft systems training building at a cost of $243,000. This will provide maintenance training facilities for use with the F–4H Phantom II aircraft. An existing supply warehouse will be altered, in lieu of new construction, to accommodate the training equipment. If not provided, it will not be possible to conduct pilot and maintenance personnel training at the air stations for operation of the advanced F–4H Phantom aircraft.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on this item.

Admiral CORRADI. This involves putting an overhead deck in an existing building and using the space underneath it for classrooms and training areas. This is a high ceiling structure at the present time. We will put a ceiling in 10 feet above the present floor and partition the space for classroom use.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the standard requirement for a building of this type?

Admiral CORRADI. Most of the codes permit 10 feet. You could go higher but in this case where we will air-condition the building we keep the ceiling as low as we possibly can.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are doing this only because this is a revision?

Admiral CORRADI. That is right. We are making use of a building presently there and adapting it to our use.

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall pick up the next item.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LI
JUN 12 1962
MANHATTAN, KANSA

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY AIR STATION	YUMA, ARIZONA	8149-950

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF YUMA	YUMA	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
FLEET AVIATION WEAPONS TRAINING	1951	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To support the weapons training of Navy and Marine Corps air units based in the Southern California area on a rotational basis.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	64	565	209	-	1,589	2,427
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	71	624	218	-	1,831	2,744
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	62	626	218	-	1,867*	2,773

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 120	PLANNED 114	ULTIMATE 116

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *223 OFF - 1,644 EM.

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,856	256,000	29,527,000	29,783,000
2. LEASED	1,529	(407)	0	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		29,783,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				603,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				2,013,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				8,810,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				41,209,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
113.20	REPLACEMENT OF AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	SY	224,000 (SUBSTANDARD)	213,440	0	114,170	2,757	0	1,407	1,407
131.35	RADIO RECEIVER FACILITY	SF	1,785 (500 SUBSTANDARD)	960	0	960	50	0	50	50
841.00	EXTENSION OF WATER SYSTEM	GA	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	556	0	556	556
								TOTAL	2,013	2,013

The final project is at the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Yuma, Ariz. It consists of three line items for a total of $2,013,000.

Replacement of aircraft parking apron, $1,407,000

The first line item is for replacement of aircraft parking apron at an estimated cost of $1,407,000. The parking apron is failing rapidly due to overloading and extensive use. Constructed by the Army Air Corps in 1943, the pavement was designed to support the relatively light propeller-driven aircraft of World War II. However, the heavy jet aircraft now in use is causing it to crack. The extensive cracking and chipping of the individual slabs of concrete have become a decided menace to jet operations. Loose debris sucked into engine intakes, results in a high incidence of engine damage. Also, the subgrade beneath the slabs has compacted unevenly, causing the individual slabs to tilt, thus making it impracticable to park aircraft in the affected areas. This condition has been aggravated recently with the advent of new, heavier aircraft carrying considerable ordnance loads. The station supports fleet gunnery training for the southern California area and is, consequently, subjected to maximum usage by both Marine and Navy aircraft. If this item is not provided, the air station's ability to support this all-important phase of fleet training will be seriously impaired due to lack of parking space for aircraft.

Radio receiver facility, $50,000

The second line item is for a radio receiver facility at the estimated cost of $50,000. A receiver building and associated antennas, located in such a position as to provide maximum communication coverage, is mandatory due to the heavy military and civilian air traffic at and near the station. Vital radio communication must be maintained between the control tower and aircraft in order to provide reliable and positive control. This is especially true during large-scale gunnery training exercises involving large numbers of jet aircraft. Due to the lack of proper communication facilities, there have been several near-accidents between civil and military aircraft. If this item is not provided, blind spots in the communication system will continue to endanger civilian and military operations at the station.

Extension of water system, $556,000

The final line item is for the extension of the water system at a cost of $556,000. This item is required to provide the necessary quantity and quality of water under sufficient pressure for domestic and firefighting demands. The existing system was not designed to include the 2 new aircraft hangars and the 60 Capehart housing units recently completed. As a result of the necessity of keeping the sedimentation tanks full to provide some semblance of fire protection, they cannot be properly maintained, and algae, insects, and animal life abound in the water reservoir source. The majority of valves in the distribution system cannot be turned off due to corrosion, and it is frequently necessary to shut off the supply at the main source in order to repair leaks in the system. Water is delivered via an open canal parallel to a public highway and adjacent to a citrus grove, and is subject to contamination by dust, fertilizer, and insecticides. If this item is not provided, lack of water for fire protection, and suitable for human consumption, will continue to endanger the health and lives of personnel on the air station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this provide adequate water to take care of any contemplated expansion of this base including additional family housing?

Admiral JOHNSON. We understand there will be adequate water.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us get more specific on this.

Admiral CORRADI. The preliminary survey and engineering for this project was done by a local engineer from Phoenix. The name is John A. Carollo. The report indicates that the proposed project will meet the requirement for a water system to take care of the station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What was the additional workload put on the Yuma location after the move was made there? How many additional people are going there?

Mr. HANABURY. That is a difficult question to answer, Mr. Chairman. I think our base population now is slightly higher than that of the Air Force. In other words, our base loading there now runs probably around 2,500 people. The Air Force was perhaps slightly less.

When we took it over from the Air Force in about 1959 we found that the water system was practically completely shot. Valves were encased with rust and things of that sort and tanks were falling apart.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What can you tell me about the ultimate workload requirement, referring to the number of bodies, to be assigned to this particular base?

Mr. HANABURY. I think the figures in the justification book are very good, sir. They show 2,700 people, of which 218 are civilians. The military base population will be about 2,500.

We would have there, actually engaged in weapons training, anywhere from three to nine tactical squadrons utilizing the adjacent training ranges.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You feel you are in an adequate position insofar as water requirements are concerned? Do you contemplate you will have to come back for more? I refer to the gallons of water and nothing else.

Admiral CORRADI. The report shows that the quantity of water furnished to this station from the Colorado River is adequate but that its quality is substandard. This project is designed to improve the quality of the water.

In addition the report shows there is a deficiency in pressure for fire protection and the project would provide the required water pressure for this purpose.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have a separation of requirement? You can use the water out of the Colorado River now for purposes of sewage, fire protection, and so forth. Making it potable is another factor.

Admiral CORRADI. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you going to operate there under the guise of two types of deliveries?

Admiral CORRADI. The intention is to use the treated water for all domestic purposes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you have to rework the water being used for sanitation?

Admiral CORRADI. There is no separate distribution and disposal system. It all goes through the same pipes. To make the separation we would have to have parallel distribution lines which would be very costly. Usually we do this only in locations where there is a shortage of potable water and a proximity to the sea. We use salt water for flushing and other sanitary reasons and we use treated water for drinking and cooking.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the report which has been presented, referring only to the water now, carry any indication of a heavy saline deposit which has to be taken care of?

Admiral CORRADI. I have not checked that particular point. The report says it is not suitable in its delivered state. It says it must be treated. I do not recall the degree of salinity and whether or not it is dangerous. My opinion is that it probably does, but I would have to check that, and I would be pleased to do so and report back.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to have that information, and I would like to know about the mechanics you will apply to make the water potable.

(The information follows:)

EXTENSION TO WATER SYSTEM TREATMENT METHODS

Salinity is not of significant importance since chlorides total only approximately 80 parts per million. Special treatment at Yuma includes algae control and addition of corrosion inhibiting chemicals.

Present system includes primary treatment and disinfection, consisting of hand-cleaned bar screen, coagulation basins and sedimentation basins. The chemical coagulant feeding equipment and flocculating equipment are inactive. Disinfection is accomplished by precholorination at the entrance to the treatment plant by means of a Parshall flume, and by postchlorination on the suction side of the distribution system booster pumps.

Proposed system would provide for installation of an electrically operated, mechanically cleaned bar screen, and rehabilitation of existing chemical feeding and flocculating equipment. Copper sulphate, added to the raw water at the plant entrance, is being used in the existing system for algae control and would be used in the proposed system.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Further questions on this project?

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

WEAPONS FACILITIES—FLEET READINESS STATIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next category under Weapons Facilities is Fleet Readiness Stations.

Please place in the record the summary table and a statement with respect to the projects thereunder.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Weapons facilities, fleet readiness stations

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Ammunition Depot, Concord, Calif.: Gynasium	$189,000	1963
Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.:		
Ordnance magazines	338,000	1963
Conversion to barracks	199,000	1963
	537,000	
Classified location (AC-4):		
Classified item	(279,000)	1963
Do	(866,000)	1963
	(1,145,000)	
Classified location (AC-7):		
TERRIER/TARTAR missile test facility	(325,000)	1963
Additions to container repair building	(450,000)	1963
Missile magazines	(1,400,000)	1963
Gymnasium	(205,000)	1963
Extension of generator plant	(244,000)	1963
	(2,624,000)	
Classified location (WC-2): TERRIER/TARTAR missile test facility	(339,000)	1963
Classified location (WC-4): POLARIS missile facility	(12,850,000)	1963
Subtotal, weapons facilities, fleet readiness stations:		
Unclassified items	726,000	
Classified items	16,958,000	
Total	17,684,000	

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the next group of naval weapons facilities projects is for fleet readiness stations. These stations support fleet readiness of the operating forces in the field of naval ordnance, including the fleet ballistic missile weapon system. In this group are 12 line items at 6 locations for a total of $17,684,000, including 3 unclassified line items at 2 stations totaling $726,000. These two unclassified projects are included in program package VII for general support. The remaining nine classified line items are at four stations for a total of $16,958,000.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, CONCORD, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed to the Naval Ammunition Depot at Concord, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT	CONCORD, CALIFORNIA	1514-150
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**
CONCORD, 3 MILES SOUTH	CONTRA COSTA AND SOLANO	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS
7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA		
12TH NAVAL DISTRICT		
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
WEAPONS STORAGE, ISSUE AND MAINTENANCE	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To receive, renovate, maintain, store and issue ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items and/or weapons and technical ordnance material and to perform additional tasks as directed by the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING 1/

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	46	326	1,231	-	2,430	4,033
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	46	334	1,221	-	2,430	4,031
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	46	344	1,221	-	2,430*	4,041

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *225 OFF - 2,205 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	7,156	5,616,000	46,785,000	52,401,000
2. LEASED	9	($900.00/YR)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		52,401,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				345,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				189,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				18,019,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				70,954,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
740.43	GYMNASIUM	SF	45,130 (SUBSTANDARD)	10,155	0	10,155	189	0	189	189

1/ INCLUDES NAD, MARINE BARRACKS, 9 AMMUNITION SHIPS (ROTATIONAL 1/3 ON BOARD)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by John Sardis & Sons, engineers of San Francisco, Calif., at a cost of $4,628.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by the district public works officer, 12th Naval District, at a cost of $8,800 with completion scheduled during November 1962.

Gymnasium

The first project is at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Concord, Calif. It consists of a single line item for construction of a gynmasium at the estimated cost of $189,000. The mission of the depot is to receive, renovate, maintain, store, and issue ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items, and weapons.

The purpose of this line item is to alleviate a serious deficiency in recreational facilities at the depot. Currently, the only indoor recreation area available at this isolated activity is a basement room in the marine barracks where space limitations prohibit even boxing or wrestling. In addition to the 46 officers and 326 enlisted personnel attached to the activity, approximately 2,430 personnel attached to 9 homeported ammunition ships receive logistic and base support at this depot. Thus, approximately 2,800 officers and men depend upon the sparse recreational facilities of the depot for their physical fitness and recreation.

This line item will provide a gymnasium which will enable this activity to conduct a comprehensive, year-round physical fitness program for fleet and station personnel. If it is not provided, the personnel will be deprived of facilities for physical training and wholesome recreation, resulting in a general lowering of morale and efficiency.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How did you go from an estimated cost for this installation of $55 million last year to approximately $71 million this year?

Admiral JOHNSON. That is due primarily to a land acquisition item.

Admiral SYLVESTER. In estimating future authorization, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. I would like to make a statement at this point, Mr. Chairman, on the subject of the revisions.

In line 3 of the recapitulation on the justification sheet the Navy has been conducting, within the last 2 or 3 years, a very intensive effort to try to improve the quality and accuracy of inventory records.

Every time the Navy Inspector General visits the station he checks the plant account. He actually goes out and examines buildings and checks facilities to be sure they are recorded in the plant account.

During these reviews we discovered a lot of older buildings, and in some cases newer ones, having been completed and put into use, have not been accurately recorded in the inventory at the station, so that each year, in fact every time we make a trip to a station, which is almost monthly, we improve the accuracy of this inventory.

I believe this question you have just asked about Concord, as well as the one you asked earlier, refers to an improvement in the accuracy of this figure on line 3 rather than any change in the overall basic plan for the development of the station.

We shall check this very carefully and have a statement put in the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If you will, please.

(The information follows:)

Naval Ammunition Depot, Concord, inventory

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
1. Inventory (current)	48,925	52,401
2. Authorization not yet in inventory	2,517	345
3. Authorization, current request	345	189
4. Estimated future authorization	3,600	18,019
Total	55,387	70,954

Fiscal year 1962 inventory	48,925,000
Entries into inventory:	
Item 2 above	2,517,000
Refinements in the inventory and minor improvements	959,000
Fiscal year 1963 inventory	52,401,000

Future authorization: The Navy has added land acquisition at Concord in three increments in order to meet safety criteria of a buffer zone for concentration of high explosives.

1st increment	$8,500,000
2d increment	3,180,000
3d increment	2,800,000
Total	14,480,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. What recreational facilities exist in this general area, including the Mare Island installation?

Admiral JOHNSON. As you know, this is an isolated station. Mare Island is approximately 25 miles away. Those Mare Island facilities are not considered available for recreation because of the distance involved.

As to the specifics of the exact recreational facilities I shall ask Commander Merritt to speak.

Commander MERRITT. The only indoor recreation facility available in this depot is the basement of a Marine barracks where the column supports for this building do not even permit a standard boxing ring.

The other standard facilities are outdoor ball fields.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. What is the estimated personnel at Concord Station?

Admiral JOHNSON. Currently, military and civilian, about 4,000.

Mr. SHELLEY. Any plans for expanding that?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir, that will remain fairly steady. That figure includes the ship base personnel of nine ammunition ships. That totals almost 2,500.

Mr. SHELLEY. That is all.

NAVAL PROPELLANT PLANT, INDIAN HEAD, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next we shall consider the Naval Propellant Plant at Indian Head, Md.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL PROPELLANT PLANT	INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND	5080-500

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WASHINGTON, D. C. - 21 MILES NORTHEAST	CHARLES	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	CHESAPEAKE AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
PROPELLANT PRODUCTION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1890	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To manufacture, inspect, test and deliver missile propulsion units. Manufacture, load, assemble, rework, inspect and test propellants and components. Perform production engineering to carry out the above functions. Conduct research and development in the field of chemistry, chemical engineering, chemical process development and pilot plant operation for solid propellants. Conduct surveillance and type life programs.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING*

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS SUPPORTED OFF-	STUDENTS SUPPORTED EM	OFF-	EM	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	46	155	3,083	82	132	38	84	3,620
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	47	162	3,383	75	250	45	95	4,057
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1966	47	184	3,383	75	250	45	95	4,079

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	-	-	-

* NPP, EODTC & EODS

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	3,372	200,000	61,223,000	61,423,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	392,000	392,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				61,815,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				460,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				537,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				2,351,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				65,163,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
422.10	ORDNANCE MAGAZINES	SF	221,790 (74,800 SUBSTANDARD)	91,890	0	10,712	2,890	0	338	338
722.10	CONVERSION TO BARRACKS	MN	313 (188 SUBSTANDARD)	285	0	104	582	0	199	199
								TOTAL	537	537

Ordnance magazines

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Area Public Works Officer, Chesapeake area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by John E. Harms, Jr., & Associates, Glen Burnie, Md., at a cost of $6,961 with completion scheduled by July 1, 1962.

Conversion to barracks

The equivalent of a preliminary engineering report was completed as part of the plans and specifications.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Turpin Wachter & Associates of Baltimore, Md., at a cost of $15,562 with completion scheduled by July 1, 1962.

The final unclassified project in this group is at the Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md. It consists of two line items for a total of $537,000. This activity is engaged in the pilot production and testing of missile propulsion units and other propellants and in research and development projects related thereto.

Ordnance magazines, $338,000

The first line item is to provide two ordance magazines at the estimated cost of $338,000. Increasing production of TERRIER, TALOS, and POLARIS missile propellant, and the need to segregate explosives of proven or suspected incompatability, have resulted in a deficiency of 2,075,000 pounds of high explosives magazine storage capacity. Use of magazines at the Naval Weapon Laboratory, Dahlgren, restoration of storage destroyed in the August 1960 explosion, and conversion of other magazines at Indian Head will reduce this deficiency to 610,000 pounds. No other magazine space is available for further conversion at Indian Head or at any other ordnance activities in the area.

We propose to construct two high explosive magazines with a total stowage capacity of 500,000 pounds to alleviate this deficiency. If this line item is not approved, the propellant program must be curtailed to a level which can be supported by existing magazine space. Otherwise, unnecessary loss of life and destruction of produced items and facilities by explosions, such as recently occurred, must be risked.

Conversion of barracks, $199,000

The second line item is for conversion of an existing building to barracks at the estimated cost of $199,000. A majority of the existing barracks at the plant are temporary wooden structures which fail to meet established criteria for living accommodations. One such building, with a capacity of 84 men, has been condemned as a barracks because of fire protection deficiencies.

With the disestablishment of the Marine guard on June 30, 1961, the Marine barracks, a permanent brick building, became available. In order to alleviate the present crowded and unsafe conditions, the proposed line item will provide for rehabilitation of the second floor of this barracks to meet present Navy berthing criteria and conversion of the first floor to provide accommodations for a total of 204 men. If this conversion is not provided, assigned personnel and students will be compelled to continue utilization of overcrowded and, in one case, unsafe barracks. Such accommodations endanger life and have an adverse effect on morale and efficiency.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Tell the committee the results of the investigations you conducted with reference to the various explosions which have occurred at this plant over the past year or so?

Commander MERRITT. Mr. Chairman, the principal explosions, those which initiated current investigations, occurred in August of 1960. These resulted from the detonation of nearly 169,000 pounds of high explosives which were principally new propellent ingredients for initial efforts. The compatibility of this material contained in a single magazine was not known. The chemical reaction was initiated which caused the detonation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is being done to correct this situation? Will this not continue?

Commander MERRITT. The thing being done is to segregate materials of suspected compatibility, the known qualities not being fully known. This requires additional magazines to fully separate this material. This project requests such a magazine.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration have you given to producing propellants for TERRIER, TALOS, POLARIS, and other installations including commercial facilities? Has that been considered?

Commander KIRKLAND. I would like to supply that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows:)

Production of propulsion units for TERRIER, TALOS, and POLARIS missiles is accomplished as follows:

TERRIER: The casting powder and solid propellent motor for both the booster and sustainer is manufactured at the U.S. Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.

TALOS: The propulsion design, development, and pilot production of the solid rocket booster is accomplished at the Hercules Powder Co., Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, Cumberland, Md. Boosters for developmental firings of this missile are also manufactured at Cumberland. The casting powder and solid propellent boosters of the production models of the TALOS missiles are manufactured at the Naval Propellant Plant.

POLARIS: The first and second stages of the A–1 POLARIS missile and the first stages of the A–2 and A–3 POLARIS missile are manufactured by the Aerojet General Corp., Sacramento, Calif. Casting powder for the second stage motors of the A–2 and A–3 missiles is manufactured at the Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md., and furnished to the Hercules Powder Co. for manufacture of the second stage motors as follows:

Research, development, and pilot production: Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, Cumberland, Md. Full-scale production: Bacchus Works, Magna, Utah.

The materials produced at Indian Head, Md., are principally double-base and high-impulse propellants classified as high explosives. The Naval Propellant Plant has a current production capacity for these materials of 370,000 pounds per month. The only commercial production capability for double-base and high-impulse casting powders is that at Hercules Powder Co., Radford Arsenal, Radford, Va.

This facility has a current operating capacity of 900,000 pounds per month of double-base casting powder including 300,000 pounds per month of high-impulse casting powder. This production primarily supports U.S. Army requirements for NIKE boosters HONEST JOHN and LITTLE JOHN. The Hercules Powder Co. also operates a pilot plant at Kenvil, N.J., having a high-impulse powder capacity of 100,000 pounds per month.

With the availability of a substantial commercial source of these propellent materials, as well as commercial facilities at the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, Cumberland, Md., for research, development, and pilot production of the rocket motors, facilities of the Naval Propellant Plant are employed to make full use of existing production capabilities and to maintain in-house technical proficiency in propellant manufacture. The production workload assigned to Indian Head is necessary to provide an appropriate workload at an efficient and effective level so that reasonable overhead rates can be achieved which will prevent having to pay premium prices to maintain this in-house capability.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Who did evaluation on this particular requirement? Did DOD do it? Who actually made this survey? Are you not justifying this; it is a sizable item and it involves considerable expenditure and many problems.

Somebody must have known something about this when it was put into the requirement.

Admiral SYLVESTER. I think that many of us know something about it but we desire to give the committee completely accurate information. This is not known completely by the witnesses here present.

For example, sir, I do know that the propellant work for the TERRIER, TALOS, and POLARIS missiles is not all done at Indian

Head. For example, part of the POLARIS work was done at the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory where they had an explosion, also. I am quite certain that Aerojet General does some of the propellant work for this. I do not believe the witnesses here can give specific answers as to the exact proportions of this type of work done in the Indian Head facility and in all of the other commercial and Government facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this meet your requirement for ordnance magazines in total for both class A and class B storage?

Commander MERRITT. There are other requirements. This facility will leave a deficit of roughly 110,000 pounds of class A requirements that will be met through future programing.

The class B requirements will be met through the conversion of existing assets at the Naval Propellant Plant.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How does the cost of the barracks conversion compare with the cost of a new building which would meet your entire billeting deficiency?

Admiral CORRADI. The estimated cost of this barracks conversion is $6.40 a square foot. This is one-half to one-third the cost of a new building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is not a high cost factor.

Admiral CORRADI. This is a reasonable proposal insofar as getting barracks space at the lowest possible cost.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

WEAPONS FACILITIES—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION STATIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next group of projects under Weapons Facilities contains research, development, test, and evaluation stations.

Please place in the record the usual summaries and statements concerning the projects.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Weapons facilities—Research, development, test, and evaluation stations

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Va.: Computation and analysis building	$2,042,000	1963
Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.: Barracks with mess	585,000	1963
Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia, Pa.: Alterations for Naval Weapons Services Office	482,000	1963
Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif.:		
Range safety instrumentation facility (PA)	1,632,000	1963
Fuel storage and transfer system (SNI)	169,000	1963
Automotive maintenance facility (M. & A.C.)	330,000	1960 1963
Simulation and vectoring facility (M. & A.C.)	1,846,000	1963
Total	3,977,000	
Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md.: Hydroballistics tank	3,280,000	1963
Classified location B (AC-2): POLARIS test facilities	(1,667,000)	1963
Classified location A (WC-5): Launch test facilities	(610,000)	1963
Subtotal, weapons facilities—Research, development, test, and evaluation stations:		
Unclassified	10,366,000	
Classified	2,277,000	
Subtotal	12,643,000	

Basis of Planning and Design—Weapons Facilities-Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Stations

NAVAL WEAPONS LABORATORY, DAHLGREN, VA.

Computation and analysis building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Clark, Buhr & Nexsen, architects and consulting engineers, Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $21,284.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Clark, Buhr & Nexsen, architects and consulting engineers, Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $57,000 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER, JOHNSVILLE, PA.

Barracks with mess

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, fourth naval district.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Von Storch & Burkavage, engineers of Waverly, Pa., at a cost of $21,000 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

NAVAL AIR MATERIAL CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Alterations for Naval Weapons Services Office

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, fourth naval district.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Bellante & Clauss, engineers of Philadelphia, Pa., at a cost of $37,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

Range safety instrumentation facility (Point Arguello)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Lindsey & Lindsey, and Wilson & Wilson, architects and consulting engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $11,879.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lindsey & Lindsey, and Wilson & Wilson, architects and consulting engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $52,400 with completion scheduled by October 1, 1962.

Fuel storage and transfer system (San Nicolas Island)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the director, southwest division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed by August 15, 1962, at an estimated cost of $17,000.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

Automotive maintenance facility (missile center)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Van Dyke & Barnes, architects and consulting engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $17,022.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Van Dyke & Barnes, architects and consulting engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $18,100 with completion scheduled by September 1962.

Simulation and vectoring facility (missile center)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Van Dyke & Barnes, architects and consulting engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $21,765.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by Van Dyke & Barnes, architects and consulting engineers, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $66,240 with completion scheduled by August 1, 1962.

NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY, WHITE OAK, MD.

Hydroballistics tank

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Burns & Roe, Inc., architects and consulting engineers, New York, N.Y., at a cost of $31,373.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Burns & Roe, Inc., architects and consulting engineers, New York, N.Y., at a cost of $160,000 with completion scheduled by March 1, 1962.

Admiral JOHNSON. The final group of projects for naval weapons facilities inside the United States is for research, development, test, and evaluation stations. This group includes eight unclassified line items at five locations for $10,366,000; and two line items at two classified locations for $2,277,000. All but one of the unclassified projects are included in program package VI for research and development. The excepted project at the Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia, Pa., is included in program package VII for general support. One line item was previously authorized; the others are included in this year's authorization program.

NAVAL WEAPONS LABORATORY, DAHLGREN, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first item under this heading is the Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL WEAPONS LABORATORY	DAHLGREN, VIRGINIA	6797-500

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
FREDERICKSBURG - 28 MILES WEST	KING GEORGE, ST. MARYS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	CHESAPEAKE AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION	1918	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Serve as prime agency of the Naval Weapons Establishment in the fields of computation, data processing, exterior ballistics and the ballistics of rigid bodies, terminal ballistics and warhead characteristics, and gun propellant interior ballistics. Serve as prime agency of the Naval Weapons Establishment in the fields of development testing of guns (except aircraft guns), gun ammunition and ammunition components. Plan and conduct research and development programs concerned with ordnance systems, ammunition, countermeasures, and ordnance materials. Conduct technical evaluation of ammunition and ordnance. Exclusive of aviation ordnance, conduct proof and acceptance tests. Maintain under proper surveillance, the ammunition and explosives in store, and be custodian of Navy Master Standard Propellant Lots.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	49	82	1,487	-	47	1,665
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	46	92	1,513	-	127	1,778
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	46	92	1,513	-	127*	1,778

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	1	1	1

*SPASUR-11 OFF, 1 EM, 100 CIV

SECTION IV. INVENTORY 15 MISC (2 OFF, 13 EM)

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	4,915	592,000	26,124,000	26,716,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	9,000	9,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				26,725,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				2,042,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				3,484,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				32,251,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
310.90	COMPUTATION AND ANALYSIS BUILDING	SF	75,945 (35,017 SUBSTANDARD)	124,700	0	66,670	3,097	0	2,042	2,042

Computation and analysis building

The first project will provide a computation and analysis building at the estimated cost of $2,042,000, at the Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Va. This activity is the prime agency of the Navy in the fields of computation, data processing, ballistics research, and research and development of ordnance systems, ammunition, countermeasures, and ordnance materials. Although traditionally a research and development center, this Laboratory has been assigned essential operational tasks of increasing responsibilities for preparing operational programs for POLARIS, PERT, TRANSIT, targeting and war gaming, satellite surveillance, and ballistics. This involves the production of aiming data for POLARIS and antisubmarine missiles, bombing and mining trajectory tables, and processing satellite detection data received from the "space fence" established across the southern United States. Additional office and laboratory space is urgently required. Although all existing buildings have been converted, where possible, to such use, even though many are substandard and ill-adapted to scientific use, a deficiency of about 90,000 square feet still remains. The scientific and laboratory personnel are crowded into converted magazines, quonset huts, and temporary wooden structures. The proposed building will alleviate the overcrowding by providing 66,670 square feet of new space. If this facility is not provided, there will be critical delays in the POLARIS, and the various other programs currently assigned to the Laboratory, and additional projects vital to national defense, cannot be accommodated.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration has been given to transferring at least a portion of the computation and analysis requirements which are placed at this laboratory to other military or commercial facilities? Has a study been made here, and if so, what are the results of your study?

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, the primary justification for this is that we need a computer laboratory that will be responsive to our needs.

We understand the Army does some of this work at Aberdeen.

Air Force does a lot of it by contract.

In answer to your question, why, for instance, do we not contract our computations? We need the inhouse capability at a Navy activity. We have to make crash strategic studies and they cannot be easily contracted for.

We also have to tie in with Norad and Norad will get some inputs from Dahlgren.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If the money requested is granted, will this satisfy your entire need in this regard or will you have to come back for more?

Mr. HANABURY. There may be additional requests for space of this type in the future. I believe this satisfies about 70 percent of our requirement.

Admiral JOHNSON. About 90,000 square feet will still be required.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why is it necessary to spread this building over a 14-acre area as you have shown on page 48 of your justifications?

Admiral CORRADI. It is 1.4. acres. That is a typographical error which makes it 14 acres.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Fourteen acres is not accurate?

Admiral CORRADI. It is 1.4 acres. It is explained in the quantity column, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER, JOHNSVILLE, PA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall pick up the next item, the Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER	JOHNSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA	1303-500

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
PHILADELPHIA, 19 MILES SOUTH	BUCKS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	4TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
AERONAUTICAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1944	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To conduct research, design, development, test and evaluation of aeronautical systems and components and perform research and development in aviation medicine.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	81	403	1,667	-	5	2,156
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	71	379	1,667	-	3	2,120
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	71	379	1,667	-	3*	2,120

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	25	29	29

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *3 OFFICERS

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	832	746,000	15,729,000	16,475,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	3,000	3,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				16,478,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				1,334,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				585,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				12,903,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				31,300,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
721.10	BARRACKS WITH MESS	MN	64 (SUBSTANDARD)	190	0	180	618	0	585	585

Barracks with mess

The second project is at the Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa., for a barracks with mess at the estimated cost of $585,000. The existing enlisted men's barracks is a prefabricated wooden structure with a 64-man capacity. It is deteriorated and must be abandoned next year. Inadequate messing facilities exist in a poorly ventilated basement. One hundred and five men attached to Johnsville are housed at Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, 6 miles away. Inasmuch as Willow Grove, itself, has a barracks deficiency, makeshift berthing arrangements have been made at Johnsville in a hangar with inadequate sanitary facilities. The proposed barracks, with a design capacity of 180 men, as compared to the requirement to berth 190 men, will alleviate the unsatisfactory housing situation at both Johnsville and Willow Grove. If not provided, the Johnsville Center will have no barracks and the enlisted men will either be haphazardly housed in shops, or will be forced to live in the community without military control or supervision. This situation, together with the completely unsatisfactory messing facility, will work to the detriment of morale, discipline, and operational effectiveness.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on this item.

Mr. SHELLEY. I have no questions.

NAVAL AIR MATERIAL CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

83500 O—62—pt. 1——13

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR MATERIAL CENTER	PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1389-666

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	4TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
AIRCRAFT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Conduct research, design, development, manufacture, test and evaluate aeronautical accessories, power plants, air crew safety devices, equipment, structures and materials, and administer special Bureau of Naval Weapons Program.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	58	152	2,985	172	350	3,717
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	64	195	3,075	176	677	4,187
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	64	195	3,075	176*	677**	4,187

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	3	3	3

*12 OFF - 164 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

**43 OFF - 123 EM - 511 CIV

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	775	1,455,000	22,576,000	24,031,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	85,000	85,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				24,116,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				482,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				0
7. GRAND TOTAL				24,598,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
610.90	ALTERATIONS FOR NAVAL WEAPONS SERVICES OFFICE	SF	58,000* (SUBSTANDARD)	47,100	0	47,100	482	0	482	482

*LOCATED AT NWP, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alterations for Naval Weapons Services Office, $482,000

The project is at the Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia, Pa. It consists of a single line item for alterations for the Naval Weapons Services Office at the estimated cost of $482,000. It is included in program package VII for general support. The Naval Air Material Center is engaged in research, design, test, and evaluation of aeronautical accessories, powerplants, equipment, structures, and material.

This line item is for alterations to a portion of an existing warehouse at the center in order to provide suitable space for the relocation and consolidation of the Naval Weapons Services Office and the Naval Aviation Engineering Services Office. The relocation of the latter office from the District of Columbia to the Naval Air Material Center is necessitated by the construction of the new Anacostia Freeway. Consolidation of these offices is a further step in the realinement of separate field functions of the former Bureaus of Aeronautics and Ordnance. Both the relocation of these activities from the Washington area, and their consolidation, are in consonance with the intent of the Congress.

The decision to relocate these activities to Building 76 at the center was based upon results of a cost analysis of utilizing space in several different available Government-owned buildings in Philadelphia. This study revealed that the proposed line item is by far, the most economical solution to meet the space requirements of the combined staffs of approximately 244 personnel and to provide the required facilities for this Office. If this item is not approved, the increased efficiency which would result from the physical consolidation of these two similar activities, cannot be realized, and other, more costly and less efficient space must be located from which these essential functions may be carried out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What problems do you have here? When you get into alterations you ordinarily contemplate a little more difficulty than when you put up a new building. Is that correct?

Admiral CORRADI. That is true in many instances. The majority of the alteration projects you have before you for consideration are the result of the efforts of the Navy to utilize existing buildings and to adapt them to the requirements that have been generated by modern weapons and modern operations.

This particular item before you now, for example, is estimated at $7.92 a square foot.

To put up a new building would have cost us several times that. We have tried to meet the requirement in the most economical manner.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Referring to the alterations aspect, you can do a fairly good job of estimating. When it comes to the final requirement, however, do you not find yourself making a number of change orders?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. These are perhaps the most difficult projects to accurately estimate. It is difficult to say when you break into a wall what you will find in it, particularly in the older structures when you get a design which modern contractors are not familiar with. We do have a lot of change orders.

Of course, we try to price them as reasonable as we can, but it is an inevitable part of alteration work.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the general concept insofar as you are concerned in handling these kinds of contracts on a negotiated-bid basis or on a wide-open competitive-bid basis?

Admiral CORRADI. That is a difficult question to answer in a general way. For routine type of work, for work where we possess accurate plans of the existing structure, for work which is not too specialized, I would say we do a pretty good job on competitive bidding and getting the best price for the Government.

Where there is a more complicated structure and one where we do not have accurate information, then we have other problems and we try to solve those in some other manner.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Insofar as responsibility of contractors is concerned, it would occur to me this could fall within the set-aside category and you could get into deep water. Is that correct?

Admiral CORRADI. There is always that possibility. We got an inexperienced contractor we could have difficulty.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you find yourself forced in that position by the set-aside policy?

Admiral CORRADI. Perhaps, but we have, to date, been most successful in getting SBA to agree to withdraw those projects that fall within the price range of the set-aside program, which we feel should not be set-aside.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it not reasonably indicated here that if you are compelled, under present law and regulations, to go into this type of operation that you are going to be confronted with not only operational difficulties, but potentially a lot of change orders and a lot of difficulties that will increase your original estimates or else reduce your estimates.

Admiral CORRADI. The answer is "Yes." We have an increased responsibility in projects of this kind to see that we get qualified contractors.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under a set-aside, do you have the privilege of exercising discrimination, the same as you have under the other concept?

Admiral CORRADI. We do not, sir. Of course, this project is a borderline case and our policy provides for projects of under $500,000 to be set aside. This is barely under $500,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on the item, gentlemen?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will now pick up the next item that has to do with the Pacific Missile Range at Point Mugu, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE	POINT MUGU, CALIFORNIA	1392-600

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
OXNARD, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST	VENTURA	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
MISSILE, SATELLITE, AND SPACE VEHICLE RANGE SUPPORT	1946	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Provide range support for the Department of Defense and other designated government agencies for launching, tracking and collecting data in guided missile, satellite and space vehicle research, development, evaluation and training programs.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	387	3,695	3,443	-	2,925	10,450
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	454	3,346	3,612	-	2,652	10,064
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	454	3,346	3,612	-	2,652*	10,064

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 114	PLANNED 101	ULTIMATE 101

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *35 OFF - 205 EM - 2,412 CIV

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	37,288	3,315,000	105,748,000	109,063,000
2. LEASED	64	(10,000/YR)	1,748,000	1,748,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		110,811,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				6,828,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				3,647,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				79,170,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				200,456,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
	NAVAL MISSILE FACILITY, POINT ARGUELLO									
135.10	RANGE SAFETY INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY	NA	-	-	-	-	1,632	0	1,632	1,632
	SAN NICOLAS ISLAND									
125.45	FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSFER SYSTEM	NA	-	-	-	-	169	0	169	169
	NAVAL MISSILE AND ASTRONAUTICS CENTER*									
214.20	AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	SF	25,678 (SUBSTANDARD)	27,252	13,626	0	735	330	0	330
310.10	SIMULATION AND VECTORING FACILITY	SF	15,300 (SUBSTANDARD)	48,600	0	48,600	1,846	0	1,846	1,846
								TOTAL	3,647	3,977

*THE NAVAL MISSILE AND ASTRONAUTICS CENTER IS A NAVY RDT&E ACTIVITY AND IS A TENANT AT PMR, PT. MUGU, CALIF.

The next project in this group is at the Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif. It consists of four line items for a total of $3,977,000. This activity provides range support for the Department of Defense and other designated Government agencies for launching, tracking, and collecting data in guided missile, satellite, and space vehicle research, development, evaluation, training programs, and actual operations.

Range safety instrument facility (Point Arguello), $1,632,000

The first line item is to provide a range safety instrument facility at Point Arguello at the estimated cost of $1,632,000. This item is required to provide for the expansion of test communication facilities at the Naval Missile Facility, Point Arguello, and adjacent Vandenburg Air Force Base due to new instrumentation requirements from PMR–supported programs. This space is required to expand the cable vault main frame and the communication central system. Provision of this facility is a Navy responsibility. It supports the following firm missile programs: MINUTEMAN, ATLAS, TITAN, PROBE, and NASA SCOUT. The cable will transmit weather data and related functions from remote coastal meteorological stations; will meet the required range safety requirements involved in the launching of missiles and satellites; will transfer data on the upper ionospheric layer electron density; and transmit test communications from range operations to the instrumentation site. Without this facility the Pacific Missile Range will be unable to fulfill its assigned responsibilities.

Fuel storage and transfer system (San Nicholas Island), $169,000

The second line item is for construction of a fuel storage and transfer system on San Nicolas Island, at the estimated cost of $169,000. The primary use of San Nicolas Island is to support rocket and missile firings from Point Mugu and Point Arguello. This item will provide for delivery and storage of JP–4 fuel and aviation gasoline for jet and conventional aircraft operating from the island airstrip; diesel fuel for the electrical power generator motor; and automotive gasoline required for logistic support of activities on the island. The present fuel storage and transfer system is obsolete. It was partially destroyed by a recent severe storm and parts were repaired on a makeshift basis. One fuel line is now being used for both diesel and jet fuel. This dual usage is wasteful and increases the possibilities of contamination of both fuels. If this item is not provided, the ever-present danger of contamination and leakage will remain, with the accompanying risk of fire or engine malfunctions.

Automotive maintenance facility (Point Mugu), $330,000

The third line item is for an automotive maintenance facility at the estimated cost of $330,000. It was authorized by Public Law 86–149. The transportation facility at Point Mugu supports the maintenance and operation of 1,400 pieces of equipment, including 468 special purpose units designed for specific research functions and used in direct support of missile testing and research operations. Transportation maintenance is now performed in 11 single, scattered buildings resulting in operations which exceed the Navy average annual cost of maintaining comparable equipment by 16 percent, or $105,000. A detailed and exhaustive study has been made to determine the most feasible and economical solution to the equipment maintenance problem. The proposed solution contemplates utilization of the large equipment repair shop at Port Hueneme, in addition to local commercial source, where necessary, to perform major repairs. The balance of the repairs will be performed in the proposed new shop at Point Mugu. This combination has been thoroughly studied and shown to be the most economical method of maintaining the 1,400 pieces of equipment. The $60,900 savings in annual operation and maintenance costs will amortise this item in less than 6 years. If this facility is not provided, continued operations will be necessary under conditions which are uneconomical, ineffective, and not responsive to the important missile test and research activities at Point Mugu.

Simulation and vectoring facility (Point Mugu), $1,846,000

The final line item is for the construction of a simulation and vectoring facility at the Naval Missile and Astronautics Center, Point Mugu, Calif., for $1,846,000. The Naval Missile Center is responsible for the test and evaluation of Navy missiles and weapons systems. These tests and evaluations require simulation

facilities for obtaining data on weapon systems flight characteristics and performance without the necessity of conducting costly flight test programs. The equipment in use in the simulation facility represents an investment of over $2 million. Space must be provided to house the analog, digital, analog-digital-analog conversion now on board, equipments planned and budgeted for the evaluation of future weapons systems, and laboratory areas for the installation and operation of weapon system components undergoing evaluation by simulation techniques. Any delay in providing this simulation and vectoring facility will, in turn, delay the development of the tactical fighter weapon system and its ultimate delivery to the fleet.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice an increase of approximately $67 million in the cost of this facility over last year. What is the reason for this? Has this compounded itself into the same general categories as the others we have asked about on increases of this type?

Admiral JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then you will have to prepare an answer in this instance as you have for the others?

Admiral JOHNSON. Of course, on the accelerated programs, the guided missiles and the missile space program, this contributes to it.

(The information follows:)

Pacific missile range, Point Mugu, inventory

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
1. Inventory (current)	42,614	110,811
2. Authorization not yet in inventory	67,798	6,828
3. Authorization, current request	2,791	3,647
4. Estimated future authorization	20,323	79,170
Total	133,526	200,456

Fiscal year 1962 inventory	42,614,000
Entries into inventory:	
Above authorization (67,798 plus 2,791 minus 6,828)	63,761,000
Capehart housing, 362 units	4,253,633
Minor improvements	182,367
Fiscal year 1963 inventory	110,811,000

Estimated future authorization in fiscal year 1962 includes only those tenant activities of the Pacific Missile Range which were in the fiscal year 1962 program. Comparable breakdown for each year is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Navy missile facility, Point Arguello	13,280	24,246
Navy Missile and Astronautics Center, Point Mugu	3,496	1,729
San Nicolas Island	3,547	3,493
Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu	(1)	9,302
Down-range facilities (various, Pacific)	(1)	40,400
Total	20,323	79,170

The increase in future authorization for Point Arguello is planned as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962 plan	Fiscal year 1963 plan
Fiscal year 1963	2,201	(1,632)
Fiscal year 1964	2,053	7,128
Fiscal year 1965	6,661	6,229
Fiscal year 1966	1,888	6,612
Fiscal year 1967	477	2,392
Fiscal year 1968		1,885
Total	13,280	24,246

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you find it necessary for the cost of this construction to be borne entirely by the Navy rather than being allocated on a reimbursable basis to the other organizations using the range, both inside and outside of the Department of Defense?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Mr. Chairman, in general the criteria for this is that the Navy, as the manager for the Pacific Missile Range, funds the items which apply to all range use and the general overall problems connected with safety, communications, tracking, and so on.

The Service, or other Government agency using specific things, funds for the specific items required for their own programs.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is a policy whereby you would have a reciprocal latitude pertaining to the other divisions of the Government?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Yes, sir. For example, the Air Force funds Cape Canaveral, the Atlantic Missile Range, and the Army does the White Sands Range.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the jet fuel requirement for San Nicholas Island?

Mr. HANABURY. Primarily for project aircraft and drones that will periodically land and take off from there while working on the sea test range, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is the automotive maintenance facility which you are requesting here any different from that which the committee and the Congress have disallowed on several occasions in the past?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Aside from the present nature of your simulation and vectoring facility, I am intrigued with reference to the location problem you have here.

Will you insert in the record at this point, or perhaps tell the committee off the record, or on the record, the number of NIKE-ZEUS test firings which take place in this area each week, and discuss your use of rather essential personal convenience facilities?

Admiral JOHNSON. I would like to provide that for the record, sir.

(A classified statement was furnished the Committee.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. The motivating factor of the question is reflected on page 43, down about the middle of the page.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Back on the record.

Are there any further questions pertaining to this item?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Laird?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY, WHITE OAK, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will now proceed to the next item having to do with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oak, Md.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY	WHITE OAK, MARYLAND	3855-950
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
WASHINGTON, D. C., 10 MILES SOUTHWEST	MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGES	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	CHESAPEAKE AREA
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
ORDNANCE RESEARCH AND TESTING	1945	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Conduct research, design, development, test, and technical evaluation of complete ordnance systems, assemblies, components, and materials pertaining to existing, advanced, and proposed weapons, principally in the fields of missiles and underwater ordnance. Conduct research in the ordnance sciences.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	19	21	3,118	-	-	3,158
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	24	25	3,118	-	-	3,167
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	24	25	3,118	-	-	3,167

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	869	412,000	31,380,000	31,792,000
2. LEASED	1	($100/YR)	161,000	161,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				31,953,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				841,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				3,280,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				9,132,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				45,206,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
310.68	HYDROBALLISTICS TANK	EA	0	1	0	1	3,280	0	3,280	3,280

Hydroballistics Tank, $3,280,000

The fifth and final unclassified naval weapons facilities project of this group is at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md., for a hydroballistics tank at the estimated cost of $3,280,000. The mission of this laboratory is to conduct research, design, development, test, and evaluation in the field of ordnance, with particular emphasis on missiles and underwater weapons. The proposed facility will be used for determining data on the phenomena of water exits and entry of missiles which is essential to the design and development of weapons such as BETTY, LULU, and SUBROC. Also to be studied are problems of underwater travel, the effects of wave action, cross currents, and cavitation associated with such weapons. This facility will provide for large scale model tests under controlled conditions to determine the behavior of antisubmarine and prosubmarine missiles. No other facility exists in the United States or allied countries with this capability. Attempts to obtain solutions by empirical field testing are time consuming, costly, and ineffective. If this facility is not provided, the Navy will have to rely on such empirical data in developing its antisubmarine capabilities at the very time when maximum accuracy and reliability of such weapons are vital to the Nation's defense.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What other hydroballistic test or tank facilities exist in the Government or in private industry?

Mr. HANABURY. There are several of them, sir. There is a small one at Lockheed, Sun Vale, and there is a small one at Newt Unicorn; another one at Cal Tech and there is another one at DTMB and one at Worcester Polytechnic Institute called Alden Laboratory Tank.

None of them, however, has the depth or the capability we propose in this tank.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What facility do you use in the development of SUBROC missile now going into production?

Mr. HANABURY. We used what we had, plus the expense of trial and error and actually firing out into the ocean in muddy water and under uncontrolled conditions. It was largely a process of trial and error and with this one we hope to be able to improve considerably.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on the item, gentlemen?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

WEAPONS FACILITIES—OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next group of projects under Weapons Facilities concerns those outside the United States.

Please place in the record at this point the summary of these projects and the basis of planning and design.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Weapons facilities—Outside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam: Acquisition of land	$133,000	1963
Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Aerological building	71,000	1963
Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa:		
Aircraft maintenance hangar	641,000	1963
Barracks	339,000	1963
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	886,000	1963
Swimming pool	110,000	1963
Total	1,976,000	
Marine Corps Air Facility, Iwakuni, Japan: Barracks	679,000	1963
Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa:		
Aircraft parking apron	393,000	1963
Photographic building	102,000	1963
Total	495,000	
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.:		
Aircraft power check facility	57,000	1963
Classified item	(1,253,000)	1963
Total	57,000	
Naval Station, Rota, Spain:		
Aircraft maintenance manager	2,559,000	1963
Cold storage warehouse	103,000	1963
Addition to station hospital	260,000	1963
Barracks	1,058,000	1963
Addition to mess hall	64,000	1963
	4,044,000	
Fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa:		
Sanitation facilities	144,000	1963
Classified item	(2,971,000)	1963
	144,000	
Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily:		
Aircraft parking apron	561,000	1963
Jet fuel storage facility	68,000	1961
Recreation building and swimming pool	374,000	1963
	1,003,000	
Subtotal, weapons facilities—outside the United States:		
Unclassified items	8,602,000	
Classified items	4,224,000	
Subtotal	12,826,000	
Total, weapons facilities—inside and outside the United States:		
Unclassified items	38,999,000	
Classified items	24,809,000	
Subtotal	63,808,000	

Basis of Planning and Design: Weapons Facilities—Outside the United States

NAVAL AIR STATION, AGANA, GUAM

Acquisition of land

Preliminary investigations and estimates for this item were prepared by the Officer in charge of construction, Marianas area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Land appraisal data is being prepared by the officer in charge of construction, Marianas area, Bureau of Yards and Docks at a cost of $4,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL STATION, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

Aerological building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed by August 15, 1962, at an estimated cost of $4,000.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, FUTEMA, OKINAWA

Aircraft maintenance hangar

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Thomas B. Bourne & Associates, Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $4,530.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Thomas Bourne & Associates, Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $29,700 with completion scheduled during November 1962.

Barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Thomas B. Bourne & Associates, Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $4,050.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during September 1962 at an estimated cost of $23,700.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Thomas B. Bourne & Associates, Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $6,500.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during September 1962 at an estimated cost of $35,000.

Swimming pool

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Pacific Architects & Engineers, Inc., Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $1,250.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Thomas Bourne & Associates, Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $8,100 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, IWAKUNI, JAPAN

Barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Pacific Architect & Engineers, Inc., Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $4,800.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the officer in charge of construction, Far East area, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $15,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAHA, OKINAWA

Aircraft parking apron

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Thomas B. Bourne & Associates, Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $2,130.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during August 1962 at an estimated cost of $16,500.

Photographic building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Trans-Asia Engineering Associates, San Francisco, Calif., at a cost of $900.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during August 1962 at an estimated cost of $4,500.

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Aircraft power check facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the area public works officer, Caribbean area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the area public works officer, Caribbean area, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $2,300 with completion scheduled by September 30, 1962.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN

Aircraft maintenance hangar

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the officer in charge of construction, Spanish area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The final plans and specifications have been completed by Louis Berger—C.A.L. Engineers, Madrid, Spain, at a cost of $103,500.

Cold storage warehouse

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the officer in charge of construction, Spanish area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Jaikon Engineers, Madrid, Spain, at a cost of 171,158 pesetas with completion scheduled by July 10, 1962.

Addition to station hospital

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the officer in charge of construction, Spanish area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by White, Greer-Heredia & Moreno Engineers, Madrid, Spain, at a cost of $3,500 and 208,500 pesetas with completion scheduled by August 10, 1962.

Barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the officer in charge of construction, Spanish area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by White, Greer-Heredia & Morena Engineers, Madrid, Spain, at a cost of $10,375 and 624,000 pesetas with completion scheduled by August 10, 1962.

Addition to messhall

The preliminary engineering report for this item was prepared by the officer in charge of construction, Spanish area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Jaikon Engineers, Madrid, Spain, at a cost of 106,000 pesetas with completion scheduled by July 10, 1962.

FLEET ACTIVITIES, OKINAWA

Sanitation facilities

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Trans-Asia Engineering Associates, California, at a cost of $1,565.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Thomas Bourne & Associates, Tokyo, Japan, at a cost of $10,000 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, SIGONELLA, SICILY

Aircraft parking apron

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Frederic R. Harris, Inc, consulting engineers, New York, N.Y., at a cost of $6,000.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed by August 30, 1962, at an estimated cost of $28,000.

Jet fuel storage facility

The preliminary engineering report was completed by the Director, European-Mideast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed by August 30, 1962, at an estimated cost of $2,800.

Recreation building and swimming pool

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, European-Mideast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed by August 30, 1962, at an estimated cost of $17,000.

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the final group of naval weapons facilities projects are at U.S. activities outside the United States. These projects include 21 line items at 9 locations for a total of $12,826,000. Two of the line items, totaling $4,224,000, are classified. These stations furnish direct aviation and ordnance support to the operating forces of the Navy.

NAVAL AIR STATION, AGANA, GUAM

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take the first item having to do with the Naval Air Station, Guam.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR STATION	AGANA, GUAM	1452-385
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE** / **7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
AGANA, 4 MILES WEST	GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS / MARIANAS AREA
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT FLEET AIR OPERATIONS	1946	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities and provide services and materials to support operations of the aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the navy, and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Major activities supported:

(1) Headquarters, Commander, Naval Air Bases, Marianas area
(2) Fleet weather central, Guam
(3) Patrol, AEW, heavy attack squadrons, photo and other fleet activities, as designated.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	52	723	47	-	2,324	3,146
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	55	725	47	-	1,704	2,531
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	60	760	47	-	1,584*	2,451

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	115	90	85

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *303 OFF - 1,281 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,739	368,000	34,200,000	34,568,000
2. LEASED	406	(3,000)	1,386,000	1,386,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				35,954,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				822,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				133,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				5,769,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				42,678,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
911.10	ACQUISITION OF LAND	AC	2,696	57	0	57	133	0	133	133

Acquisition of land

The first project, included in program package III for support of general purpose forces, is at the Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, for acquisition of land at the estimated cost of $133,000. For safety of operations, the Navy must control all land within 3,000 feet of the end of the runway pavement in order to control the height of obstructions within the standard 1,000-foot end zone and 2,000-foot crash strip. A privately owned plot of 19 acres lies within the crash strip at the western end of the runway. We currently have this land under lease, which will expire June 30, 1962, with the right to renew annually through June 30, 1965. The cost to continue leasing this land will be $11,500 per annum. Flight safety also requires control of obstruction heights within the runway approach zones to a point where the ground level is 100 feet below the glide slope. Thirty-one acres on the eastern end of the runway and 7 acres on the western end are within this safety clearance area. Flight clearance easements for these 38 acres and purchase in fee title of the 9-acre plot are required. Failure to provide this item will result in lack of control of obstruction heights in the eastern approach zone and possible private construction in the western crash strip. This will result in danger to lives of civilian and military personnel and to Government property. Additionally, it will be necessary to continue payment of a high rental fee for the land on the western end of the runway.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What land on Guam is worth in excess of $6,500 per acre?

Mr. TIENCKEN. Mr. Chairman, this property has been appraised by the staff appraiser of the Navy located at Guam.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you consider that, because of the geographical location, condemnation might not apply in case of fees or necessary charges?

Mr. TIENCKEN. This property will more than likely be acquired by condemnation and we have been receiving some rather high awards in the area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I hope so because next year we will be looking over this operation pretty carefully to see what happened.

How long has this been operated there without this requirement?

Mr. TIENCKEN. This property has been covered under leasehold. We propose to convert from a leasehold to a fee and easement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the duration of the lease you have there?

Mr. TIENCKEN. It is a combination leasehold-condemnation leasehold that has to be renewed each year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How many aircraft are based at this air station and what type are they?

Mr. HANABURY. Sir, approximately 100 and they would be aircraft which are used for logistic support of United Nations Trust Territories, photographic squadrons and transiting carrier air groups going through the Pacific. This total would also include fleet airborne early warning and super-Constellation type aircraft.

Mr. SHEPPARD. To what extent is this runway used by commercial aircraft?

Mr. HANABURY. To the best of my knowledge, all commercial companies transiting the Pacific going to Manila; Pan Am for one.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Am I to understand from the information I have from Mr. Sanders, plus that in your justifications, that these commercial aircraft are using these fields as commercial fields without paying anybody any money? If so, why?

Captain RAU. I think we would have to supply that for the record. I do not know.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I want it for the record. You bet your life I do. I want to find out what particular groups of people in the commercial field are taking advantage of the taxpayers and why they are doing it. That is what I want to know.

(The information follows:)

With the exception of aircraft under contract to the Military Air Transport Service, commercial airlines utilizing the runway at NAS Agana are required to pay landing fees, which are common to all oversea Navy airfields. A partial schedule of these fees follows:

FROM 1 TO 90 LANDINGS PER INDIVIDUAL COMPANY

Under 11,000 pounds: $3 per landing
Eleven to twenty-five thousand pounds: $5 per landing.
Over 25,000 pounds: $5 plus 15 cents per thousand pounds in excess of 25,000 pounds per landing.
For other services, such as parking or hangaring of aircraft, additional standard fees are assessed.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the arrangement you have with the Government at Guam? Can you tell us at the moment, gentlemen?

Admiral JOHNSON. In what respect, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SHEPPARD. The use of the property, in the first place.

The Navy owns what?

Mr. TIENCKEN. I do not have the details.

Admiral JOHNSON. Can we provide that for the record?

Admiral SYLVESTER. The exact arrangements between the Navy and the Department of the Interior as to the air station?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Admiral JOHNSON. We do get paid but the specific agreement and amount, we do not have that information here.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You do get paid for it?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is my understanding.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You get paid for the use of it and you have an idea what your payment covers?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will you supply that?

Admiral JOHNSON. We do not have that available at this time, but we will furnish it for the record.

(The information follows:)

In addition to the fees mentioned previously, the commercial companies are required to pay the following per annum rentals:

Pan American World Airways, Inc., 1.191 acres and 2 buildings for operation of a terminal building	$9,446.14
Mobil Petroleum Co., 0.267 acre for storage, delivery, sale of aviation fuel and lubricants	644.00
U.S. Overseas Airlines, 1.392 acres and 3 buildings for an air terminal and related facilities	6,192.00

Admiral CORRADI. There is one other point, Mr. Chairman.

Between the government of Guam and the Navy, the land we are referring to in this item is privately owned. The title is not vested in the United States but in a private individual and that is why we have to get some reasonable interest in it.

The reason I bring that out is that if this property were in the government of Guam's title, we would not have any difficulty in getting

the trees cut down, which is what we want to do here. It happens to be in private ownership.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I can understand that.

Perhaps it does not, in the end, come out costwise to what is indicated here in the justifications and with the personnel you have there, but I can understand that possibility. Those are the things, very frankly, we would like to watch and we know you people have done the same thing.

Give us a complete story on what is happening here, and if the Navy is being reimbursed for damage to property by landings, and what others have in the way of requirements.

We want to know what is taking place here.

(The information follows:)

The extent of damage caused by commercial aircraft is undetermined. Navy jet aircraft cause as much damage as the commercial aircraft and it is extremely difficult to determine individual responsibility. The NAS Agana runway is now under study to determine to what extent the runway has been damaged and what repairs are necessary. There has been no reimbursement other than landing fees paid (previously cited) by commercial firms.

NAVAL STATION, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, let us proceed to the Naval Station at Argentia, Newfoundland.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND	6030-050

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
NEWFOUNDLAND, 90 MILES NORTHEAST	CANADA	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT OF U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Supported activities are:

a. Headquarters, COMFAIR ARGENTIA
b. COMAEWWINGLANT Staff
c. Fleet weather facility
d. Marine barracks
e. Patrol, AEW, and other fleet units as designated
f. U. S. Coast Guard Air Detachment

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	94	1,351	876	-	2,293	4,614
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	88	1,300	895	-	2,181	4,464
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	90	1,283	895	-	2,132*	4,400

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 39 — PLANNED 33 — ULTIMATE 37

SECTION IV. INVENTORY * 305 OFF - 1,827 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	0
2. LEASED	9,061	(-)	100,593,000	100,593,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				100,593,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				1,431,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				71,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				11,991,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				114,086,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
133.10	AEROLOGICAL BUILDING	SF	770	825	0	825	71	0	71	71

Aerological Building

The second project is at the Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, Canada, for an Aerological Building at a cost of $71,000. It is included in program package VII for general support. This line item is similar to the item previously described for Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska. It will provide a structure for weather observations and balloon launchings. The existing building has been severely damaged by the high winds prevalent at the station, to the point where it sways violently in winds greater than 40 miles per hour. Because of this, the building is unsafe for occupancy. It also sways in winds of lesser force, thereby introducing errors into the weather measurements. Almost $16,000 has been lost in sounding equipment in the past 18 months due to the adverse operating conditions inherent in the existing facility. If this facility is not provided, Fleet Weather personnel must continue to use the present building, which is not only hazardous to personnel and equipment, but is also ineffective from the standpoint of inaccurate weather information obtained.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, FUTEMA, OKINAWA

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed with the next item having to do with the Marine Corps Air Facility at Futema, Okinawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY	FUTEMA, OKINAWA	8112-410
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
NAHA, 300 MILES SOUTHWEST	OKINAWA	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	FAR EAST AREA
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT AND OPERATION OF NAVY AND MARINE AIRCRAFT	1959	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To mission of the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy. Units to be supported include one marine aircraft group with six operating squadrons, a headquarters and maintenance squadron, an air support squadron and normal air group administrative functions. The air group is located on Okinawa to provide helicopter air lift support to the Third Marine Division in its various functions in the support of U. S. Policy in the Far East.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	22	136	252	0	1,366	1,776
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	23	133	260	0	1,497	1,913
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1966	24	132	260	0	1,930*	2,346

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 72	PLANNED 96	ULTIMATE 138

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *353 OFF - 1,577 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	0
2. LEASED	-	(-) (Except Land Rent)	4,679,000	4,679,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962				4,679,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				10,027,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,976,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				2,836,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				19,518,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
211.10	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	SF	90,200	164,200	0	24,098	4,500	0	641	641
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	1,064	621	0	168	1,250	0	339	339
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS	MN	184	182	0	100	1,500	0	886	886
750.30	SWIMMING POOL	ME	0	25	0	25	110	0	110	110
								TOTAL	1,976	1,976

Futema, Okinawa

The third project is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa. It consists of 4 line items for a total amount of $1,976,000. The mission of the facility is to provide assault helicopter support to Fleet Marine ground units stationed in Okinawa. This project, and all but the last two of the balance of the naval weapons facilities projects, are in support of the general-purpose forces in program package III.

Aircraft maintenance hangar, $641,000

The first line item is for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $641,000. Additional hangar, shop, and office space is required for a 24-plane helicopter squadron due on board in fiscal year 1964. All existing hangar and shop space is currently utilized to the fullest extent by the presently assigned squadrons. The planned increase in numbers of aircraft to be assigned to the station is 24 in fiscal year 1964. Failure to provide this facility will necessitate overcrowding to accommodate the additional helicopter squadron due in fiscal year 1964, with a resultant decrease in the combat readiness of the Marine air units providing helicopter assault capability to the Third Marine Division on Okinawa.

Barracks, $339,000

The second line item is for a 168-man barracks to be constructed at a cost of $339,000. Additional barracks spaces are required for a recently assigned Marine Air Support Squadron and the 24-plane helicopter squadron which was mentioned in connection with the helicopter aircraft maintenance hangar. Four hundred and fifty-three additional berthing spaces will be required in the future. Marine personnel are deployed overseas for a 13-month period without their dependents. Therefore, it is necessary to provide barracks space for 100 percent of the personnel. If this item is not provided, the current overcrowded conditions in the existing barracks will continue and will be further aggravated upon arrival of the new squadron in fiscal year 1964. Such conditions are unhealthful and result in lowered morale and efficiency.

Bachelor officers' quarters with mess, $886,000

The third line item is a 100-man bachelor officers' quarters with mess at a cost of $886,000. Additional BOQ space is required for currently assigned officers and those of the helicopter squadron due in fiscal year 1964. The existing BOQ consists of 10 buildings with a total capacity of 184 officers. During fiscal year 1964, there will be a requirement for 293 spaces, and by fiscal year 1966, for 366 spaces. Considering the scheduled assignment of additional squadrons to the facility failure to provide this item will result in officers being accommodated only by placing two or three in rooms designed for single occupancy.

Swimming pool, $110,000

The final line item for this facility is for construction of a swimming pool at the cost of $110,000. The climate of Okinawa is subtropical with high temperature and humidity throughout the year. Participation in recreational activities other than swimming, involving strenuous physical exercise, is impracticable during the 6 warmest months of the year. A swimming pool would provide personnel with relief from the extreme heat, with the exercise required to maintain proper physical condition, and with a facility to conduct water survival training. The nearest uncontaminated beach is located about 20 miles from the air facility. At certain times during the year even this beach is closed due to pollution of the water. The ultimate military strength at this activity will be 2,086 personnel, of whom approximately 95 percent are Marine personnel assigned without their dependents. Failure to provide this facility will deprive the assigned personnel of a primary source of recreation and physical exercise and the means with which to conduct water survival training.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I note your increase reflected here for the facility is approximately 50 percent over last year. What is the story on that, gentlemen?

Admiral CORRADI. May we also provide that for the record? It is in a similar category with these others, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If you will, please.

(The information follows:)

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY

Futema inventory

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
1. Inventory (current)	1,265	4,679
2. Authorization not yet in inventory	8,500	10,027
3. Authorization—current request	1,527	1,926
4. Future authorization	2,048	2,836
Total	13,340	19,518

The Marine Corps air facility, Futema, was established in January 1960 upon transfer from the Air Force. The differences in inventories shown above are due to modification of the transfer records subsequent to this action.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What other swimming pools and recreational facilities exist on Okinawa, particularly in this area?

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, the only one we have knowledge of is Camp Sukiran, about 5 miles away by road.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any Navy, Air Force, or Army facilities there?

Mr. HANABURY. At Camp Sukiran there is an Army facility and that is the only one I have knowledge of. I do not know whether there are any down at Naha or not.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Back on the record.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, IWAKUNI, JAPAN

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us proceed to the next item, Marine Corps air facility, Iwakuni, Japan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY	IWAKUNI, JAPAN	8112-430

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF IWAKUNI	YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	FAR EAST AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPORT AND OPERATION OF NAVY AND MARINE AIRCRAFT	1954	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Units to be supported are:

Commander Fleet Air Wing
One Seaplane Patrol Squadron
One Landplane Patrol Squadron
One Utility Squadron Detachment
One Marine Aircraft Wing Minus Marine Aircraft Groups (MAG 11 and 16)
One Carrier Air Group (Occasional)

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	111	641	1,616	-	4,248	6,616
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	111	641	1,616	-	4,230	6,598
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	111	641	1,616	-	4,230*	6,598

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	172	161	161

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *496 OFF - 3,734 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	0
2. LEASED	1,503	(0)	7,176,000	7,176,000**
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		7,176,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				1,375,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				679,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				5,050,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				14,280,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	3,580 (3,064 SUBSTANDARD)	3,517	0	498	5,000	0	679	679

** DOES NOT INCLUDE EXISTING JAPANESE FACILITIES ESTIMATED AT $12,954,000.

Barracks

The fourth project is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Iwakuni, Japan. It consists of 1 line item for a 498-man barracks at a cost of $679,000. This facility provides services and supplies to aviation units of our operating forces in the area, and, in particular, to Marine air units in direct support of the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa. Barracks space at the facility is extremely limited with less than 15 percent of the personnel adequately housed. The remainder are berthed in 4 old Japanese barracks built during World War II, and 64 quonset and butler huts. Showers, toilets, and dayrooms for these temporary structures are located in six detached buildings. The proposed line item will provide three standard barracks buildings with a total of 498 berthing spaces. If not provided, the crowded conditions in the temporary structures will continue with an attendant adverse effect on the health and well-being of the personnel involved.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAHA, OKINAWA

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall now proceed to the next item, Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR FACILITY	NAHA, OKINAWA	1312-830
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
WITHIN CITY OF NAHA	RYUKYU ISLANDS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	FAR EAST AREA
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
FLEET AIR SUPPORT	1951	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	58	541	348	0	664	1,611
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	37	537	348	0	756	1,678
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	40	589	348	0	748*	1,725

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 43	PLANNED 42	ULTIMATE 37

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *119 OFF. - 629 EM.

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	
2. LEASED	1,619	(139,000) (Except Land Rent)	4,623,000	4,623,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962				4,623,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				7,734,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				495,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				2,242,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				15,094,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
113.20	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	SY	80,800 (62,100 SUBSTANDARD)	89,400	0	27,300	900	0	393	393
141.60	PHOTOGRAPHIC BUILDING	SF	2,640 (SUBSTANDARD)	5,400	0	5,400	102	0	102	102
								TOTAL	495	495

The fifth project is at the Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa. It consists of two line items for a total of $495,000.

Aircraft parking apron, $393,000

The first line item is for construction of additional aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $393,000. Present aircraft parking apron and ground operating areas are wholly inadequate for the existing requirements of supported operational units. Only 18,700 square yards of adequate parking area are available to satisfy the requirement for 108,100 square yards for parking 37 aircraft of various types and sizes. The area required varies by types from 1,200 square yards for carrier aircraft to 4,000 square yards for patrol and transport aircraft. The inadequacy of the parking area results in overcrowding of aircraft on the existing apron, endangering both personnel and aircraft. Portions of the existing bituminous pavement have been severely damaged from fuel spillage, jet blast, and traffic of aircraft with high tire pressures over areas previously softened by fuel spillage and high temperatures. The proposed item will relieve the crowded parking conditions and will also permit the parking of the majority of the jet aircraft on a concrete surface, thus extending the life of the existing bituminous pavement. If this facility is not provided, aircraft will continue to be parked and taxied in confined spaces, with the resulting risks to the safety of personnel and aircraft.

Photographic building, $102,000

The second line item is for construction of a photographic building at a cost of $102,000. The existing photographic laboratory is of insufficient size and capacity to support fleet requirements. These include priority fleet operational reconnaissance, electronic countermeasures, and radar photography. Other photographic work is curtailed or denied due to the shortage of space and the necessity to complete the more urgent operational work. The present facility consists of two quonset huts which have seriously deteriorated, resulting in high maintenance costs, and which offer poor protection for the expensive equipment installed within. There are no existing facilities in the area that can be utilized in lieu of the proposed facility. A nearby Air Force photo lab is very small, only 850 square feet, and is being used to capacity. If this facility is not provided, photographic production will continue to be curtailed due to lack of space, with a resultant decrease in ability to process vital fleet operational and intelligence data.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the photographic building being constructed here be sufficient to meet both Air Force and Navy requirements at this installation?

Admiral JOHNSON. The answer is "No."

Admiral SYLVESTER. They have a small photographic laboratory there at the present time of about 850 square feet in size.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What analysis has been made to see whether or not this is a feasible approach? I do not deny the fact the requirement is here, understand—but as long as you have a small one there for the Air Force, are you going to outgrow that and double up? Who checks out this operation? Do you people have that responsibility or someone else?

Admiral JOHNSON. We had the responsibility when we put this project in the program, sir. This is part of our planning procedure where we investigate all possible capabilities we could use. In this case I do know specifically we went to the Air Force to find out if they could provide us with our requirements. The answer was definitely "No." They had too small a capability themselves and being fully utilized.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That response indicates the Air Force has an extremely small place and may want to expand its own facilities.

If the Air Force does not have sufficient facilities, it seems to me they would logically want to enlarge the capability and cover both operations.

Admiral JOHNSON. This is also a part of the review we get into with the Department of Defense in cross-checking at the Defense Department level. Every review and approval we get indicates this has been checked out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If it has, it is very indicative to this committee, so far as the Air Force coming in and asking for it, that it has already been checked and there is no reason to ask for a new one.

Admiral JOHNSON. We can check and if there is any change in what we have said about the Air Force, we will provide that for the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would do that.

(The information follows:)

Headquarters USAF has advised the Navy that the Air Force has no plans to expand their photographic building. The proposed Navy facility will be adequate to assume any reasonable overload of the existing Air Force facility.

Mr. SHELLEY. Let me ask a question at this point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Surely.

Mr. SHELLEY. I do not think the answer was completely responsive. Let me put it differently. If the Air Force comes in and asks for more, and then this committee has the decision to make as to whether they are going to grant both or only grant the money for one unit, which would be adequate for the use of both services, would the Navy have any objection to such a program basically?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Mr. Shelley, during my last visit to Naha, my reaction was that the Air Force part of the field on which they had most of their people stationed, and the Navy portion, were at some distance from each other. There would be a question of inconvenience.

Mr. SHELLEY. A physical problem?

Admiral SYLVESTER. A physical problem. It might be that the overall cost saving of having it all in one building would be enough to offset that, but I cannot say on that, sir, since the cost of this building is not a very great one and I think it would be rather questionable whether you would save enough from a consolidation of buildings to offset the inconvenience factors.

Admiral JOHNSON. As a matter of principle, Mr. Shelley, since we checked with another service to see if we could share the facility, the Navy would have no objection. We would be willing to provide this help to the Air Force.

Mr. SHELLEY. Thank you very much. That is all.

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, we shall go to the next item having to do with Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	ROOSEVELT ROADS, PUERTO RICO	603-665
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
CEIBA, 2 MILES NORTHWEST	HUMACAO DISTRICT	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	CARIBBEAN AREA
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
GUIDED MISSILE TRAINING AND SUPPORT OPERATING FORCES	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and materials to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

Supported Units

(a) Guided missile units as designated.

(b) Patrol, carrier, utility, airship, and other fleet aircraft units as designated.

(c) Guided missile operational control unit.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	58	692	532	-	3,428	4,710
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	62	776	551	-	3,454	4,843
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	66	781	551	-	3,432*	4,830

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 153	PLANNED 143	ULTIMATE 146

*505 OFF - 2,927 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	11,401	997,000	70,724,000	71,721,000
2. LEASED	49	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				71,721,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				5,786,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST (INCLUDES CLASSIFIED ITEM)				1,310,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				28,421,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				107,238,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
211.90	AIRCRAFT POWER CHECK FACILITY	EA	0	2	1	1	114	57	57	57
	CLASSIFIED ITEM				SEE CLASSIFIED BOOK					

Aircraft power check facility

The sixth project is at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. It consists of an unclassified line item for $57,000 and a classified item for $1,253,000. This activity serves the operating forces in a manner similar to our other oversea activities for the support of patrol, carrier, and other fleet aircraft. It also supports combined air, surface, and submarine activities in operational training with guided missiles. The unclassified line item is for an aircraft power check facility at the estimated cost of $57,000. This is the final of the three similar projects for this purpose in the program. The station does not have a full power check facility at the present time. A makeshift arrangement has been provided by burying an anchor chain in the ground and securing the aircraft to the chain. This is obviously unsatisfactory since it does not allow 360° positioning of the aircraft for proper engine trimming. Further, it cannot withstand the high thrust generated by a jet engine at full power. Full-power testing is the best method of evaluating an engine's ability to meet flight and safety requirements and is mandatory prior to flight of an aircraft. If this facility is not provided, proper testing of jet engines will be impracticable, thereby endangering the safety of personnel and equipment and seriously impairing the station's capability to support assigned and fleet units.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on this item.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Mr. LAIRD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, we shall stand in recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee will come to order.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN

The first item will be Naval Station, Rota, Spain.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL STATION	ROTA, SPAIN	6030-675
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
CADIZ - 2 MILES SOUTHWEST	PROVINCE OF CADIZ	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	EUROPEAN MID-EAST DIVISION
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
SUPPORT AVIATION ACTIVITIES AND OPERATING FORCES	1957	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide service and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

Associated Activities

(a) COMNAVACTS Spain
(b) Navy Fuel Depot
(c) Patrol carrier, transport and other fleet aircraft units as designated
(d) Naval Magazine, Rota

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	90	964	809	-	1,284	3,147
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	90	964	831	-	2,062	3,947
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	90	964	850	-	2,775*	4,679

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT 69 — PLANNED 97 — ULTIMATE 107

SECTION IV. INVENTORY * 378 OFF. - 2,397 EM.

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	0
2. LEASED	5,725	(-)	78,207,000	78,207,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		78,207,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				2,325,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				4,044,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				13,743,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				98,319,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
211.10	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	SF	90,000 (15,300 SUBSTANDARD)	201,400	0	109,862	4,630	0	2,559	2,559
432.10	COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	SF	4,900	5,015	0	4,116	125	0	103	103
520.10	ADDITION TO STATION HOSPITAL	BD	20	10	0	10	260	0	260	260
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	1,376	1,142	86	504	2,000	190	1,058	1,058
723.10	ADDITION TO MESS HALL	SF	25,178	5,012	0	5,012	64	0	64	64
								TOTAL	4,044	4,044

The seventh project is at the Naval Station, Rota, Spain, and consists of five line items for a total of $4,044,000. This station supports U.S. fleet units operating in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic areas.

Aircraft maintenance hangar, $2,559,000

The first line item is for an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $2,559,000. At present, there is one maintenance hangar at the station. It can accommodate only two to four aircraft at a time, depending upon their dimensions. The station supports 96 permanently assigned and rotational aircraft plus carrier aircraft of the 6th Fleet which are frequently based ashore. Weather conditions during the October through April rainy season preclude any maintenance being done on the aprons. The station is also subjected to storms with winds of 35 to 60 miles per hour, making covered maintenance space mandatory. The proposed facility will provide the additional hangar space required to adequately support the station's assigned aircraft and those of the 6th Fleet. Without it, the naval station will be unable to properly maintain aircraft which will result in impaired fleet readiness.

Cold storage warehouse, $103,000

The second line item is for a cold storage warehouse at a cost of $103,000. Additional cold storage warehouse facilities at the station are urgently needed to meet recently augmented station and fleet requirements. The local economy offers no medically acceptable meats or dairy products and only limited quantities of vegetables and fruits. The station is the sole source of refrigerated food supply for naval shore activities in the area, such as the naval magazines at Rota and Cartagena, and the Naval Fuel Depot at Rota and its annexes at Cartagena and El Ferrol, as well as being a limited supply point for 6th Fleet ships. Cold storage space is presently rented at the port of Cadiz, 22 road-miles away, at a cost of $35,300 per year. The lease will be canceled and the cost of construction of the proposed facility will be amortized in approximately 3 years. If this facility is not provided, it will be necessary to continue the uneconomical leasing of the commercial space. Additionally, it will require more frequent replenishment of station supplies by "reefer" ships from the continental United States.

Addition to station hospital, $260,000

The third line item is for an addition to the station hospital at a cost of $260,000. By the end of fiscal year 1964 the military population of the naval station will total 3,829 personnel as compared to the present total of 2,338. The medical facility at Rota must support its own personnel as well as operational components of the fleet. The geographical location of the naval station has made it necessary in the past to obtain medical support beyond the station's capability from the U.S. Air Force hospital in Madrid and the station hospital at the Naval Air Facility, Port Lyautey. The distance from Rota to Madrid is over 250 miles and to Port Lyautey, 152 miles. Continued support from the Air Force hospital in Madrid will be curtailed because of the increased workload of that activity generated by increased personnel assigned to Air Force bases in Spain. To transfer patients to either of these activities necessitates the utilization of aircraft. If this facility is not provided existing overcrowded facilities must continue to be utilized with the attendant dangers to the health and proper medical treatment of assigned military personnel.

Barracks, $1,058,000

The fourth line item is for construction of 2,252-man barracks at an estimated cost of $1,058,000. By July 1964 the enlisted population of the naval station will total 3,361 personnel as compared to the present number of 2,095. This projected number consists of 2,751 permanent, 575 rotational, and 35 occasional and transient personnel. Present barracks spaces total 1,376 as compared to the requirement for 1,056 additional spaces. In view of the plan that about 700 personnel of the planned increase will not require support until July 1964 and that some of the personnel arriving earlier can be supported on a double-up basis for a short period, barracks spaces for only 504 men are proposed at this time. If this facility is not provided the naval station will be compelled to revert to unhealthful emergency berthing to accommodate the additional personnel to be assigned.

Addition to messhall, $64,000

The fifth and final line item is for an addition to the messhall at a cost of $64,000. The proposed addition is required to support the planned increase in station population of approximately 1,300 enlisted men. By July 1963 mess facilities will be needed to feed a total of about 2,580 men who will be living in barracks. The existing mess facilities with 400 seating capacity, were built to feed 1,300 enlisted men and are deficient in dining and meat preparation areas. The proposed addition will provide 624 seating capacity and increase the deficient areas by an amount sufficient to meet the currently planned future base loading. If not provided, it will be necessary to extend the feeding time at each meal by an additional hour and 20 minutes, thus resulting in loss of valuable man-hours and disruption of work schedules.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What use will be made of local currencies in this construction program?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, as I explained yesterday, we propose to make maximum use of the available pesetas by specifying in the contract documents that the successful contractor shall be paid partially in dollars and partially in pesetas. We will arrive at the percentage by listing the materials and labor that we estimate will be available from Spanish sources and will fund in dollars only that which will have to come from the United States.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is the estimate you are requesting based on pesetas or upon dollars?

Admiral CORRADI. These estimates are based upon the total cost of the project priced out in dollars.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you any way of predetermining the percentage of pesetas that can be applied against your dollar request here?

Admiral CORRADI. Not very accurately until our plans and specifications are completed. As I mentioned yesterday, in an item such as the aircraft maintenance hangar, with a steel frame and corrugated siding, the percentage of dollars will be higher than for pesetas; whereas, in another item, such as barracks or additions to the messhall, the reverse will be true and a larger percentage of pesetas may be applied.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the situation there pertaining to jurisdiction? You have this continuity of expenditure here in the line item of your justisfications. Who is actually running the job insofar as the operational contract is concerned, its successful consummation, et cetera?

Admiral CORRADI. The Bureau of Yards and Docks is still the construction agency for Spain for all of the military construction. We exercise this responsibility through our European division office, and we have an officer in charge of construction located in Spain. His principal office is in Madrid, but he has a subordinate office at Rota.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you building this for yourselves or for another agency?

Admiral CORRADI. In this case we are building for the Navy.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There will be no interjection by the Air Force or anybody else, the responsibility is completely Navy?

Admiral CORRADI. Insofar as Rota is concerned, the responsibility is all Navy.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You say "Rota." I say "this project." It is all the same?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not like to belabor the point, but I would like some percentage reflection here of the peseta application against the dollar requirement because this is flat across-the-board dollars, as you stated. Is there not some background of experience that can give you a reasonable percentage, "ball park" guess, or whatever you may call it?

Admiral CORRADI. We do have our preliminary engineering completed, and I will be pleased to analyze that and submit for the record an estimate of the percentage of cost which may be defrayed by pesetas.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do that, please. By the way, will you be in position by the time you get over to the Senate so you will have a firmer estimate than you have at this time?

Admiral CORRADI. I doubt it, sir. We have priced these out at full funding dollars in accordance with the expressed wishes of the committee in the past, but we will make an estimate which will remain fairly accurate and remain the same when we go before the Senate.

(The information follows:)

An analysis of the construction program in Spain to date indicates that approximately 35 percent of the total cost has been paid for with pesetas. Since final plans have not yet been completed, a detailed material takeoff to determine an exact distribution of pesetas and dollars for this year's program is not yet possible. It is reasonable to assume that this program will approximate the past average experience of 35 percent.

Mr. JONAS. Is it customary to air condition an aircraft maintenance hangar?

Admiral CORRADI. Only those spaces where overhaul of equipment and instruments takes place.

Mr. JONAS. You would not air condition the working area, would you?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Mr. JONAS. That is a substantial item of about $700,000.

Admiral CORRADI. It is 18 tons of air conditioning at $787 per ton; $14,000 for air conditioning. It is only for those spaces where air conditioning and humidity control is required.

FLEET ACTIVITIES, RYUKYU, OKINAWA

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed to the next activity, Fleet activities, Ryukyu, Okinawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
FLEET ACTIVITIES, RYUKYUS	OKINAWA	3127-500

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
KOZA, 7 MILES NORTHWEST	OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	FAR EAST AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
PORT CONTROL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	1953	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide limited logistic support for fleet units in the Naha-Buckner Bay area.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	3	40	118	-	11,000	11,161
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	5	60	180	-	20,000	20,245
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	5	60	180	-	20,000*	20,245

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *1,500 OFF - 18,500 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	0
2. LEASED	179	(20,000)	398,000	398,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				398,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST (INCLUDING CLASSIFIED ITEM)				3,115,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				1,951,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				5,464,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
831.90	SANITATION FACILITIES	SF	0	1,720	0	1,720	144	0	144	144
	CLASSIFIED ITEM			(SEE CLASSIFIED BOOK)						

Sanitation facilities

The eighth project, a single line item, is at "Fleet activities, Okinawa," for construction of sanitation facilities at the estimated cost of $144,000. It is included in program package VII for general support. The mission of the fleet activities, Okinawa, is to provide limited logistic support for fleet units in the Naha-Buckner Bay area.

The construction of toilet facilities at the White Beach Recreation Area boat landing, and the provision of a sewer system and sewage treatment are urgently required at this activity. Ships liberty and recreation parties during peak periods, have numbered as high as 7,000 officers and men. Due to transportation difficulties, a vast majority of them remain in the beach area, utilizing the sparse recreational facilities available. Except for nominal facilities at the officers' and enlisted men's clubs, there are no toilet facilities available for these personnel.

There are a number of septic tanks and waste fields in operation in the area. The clay soil, combined with the high water table, prevent an adequate precolation rate in the waste fields, resulting in pollution to surrounding beach areas. This line item will provide a typhoon-proof building with toilet facilities to accommodate 3,000 personnel and will also allow the construction of a suitable sewage system for the White Beach complex. If this item is not provided, the present deplorable sanitary conditions will continue to pose a serious health hazard to the numerous fleet personnel who must utilize the recreation facilities at this activity.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, SIGONELLA, SICILY

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our next item is Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AIR FACILITY	SIGONELLA, SICILY	1312-915

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
CATANIA - 10 MILES NORTH	ITALY	BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	EUROPEAN MID-EAST DIVISION

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
FLEET SUPPORT	1955	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and materials to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

(a) Major Tasks

Support Fleet Aviation Units

(b) Major Activities Supported

Patrol and other fleet aircraft units as designated.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	40	343	209	0	648	1,240
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	40	343	216	0	633	1,232
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	37	303	216	0	702*	1,258

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT 50	PLANNED 50	ULTIMATE 49

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *123 OFF. - 579 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	
2. LEASED	LAND MADE AVAILABLE BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT		2,687,000	2,687,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962	(Except Land Rent)			2,687,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				1,255,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				935,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				783,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				5,660,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
113.20	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	SY	31,880 (6,000 SUBSTANDARD)	57,920	0	34,880	957	0	561	561
124.30	JET FUEL STORAGE FACILITY	GA	52,800	479,200	250,000	0	178	133	0	68
740.54	RECREATION BUILDING AND SWIMMING POOL	SF *	0	13,500	0	13,500	374	0	374	374
	*BUILDING AREA							TOTAL	1,003	1,003

The ninth and final naval weapons projects at the Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily. It consists of three line items for a total of $1,003,000. It, also, is included in program package VII for general support.

Aircraft parking apron, $561,000

The first line item is for construction of an aircraft parking apron at a cost of $561,000. Additional parking space is required to accommodate the 15 permanently assigned and 34 occasional and transient aircraft using this activity. At present, in view of the inadequacy of aircraft parking areas at the naval air facility, aircraft must be parked on the hangar aprons and taxiways. One of these taxiways serves as an emergency runway. This situation is detrimental to ground safety, prevents full utilization of the hangar aprons for maintenance, and blocks traffic entering and leaving the hangar. Existing parking facilities consist of isolated one-aircraft capacity concrete hardstands, two hangar aprons, and 6,000 square yards of substandard Marston matting. The proposed parking apron is located entirely within that portion of the NATO maritime airfield assigned solely for U.S. Navy use. The proposed facility is a unilateral, U.S., pre-D-day requirement and, accordingly, not a NATO requirement. If not provided, aircraft must continue to be parked in violation of safety criteria, thereby endangering personnel and valuable equipment.

Jet fuel storage facility, $68,000

The second line item is for jet fuel storage facilities at the estimated cost of $68,000. This line item was authorized by Public Law 86–500. Additional jet fuel storage is required to support deployed 6th Fleet jet carrier aircraft and the deployed P–2V Neptune antisubmarine patrol planes. The present jet fuel storage capacity of 52,800 gallons is insufficient to meet the existing requirements. The 6th Fleet jet aircraft will be unable to use the field for gunnery training due to limited jet fuel storage.

Recreation building and swimming pool, $374,000

The third line item is for a recreation building and swimming pool, at the estimated cost of $374,000. There are 1,040 military personnel and 400 dependents at the naval air facility. The proposed recreational facilities are needed primarily for the benefit of the military population; however, they will be used to a limited extent by the dependents. Sigonella is an isolated station, located 10 miles from the nearest city. Usual community facilities for personnel morale, welfare, and recreation, such as bowling alleys, gymnasium, swimming pool, basketball or volleyball courts, are nonexistent at Sigonella. Failure to provide this item will deprive personnel stationed at Sigonella of essential healthful recreation and will inevitably force them to seek diversion in less wholesome establishments in the local community.

Mr. SHEPPARD. On this operation in Sicily you have three projects, three line items: Aircraft parking apron, jet fuel storage facility, recreation building and swimming pool. Please explain that requirement.

Captain RAU. On the parking area, Mr. Chairman, that is to provide adequate parking for the patrol aircraft which are based there, plus carrier-based planes which use the field for training purposes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is this a blacktop operation?

Admiral CORRADI. Part is concrete and part blacktop. Parking aprons are usually concrete because of the fuel; 11 inches of concrete with 12-inch subbase.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The approach to the apron will be blacktop and the apron is concrete?

Admiral CORRADI. That is right. It is about a year since I was there. The taxiways are concrete, the runway is blacktop, and parking aprons are concrete.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How about your jet storage facility?

Captain RAU. Jet fuel storage facilities are required to support the jet aircraft which use the field which are attached to the 6th Fleet

and also will eventually be needed to support the PV–3 Orion-type aircraft.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you going underground with this facility or stay on the surface?

Admiral CORRADI. These will be underground. The present tanks are underground.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are tying into the existing system?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How about the recreation building and swimming pool?

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, there are over 1,000 military personnel and 400 dependents there. It is a little isolated community on the southern tip of Sicily. They have practically no recreation facilities there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Give me an explanation of the land operation here because, as indicated in your justification, it is made available by the Italian Government.

Admiral CORRADI. This is a NATO infrastructure base. The using country—in this case the United States—is required to finance and construct those facilities which are peculiar to its requirements and its operation. So the land is furnished by the country but we furnish the facility we require.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under the existing understanding we have with that government, what is the life of the arrangement? Is it subject to retraction, or what?

Admiral CORRADI. The status of forces agreement is as good as the NATO.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You would not care to express an opinion about the time element?

Admiral CORRADI. I hope the chairman does not insist on an answer.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I sense a certain reluctance and I do not blame you. Are there any questions?

Mr. SIKES. No questions.

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

SUPPLY FACILITIES INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now we shall take up the projects under Supply Facilities.

Please place the usual summary table and statements in the record at this point.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Supply Facilities, inside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.: POL pipeline	$218,000	1963
Regional Accounts Office, Philadelphia, Pa.: Administrative space	250,000	1963
Total, supply facilities, inside the United States	468,000	

BASIS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN: SUPPLY FACILITIES—INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

POL pipeline

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the District Public Works Officer, 5th Naval District.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by Thayer & Wallace Engineers, Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $6,670 with completion scheduled by June 30, 1962.

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Administrative space

Preliminary engineering cost estimates were prepared by District Public Works Officer, 4th Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Sabitino & Fishman, Architect and Engineers of Philadelphia, Pa., at a cost of $12,500 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

Admiral JOHNSON. Class 4 of the Navy's program, gentleman, is for Supply Facilities. This consists of two projects at locations inside the United States, with a single line item each, at the total cost of $468,000. Both projects are in the fiscal year 1963 authorization program. These projects are included in program package VII for General Support. The purpose of Supply Facilities is to provide that material support required by the Fleet whereever it may operate throughout the world.

A petroleum pipeline is required at the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., to provide efficient and economical replenishment in support of Fleet fuel operations.

The other item is the conversion of warehouse space to office space at the naval supply depot, Philadelphia, Pa. The administrative space is required to accommodate the Navy regional accounts office, Philadelphia, Pa., presently occupying a leased building scheduled to be demolished as part of the Philadelphia area redevelopment program.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first item under the Supply Facilities category is the Naval Supply Center at Norfolk, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER	NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	6170-595

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF NORFOLK	INDEPENDENT CITY	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
SUPPLY SUPPORT	1919	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Provide support for fleet units and assigned continental and overseas activities in terms of general stores, specified technical materials and specified services.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	65	87	4,629	-	-	4,781
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	63	80	4,236	-	-	4,379
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1963	63	80	4,236	-	-	4,379

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	4,116	578,000	75,359,000	75,937,000
2. LEASED	53	(117)	2,958,000	2,958,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		78,895,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				218,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				3,779,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				82,892,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
125.20	POL PIPELINE	MI	84.0	1.5	0	1.5	218	0	218	218

POL pipeline

The first project is for a POL pipeline at the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., for $218,000. This pipeline will interconnect the 2 existing bulk fuel storage installations, one of which supplies the naval station piers for destroyers and submarines and the other, which supplies the naval station fleet piers, 2 miles distant. The tank capacity of the bulk fuel storage installation at the destroyer and submarine piers is only 52,250 barrels. Supplies often fall below the safe minimum level necessary for fleet support. Resupply must be frequent, and is done by barge from the larger storage installation at the fleet piers, since the water depth alongside the destroyer-submarine piers is too shallow and the tank capacity too small to warrant resupply by tanker. If this project is not approved, the Navy will have to continue the use of barge replenishment which cannot maintain the minimum levels required despite a $45,000 annual cost for this service. This barge service will be eliminated upon completion of the proposed pipeline, thus amortizing the cost of this item in approximately 5 years.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is a pipeline operation. I suppose it is necessitated because of antiquated pipe; is that right?

Admiral JOHNSON. There is no pipeline there now. We have to barge the oil in. There is very little storage capacity there.

Mr. SIKES. What is your amortization period?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Approximately 5 years.

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Regional Accounts Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
REGIONAL ACCOUNTS OFFICE	PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1076-615

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS	4TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
DISBURSING AND ACCOUNTING FUNCTIONS	1945	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

The Navy Regional Accounts Office, Philadelphia, serves the following area: Pennsylvania; Delaware; and the Southern part of New Jersey including Mercer, Burlington, Ocean, and all counties south thereof. The activity pays dealers' bills; examines and consolidates disbursing returns, reviews and consolidates stores returns; performs accounting functions; acts as a field representative of the Comptroller of the Navy; performs such other functions as may be assigned by NAVCOMPT.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	2	0	135	-	-	137
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	2	0	155	-	-	157
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	2	0	155	-	-	157

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	-	PLANNED	-	ULTIMATE	-

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	NO INVENTORY - ACTIVITY OCCUPIES			-
2. LEASED	22,400 SF OR GSA LEASED SPACE			-
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				-
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				250,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				0
7. GRAND TOTAL				250,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
610.10	ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE	SF	0	21,100	0	21,100	250	0	250	250

Administrative space

The second project is for provision of administrative space for the Naval Regional Accounts Office (NRAO) at Philadelphia, Pa., at a cost of $250,000. This activity represents the Navy Comptroller in the field. It pays dealers' bills; examines and consolidates disbursing returns; and performs accounting functions. This project will involve alterations of an existing warehouse at the Philadelphia Naval Supply Depot. It will provide working space for the 157 personnel of the activity and the files and equipment. The commercial building now occupied under lease by the regional accounts office is to be demolished as part of the redevelopment program for the city of Philadelphia. Some 75 percent of the workload of this office originates from activities in the naval supply depot compound. Therefore, the proposed move can be made with minimum disruption to services and personnel and a maximum of efficiency in future services. If this project is not approved, the Navy will be unable to meet its commitments to vacate the present premises by April 1, 1963.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have one item, administrative space. Please explain that.

Admiral JOHNSON. The Navy has to get out of the space it now occupies because of the redevelopment plans of the city of Philadelphia. We have to move out. This is about the cheapest way we can move, into existing naval activities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The proverbial question is indicated. Do you anticipate any annual savings as a result of the move?

Captain HUNT. We do expect some saving, Mr. Chairman, in the sense that the space if leased will cost $65,000 a year for this 23,000 feet of space, and there will be nothing like that in the way of cost when it is in a naval facility.

Mr. SIKES. Do I understand you have no choice and must move?

Captain HUNT. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admiral Corradi, what is the story on this?

Admiral CORRADI. We propose to use a lump sum competitive bid contract, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any further questions on the item, gentlemen?

Mr. SIKES. Have you determined that this is to be the actual cost? You say it is going to be a competitive bid situation. Have you already had the bids and have you decided on the location?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; we have decided on the location—namely, the alteration of this building. We have prepared preliminary plans and are in the process of finalizing——

Mr. SIKES. This is the cost of the alteration of the facilities?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. You have competitive bids on that or propose to have?

Admiral CORRADI. We propose to have them; yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. This is your estimate of what is proposed?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; this is our engineered estimate of the cost of the alteration.

Mr. SIKES. What was the determining factor in settling on this location? Was it cost or other considerations?

Admiral JOHNSON. The primary reason is an estimated 75 percent of the workload of this particular activity has to do with activities in the Navy Supply Depot in Philadelphia. We are merely moving the NRAO into the customer's area.

Mr. SIKES. That is all.

Mr. JONAS. That strikes me as being a very sensible move, but why did you have to wait to do it until you were run out of the other location? Why was that not done a long time ago? It looks as though

with 80 percent of your work involved in the depot, you have space available in it, we could have been saving $63,000 a year if we had done this before now.

Captain HUNT. May I hazard an opinion? Normally where GSA has space available we must utilize their space if it is available to us.

Mr. JONAS. Not if you have your own space in the Naval Supply Depot.

Captain HUNT. This was a warehouse, sir. Without the alteration, you would not have an office there. In other words, at the present time it is part of a naval supply depot.

Mr. JONAS. All right; that is all.

Mr. SHELLEY. It is a warehouse?

Captain HUNT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHELLEY. Has it been used as a warehouse?

Captain HUNT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHELLEY. And is being used now as a warehouse?

Captain HUNT. To my knowledge, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The answer to that is "yes".

Mr. SHELLEY. How do you find the space available in it now? Is there extra space in it?

Admiral SYLVESTER. There is now extra space in the warehouse at the Naval Supply Depot in Philadelphia. As I recall, there are either one or two other similar projects being done to take advantage of this.

Mr. SHELLEY. I am trying to follow Mr. Jonas' thought further. How long has this space been available? How long has the space you are going to use for this office been available and unused in the warehouse you are now going to use?

Admiral JOHNSON. Can we supply this for the record? Unless, perhaps, Commander Koontz can supply the answer.

Mr. SHELLEY. Yes.

Commander KOONTZ. Aviation materials have been stored in the past in those buildings and this material has been phased out. The function has been changed to the extent that the depot is now primarily stocking publications and forms. This has required less warehouse space and space has been made available. In this way the Military Industrial Supply Agency has been provided office space, and this project is another small increment that is becoming available.

Mr. SHELLEY. The present leased space cost $63,000 a year?

Commander KOONTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHELLEY. Since the space to which you are going to remove the operation is on Navy property there will be no rental charge?

Commander KOONTZ. That is right.

Mr. SHELLEY. In addition to the $63,000 a year for the lease, are there additional charges to either the owner or paid by the Navy for janitorial services and upkeep services?

Captain HUNT. The Naval Regional Accounts Office has one janitor in the existing force which they are providing who will move with the group out to their new location.

Mr. SHELLEY. So in the transfer of location you will not only save the $63,000 rental but there will be no additional maintenance, janitorial, or service charges incurred because of the transfer?

Captain HUNT. That is correct.

Mr. SHELLEY. The only additional charge will be the remodeling to adapt it to this type of use. Is that correct?

Captain HUNT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you estimate will be the square footage cost in remodeling this type of building? This warehouse was formerly occupied.

Admiral CORRADI. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have that basis to work on from the standpoint of evaluation.

What do you figure the square-foot cost will be for this kind of renovation?

Admiral CORRADI. We figure this particular installation will cost $10.80 a square foot. This is for additional lighting, floor covering, and air conditioning.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are the partitions adjustable, do they reach the ceiling?

Admiral CORRADI. These partitions will run to the new proposed ceiling since most of the space will be air-conditioned, and it will be more economical to run the partitions all the way up.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How long a run do you have from the entrance to the other end of the building?

Admiral CORRADI. The proposed renovation will cover a space 186 feet by 113 feet. The longest run would be 186 feet. That is a theoretical answer.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the shopping list indicate how much glass will be exposed in the aisles of the rooms?

Admiral CORRADI. There will be virtually no glass. These are brick walls. It was built as a warehouse and there is practically no fenestration.

Mr. SHELLEY. You meant from the working room looking toward the inside passageway?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. We have a center passage. You do not intend to have glass on either side?

Admiral CORRADI. I cannot answer positively there will be no glass without checking drawings. In general, there will be no glass because the entire building is furnished with artificial light and air conditioning.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then there will not be much glass?

Admiral CORRADI. That is right.

Mr. JONAS. Can you give the committee assurances that there is no foreseeable future requirement for additional warehouse space at the naval supply depot? We don't want you to absorb 21,000 square feet and then say you will need more warehousing.

Admiral JOHNSON. In the 5-year military construction plan we have no requirement for additional warehousing space in the Philadelphia area.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

Marine Corps Facilities—Inside the United States

Mr. Sheppard. We shall turn now to Marine Corps Facilities inside the United States.

Please place in the record the customary table and explanatory statement.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Marine Corps Facilities—Inside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.:		
Camp Del Mar: Combat vehicle maintenance facility	$440,000	1963
Stuart Mesa: Recruit weapons training facility (2d increment):		
Armory	62,000	1963
Small arms ranges	1,450,000	1963
Barracks	3,480,000	1963
Fire station	72,000	1963
Extension of sewage facilities	27,000	1963
Roads and parking areas	343,000	1963
Total, Camp Del Mar and Stuart Mesa	5,874,000	
Subtotal, Marine Corps facilities—Inside the United States	5,874,000	

Basis of Planning and Design: Marine Corps Facilities—Inside the United States

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, OCEANSIDE, CALIF.

Del Mar

Combat vehicle maintenance facility.—The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Porter, Urquhart, McCreary & O'Brien, engineers, of Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $8,000.

A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during August 1962, at an estimated cost of $26,000.

Stuart Mesa

Recruit weapons training facility (second increment).—The preliminary engineering report for recruit weapons training facilities of the Stuart Mesa area, comprising six line items, was completed by Kistner, Wright, Wright & Quinton, Engineers, Ltd., of Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $62,000.

Final plans and specifications for the same six line items are being prepared by Welton, Becket & Associates, of Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $478,991, with completion scheduled during May 1962.

General Allen. The Marine Corps program includes seven line items, at a total of $5,784,000, at one continental activity. These facilities are urgently required for the training of personnel and personnel support.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Mr. Sheppard. The first item has to do with the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON	OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA	8270-551

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
OCEANSIDE .5 MILE SOUTH	SAN DIEGO	MARINE CORPS	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
COMBAT AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING; LOGISTIC SUPPORT	1942	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide housing, training facilities, logistical support and certain administrative support for Fleet Marine Force units and other units assigned; to conduct specialized schools and other training as directed; to receive, process and conduct individual combat training as directed; to train and organize replacement units for shipment overseas as directed; and to provide logistic support to other Marine Corps activities as directed.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	303	2,682	1,836	2,671	24,090	31,582
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	268	2,316	1,907	169	24,692	29,352
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1966	268	2,316	1,907	169*	24,692**	29,352

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
	-	-	-

*38 OFF - 131 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY **1,345 OFF - 23,347 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	124,673	4,000,000	96,073,000	100,073,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				100,073,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				6,101,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				5,874,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				31,148,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				143,196,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
	CAMP DEL MAR									
214.10	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	SF	15,120 (SUBSTANDARD)	19,440	0	19,440	440	0	440	440
	STUART MESA									
	RECRUIT WEAPONS TRAINING FACILITIES (2ND INCREMENT)									
171.30	ARMORY	SF	0	8,000	4,000	4,000	124	62	62	62

83500 O - 62 - pt. 1 - 16

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE 1 APRIL 1962
INSTALLATION NAME: MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON	LOCATION: OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA	INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.: 8270-551

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
	STUART MESA (2ND INCREMENT)(CONT'D)									
179.40	SMALL ARMS RANGES	EA	0	17	9	8	2,623	1,173	1,450	1,450
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	0	2,232	432	1,800	4,368	888	3,480	3,480
730.10	FIRE STATION	SF	0	3,000	0	3,000	72	0	72	72
831.10	EXTENSION OF SEWAGE FACILITIES	LF	0	29,175	27,675	1,500	491	464	27	27
851.11	ROADS AND PARKING AREAS	SY	0	192,218	104,818	71,498	1,260	818	343	343
						STUART MESA SUBTOTAL			5,434	5,434
						TOTAL			5,874	5,874

General ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I have a short statement.
Mr. SHEPPARD. Insert it in the record.
(The statement referred to follows:)

U.S. MARINE CORPS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1963

The Marine Corps construction program for fiscal year 1963 is composed of 7 line items, with a total estimated cost of $5,784,000, to be located at 1 continental activity; and 26 line items, with an estimated cost of $7,679,000, to be located at 1 oversea installation. In order for the Marine Corps to properly administer and support its training program, certain minimum facilities are required. This program represents only the most urgent requirements necessary to accomplish this purpose. These requirements have been developed from guidelines established by the Department of Defense.

This program contains a project for an urgently required combat vehicle maintenance facility at Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif. This facility is required for the repair and maintenance of tracked vehicles and ordnance items of all FMF and base units, including small arms.

The fiscal year 1962 Military Construction Authorization Act (Public Law 57, 87th Cong.) contained the first increment of a project required for the relocation of the Marine Corps Recruit Training Facility from Camp Matthews, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif., to Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif. This program contains the second increment of the facilities required to provide a minimum usable training facility at Camp Stuart Mesa, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

This program contains the proposed second increment of construction at three Marine Corps camps overseas. The first increments were constructed with funds authorized by Public Law 161, 84th Congress, and Public Law 57, 87th Congress. These facilities are required to provide additional permanent, typhoon-resistant facilities for the 3d Marine Division. A large percentage of these personnel are still housed and operating in overage, dilapidated, and typhoon-ravaged quonsets and Butler buildings which hamper efficient performance of missions and are a hazard to the personnel billeted and working therein.

The combat readiness of the Marine Corps is dependent upon the availability of adequate administrative, training and supporting facilities. This program is designed to provide a portion of these required facilities.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Combat vehicle maintenance facility, $440,000

The first project is outlined on page 56b of the program book. This item will provide a combat vehicle maintenance facility at Camp Del Mar, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif. This facility is required for the repair and maintenance of all tracked vehicles and all ordnance items of all FMF and base units, including small arms. Existing facilities are housed in temporary World War II structures and are incapable of handling the existing repair and maintenance requirements. No other existing facilities are available for this requirement.

The second project is outlined on pages 56c through 56h of the program book. This is the second increment in the program for the relocation of the recruit weapons training facilities from Camp Matthews, MCRD, San Diego, Calif., to the Stuart Mesa area at MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The first increment was authorized by Public Law 57, 87th Congress. Without the second increment of construction, the recruit weapons training facility at Stuart Mesa will be an incomplete and inoperable facility, and the mission of training Marine recruits and maintaining the proficiency of Marine marksmen cannot be achieved. This proposed project will provide permanent barracks for recruits and adequate facilities for the marksmanship training unit and comprises six line items totaling $5,434,000.

Armory, Stuart Mesa, $62,000

The first line item is for a 4,000 square feet armory building at an estimated cost of $62,000. This facility will be required for the issuing, servicing, repair, and receipt of marksmanship training unit weapons and weapons for match firing. Marksmanship training is one of the most important phases of providing combat-ready marines. Without this item, the weapons training program of the weapons training facility, Stuart Mesa, will be diminished.

Small arms ranges, Stuart Mesa, $1,450,000

The second line item is for the provision of the marksmanship ranges required to provide advanced marksmanship instruction after recruits complete their small arms instruction. The mission of the marksmanship training unit is to produce the best marksmen in the world. Without these ranges it will be impossible to fulfill this mission, or to give recruits the required advanced marksmanship training at Stuart Mesa.

Barracks, Stuart Mesa, $3,480,000

The third line item provides for permanent housing for the recruit personnel of the weapons training facility at Stuart Mesa. Permanent recruit messing facilities were approved in the first increment of construction. Housing facilities must exist before any recruits can vacate Camp Matthews. Distances to other billeting areas in Camp Pendleton preclude their use for Stuart Mesa personnel.

Fire station, Stuart Mesa, $72,000

The fourth line item is for the provision of fire protection for the facilities of the weapons training facility at Stuart Mesa. The nearest existing fire station is at Camp Del Mar, a distance by road of approximately 8 miles. This fire station is inadequate for both Camp Del Mar and the weapons training facility. The loss of one building at Stuart Mesa, by fire, would exceed the cost of this fire station.

Extension of sewage facilities, $27,000

The fifth line item is required and designed to provide adequate extensions to the existing sewage collection and treatment facilities, to accommodate those items included in the second increment of construction. Without this item, the weapons training facility, in general, and the marksmanship training unit in particular, will be an incomplete training installation, and it will be impossible to institute and maintain an effective recruit and marksmanship training program in the Stuart Mesa area.

Roads and parking areas, $343,000

The sixth and last item included in this project is for provision of a system of roads to serve the recruit housing area, the marksmanship training unit ranges, and the remaining supporting facilities required to make Stuart Mesa a complete, permanent recruit weapons training facility. Without this increment of roads and parking areas, the Stuart Mesa camp will not be able to carry out its assigned mission of weapons training.

General ALLEN. I have some information which I must bring to the attention of the committee. It calls for a minor change in the third line of the opening statement.

In lieu of the word "one" insert the word "two", and the word "activity" should be "activities".

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will the change accomplish?

General ALLEN. I just wanted to explain the changes. Circumstances came to me rather late and I have to fill in information which is not in the program.

I would like to brief this change at this particular time, if I may.

In the second increment we have $1,539,000 for facilities which are primarily for the use of the advanced marksmanship training referred to as the marksmanship training unit.

The Commandant, after considerable study, study by both the staff and the command organizations in the field, has made the decision that the marksmanship training unit will be located at Quantico, Va., in lieu of Camp Pendleton, Calif. This will alter the program so far as the location is concerned.

We do not believe, at this point, that there will be any change so far as the money requirements to accomplish and provide these facilities are concerned.

It will change an item for a small armory at $62,000, rifle ranges for this marksmanship training unit of $1,450,000, and there is a small item of $27,000 for the extension of utilities to tie this second increment into the facilities which were appropriated in the last Congress.

In essence, the Commandant wants to move that portion of the rifle range to Quantico in lieu of construction at Camp Pendleton.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the reason for this at this rather late date?

General ALLEN. This marksmanship training unit is a Marine Corps unit. It does not belong to any specific command. It is the composite of the top team of marksmen who have been trained, and the input into that trains these men, about one-third of them each year, and they go back into these units which have competed in the top marksmanship training in the United States and in the world.

I refer to this as the commandant rifle training unit. We would be able to operate much easier at a location much nearer the headquarters.

Mr. SIKES. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SHEPPARD. In one moment, please, Mr. Sikes.

When the budget was originally made up, was this situation not as prevalent then as it is now?

General ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I can speak only to the staffing pattern which took place several years ago when I was assigned to marksmanship training.

I was aware then, and I felt in my own mind at that time, that this marksmanship training unit would serve the Marine Corps better, serve the total Marine Corps better, if it were in Quantico.

I made that recommendation 3 years ago. I am not aware of the circumstances or the decision for the circumstances and I was not aware of them until just recently.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It seems like something which should have been considered at the time the budget was prepared.

You have stated the reasons as you know them for the move.

General ALLEN. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has this been cleared through the ordinary budget channels? Has it gone through the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and so one? Is this simply a command request? Has Mr. BeLieu been informed of this?

General ALLEN. I informed his office about this this morning.

Mr. SHEPPARD. He has been informed of it. My question goes back further. Has it been cleared?

General ALLEN. It has not been cleared.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You don't think the motivating factor could have had to do with the Army holding most of the rifle records?

General ALLEN. I don't think that was the motivating force when I made the recommendation 3 years ago. I am not aware of the present motivation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Because of the operational requirement, what would you say about the difference in the weather in the two areas as a factor in giving year-round training?

General ALLEN. That question actually came up 3 years ago in my consideration. There is very, very little difference with respect to the weather. We cut off about 3 to 4 months during the winter, even in

California. We do not use the outdoor type of training to any great degree during these months.

During the winter we send some elements of the rifle team to Arizona, Florida, and other places for interservice matches.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is a floating organization, meaning by that that it could be adjusted to any command level.

General ALLEN. It could be adjusted. However, it has been the feeling that in a command which is motivated toward the training of combat organized units, this unit does not fit in that pattern of training as much as training individuals such as at Quantico where you train individual officers. You are not training a squadron, a platoon, a company, or a battalion.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much man power will fall into this category?

General ALLEN. About 30 to 40 each year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. All officers?

General ALLEN. No, sir; principally enlisted men, noncommissioned officers.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Sikes, have you a question?

Mr. SIKES. I notice that the request now before us which you have modified is labeled the "Second increment."

What facilities are already there, and what would be the utilization of those facilities?

General ALLEN. What we have been addressing ourselves to in the last few minutes is represented in line items here. There is nothing in the first increment approved by Congress last year which has any relationship here even to the small amount of utilities.

Inasmuch as the personnel is so small, a total of about 90, the personnel support is insignificant with respect to the total requirement of the base for recruit training.

Mr. SIKES. I am not sure I understand just what is involved here. You mean this additional increment is not to be needed on the west coast but it is to be needed on the east coast instead?

General ALLEN. That is right, $1,539,000, not the whole increment—$1,539,000 of the $5,434,000 is now considered and the request is that this be appropriated.

Mr. SIKES. Break that down further. Just what is involved? Why is it you do not need this training on both coasts?

General ALLEN. The size of the Marine Corps does not necessarily require any more than about 100 men trained in this capability. The input into the Fleet Marine Forces is about 30 a year. This is training to a higher degree than we normally would expect.

Mr. SIKES. Is this an economy move?

General ALLEN. It has no relation to economy at all. The same dollar value is involved. This figure is close to the figure we engineered about 3 years ago, approximately one and a half million dollars.

Mr. SIKES. That is all.

Mr. JONAS. Do you have to build these ranges from scratch at Quantico?

General ALLEN. Yes, sir. And the same in California.

Mr. JONAS. Do you have the land available at Quantico?

General ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Without any additional land acquisition?

General ALLEN. There is no land acquisition involved.

Mr. JONAS. Does it require grading?

General ALLEN. No greater than ordinary preparation which would be required at Camp Pendleton.

Mr. JONAS. What will you do with the land you propose not to use for this purpose at Pendleton?

General ALLEN. It is in a training area, sir, and it would remain as training area.

Mr. JONAS. Has any money been spent on it at all?

General ALLEN. Not on the facilities involved or mentioned here.

Mr. JONAS. None of the allocation for engineering and design has been obligated?

General ALLEN. The engineering estimates have been made, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Will they be used at Quantico without major change?

Admiral CORRADI. The basic design of the ranges will be used but they will have to be site adapted.

Mr. JONAS. What will be the extra cost there?

Admiral CORRADI. That is difficult to estimate. I would say it would be in the neighborhood of 10 to 15 percent of the basic engineering costs. That is $174,000 for the complete line item. I would say another $17,500 for the site adaptation to Quantico. That is purely a guess, Mr. Jonas.

Mr. JONAS. You think that would be the maximum, however?

Admiral CORRADI. I believe so, yes. I don't really know enough about the site to give a more accurate estimate.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Whatever the charge would be it would obviously be an accumulation. You have already made a tentative survey at Pendleton.

Admiral CORRADI. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. On which you based the original figures.

Admiral CORRADI. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Plans and specifications there are on the way?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will happen to the contracts you have with the A/E people?

Admiral CORRADI. We have contracts with A/E and this particular item would have to be taken from the balance of the Stuart Mesa plan. Then we normally would have an engineer familiar with the Quantico, Va., area site adapt this facility to the location the Commandant has selected.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Whatever difference there would be is another cost factor.

Admiral CORRADI. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You already have a contract, and you are underway with the A/E people in finalizing the original location——

Admiral CORRADI. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If you cut off that contract tomorrow morning what cost would be involved with the A/E people?

Admiral CORRADI. The contract is for all of the Stuart Mesa facilities. If we were to cut out this particular item I think we would save very little. It is well along toward completion. My guess would be that we would save practically nothing.

In amplification of that, Mr. Chairman, this project was designed as a unit, although broken into two increments for construction purposes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Be prepared to get a letter from Mr. BeLieu's office on this thing.

General ALLEN. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1962.

HON. HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The mission of the Marine Corps marksmanship training unit is to further the development of practices, techniques, and methods whereby Marine Corps marksmanship can continually improve. Within this mission it is the responsibility of the unit to provide personnel who are proficient in operating rifle and pistol ranges, conducting matches and supervising schools for range instructors and coaches; to evaluate arms and equipment; to evaluate and develop techniques of marksmanship training and; to conduct training for competition in arms in both national and international type matches.

The marksmanship training unit was organized about 5 years ago and has been stationed at Camp Matthews, since its creation. When it became apparent that all firing operations at Camp Matthews would have to cease, a study was begun to select a location where the unit could best perform its mission and accompanying responsibilities. Initial planning included facilities for this unit in the overall project for relocation of the weapons training facilities from Camp Matthews to Stuart Mesa, Camp Pendleton, Calif. When the first increment of the Stuart Mesa project was requested in the fiscal year 1962 MCON program, no facilities for the marksmanship training unit were included. However, the second increment of the Stuart Mesa project did include certain items for the marksmanship training unit at an estimated cost of $1,539,000 out of an estimate of $5,434,000 for the entire increment. This project has been authorized by the House Armed Services Committee for Military Construction and has been tentatively authorized by the Senate Armed Forces Subcommittee for Military Construction. Just prior to the House appropriations hearings on the fiscal year 1963 MCON program decision was made to locate the marksmanship training unit at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va. It is essential, therefore, that the small arms ranges, armory, and the extension of sewer facilities included in the second increment of the Stuart Mesa project at an estimated cost of $1,539,000 be constructed at Quantico, Va., instead of Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps has advised me of the advantages of locating the marksmanship training unit at Quantico. These advantages, which are related to the specialized mission of the unit, are as follows:

(*a*) To meet its responsibility for instruction in the techniques of marksmanship it is necessary to train each member of the marksmanship training unit in the techniques of instruction. The best sources of instruction within the Marine Corps are at the Marine Corps schools at Quantico. At present, the unit must depend upon a Navy school in San Diego, which cannot provide sufficient quotas to meet the needs of the unit.

(*b*) Location of the unit at Quantico will place it within that section of the United States where the greater portion of the match competition takes place. Eight of the ten major matches in which the unit competes are held in the eastern and central portions of the country. Therefore, savings in both travel and temporary additional duty funds can be realized if the unit is stationed at Quantico.

(*c*) The principal mission at Camp Pendleton is training organizations of the Fleet Marine Force type. On the other hand Quantico is particularly oriented toward individual training. Location of the unit at Quantico will permit the unit to assist in the markmanship training phase of the officers basic school.

(*d*) Location of the unit at Quantico will enable it to assist the Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center in the testing and evaluation of small arms.

(*e*) Better command and control, as well as savings in both overhead and cost of supervision can be realized by moving the unit to Quantico. This is because the commanding officer of the marksmanship training unit will also be commanding officer of the range at Quantico, whereas at Pendleton he would also be commanding officer of the marksmanship training unit.

There are presently only two range facilities in the United States that meet the requirements of international match competition. These facilities at Fort Benning, Ga., and Lackland Air Force Base, Tex., are fully utilized and not available to the marksmanship training unit.

The proposed reprograming of facilities will involve the construction of the following items at Quantico, Va.:

Small arms ranges	$1,450,000
Armory	62,000
Extension of sewage facilities	27,000
Total	1,539,000

The remaining three items listed below will still be required at Stuart Mesa as now programed:

Barracks	$3,480,000
Fire station	72,000
Roads to parking areas	343,000
Total	3,895,000

We have requested approval of the Department of Defense for the proposed relocation of the marksmanship training unit from Camp Pendleton to Quantico. Accordingly, we respectfully request that the Camp Pendleton project as submitted in the Navy's fiscal year 1963 military construction program be further considered in the light of the foregoing which is furnished in accordance with the chairman's request.

Sincerely yours,

K. E. BELIEU.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the present estimated total cost for recruit weapons and training facilities at this location at the present time? I refer now to Camp Pendleton, of course.

General ALLEN. $4,335,000. This is the second increment. The first increment is $6 million.

Admiral CORRADI. The estimate for the first increment which was considered by this committee last year was $6.1 million.

This committee approved $5 million of that, and that represents funding for the first increment.

We have added to that $5 million the $4,335,000 for the second increment and that would represent the total requested funding.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In the report accompanying the military construction appropriation bill for 1962 this committee stated—

That every effort be made to hold the cost for this new facility to the lowest amount possible, and that personnel facilities will be constructed wholly for military personnel directly involved with recruit training and other military activities in this area. Should additional facilities be required for temporary duty personnel, they should be of a nonpermanent type rather than costly permanent construction.

What have you done to implement this directive of last year?

General ALLEN. The first increment had permanent barracks facilities for 432 people. This was for the training personnel. This did not include anything for temporary duty personnel.

This second increment does request funds for permanent type construction for the recruits.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are any of these facilities to be constructed for the temporary duty personnel?

General ALLEN. Only for recruits. I do not call them temporary duty. However, for a short period of time it might be construed as temporary duty. They are there for 2 weeks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How about with regard to other than recruits?

General ALLEN. There is no request for facilities for other than recruits.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Just one moment, General Allen.

Let me read the following from page 143:

> Personnel for this facility is 822, 872 permanent range personnel plus an additional permanent load of 300 men, including drill instructors, with recruit platoons and marksmanship training units. In addition there is an average monthly load of 150 temporary duty personnel who require billeting space.

That is the statement given us last year.

General ALLEN. There has been no plan for any construction for the temporary duty personnel.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice an increase in the additional capacity required for many of the line items above those presented to the committee last year. For example, you stated your total requirement last year for armory space was 4,000 square feet. It has now gone to 8,000. You mention 9 small-arm ranges now increased to 17; 432 barracks spaces now increased to 2,232.

Would you explain this to the committee? For how long will recruits be stationed at Stuart Mesa?

General ALLEN. The recruits will be stationed there for 2 weeks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How about the increased requirements to which I referred?

General ALLEN. The increased requirements there are not in the second increment. The first increment was a complete increment and referred only to the facilities required for the permanent range detachment personnel. I believe the load was given as 430-plus.

This increment includes the barracks and messhalls for the 1,800-man recruit load which will be served by these permanent personnel. The increased requirement for ranges is for the marksmanship training unit. The additional armory building is for the marksmanship training unit.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES—OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Sheppard, the next category of projects, also for Marine Corps facilities relate to those outside the United States.

Please place the summary table and the basis of planning and Facilities relate to those outside the United States.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Marine Corps facilities—Outside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa:		
Camp Courtney: Division headquarters facilities (2d increment):		
Battalion trainingbuilding	$51,000	1963
Bachelor officers' quarters	974,000	1963
Officers' mess and recreation buildings	282,000	1963
Post exchange	186,000	1963
Utilities	210,000	1963
Alteration of road	122,000	1963
Total	1,825,000	
Camp Hansen (2d increment):		
Dispatch and filling station	74,000	1963
Automotive vehicle maintenance shop:		
No. 1	52,000	1963
No. 2	99,000	1963
No. 3	305,000	1963
Engineer field maintenance shop	261,000	1963
Ready issue warehouses	852,000	1963
Headquarters buildings	980,000	1963
Barracks	1,158,000	1963
Messhall	485,000	1963
Bachelor officers' quarters	310,000	1963
Utilities	135,000	1963
Total	4,711,000	
Camp Schwab (2d increment):		
Parking area with fueling facility	47,000	1963
Combat training tank	206,000	1963
Combat vehicle maintenance shop No. 2	95,000	1963
Ready issue warehouses	119,000	1963
Headquarters buildings	282,000	1963
Alteration to officers' mess	62,000	1963
Guardhouse	87,000	1963
Chapel	208,000	1963
Utilities	37,000	1963
Total	1,143,000	
Total, MarineCorps facilities—Outside the United States	7,679,000	
Unclassified items	13,553,000	

BASIS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN: MARINE CORPS FACILITIES—OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, OKINAWA

Camp Courtney (second increment), Camp Hansen (second increment), Camp Schwab (second increment)

The preliminary engineering reports for the program items of Camp Courtney, Hansen, and Schwab, were completed by Pacific Architects & Engineers, Inc., Van Nuys, Calif., at a cost of $43,987.

Final plans and specifications for the Camp Smedley D. Butler line items are being prepared by Pacific Architects & Engineers, Inc., of Van Nuys, Calif., as follows:

Camp Courtney: Scheduled completion by August 1, 1962, at a cost of $66,000.

Camp Hansen: Scheduled completion by August 1, 1962, at a cost of $175,000.

Camp Schwab: Scheduled completion by July 3, 1962, at a cost of $60,000.

General ALLEN. The Marine Corps program includes 3 projects, comprised of 26 line items totaling $7,679,000, to be located at 3 camps at 1 oversea installation. These facilities are required for housing the division headquarters and related units of a combat division.

CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, OKINAWA

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us take up the next item having to do with Camp Butler, Okinawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER	OKINAWA	8360-800

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
NAHA, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST	RYUKYU ISLANDS	MARINE CORPS	FAR EAST AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
BASE SUPPORT FOR FLELT MARINE FORCE UNITS	1955	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide training facilities, logistic support, and limited administrative support for Fleet Marine Force units located in Okinawa.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	28	324	685	-	17,698	18,735
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	33	360	763	-	18,071	19,227
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1966	33	360	763	-	18,071*	19,227

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *1,053 OFF - 17,018 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	-	0
2. LEASED	41,884	(608,000)	47,500,000	47,500,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				47,500,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				3,238,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				7,679,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				15,784,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				74,201,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
	CAMP COURTNEY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS FACILITIES (2ND INCREMENT)									
171.10	BATTALION TRAINING BUILDING	SF	0	2,350	0	2,350	51	0	51	51
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS	MN	0	245	0	148	974	0	974	974
724.30	OFFICERS' MESS AND RECREATION BUILDINGS	MN	0	245	0	245	282	0	282	282

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE 1 APRIL 1962
INSTALLATION NAME: CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER	LOCATION: OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS	INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.: 8360-800

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
	CAMP COURTNEY (CONT'D)									
740.14	POST EXCHANGE	SF	0	9,745	0	9,745	186	0	186	186
801.00	UTILITIES	NA	-	-	-	-	210	-	210	210
851.11	ALTERATION OF ROAD	SY	42,400 (SUBSTANDARD)	42,400	-	42,400	122	-	122	122
						SUBTOTAL - CAMP COURTNEY			1,825	1,825
	CAMP HANSEN (2ND INCREMENT)									
123.10	DISPATCH AND FILLING STATION	SF	0	2,440	610	1,220	88	14	74	74
214.20	AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP #1	SF	0	8,320	4,160	4,160	86	33	52	52
214.20	AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP #2	SF	0	24,351	8,251	8,251	258	69	99	99
214.20	AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP #3	SF	0	22,638	0	22,638	305	0	305	305
219.10	ENGINEER FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP	SF	0	20,592	0	20,592	261	0	261	261
442.10	READY ISSUE WAREHOUSES	SF	14,000 (SUBSTANDARD)	102,456	12,264	90,192	933	81	852	852
610.10	HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	SF	2,400 (SUBSTANDARD)	203,333	128,828	74,505	2,376	1,396	980	980
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	0	7,663	4,800	832	8,561	4,725	1,158	1,158
723.10	MESS HALL	SF	16,369 (SUBSTANDARD)	125,060	93,560	17,820	2,500	1,588	485	485

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE 1 APRIL 1962
INSTALLATION NAME: CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER	LOCATION: OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS	INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.: 8360-800

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CAMP HANSEN (2ND INCREMENT) (CONT'D)									
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS	MN	0	396	342	54	1,496	1,040	310	310
801.00	UTILITIES	NA	-	-	-	-	135	0	135	135
						SUBTOTAL - CAMP HANSEN			4,711	4,711
	CAMP SCHWAB (2ND INCREMENT)									
126.90	PARKING AREA WITH FUELING FACILITY	SY	0	13,500	5,500	8,000	66	19	47	47
179.90	COMBAT TRAINING TANK	ME	0	50	0	50	206	0	206	206
214.10	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP #2	SF	0	7,228	0	7,228	95	0	95	95
442.10	READY ISSUE WAREHOUSES	SF	15,330	12,552	0	12,552	119	0	119	119
610.10	HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS	SF	90,043	36,329	0	22,190	442	0	282	282
724.30	ALTERATION TO OFFICERS' MESS	SF	6,400	2,000	0	2,000	62	0	62	62
730.15	GUARD HOUSE	SF	0	6,410	0	6,410	87	0	87	87
740.10	CHAPEL	SF	3,480	9,361	0	9,361	208	0	208	208
801.00	UTILITIES	NA	-	-	-	-	37	0	37	37
						SUBTOTAL - CAMP SCHWAB			1,143	1,143
						GRAND TOTAL			7,679	7,679

Camp Smedley D. Butler (Camp Courtney), $1,825,000

Division headquarters facility (second increment).—This project is outlined on pages 57c through 57j of the program book. It is for the second increment of the Division Headquarters Facility, Camp Courtney, Okinawa, and comprised of six line items totaling $1,825,000. This item is designed to provide adequate permanent, typhoon-resistant facilities to house and support the divison headquarters and related headquarters battalion of a combat-ready Fleet Marine Force division. These units are currently operating in typhoon-ravaged quonset and Butler type buildings, erected by the Army soon after World War II. These facilities are extremely dangerous to personnel billeted and working therein. The first increment, authorized by Public Law 57, 87th Congress, provides permanent headquarters facilities, together with the bare minimum of supporting facilities and billeting for enlisted personnel.

This increment is designed to provide permanent, typhoon-resistant facilities for the billeting and messing of officer personnel, together with certain required training and supporting facilities. A third and fourth increment will be required at a cost now estimated to be about $0.7 and $1.2 million respectively, bringing the total cost to approximately $6.9 million.

Battalion training building, $51,000.—The first line item is for a battalion training building at an estimated cost of $51,000. This facility is required in order to carry out certain training required by the Marine Corps annual training progam, which is most suitably and effectively taught to platoon-size units under formal classroom conditions. This building is designed to provide this capability.

Bachelor officers' quarters, $974,000.—The second line item is for the provision of permanent, typhoon-resistant quarters for all officer personnel assigned to Camp Courtney. This line item will provide a permanent and adequate two-man bachelor officers' quarters to house the division commander and assistant division commander. Also provided will be one four-man bachelor officer's quarters and two eight-man bachelor officers' quarters to house 20 senior officers, and seven 18/32-man bachelor officers' quarters to house the 223 filed and company grade officers to be billeted at Camp Courtney. No permanent bachelor officers' quarters space is available to satisfy this requirement. An additional four 18/32-man bachelor officers' quarters will be required in the third increment to provide adequate billeting space under comfortable conditions of 18 officers per building.

Officers' mess and recreation building, $282,000.—The third line item provides messing and recreational facilities for all officers assigned to Camp Courtney. One structure is required to provide dining, lounge, and social facilities for the commanding general and his immediate staff. The other structure is urgently required to provide messing and recreational facilities for 223 field and company grade officers. The lack of these facilities will deprive the Marine Corps officers at Camp Courtney of urgently required recreational facilities. The requirement for these facilities is further supported by the fact that no Marine Corps officers on Okinawa are allowed to have their families with them during their tour of duty at this installation, and no civilian recreational facilities are available for their use.

Post exchange, $186,000.—The fourth line i'em is for the provision of main exchange facilities for the Camp Courtney-Camp McTureous areas, at an estimated cost of $186,000. This facility provides the retail sales outlet for post exchange supplies and services. This facility will support the planned population of Camp McTureous since the strength of that camp will only justify minimum branch exchange facilities. No existing or planned permanent facilities will fulfill the requirement for this exchange building.

Utilities, $210,000.—The fifth line item in this project fulfills, at an estimated cost of $210,000, the requirement for the basic site layout and utilities systems for the portion of Camp Courtney which is designated for construction of facilities for officers' billeting and messing. Without the provision of the utilities requested herein, the officers' billeting and messing facilities will be inoperable.

Alteration of road, $122,000.—The last line item in this project is for the alteration, at an estimated cost of $122,000, of 3.57 miles of entrance road to Camp Courtney. The rehabilitation and improvement of this service road is required to provide all-weather roads into and out of Camp Courtney. This item will reduce the mileage between Camp Courtney and Camp Hansen by 2 miles and further avoid travel through 4 miles of road already congested by both military and civilian travel.

Camp Smedley D. Butler (Camp Hansen, second increment), $4,711,000

This project is outlined on pages 57k through 57aa of the program book. The objective of this project is to provide minimum permanent facilities at Camp Hansen, at an estimated cost of $4,711,000, for troop units of the 3d Marine Division which will be located at this camp. The facilities provided in the first increment of construction are very austere for the 340 officers and 6,100 enlisted marines who began occupying Camp Hansen in October 1961. This project is required to provide the remainder of the facilities needed for the troop units which are now occupying Camp Hansen and a minimum of required facilities for the 3d service battalion, which must remain at temporary Camp McTureous until these facilities are constructed. A third increment will be required, at an estimated cost of about $5 million, to complete the requirements at Camp Hansen.

Dispatch and filling station, $74,000.—The first line item in this project, at an estimated cost of $74,000, is required to provide fuel-dispensing facilities, dispatching and control of outgoing vehicles for all of the consolidated motor pools at Camp Hansen. Makeshift facilites must be utilized until adequate permanent facilities are provided. One additional like facility will be required and included in the third increment of construction. There are no existing facilities at Camp Hansen which can fulfill this urgent requirement.

Automotive vehicle maintenance shop No. 1, $52,000.—The second line item is for a 4,160-square foot maintenance shop at an estimated cost of $52,000. This shop is required for use by the tank battalion to perform organizational first and second echelon maintenance of their organic motor transport vehicles. The tank battalion is currently using inadequate, temporary facilities now existing at Camp Hansen. There are no permanent facilities which can fill this requirement.

Automotive vehicle maintenance shop No. 2, $99,000.—The third line item, at an estimated cost of $99,000, is for an 8,251-square foot automotive vehicle maintenance shop. This structure is required for the move of the service battalion to Camp Hansen. It is required for the organizational first and second echelon maintenance of its organic vehicles and trailers. One additional like item is required for the organizational first and second echelon maintenance of the pioneer battalion vehicles and trailers, and will be included in the third increment of construction for Camp Hansen. There are no facilities under construction or existing which can fill this requirement.

Automotive vehicle maintenance shop No. 3, $305,000.—The fourth line item is for two 216 feet by 52 feet automotive field maintenance facilities, at an estimated cost of $305,000, for the service battalion at Camp Hansen. These facilities must be constructed before the service battalion can be moved from temporary structures at Camp McTureous into permanent-type facilities. One structure is required to support the mission of the service battalion of performing limited third echelon maintenance for the 1,327 motor transport vehicles and other items of motor transport equipment of the 3d Marine Division. The other building is required to provide the force motor transport battalion a facility in which they can accomplish the organizational first, second, and limited third echelon maintenance for their 148 organic vehicles. Alternating periods of intense rain, typhoons, high temperatures, and high humidity will not permit proper maintenance to be performed outside or in temporary structures.

Engineer field maintenance shop, $261,000.—Line item No. 5 will provide, at an estimated cost of $261,000, engineer field maintenance shops to enable the third service battalion to perform third echelon maintenance on all engineer equipment organic to the 3d Marine Division. No facilities are included in the first increment of construction to provide the service battalion with a facility in which they can perform this mission. These permanent-type facilities must be provided before the service battalion can move from temporary structures at Camp McTureous into permanent facilities. These temporary structures provide very little protection from the elements and require continuous patchwork maintenance to keep them usable.

Ready issue warehouses, $852,000.—The sixth line item will provide urgently required permanent storage facilities at Camp Hansen, at an estimated cost of $852,000. Strict storage discipline regarding storage of equipment must be maintained to prevent loss or damage to supplies necessary to combat operations. This item proposes the construction of 16 battalion regimental warehouses and one dehumidified warehouse. Four battalion regimental warehouses were included in the first increment of construction and an urgent

requirement exists for the facilities requested herein, to provide adequate, permanent space for the receipt, storage, and issue of all classes of supply for division units.

Headquarters buildings, $980,000.—The seventh line item proposes to provide, at an estimated cost of $980,000, 10 company headquarters buildings, 4 battalion headquarters buildings, and 1 regimental headquarters building at Camp Hansen. Thirty-six company- or battery-sized units will occupy Camp Hansen on a permanent basis. Twenty-six company headquarters buildings are included in previous construction programs. The 10 additional like structures requested herein will provide the total requirement for this size structure. Eight battalion headquarters buildings are required to accommodate all battalion-sized units which will occupy Camp Hansen. Four battalion headquarters buildings have been provided. This item proposes an adidtional four similar structures which will satisfy the requirement for this type of structure. One regimental headquarters building is required at Camp Hansen. This building will serve as "camp headquarters" since the regimental commander will also be the camp commander. There are no structures under construction or existing at Camp Hansen which can fill this requirement.

Barracks, $1,158,000.—Line item No. 8 proposes the construction of thirteen 64–94-man barracks at Camp Hansen, at an estimated cost of $1,158,000, in addition to the 75 barracks which have been constructed at Camp Hansen. The total of 88 barracks will provide space for approximately 7,663 men at an average of 87 men per barracks, under crowded conditions. Provision of permanent barracks will enable personnel to be housed in facilities that are safe for occupancy during typhoons, and will allow disposition of the inadequate facilities currently in use for billeting enlisted personnel. Twenty-seven additional barracks will be required in the third increment of construction, which will reduce the campwide average to 67 men per barracks.

Messhall, $485,000.—The ninth line item of this project will provide, at an estimated cost of $485,000, one 1,000-man messhall at Camp Hansen. This item is required as a result of the service battalion's move from temporary facilities at Camp McTureous to Camp Hansen. At the time of this move, there will be five permanent 1,000-man messes and one smaller 500-man temporary mess operating at Camp Hansen. The temporary mess is a Butler building with sheet metal additions. This item when completed will replace the temporary structure, which will be replaced. At the time the service battalion moves to Camp Hansen a total of 7,663 personnel will require messing facilities at Camp Hansen. This requirement is based upon 7,313 permanent personnel and 350 transient personnel who will be continually billeted at Camp Hansen.

Bachelor officers' quarters, $310,000.—The 10th line item is for the construction of three 18–32-man barracks at an estimated cost of $310,000. At the time of the move of the service battalion to Camp Hansen there will be a requirement for BOQ accommodations for 403 officers. Thirteen BOQ structures are now under construction and together with the three structures requested in this item, will accommodate the assigned officer strength at an average of 25.5 officers per building.

An additional three 18–32-man BOQ's for Camp Hansen are included in the third increment of construction, which will permit officers to be billeted on an average of less than 21 per building.

Utilities, $135,000.—The 11th and last line item in this project will provide, at an estimated cost of $135,000, the site improvement and utilities systems connections for the second increment of construction for Camp Hansen. Without the provision of this item, the second increment of Camp Hansen will be inoperable.

Camp Smedley D. Butler (Camp Schwab, second increment), $1,143,000

The last project, Mr. Chairman, is outlined on pages 57bb through 57jj of the program book, and consists of nine line items at an estimated cost of $1,143,000. This project is to provide a minimum of permanent facilities required for the troop units of the 3d Marine Division which will occupy Camp Schwab. Deficiencies in requirements which were not provided in the first increment of permanent construction at Camp Schwab are administrative, storage, equipment maintenance and welfare activities. It has been necessary to utilize barracks buildings for these purposes temporarily. This project provides proper structures to meet the requirements and thus make barracks buildings available for their designed use, and to provide the remainder of the facilities needed

for the troop units who now occupy Camp Schwab and the minimum of required facilities for the 3d Amtrac Battalion.

Parking area with fueling facility, $47,000.—The first line item in this project is for a parking area with fueling facility, at an estimated cost of $47,000. This item is required to provide a parking and maintenance area and fueling facility for the 75 tracked vehicles of the 3d Amtrac Battalion. These facilities will be located adjacent to the combat vehicle maintenance shop. No. 2, included in this project. The parking and maintenance area is required to keep the amtracs and other equipment out of the mud. The fueling facility will perform the function of refueling which otherwise must be done with tank trucks, which is time consuming and uneconomical. Facilities requested are nonexistent at Camp Schwab.

Combat training tank, $206,000.—The second line item is for a combat training tank at Camp Schwab, at an estimated cost of $206,000. There are no training tanks at Camp Schwab to serve the military population of 4,500 enlisted and 233 officer personnel. Swimmer qualifications and survival techniques are essential elements in the survival aspects of the military training program. A training tank is essential to assure that the training can be accomplished under proper supervision until basic fundamentals have been mastered.

Combat vehicle maintenance shop No. 2, $95,000.—The third line item, at an estimated cost of $95,000, will provide a 7,228-square-foot combat vehicle maintenance shop. This item is required to provide adequate shop facilities for the move of the 3d Amtrac Battalion from Camp White Beach to Camp Schwab. This facility is required to perform organizational, second and limited third echelon maintenance on 75 amphibious vehicles. There are no existing structures at Camp Schwab which can fulfill this requirement.

Ready issue warehouses, $119,000.—The fourth line item is required to provide the required storage space, at an estimated cost of $119,000, for the units which now occupy Camp Schwab and for the amtrac battalion when it moves from Camp White Beach. The total requirement for this type structure at Camp Schwab is nine. There were five structures provided in the first increment of construction. This lack of storage space has caused the utilization of shop space and billeting space for this purpose. This item requests four structures, which, together with the five existing structures, will fulfill this storage requirement.

Headquarters buildings, $282,000.—Line item No. 5 is for the provision, at an estimated cost of $282,000, of one battalion and four company headquarters buildings at Camp Schwab. This requirement is generated by the move of the amtrac battalion from Camp White Beach to Camp Schwab, and to balance the requirement of units presently occupying Camp Schwab. Five battalion headquarters buildings are required at Camp Schwab. Three of the required buildings were constructed in the first increment of construction, and this request provides the fourth of the five facilities ultimately required. The ultimate requirement for company headquarters buildings at Camp Schwab is 24. There are in existence 18 company headquarters buildings at Camp Schwab. Four structures are requested in this line item. These structures are required for administrative space, storage space for organizational equipment, weapons, clothing, tentage, foul-weather gear, communications equipment and field galley equipment. Prior to completion of these requested structures, two or more companies must share a single structure or be accommodated in a barracks building. One battalion and two company headquarters buildings will be required in the third increment of construction at Camp Schwab.

Alteration to officers' mess, $62,000.—The sixth line item is for the provision of alterations to the officers' mess, at an estimated cost of $62,000. Marine officers' messes at this activity must prepare food for and serve 100 percent of the attached officers three meals a day, 7 days a week. The existing 6,400-square-foot officers' mess at Camp Schwab is inadequate in dining area and galley facilities to accommodate the planned population of 233 officers. No civilian facilities are available. This item will, when combined with the existing facility, provide approximately 36 square feet per officer.

Guardhouse, $87,000.—The seventh line item will provide, at an estimated cost of $87,000, a guardhouse which is required for efficient and effective administration and operation of the camp security detachment. This structure is a modfied standard barracks and will provide quarters for camp security personnel, the officer of the day, office space for the administration of camp security, and a de-

tention room for two persons. Until this item is provided other structures, not specifically designed or properly located, must be utilized for this purpose. This will impose further crowding of already crowded facilities.

Chapel, $208,000.—Line item No. 8 is for a 9,361-square-foot chapel, at an estimated cost of $208,000. This item is required to provide for and complete the religious needs of approximately 4,500 enlisted men and 233 officers planned to occupy Camp Schwab. A small religious facility was constructed at Camp Schwab, which contains a chaplain's office and provides for the daily religious needs of small groups. No provisions have been made for the larger portion of the religious needs, such as Sunday divine services and worship, baptism and confession, religious study groups, etc. This item and the existing structure will adequately provide for the religious needs of the planned population of Camp Schwab.

Utilities, $37,000.—The last line item in this project fulfills, at an estimated cost $37,000, the requirement for providing utilities to accommodate the second increment of construction at Camp Schwab. The first increment of construction provided the major utility systems for the entire camp area. This item will provide a very nominal amount of grading, necessary street lighting, electrical substations and fuel oil storage and pipelines.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice an $11 million increase in the total estimated cost of this station since last year. What has brought about this increased requirement?

General ALLEN. This requirement provides for the replacement of the temporary facilities—the quonset huts and the Butler huts for Camp Courtney, the headquarters for service battalions, as well as the LVT battalions located out at White Beach. This involves both officers and enlisted personnel. These temporary facilities have been picked up in the inventory at approximately $11 million. When these facilities are replaced the total estimated cost for this station will be $65 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the present total estimated cost of the facilities at Camp Courtney and how does this compare to the estimate you presented to the committee last year?

General ALLEN. Approximately $6.8 million. An increase of about 20 percent over what the estimate was last year because of the increased cost of labor and materials.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total estimated cost of all the increments at Camp Hansen and Camp Schwab? I am looking at the total cost of all the increments pertaining to these two camps, General Allen.

General ALLEN. I would like to furnish the breakdown for the record.

(The information follows:)

Camp Schwab

1st increment	$14,981,000
2d increment	1,143,000
3d increment	1,224,000
Total	17,348,000

Camp Hansen

1st increment	$14,244,000
2d increment	4,711,000
3d increment	6,172,000
4th increment	51,000
Total	25,178,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. How far is Camp Courtney located from the other recreational facilities which are available on Okinawa?

General ALLEN. Approximately 12 to 14 miles.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your personal opinion with regard to the requirements made by the President of turning these properties back? Has that had any consideration in your analysis of the requirement here?

General ALLEN. It has not, sir. As a matter of fact, I had not been informed of the President's statement.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES—INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SHEPPARD. We have now the Service School Facilities inside the United States.

Please place in the record the summary table and the basis of planning and design statement.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Service Schools Facilities—Inside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.:		
Barracks with mess	$1,779,000	1962
Rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall (amendment, 1st increment)	2,605,000	1961–63
Rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall (amendment, 2d increment)	2,319,000	1962–63
Rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall (3d increment)	5,027,000	1963
Total	11,730,000	
Naval Weapons Plant, District of Columbia:		
Conversion to Area Public Works Office	56,000	1963
Conversion to Headquarters, Potomac River Naval Command	72,000	1963
Total	128,000	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.:		
Recruit classroom building (2d camp)	1,592,000	1963
Recruit Dispensary and Dental Clinic	2,268,000	1962
Total	3,860,000	
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.:		
Relocation of School of Music	512,000	1963
Bachelor officers' quarters	1,261,000	1963
Total	1,773,000	
Officer Candidate School, Newport, R.I.: Officer candidate dormitory	2,772,000	1963
Fleet Anti-Submarine-Warfare School, San Diego, Calif.:		
Anti-Submarine-Warfare training building	911,000	1963
Barracks	1,400,000	1963
Utilities in training building	226,000	1963
Total	2,537,000	
Fleet Anti-Air-Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck, Va.: Classified item	(778,000)	1963
Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston, S.C.: Training building (2d increment)	(724,000)	1963
Classified location, (CP–2): Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center	(1,621,000)	1963
Total, service schools facilities, inside the United States:		
Unclassified items	22,800,000	
Classified items	3,123,000	
Total	25,923,000	

BASIS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN: SERVICE SCHOOLS FACILITIES—INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Barracks with mess

The equivalent to a preliminary engineering report is being prepared as part of the final plans and specifications.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Clark, Buhr & Nexsen, architects and engineers, Salisbury, Md., at a cost of $56,000, with completion scheduled during October 1962.

Amended authorization

Rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall (first and second increments).—Preliminary engineering and final planning for the first and second increments (including work under the amendments) was accomplished as part of the overall architect-engineer contract prepared by George M. Ewing Co., architect-engineer, of Washington, D.C.

Rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall (third increment).—The preliminary engineering report for this increment was completed as part of the preliminary engineering report for the entire four-increment project by George M. Ewing Co., architect-engineer, of Washington, D.C., at a total cost of $47,755.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by George M. Ewing Co., architect-engineer, of Washington, D.C., with scheduled completion of the third increment during September 1962. The estimated cost for completion of design work for the entire four-increment project is $769,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS PLANT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Conversion to Area Public Works Office

The preliminary engineering report of this item was completed by the area public works officer, Chesapeake area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for the preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during September 1962, at an estimated cost of $2,800.

Conversion to Headquarters, Potomac River Naval Command

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the area public works officer, Chesapeake area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for the preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed during September 1962, at an estimated cost of $3,600.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Recruit classroom building (second camp)

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Perkins & Will, architects and engineers, Chicago, Ill., at a cost at $15,400.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Perkins & Will, architects and engineers, Chicago, Ill., at a cost of $63,000, with completion scheduled during September 1962.

Recruit dispensary and dental clinic

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Fugard, Burt, Wilkinson & Orth, architects and engineers, Chicago, Ill., at a cost of $29,820.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by Fugard, Burt, Wilkinson & Orth, architects and engineers, Chicago, Ill., at a cost of $64,160, with completion scheduled during August 1962.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

Relocation of School of Music

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by H. D. Nottingham & Associates, Inc., engineers and architects, Arlington, Va., at a cost of $7,656.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by H. D. Nottingham & Associates, Inc., engineers and architects, Arlington, Va., at a cost of $25,000, with completion scheduled during August 1962.

Bachelor officers' quarters

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the District Public Works Officer, 5th Naval District.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during November 1962 at an estimated cost of $35,000.

OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL, NEWPORT, R.I.

Officer candidate dormitory

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Charles A. Maguire & Associates, engineers, Providence, R.I., at a cost of $30,463.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Charles A. Maguire & Associates, engineers, Providence, R.I., at a cost of $84,737 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

FLEET ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Antisubmarine warfare training building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Tucker, Sadler & Bennett, architects and engineers, San Diego, Calif., at a cost of $9,852.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by Tucker, Sadler & Bennett, architects and engineers, San Diego, Calif., at a cost of $40,000 with completion scheduled during August 1962.

Barracks

The preliminary report for this item was completed by Deems-Martin Associates, architects and engineers, San Diego, Calif., at a cost of $14,396.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by Deems-Martin Associates, architects and engineers, San Diego, Calif., at a cost of $39,205 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Utilities in training building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureeau of Yards and Docks.

The final plans and specifications are being prepared by Tucker, Sadler & Bennett, architects and engineers, San Diego, Calif., at a cost of $11,000 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Admiral JOHNSON. The sixth facilities class is "Service School Facilities." It includes 17 line items at 9 locations inside the United States for a total of $25,923,000. Two of the line items were authorized last year but were not funded. The remaining items are included in this year's authorization program. Three of the line items at three locations are classified and are for a total amount of $3,123,000. The unclassified projects are included in program package VII for general support. The classified projects support program package I for the strategic retaliatory forces. These facilities are needed, in general, for the education and training of officer and enlisted personnel and for personnel support.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Naval Academy, Annapolis. Insert in the record pages 58 and 58–A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL ACADEMY	ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND	7010-200

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF ANNAPOLIS	ANNE ARUNDEL	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL	CHESAPEAKE AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
TRAINING OF MIDSHIPMEN	1845	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To develop midshipmen morally, mentally and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of Naval Service and have potential for future development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibility of command, citizenship and government.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	399	730*	1,611	3,900	0	6,640
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	399	664*	1,611	4,000	0	6,674
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1967	399	664*	1,611	4,000**	0	6,674

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

*INCLUDED IN NAVSTA ALLOWANCE **MIDSHIPMEN

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,112	870,000	49,872,000	50,742,000
2. LEASED	17	(750) (Except Land Rent)	731,000	731,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962				51,473,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				26,606,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST (INCLUDING AMENDMENTS)				9,951,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				26,825,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				114,855,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE 1 APRIL 1962
INSTALLATION NAME: NAVAL ACADEMY	LOCATION: ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND	INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.: 7010-200

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
721.10	BARRACKS WITH MESS	MN	445 (SUBSTANDARD)	504	504	0	1,779	1,779	0	1,779
724.10I	REHABILITATION OF BANCROFT HALL (AMENDMENT TO 1ST INCREMENT)	SF	1,126,000 (SUBSTANDARD)	1,126,000 (REHAB) 422,609 (NEW)	391,827 (REHAB) 422,609 (NEW)	0	SEE 3RD INCR	6,000	2,605	2,605
724.10I	REHABILITATION OF BANCROFT HALL (AMENDMENT TO 2ND INCREMENT)	SF	DO	1,126,000 (REHAB) 442,609 (NEW)	413,842 (REHAB) 20,000 (NEW)	0	SEE 3RD INCR	7,730	2,319	2,319
724.90I	REHABILITATION OF BANCROFT HALL (3RD INCREMENT)	SF	DO	DO	805,669 (REHAB) 442,609 (NEW)	163,720	28,900 (REHAB) 13,802 (NEW)	13,730 (REHAB) 13,802 (NEW)	5,027	5,027
								TOTAL	9,951	11,730

The first project consists of 4 line items for $11,730,000 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Barracks with mess, $1,779,000

The first line item is for construction of barracks with mess at the estimated cost of $1,779,000 and will provide permanent berthing, messing and community support facilities for 504 enlisted men. This line item was authorized last year by Public Law 87–57.

The Naval Academy program for training 4,000 on-board midshipmen requires the support of enlisted personnel for the performance of various duties such as administrative, medical and mess stewards. These enlisted men now live on board two World War II, advanced base type barracks ships which fall far short of meeting the Navy's minimum space and habitability requirements for berthing, messing and sanitary facilities. The proposed facility will correct these conditions which are detrimental to the health, morale and welfare of the men. It will provide, in a single structure, barracks for 504 men, a mess-hall with a 176 seating capacity, and community support facilities, including a small sick call and examination room, barber shop, combination auditorium-gymnasium-chapel, an enlisted men's club and general administrative facilities. Provision of the new facility will result in a reduction of the annual operating and maintenance expenditures by $350,000, thus amortizing the item in less than 6 years. If this facility is not provided, continued use of the grossly inadequate and overcrowded advanced base type barracks ships will be necessary.

Rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall, $9,951,000

The remaining three line items are for the rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall at the estimated cost of $9,951,000. The first of these three line items is an amendment to the first increment of the rehabilitation work. It would increase the original $6 million, approved in fiscal year 1961, by $2,605,000 to a new increment total of $8,605,000. The next item is also an amendment. It would increase by $2,319,000 the $7,730,000 approved for the second increment last year, making a new increment total of $10,049,000. The next part is the third increment of the rehabilitation project for $5,027,000. It is included in this year's authorization bill. As the committee will recall from our testimony on this project in previous years, the old portions of Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's quarters, are in very poor condition. The original structure of two wings was built in 1902. Two additional wings were built in 1918, and two more wings in 1941. Two new wings were recently completed. Despite increased maintenance expenditures, the older portions of Bancroft Hall steadily deteriorated over the years until it became necessary to effect major repairs and modernization. An orderly rehabilitation plan was formulated and, to date, work is underway in the four oldest wings.

This item, the third of four increments, will provide for rehabilitation of the central section, galley, basement, and exterior. If these items are not approved, the rehabilitation program will be seriously disrupted, thus prolonging use of outmoded, deteriorated and high maintenance cost facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year you discussed with Mr. Jonas the potential loss to the Government or the prime contractor of approximately $50,000 based on poor furniture. What was the final outcome of this problem and who suffered the loss, if anybody?

Admiral CORRADI. I am not aware that anybody suffered a loss, Mr. Chairman. We established a specification for the furniture and we were furnished with equipment that met the specifications. I don't know that anybody lost anything.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would discuss with the committee exactly what you have done with reference to the rehabilitation of Bancroft Hall through the third increment, and give us the original estimated total cost compared to your present estimate.

Admiral CORRADI. The preparation of the plans for all of the increments has been undertaken by one engineering-architectural firm.

The production of final plans and specifications has been implemented in accordance with the program for funding the rehabilitation of this very large structure.

After the preparation of the plans and the establishment of the contract price for the first increment it was determined that the work would be more costly than that which the architect had originally estimated.

The reason for this was that when we got into the structure it was necessary to tear out a lot more of the old work than had been anticipated. We found that the old work had not been as accurately installed as we would normally expect insofar as the soundness of the walls and levelness of the floors were concerned. We further found, and the architect admitted, that the original estimate, made 2 years prior to our contract award, had been based on his experience with work at that time, and with primarily new work.

We were therefore faced with a problem of reestimating the job. We did this after Congress had authorized the work and appropriated the first increment of funds.

We engaged a professional estimator to reestimate the project. We obtained a new estimate for the first increment so the request which is before you for an increase in the total estimated cost of the project is based on this reestimate of the first increment plus a reanalysis of the cost of the second and third increment based on our experience to date.

We now have pretty good experience. We know substantially what is in this 65-year-old building and we believe that our new estimates are more accurate than those which we brought before the committee 3 years ago.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We all recognize there is a problem in a building of that age. What was the extent of the change orders, and what did they cost you over and above the estimate submitted at that time?

Admiral CORRADI. On the first increment, which is the only increment where we have had major construction experience, we have awarded only one major change order. That was to level floors which we originally thought we might accept as they were but we found they were almost 6 inches out of level at one point.

That is the only major change order which has been added to the original cost, sir.

There will be others. I do not mean to imply this is the only change order. We still have quite a bit of work to do.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We have a 65-year-old building that was built when the method of construction was considerably different than at present; is that correct?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Obviously, you had to play it by ear.

Admiral CORRADI. To a great degree; yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you go into a contract of this character, it would appear to me that the potentiality is a considerable involvement in a change order because of the unknown factors in the estimate.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; there is an explanation for this, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to have it.

Admiral CORRADI. The contractor who is performing this work for us now is one who had been engaged by the Navy for the construction of two new wings to Bancroft Hall. He bid in competition with 13 or 14 other contractors and was awarded the new construction. He

was familiar with the conditions on the site. He was familiar with the labor market. He was familiar with the material sources. He was familiar with the requirements of the Naval Academy and he was considered to be expert in coordinating his operations with those of the academic schedule of the Academy. Consequently, when he undertook this rehabilitation work, he knew exactly what he was doing and, having negotiated a lump-sum price, he has been extremely cooperative in doing his job and has kept the change-order activity to an absolute minimum.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the status of the contract award for the second increment?

Admiral CORRADI. The second increment has been somewhat delayed. The primary reason is the need to reestimate, as I have already mentioned. We hope to have proposals in hand by the 19th of April and make an award of the second increment before the end of this month, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What type of rehabilitation do you contemplate in the third increment for the administrative and recreational facilities?

Admiral CORRADI. The third increment includes all of the mess hall, all of the galley, and some of the connecting spaces, the service spaces you might say, between the dormitory where the midshipmen live and the other facilities that are under this huge roof where they are serviced, fed, and where food is prepared, and all of the other things are done that are a part of this huge operation.

In addition, there is some work in the hallway, the lobby, the rotunda. This is roughly the outline of the work: The details involve ripping out a lot of old work, taking out old plumbing, electrical wiring, and replacing with standard fixtures, standard piping, and standard improved lighting and improving the quality of the exterior finishes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you come to the piping and service leadoffs in the building, what are you doing? What is your approach to this problem? Are you routing it in, or masking it in?

When you have concealed piping heretofore exposed, what do you do?

Admiral CORRADI. We are doing a little of both. We are developing pipe chases in some and running the piping concealed. As a matter of fact, in all of the spaces where the midshipmen live, all of the piping and the wiring will be concealed. It will run in special chases that are constructed for this purpose except for those cases where there exists a serviceable conduit. The finished appearance will be very modern, sleek, and almost new in appearance.

Mr. SHEPPARD. At the time this was originally presented to this committee, if I recall correctly, I think it was clearly testified to and indicated that the time element was a very important factor in the processing of the cadets in the institution.

Was that time element then anything less than it is now?

Admiral CORRADI. From all indications that I have, Mr. Chairman, the time element is still very important. As recently as a few weeks ago, Admiral Sylvester and I together with Secretary BeLieu and Admiral Smedberg visited the Academy. We were assured it was of the utmost importance that we complete the rehabilitated dormitory facilities for the midshipmen at the earliest possible date.

Admiral SYLVESTER. It is necessary, Mr. Chairman, as you well know, and the committee knows, that the work that is being done in rehabilitation be closely coordinated with the space that is available for midshipmen to sleep in and to occupy. It has to match up with the academic year and with the period when they are on cruises and in the periods in which they are on leave. I was assured that the work of the present contractor in that respect had been highly appreciated by the authorities at the Naval Academy and they appreciate his complete cooperation with them and the fine way in which he has scheduled his work and has carried it out to meet the Academy's requirements which has been very valuable in the administration of the midshipmen.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I know you gentlemen in the Navy and I know Admiral Corradi is conversant with this, and realize that this committee has been rather adamant in its position on the so-called advertised bid concept. We did permit a deviation by you people on this particular job because of the conditions with which you are dealing and the age of the building. We felt that, as long as we were having other institutions of similar character modernized and up to date to the *n*th degree, you could handle this situation as you have been handling it, and get better results at the same time. Now we find that because of certain interjecting concepts into the situation you have reversed your position. Very frankly, what is the additional cost that you have already had to consider as a component part of your cost factor?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, as you may know, the Navy was criticized by the General Accounting Office for having failed to take open and unrestricted competitive bids in the award of the contract of the first increment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am particularly interested in this because of the fact that the criticism emanated from an office not in the field. I would like very much to have you advise me of anybody in the GAO who went to the job and checked it out on a competitive basis before they made the recommendations they made, or expressed the criticisms expressed.

Admiral CORRADI. We have made some inquiries and cannot find anyone in the GAO who actually visited the project.

Mr. Chairman, if I may continue with my explanation, we reiterated to responsible authorities that we felt the project was going well, that we had a responsible contractor and that he was in all respects satisfactory. However, in the light of the rather strong criticism from the GAO, we have modified our contracting procedure to this extent: We are inviting proposals from a panel of qualified contractors who have demonstrated to us that they have had experience in major rehabilitation jobs on historic and monumental structures. We have taken the trouble to check these contractors out by talking to owners and architects of buildings for which they have done rehabilitation work. We are obtaining from these contractors competitive proposals on the 19th of April.

Although this will not completely satisfy the criticism or completely absolve us from the criticism of the GAO, we feel that the procedure is necessary in order to protect the interests of the Government in this instance.

Mr. JONAS. Will the chairman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. Give us for the record the basis of the contract for the first increment.

Admiral CORRADI. The cost, sir?

Mr. JONAS. No; I mean what kind of contract was it?

Admiral CORRADI. It was a lump sum negotiated change order to the competitively bid construction contract for the construction of wings seven and eight.

Mr. JONAS. I do not understand that. You started off with a contract?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. On a negotiated bid?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. We started out with a contract on a competitive bid for the construction of wings seven and eight.

Mr. JONAS. You got a firm contract?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. On what basis did you modify that then?

Admiral CORRADI. We negotiated a change order for the rehabilitation project as a lump sum change order to that basic contract.

Mr. JONAS. You might as well not have a contract. Did you not have a firm contract with your contractor?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Did it call for a lump sum?

Admiral CORRADI. It called for a lump sum for the construction of two new wings, seven and eight.

Mr. JONAS. When he got into the work he found out he was going to lose money?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Mr. JONAS. What caused the modification then?

Admiral CORRADI. The modification was caused by the fact that we added the rehabilitation work for existing wings four and six to his contract. We increased the scope of his contract and we, therefore, were negotiating a price for him to be paid for this additional work.

Mr. JONAS. What was his contract price for the first two wings?

Admiral CORRADI. Approximately $11.5 million.

Mr. JONAS. Did the first increment involve two wings or four wings?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Jonas, the first increment of the rehabilitation involved two wings. The reason I gave you an answer as I did, and I may have confused the issue, was that you asked me about the contract and the means by which we employed this contractor.

The contractor was selected on the basis of his having competitively bid a previous contract for the construction of Wings 7 and 8 in the amount of about $11.5 million. Having successfully practically completed this work at the time we had the authorization for the rehabilitation project and since he was mobilized and on the job and had demonstrated he was competent and an economical worker, we selected him and we gave him this rehabilitation work.

Mr. JONAS. Negotiated a contract with him?

Admiral CORRADI. On a negotiated basis.

Mr. JONAS. On a noncompetitive basis?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. How much more than you anticipated and estimated originally is all of this going to cost?

Admiral CORRADI. In my opinion, it is not going to cost any more and it might cost the Government a lot less.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In fact, the dollars involved come to between 38 and 42 million. However, he was under the original Navy estimate.

Admiral CORRADI. He was a few thousand dollars under the estimate. I think it was about $35,000 in about a $6 million estimate. This was pretty close.

Mr. JONAS. It looks to me as if you are asking for increases in both increments.

Admiral CORRADI. We are, sir. We are asking for increases in all increments involving the rehabilitation work but this has nothing to do with the contractor or the method of contracting.

This has to do with the fact that our basic estimates were prepared, as I said 2 or 3 years ago, and were at fault. They were wrong for the reasons I outlined, the primary one being that we did not fully realize the scope of the work undertaken.

Mr. JONAS. Who was the contractor doing the work?

Admiral CORRADI. The engineer contractor is George Ewing & Co. from Philadelphia, Pa. The construction contractor is Baltimore Contractors, Inc., of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JONAS. I have one other question, Mr. Chairman.

I remember reading in the papers that there has been some discussion of the possibility of moving the Naval Academy from Annapolis. Is the Secretary prepared to make any statement about that or would he care to?

Mr. BELIEU. I would be delighted to.

The answer is that there is no intention of moving. There is a rumor that went around to that effect but last Saturday I think Mr. Korth sent a wire to the people concerned pointing out that this was not true. He appointed me to look into the whole thing and as with any institution of this type, obviously we have plans for the future. We plan for the expansion of the Academy and I considered this prematurely released. In any case, we would talk it over with the local community, the people involved, and I have no intention of doing otherwise.

Mr. JONAS. Do you have reference to the possibility of trying to acquire 3½ city blocks?

Mr. BELIEU. This was in one of the plans submitted. The plan has no official status in terms of approval and it has not been approved by either the Secretary or the Chief of Naval Operations. It is one under consideration just as——

Mr. JONAS. We are short of available land for expansion there, are we not?

Mr. BELIEU. Yes, sir. It is an ancient area where much history and background is involved and has been built up over the years and space is at a premium. Annapolis and the Academy are almost synonymous in the minds of the Navy and the people and must be worked out to their mutual benefit.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I want something clear for the record. The comments I made earlier had nothing to do with the inquiry my colleague made last year, nothing whatever. They were two separate and completely different situations.

My colleague's inquiry was strictly within the bounds of propriety and if he had not made the inquiry I would have liked to do it for him. I do not want the record to show that there is any, even remote, comparability between the two issues; and that is what I had in mind. I know my colleague well enough to know that he does not do business that way, and I wish that others would apply the same general integrity he has applied here.

NAVAL WEAPONS PLANT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will proceed to the next item having to do with the Naval Weapons Plant, District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL WEAPONS PLANT	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6800-500
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE** / **7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
WITHIN CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL / CHESAPEAKE AREA
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	1799	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To receive, process, house, mess, clothe, pay and transfer personnel. To provide, when necessary and consistent with economy of operation, logistics support to other activities as may be prescribed by the District Commandant or the Chief of Naval Personnel.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	54	45	673	-	-	772
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	54	45	701	-	-	800
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1967	54	45	750	-	-	849

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	-	PRESENT	-	PLANNED	-	ULTIMATE	-

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	WILL BECOME TENANTS OF THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED			-
2. LEASED	U. S. NAVAL STATION ON 1 JULY 1962			-
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		-
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				128,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				0
			7. GRAND TOTAL	128,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
610.101	CONVERSION TO AREA PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE	SF	18,000 (SUBSTANDARD)	28,000	0	28,000	56	0	56	56
610.101	CONVERSION TO HEADQUARTERS, POTOMAC RIVER NAVAL COMMAND	SF	35,982 (SUBSTANDARD)	35,982	0	35,982	72	0	72	72
								TOTAL	128	128

Naval Weapons Plant, District of Columbia, $128,000

The second project is at the Naval Weapons Plant, District of Columbia. It includes two line items for the total amount of $128,000. During the past several years events have occurred which seriously affected naval installations in the District. Fixed-wing aircraft operations have been relocated from the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, to the Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md. The right-of-way for the construction of the Anacostia Freeway will cut through a major segment of the Naval Station, Anacostia. With disestablishment of the Naval Weapons Plant, a large portion of the grounds and structures will be transferred to the General Services Administration. These events have forced the Navy to plan for provision of other space for the dislocated functions.

These two items are part of the overall plan which the Navy has developed to consolidate certain activities, to release excess facilities for other use, and to relocate certain other activities outside the Washington area in accordance with the expressed desires of the Congress.

Conversion to Area Public Works Office, $56,000

The first line item is for conversion of space in building No. 200 at the Naval Weapons Plant, for use as the area public works office at the estimated cost of $56,000. At present, parts of the area public works office are located in portions of three deteriorated buildings at the weapons plant and provide less than 70 percent of the office area required to accomplish the workload effectively. The existing working conditions result in inefficiency and retard effective management of operations.

Accomplishment of this item will provide an effective consolidation of scattered office space. This line item has the additional advantage of placing the area public works office in the same building in which the Headquarters, Potomac River Naval Command, will be consolidated. The area public work officer is assigned additional duty on the staff of the commandant, Potomac River Naval Command. Since the area public works officers and members of his organization are required to consult frequently, and work in close coordination, with the commandant and members of his staff, this line item will permit more responsive operation. If this item is not provided, it will be necessary to continue the inefficient and uneconomical operation of the area public works office in its present overcrowded space and dispersed locations.

Conversion to Headquarters, Potomac River Naval Command, $72,000

The second line item is for conversion of space in building No. 200 for the Headquarters, Potomac River Naval Command, at the estimated cost of $72,000. The command headquarters provides essential support services for the various naval bureaus, offices, and activities in the Washington area. The proposed building conversion will consolidate the several widely separated PRNC staff functions into one building, thus making possible more effective, efficient, and economical day-to-day operations and increase the responsiveness of the various PRNC staff units to the overall command needs. Without this item, the Potomac River Naval Command Headquarters will be forced to continue operations with staff units located in widely dispersed buildings to the detriment of prompt, economical, and efficient staff action.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What savings will result as a consolidation of these public works and command facilities?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, as you may know, two items we have in this particular project are part of an overall plan which resulted from the moving of the Naval Air Station at Anacostia to the Air Force Base at Andrews; because of the throughway being built through this area; and from the disestablishment of the Naval Weapons Plant.

This is part of the overall plan and these two particular items are being moved from several buildings and consolidated into one. This is primarily so that we can proceed with the planned excessing of about half of the Naval Weapons Plant to GSA. The Navy will retain the other half.

This is part of the consolidation primarily pointed to that end. The public works office which is now in several buildings will be consolidated into a single building. We will be able then to save the additional operation and maintenance costs per year of maintaining only one instead of three or four separate buildings.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is contemplated to be done with the buildings which you now occupy if this consolidation is approved?

Admiral JOHNSON. We have an overall plan for the use of most of these buildings.

Captain Lawrence, are you prepared specifically to indicate these buildings?

Captain LAWRENCE. I would prefer to supply that for the record. This is quite an involved plan to describe.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would do that and at the same time indicate the degree the time element is involved in the consummation of the plan.

Captain LAWRENCE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

(1) A comprehensive study has been made of Navy requirements for facilities at the Naval Weapons Plant. This study was made on the premise that the Navy would retain only the minimum facilities necessary to meet its valid requirements. As a result of this study the Navy currently plans to release 60.5 acres of the Naval Weapons Plant to the General Services Administration. The portion to be retained by the Navy, totaling approximately 66.3 acres and consisting of about 152 buildings and structures, will be designated part of the Naval Station, Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1962.

(2) All industrial production and functions were terminated at the Naval Weapons Plant on January 1, 1962. Coincident with the phasing out of the industrial operations, space in building 200 at the Naval Weapons Plant became available for utilization by the headquarters offices of the Potomac River Naval Command (PRNC) and by the Area Public Works Office (APWO). The PRNC and APWO offices are now dispersed in several locations at the Naval Weapons Plant. The PRNC offices are now located in building 195, a portion of building 57, and a portion of the basement of building 200. The APWO offices are now scattered on three different floors in each of buildings 44, 57, and 108. The detailed study of the Naval Weapons Plant concluded that the most effective operations could be realized by consolidating the intradependent offices of both activities in building 200. Current planning provides for full utilization of all facilities retained by the Navy at the Naval Weapons Plant by the end of fiscal year 1964.

(3) The spaces presently occupied by the APWO will be available to replace storage space that will be lost when the General Services Administration assumes custody of its portion of the Naval Weapons Plant and to accommodate the needs of requiring activities for marginal administrative space. The space now occupied by PRNC offices in the basement of building 200 will be utilized by the Central Industrial Relations Office and Board of Examiners, the Area Wage and Classification Office, the District Intelligence Office, the Naval Research Field Activity, and the Naval Station Public Works Department. Present PRNC spaces in building 57 are available for administrative use. Occupancy of a major portion of this space is being considered for assignment to the Navy Courier Service. Building 195 is proposed for conversion to flag officer quarters.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on this item?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item has to do with the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER	GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS	6373-496

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
NORTH CHICAGO, 2 MILES NORTH WEST	LAKE	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL	9TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
TRAINING OF NAVAL PERSONNEL	1906	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide basic indoctrination (recruit training) for enlisted personnel and primary, advanced and specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve.

*15,000 recruits are on board during six months of the year (May-Oct) with an average on board of 12,600 the balance of the year.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	259	3,985	694	20,657	1,633	27,228
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	259	3,985	694	20,657	1,633	27,228
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1967	278	4,080	694	20,657*	1,633**	27,342

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

*99 OFF, 5,558 EM, 15,000 REC

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

*71 OFF, 1,562 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,351	869,000	90,072,000	90,941,000
2. LEASED	4	(-)	70,000	70,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				91,011,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				5,077,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,592,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				44,766,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				142,446,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
171.10	RECRUIT CLASSROOM BUILDING (2ND CAMP)	SF	180,258 (120,584 SUBSTANDARD)	118,650	0	77,000	2,330	0	1,592	1,592
550.10	RECRUIT DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC	SF	78,624 (SUBSTANDARD)	72,000	72,000	72,000	2,268	2,268	0	2,268
								TOTAL	1,592	3,860

The next project, consisting of two line items for $3,860,000, is at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

Recruit classroom building (second camp), $1,592,000

The first line item is for construction of a recruit classroom building at the estimated cost of $1,592,000. The first recruit camp, accommodating approximately 5,000 recruits, has recently been placed in operation. It includes a recruit classroom building similar to this proposed line item. One of the major functions at this center is recruit training. The average onboard count of recruits at Great Lakes is 12,500. However, during the summer season from May to September, the onboard count is about 15,000. Each recruit receives 386 instructor periods of which 40 percent is spent in formal classroom environments. To obtain classroom space it has been necessary to convert temporary World War II barracks and garages into makeshift classrooms as an expediency. The resultant training has been at reduced effectiveness due to improper lighting, lack of ventilation, poor acoustics, obstruction to vision, and overcrowded classrooms. If the proposed classroom building is not provided, existing temporary makeshift facilities will have to be used, thereby continuing inadequate classroom environment during the vital indoctrination, orientation, and leadership phase of the Navy's recruit training program.

Recruit dispensary and dental clinic, $2,268,000

The second line item is for construction of a recruit dispensary and dental clinic at the estimated cost of $2,268,000. This item was authorized last year by Public Law 87–57. Complete medical and dental examinations must be given to approximately 6,600 recruits per month. One of the three temporary World War II dispensaries, which services the recruit training center, was demolished during replacement of the first recruit camp. The two remaining dispensaries are not only temporary facilities in an advanced stage of deterioration, but are also grossly overcrowded. The proposed new dispensary will correct these inadequate conditions. Preliminary planning has been completed and approved. Preparation of final plans and specifications is underway with a projected completion date of August 1962. If this facility is not provided, continued use of overcrowded, deteriorated, and high-maintenance-cost facilities will be necessary. This would, in turn, delay construction of other urgent replacement facilities at Great Lakes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What caused the $20 million increase in the total estimated cost of this installation?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, this is the same area we discussed previously this morning. There are two or three items involved, as I see it; the 5-year plan which is annually reviewed, the plant account values reviewed periodically, and we do have changes of assignment of base loads.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Basically, your reasoning here is parallel with those referred to previously; is that correct?

Admiral JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please extend your explanation in the record.

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LI
JUN 12 1962
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES

Inventory

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
1. Inventory (current)	72,137	91,011
2. Authorization not yet in inventory	6,387	5,077
3. Authorization—current request	4,952	1,592
4. Estimated future authorization	38,814	44,766
Total	122,290	142,446

Fiscal year 1962 inventory	$72,137,000
Entries into inventory:	
Above authority (6,387 plus 4,952 minus 5,077)	6,262,000
Acquisition of Wherry Housing, 273 units	11,017,000
Capehart Housing, 95 units	1,595,000
Fiscal year 1963 inventory	91,011,000

FUTURE AUTHORIZATION

Navy reduced barracks for second camp by over $2 million and added the third camp in fiscal year 1968 plan.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the status of your overall program to renovate the recruit training facilities at Great Lakes?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, we have finished the first camp and we are now working on the second camp. We have finished three barracks of the second camp and we still have four barracks for future increments. We also have in this program a dispensary and dental clinic and, with what we have and the 1964 increment for the additional barracks, this will complete the Camp No. 2.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How old are these buildings?

Admiral JOHNSON. They are World War II barracks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What type of contract are you using on this renovation, Admiral Corradi?

Admiral CORRADI. We are using competitive bid lump-sum contracts. These are replacements, not renovations.

Mr. SHEPPARD. All replacements?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; complete replacements.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What medical and dental facilities exist at Great Lakes at the present time?

Captain LAWRENCE. Mr. Anders might answer that.

Mr. ANDERS. Mr. Chairman, presently in the recruit training camp we have three B–2 type barracks converted into dispensaries. What we proposed to do with these existing dispensaries is to demolish them since they are in the way of new barracks and provide one consolidated dispensary and dental clinic for both camps which will accommodate the two new 5,000-man camps.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us take up the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION		3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE	LITTLE CREEK, VIRGINIA		1536-500
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, 9 MILES SOUTHWEST	PRINCESS ANNE, VA.; DORCHESTER, MD.; CARTERT, N. C.	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**	
AMPHIBIOUS LOGISTIC SUPPORT AND MUSIC TRAINING	1941	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW	

SECTION II. MISSION

Amphibious Base: To provide logistic and other support to the Naval Amphibious School and to tenant activities such as the Amphibious Training Command, Naval Amphibious Operational Training Unit and the Landing Force Training Unit in order to provide amphibious training requirements of Amphibious Forces, Marine Corps, Army and Air Force. To provide logistic support to the amphibious ships and commands of the Operating Forces and to amphibious organizations such as the Navy Beach Group, UDU/UDT and BJU during such time as they may be based on shore. To provide facilities for such troops and other units, including students attending schools as may be sent there for training or other purposes.

School of Music: To provide training for selected enlisted personnel of the armed forces in order to prepare them for early usefulness in the field of music.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	73	807	729	696	2,791	5,096
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	65	691	756	696	2,862	5,070
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1967	65	691	756	1,216*	2,975**	5,703

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

* 261 OFF; 955 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY ** 399 OFF; 2,472 EM; 104 CIV

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	2,330	645,000	55,658,000	56,303,000
2. LEASED	24	(600)	54,000	54,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				56,357,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				1,773,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				10,072,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				68,202,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
171.201	RELOCATION OF SCHOOL OF MUSIC	SF	54,738 (SUBSTANDARD)	64,520	0	64,520	512	0	512	512
724.10	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS	MN	95 (SUBSTANDARD)	305	0	157	2,620	0	1,261	1,261
								TOTAL	1,773	1,773

The next project, Mr. Chairman, includes two line items for 1,773,000, at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va. The base provides logistic and other support to the naval amphibious school and to various tenant activities, mainly in connection with training of Amphibious Forces, Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force. The base also is being assigned the task of training selected enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces to prepare them for early usefulness in the field of music.

Relocation of School of Music, $512,000

The first line item is for the relocation of the school of music at the estimated cost of $512,000. The school is now located at the Naval Station, Anacostia. Several years ago District plans to construct the Anacostia Freeway directly through a major segment of the naval station, forced the Navy to plan for the relocation of various naval station functions. The Congress denied approval of a project included in the military construction authorization program for each of the past 2 years for construction of personnel support facilities on the site of the former Naval Air Station, Anacostia. The Congress indicated that this matter should not be handled unilaterally by the Navy, but that a study should be made of the requirements of the three military departments for personnel support facilities in Washington. The Congress also advised that maximum consolidation of activities should be effected, and that activities whose presence in Washington is not essential should be relocated outside the metropolitan area. Heeding this advice, the Navy has determined that the school of music is one of the activities which can readily be relocated from this area.

After considerable study and consideration of several alternatives, we have selected the amphibious base as the most economical site for the relocation. Permanent barracks, mess hall, and other facilities are already available at Little Creek to support the relocation. Facilities for the school will be provided for approximately 100 staff and 520 Army, Navy, and Marine Corps student personnel, by making appropriate alterations to an existing barracks building. Existing school facilities at the Naval Station, Anacostia, have a capacity for handling only 235 students, consequently, the current enrollment of over 400 students necessitates conducting classes on a 2-shift basis. The proposed facilities will permit return to a single-shift training schedule and the full quota of students. Unless these facilities are provided, the school will be without a permanent location and the existing inadequate facilities will be continued in use until other, but probably more costly, arrangements can be made.

Bachelor officers' quarters, $1,261,000

The second line item is for construction of bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $1,261,000. Of the total 725 officer population, 372 require BOQ accommodations. Only 95 officers can now be quartered in existing facilities. These are composed of a semipermanent wooden frame building of marginal adequacy housing 67 officers, and 5 deteriorated temporary World War II hutments which provide substandard living accommodations for 28 officers. As a result of the inadequate BOQ accommodations, 277 officers are compelled to seek private lodgings in nearby communities. The annual cost to the Government for per diem and quarters allowance for these officers is estimated to be $348,000. Failure to provide sufficient and adequate BOQ facilities will force continued operations of existing facilities under conditions whch are costly and detrmental to good morale and career outlook of the officers concerned.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration did you give to other locations for the new site for the school of music?

Admiral JOHNSON. Captain Lawrence, do you want to answer that?

Captain LAWRENCE. Primarily, consideration was given to situating the school of music at Bainbridge and Norfolk because of the close location to Washington.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What did you find wrong with them, Captain?

Captain LAWRENCE. With Bainbridge?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Captain LAWRENCE. At the time we considered Bainbridge, that was in a questionable status but this status has subsequently been clarified. Bainbridge will stay in existence. We have reexamined Bainbridge and it is cheaper to do it at Norfolk, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. JONAS. How much cheaper?

Mr. ANDERS. Approximately $300,000 cheaper due to the fact we are using existing facilities and converting them to the school of music rather than new construction.

Mr. JONAS. Do you not have available facilities at Bainbridge?

Mr. ANDERS. Yes, sir; but they are temporary World War II type barracks and the type of space contained within them is narrow and cannot accommodate the school functions. The building proposed for conversion is practically a brandnew building, only about 7 years old, and can be acoustically treated at minimum cost to provide the functional characteristics necessary for training musicians.

Mr. JONAS. You mean the building at Little Creek is only that old?

Mr. ANDERS. That is right.

Mr. JONAS. What has it been used for?

Mr. ANDERS. Barracks.

Mr. JONAS. You have no further need for it as a barracks?

Mr. ANDERS. No, sir.

There has been a reduced load and this has been considered for another use and this is the use we plan to put it to in lieu of new construction.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admiral Johnson, did you have something further?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, may we supply for the record the additional locations which were considered in this study?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would.

In other words, when these questions involve other locations, explain what you looked at and why you have accepted what you have accepted. There must be some reason and we can only assume.

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(The additional information follows:)

The following activities were investigated but were not considered suitable for further evaluation:

NAS, Corpus Christi, Tex.
NAS, Quonset Point, R.I.
MCAS, Miami, Fla.
NAD, Earle, N.J.
NSD, Clearfield, Utah
NAD, McAlester, Okla.
NAD, Bremerton Annex, Wash.
NSD, Philadelphia, Pa.
MDL, Panama City, Fla.
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.
NCTC, Pensacola, Fla.
NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.
NAS, Olathe, Kans.
NSD, Seattle, Wash.
NS, New Orleans, La.
NAS, Seattle, Wash.
NAS, Moffett Field, Calif.
NS, Tongue Point, Astoria, Oreg.
NAS, Lakehurst, N.J.
Graham AFB, Marianna, Fla.
NAS, Glynco, Ga.
Washington, D.C., area
NTC, Bainbridge, Md.

The following advantages will be realized by locating the music school at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek:

(*a*) Building to be converted is of permanent construction.

(*b*) More adequate acoustical treatment can be provided facilities at Little Creek than in semipermanent or temporary facilities available at some of the other evaluated activities.

(*c*) The school will be located at an activity having excellent logistic support available, including messing, berthing, exchange and commissary facilities, etc.

(*d*) The location at Little Creek will give the Navy the best school plant for the least amount of money.

OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL, NEWPORT, R.I.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us proceed to the next item having to do with the Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL	NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND	7620-450
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
WITHIN CITY OF NEWPORT	NEWPORT	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL	1ST NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
TRAINING OF OFFICER CANDIDATES	1952	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To instruct and indoctrinate enlisted candidates for commissions in the Naval Reserve.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL		OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT	1 JANUARY 1962	112	85	0	2,294	264	2,755
2. PLANNED - END FY	1963	112	85	0	2,388	264	2,849
3. ULTIMATE - END FY	1967	112	85	0	2,514*	264**	2,975

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - — PLANNED - — ULTIMATE -

*2,250 OFF AND OC-264 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

**128 OFF - 133 EM - 3 CIVILIANS

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	-	-	3,354,000	3,354,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				3,354,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				2,772,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				6,565,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				12,691,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
722.10	OFFICER CANDIDATE DORMITORY	MN	2,460 (SUBSTANDARD)	2,350	0	940	6,787	0	2,772	2,772

Officer candidate dormitory

The fifth project is for construction of an officer candidate dormitory for $2,772,000, at the Officer Candidate School, Newport, R.I. The mission of the school is to train the officer candidates as competent, qualified, and well-motivated naval officers, to take their places alongside other officers commissioned and trained from other sources.

The Navy annually obtains approximately 4,000 trained officers from the Officer Candidate School. They are selected from several sources. The majority are recent civilian college graduates; others are newly commissioned limited duty and certain staff officers; and a few are outstanding enlisted men from the fleet. Approximately 1,500 enter the school to receive indoctrination and intensive instruction during a 16-week course. During their training, these officer candidates must now live in 15 dormitory buildings constructed as World War II barracks with a life expectancy of 5 years. The buildings are in an advanced state of deterioration, are fire hazardous, and their overage heating systems break down or fail to provide hot water and heat on the average of twice a week. Despite constant maintenance, costing far more than the structures are worth, the buildings have reached the stage of being completely substandard in every respect and, as such, barely provide even minimal facilities. Continued use of these buildings will result in excessively high maintenance costs. Furthermore, the impact of such deplorable living conditions provides poor incentive for the young officer candidates to choose the Navy as a career despite the considerable time, effort, and money spent in their training.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has a decision been made to continue the naval school at Newport on a long-range, permanent basis?

Admiral JOHNSON. There is a decision that has been made. We will continue this Officer Candidate School at Newport.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration have you given to the utilization of space and other locations for the Officer Candidate School?

Admiral JOHNSON. We have made a study, Mr. Chairman. Captain Lawrence, are you prepared to talk on that study?

Mr. ANDERS. Mr. Chairman, there were several studies made and at one time, I think as the chairman knows very well, it was Corona, the old hospital at Corona. Then we were thinking of Green Cove Springs as a possibility and we have given Bainbridge consideration. However, in the locations where we looked that appeared promising, it required opening up a complete new activity, and that means providing logistic support and people required to operate it. This would require considerable maintenance and operation money. At Newport, we have all the logistic support necessary to support these people, OCS candidates, such as public works, recreation facilities, and so forth. It only requires providing new barrack spaces and a new academic building eventually to satisfy the requirement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any questions?

Admiral JOHNSON. For the record, Mr. Chairman, I might add that we also considered Tongue Point, Oreg., and we will add others.

Mr. SHEPPARD. All right.

(The information follows:)

In addition to the foregoing, other locations were evaluated as possible locations for the Officer Candidate School presently located at Newport:
NAS, Memphis, Tenn.
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
NCTC, Corry Field, Pensacola, Fla.
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.
NTC, Bainbridge, Md.
Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Va.
NS, New Orleans, La.

In each case it was found that the facilities at the above locations were either inadequate as to available space for utilization by the school or the material condition of the facilities were comparable to or worse than the facilities then presently occupied by the school. In each case new construction would be required.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Jonas?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

FLEET ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item has to do with the Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School, San Diego, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
FLEET ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE SCHOOL	SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	7372-750

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
TRAINING IN ANTI-SUBMARINE OPERATIONS	1943	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To train personnel in the tactical aspects of anti-submarine warfare, in the operational use of sonar and ASW weapons and their allied equipments, and in the manipulation and operational, preventive and technical maintenance of these equipments and weapons in order to provide for the most effective accomplishment of the anti-submarine and submarine warfare tasks; and to provide specialized logistic support for Headquarters, Commander Training Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet Training Group, San Diego; and U.S. Fleet Air Defense Training Center, San Diego. (BNEP 1957 modified as recommended by COMTRAPAC ltr ser 0102 of 20 March 1957 and BUPERS 4th End. to CO FSS SDIEGO ltr ser 1273 of 3 Oct 1956).

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	61	370	0	678	1,008	2,117
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	65	431	0	932	1,008	2,436
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	65	431	0	1,112*	1,008**	2,616

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - — PLANNED - — ULTIMATE -

*212 OFF - 900 EM

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

** 313 OFF - 695 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1	-	-	-
2. LEASED	27	(-)	4,139,000	4,139,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				4,139,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				2,537,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				3,911,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				10,587,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
171.20	ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE TRAINING BUILDING	SF	140,928	28,500	0	28,500	911	0	911	911
722.10	BARRACKS	MN	448 (SUBSTANDARD)	1,653	0	583	3,400	0	1,400	1,400
890.40	UTILITIES IN TRAINING BUILDING	TN*	50	280	0	280	226	0	226	226
	*AIR CONDITIONING							TOTAL	2,537	2,537

The sixth service school facilities project is at the Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School, San Diego, Calif. It consists of three line items for a total of $2,537,000.

Antisubmarine warfare training building, $911,000

The first line item is for $911,000 for construction of an antisubmarine warfare tactical training building. This will provide a new, modern trainer for training personnel in the tactics and techniques of using aircraft, surface ships and submarines as a team in antisubmarine warfare. The existence of many potential enemy submarines with considerable range and offensive capabilities presents a dangerous threat that can be countered only by maintaining our antisubmarine forces in a high state of readiness. These forces consist of aircraft, surface ships and killer submarines operating as highly coordinated task groups. The continuous team training of the personnel of these fleet units is the prime contributor to antisubmarine warfare readiness. The initial phases of this coordinated team training must be provided ashore by means of tactical team trainers. These generate realistic antisubmarine problems for solution by the various fleet units composing the ASW team in preparation for operations at sea. Tactics can be developed, analyzed, and taught on a scheduled basis at low cost by means of the trainers. However, if attempted at sea, the instruction would be subjected to and limited by distances, vagaries of the weather, and shortages of targets and operating funds. Last year the Congress authorized and funded a similar project for the Atlantic Fleet ASW Tactical School at Norfolk, Va. In order to accomplish the required training in the Pacific Fleet, we propose to construct a training building at the San Diego school to house ASW tactical trainer. There is no such facility available on the west coast. Without this facility, personnel of the antisubmarine forces cannot be properly trained for effective coordinated exercises at sea, and the ability of Pacific Fleet units to oppose the threat of potential enemy submarines will be seriously impaired.

Barracks, $1,400,000

The second line item is for a 583-man barracks at the estimated cost of $1,400,000. The Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School provides personnel facilities for its own staff and students and other training commands in the area. At present, 1,005 men are berthed in 4 temporary wood-frame barracks, and on the second floors of a classroom building and a maintenance building. The designated capacity of these buildings is 448 men. In fiscal year 1964 the number of men who will be occupying these facilities will be increased to 1,225. Unless this facility is provided, unhealthful, overcrowded, substandard conditions will continue to the detriment of high morale, personnel efficiency, and career incentive among these highly trained naval personnel.

Utilities in training building, $226,000

The third line item is for utilities in the existing antisubmarine warfare training building at the estimated cost of $226,000. The ASW School annually trains over 600 students in ASW operations. This building is used to train individuals in the operation and maintenance of the ASW sonar and other electronic equipment as compared to the coordinated tactical team training which is to be conducted in the previously discussed ASW tactical training building. Individuals, when graduated from this school, are assigned to individual ships or units and become members of the ASW tactical teams. Due to the large amount of electronic equipment, the present air-conditioning system is unable to dissipate the large amount of heat and humidity generated by the equipment and the 30 men operating it. Temperatures of 90° to 100° in the training spaces are common. Failure to provide this item will force continued use of training equipment under high temperature and humidity conditions which will result not only in frequent breakdown, costly maintenance and loss of urgently needed training time in ASW operations, but will produce extreme discomfort and lowered efficiency in instructors and trainees.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration has been given to locating this ASW School at other installations in the west coast area where permanent facilities might be more readily available?

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, in the siting of this, there were studies made of other locations and Pearl Harbor was indicated as one. The primary reason why San Diego was selected is because it is the focal point of many of our ASW aircraft, surface ships and submarines. This building is to be used for coordinated team training of the surface, underwater, and air ASW teams.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Put in the record the same response you have agreed to supply for the others of like character.

You looked over other locations?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Put them in the record and give an explanation as to why they were selected or rejected.

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

During the planning phase of the ASW tactical training facility, locations at Pearl Harbor and San Diego were considered. San Diego was chosen as the site for the tactical trainer because the majority of the fleet units involved in ASW operations (35 destroyer types, 1 ASW aircraft carrier, and 12 ASW squadrons, at NAS, North Island) are home ported at San Diego. Furthermore, San Diego is the primary ASW training center on the west coast. By locating the proposed new tactical training facility at the site of the existing ASW School, the maximum amount of ASW coordinated tactical training can be achieved.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your total cost for the construction of this school and I say "total"?

Admiral CORRADI. The cost of the facility is $2.537 million and the equipment——

Mr. SHEPPARD. I mean for the whole school, the total cost; wrap it up in one bundle for new construction.

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the technical equipment is $5 million in addition to the $911,000 for building construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Jonas?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, the committee will stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall consider first, this morning, "Medical Facilities."

Please place in the record the summary table and the statement on status of planning and design.

(The matter referred to follows:)

SUMMARY TABLE.—*Medical Facilities—inside and outside the United States*

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Medical facilities—Inside the United States:		
Naval Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.:		
Hospital	$9,026,000	1963
Heating plant	170,000	1963
	9,196,000	
Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.: Replacement of School of Aviation Medicine	3,825,000	1963
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.: Replacement of boilers	190,000	1963
Subtotal, Medical facilities—Inside the United States	13,211,000	
Medical facilities—Outside the United States:		
Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan: Addition to surgical suite	118,000	1963
Subtotal, Medical facilities—Outside the United States	118,000	
Total, Medical facilities—Inside and outside the United States, unclassified items	13,329,000	

STATUS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN: MEDICAL FACILITIES

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

NAVAL HOSPITAL, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Hospital, heating plant

The preliminary engineering report for the hospital and heating plant items was completed by Hugh Gibbs & Hugh Davies, Associated Architects, Long Beach, Calif., at a cost of $112,970.

Final plans and specifications for both items are being prepared by Hugh Gibbs & Hugh Davies, Associated Architects, Long Beach, Calif., at a cost of $355,752 with completion scheduled during December 1962.

NAVAL AVIATION MEDICAL CENTER, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Replacement of School of Aviation Medicine

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Sherlock, Smith & Adams, Architects & Engineers, of Pensacola, Fla., at a cost of $30,000.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Hugh J. Leitch and Sherlock, Smith & Adams, Architects & Engineers, of Pensacola, Fla., at a cost of $170,000 with completion scheduled during September 1962.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Replacement of boilers

The preliminary report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, Fourth Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Cronheim & Weger, Philadelphia, Pa., at a cost of $10,000 with completion scheduled during June 1962.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

Addition to surgical suite

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Pacific Architects & Engineers, Inc., at a cost of $1,123.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the officer in charge of construction, Far East area, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $5,500 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The statement of Admiral Gilmore will be inserted in the record as this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. F. P. GILMORE, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY FOR PLANNING AND LOGISTICS

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery's portion of this program consists of four items, for which we are requesting $13,329,000. Three projects are for medical facilities inside the United States and one project is in Japan.

(1) A new 500-bed hospital at Long Beach, Calif., is proposed in the amount of $9,196,000. This item will provide urgently needed hospital facilities in the Long Beach area to meet not only the Navy's responsibility but also include 50 beds for the Army and 50 beds for the Air Force. This would permit deactivation of the deteriorated hospital ship (*Haven*), not adaptable as a permanent hospital ashore, and the closure of the small, aged, obsolete hospital facility at Fort MacArthur.

(2) The construction of a single permanent building for the replacement of nine widely dispersed and overcrowded buildings of the school of aviation medicine at Pensacola, Fla., is proposed in the amount of $3,825,000. The majority of the buildings in which important medical research and laboratory functions are carried on have been converted from other use into the present medical research and laboratory facilities. These buildings are separated by distances as great as 2 miles, and are so overcrowded that corridors are being used for storage spaces. The full coordination and utilization of valuable professional and technical knowledge in the solution of aerospace problems of direct concern to the Navy will be facilitated by the consolidation of the various medical research and laboratory functions into a single new building.

(3) A project to provide one 30,000 B.t.u./hr. boiler in the existing boiler house at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., is proposed in the amount of $190,000. This new boiler will replace an overage and unsafe boiled located directly below a 30-bed ward in the permanent main building which has been condemned as unsafe to use. This ward has been evacuated pending approval of a replacement boiler.

(4) An addition to the surgical suite in the naval hospital, Yokosuka, Japan, is proposed in the amount of $118,000. This project will provide additional space and alteration to existing spaces (designed in the mid-1920's in accordance with the then current Japanese surgical design concepts), replacement of wornout aid-conditioning equipment and a central suction in order to insure maximum safety to surgical patients and efficient utilization of space and personnel in a modern surgical suite.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the next item appearing in the justification having to do with the naval hospital, Long Beach, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL HOSPITAL	LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA	3435-942

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF LONG BEACH	LOS ANGELES	BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY	11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
CLINICAL AND HOSPITALIZATION SERVICES	1964	☐ MAINTENANCE ☐ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☒ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide general clinical and hospitalization services for the naval shore activities and fleet units of the operating forces, and in addition, provide hospitalization services for the Army and Air Force. To further provide on-the-job and technical training for Group X Hospital Corpsmen.

General clinical and hospitalization services are also provided for dependents of the Armed Forces and other authorized supernumeraries.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	0	0	0	-	69,052	69,052
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	0	0	0	-	69,052	69,052
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	110	267	297	-	70,580	71,254

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT -- PLANNED -- ULTIMATE --

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED				0
2. LEASED		( )		0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		0
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				9,196,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				355,000
			7. GRAND TOTAL	9,551,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
510.10	HOSPITAL	BD	0	500	0	500	9,026	0	9,026	9,026
821.20	HEATING PLANT	KB	0	20,000	0	20,000	170	0	170	170
								TOTAL	9,196	9,196

The first project is for construction of a new naval hospital at Long Beach, Calif., for $9,196,000. There are two line items in this project. The city of Long Beach has agreed to transfer to the Federal Government, at nominal cost, sufficient land suitable for this purpose. The Department of Defense has assigned this project priority 1 in the list of 12 hospital projects in the overall Department of Defense program.

Hospital, $9,026,000

The first line item is for construction of a hospital at the estimated cost of $9,026,000. This is to be a multistory structure with a 500-bed chassis, together with all utilities necessary for effective operation. This new hospital is required to provide complete medical service for the estimated 45,000 military personnel to be in the area by 1964. It will include an obstretrical and nursery suite for dependents of active duty personnel, but care of retired personnel will be provided only on a beds-available basis. The Fort MacArthur Army Hospital is to be reduced to a dispensary with no more than 10 holding beds, and the naval hospital will take care of its patients. Medical care will be provided Air Force personnel in the area, who formerly would have been referred to the March Air Force Base Hospital.

There are two naval hospitals in southern California. One is at San Diego, and the other is at Camp Pendleton, 102 miles and 74 miles, respectively, south of Long Beach. Both of these hospitals are too distant from Long Beach to furnish direct support to naval activities in the area, especially care for emergency and critical cases. The dispensary at the Long Beach Naval Station, and the one at the Seal Beach Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, have no beds. The dispensary at the neighboring Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, has a capacity of 43 beds, which will be reduced to 5 holding beds. The civilian hospitals in the Long Beach and adjacent areas can offer little help to the military services as they are normally occupied to near capacity.

The U.S.S. *Haven*, a World War II hospital ship docked at the Naval Station, is currently providing interim medical care to personnel of shore activities and fleet units in the Long Beach area. Long-term patients must be transferred to Camp Pendleton and San Diego. This ship was designed for the evacuation and immediate treatment of war casualties. Its present use can only be a temporary solution to the problem as it has been scheduled for deactivation in 1964 because of its poor structural condition. Consequently, construction of the proposed hospital is an urgent requirement.

Heating plant, $170,000

The second line item is for construction of a heating plant at the estimated cost of $170,000. This facility is required to provide hot water and steam for operation of the new hospital.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How do you explain the cost increase for this hospital from $8,500,000 last year to $9 million this year?

Admiral GILMORE. The difference, sir, is essentially the addition of an obstetrical department with its concomitant nursery, labor rooms, and obstetrical outpatient department.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would discuss briefly with the committee the Government hospital situation in general as it pertains to the Long Beach area.

Admiral GILMORE. At the present time, sir, the major hospitalization effort is on the U.S.S. *Haven*, a World War II hospital ship tied up to the dock. It has an average daily patient load in the neighborhood of 230.

Essentially all of these are active duty personnel.

There is an average of about 10 or 12 retired personnel cared for on on this ship and an average of 1 to 2 dependents, all male and over 12 years of age.

A good portion of the hospitalization in this area is provided by transferring patients down the road to Camp Pendleton and San Diego.

There is a total of 300 per month transferred down the road; 50 of these are active-duty personnel requiring specialized care, or long-term care, for which a hospital ship is not suited. The balance consists of retired and dependents, mostly dependents.

Fort MacArthur is the only available shore-sited hospital nearby. That is an old building with an operating bed capacity of 50 at the present time.

The hospital ship has been in use since 1957 following the closure of Corona Naval Hospital, and it has deteriorated gradually over the years, but the basic problem is that the *Haven* is a poor substitute for a shore-sited hospital inasmuch as it was originally designed for emergency treatment of casualties followed by their evacuation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would provide for the record an allocation of the 500 beds that you propose in this hospital.

Admiral GILMORE. The allocation of beds we propose is 310 beds for active-duty Navy and Marine Corps patients; 50 beds each for Army and Air Force patients; 28 beds for obstetrical patients of active-duty personnel, of course; and 62 beds for acute medical and surgical cases amongst dependents.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are your plans for the construction of nurses' quarters, barracks, and bachelor officers' quarters for this hospital? Would you confirm for me in this record the statement in your justification that this estimate provides for the construction of complete facilities?

Admiral GILMORE. This estimate does call for a complete usable hospital facility, together with a heating plant in a separate building.

In the future we have plans for the construction of a barracks building to the extent of $355,000 for both male corpsmen and Wave corpsmen. We have no plans for construction of nurses' quarters.

We do someday hope to build three sets of officers' quarters on the compound but those are the only two items we plan for the future.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year you inserted in the record a statement with reference to the comparative costs of treatment of maternity care patients at Government and private hospitals in the Long Beach area. Would you bring that statement up to date and insert it in the record at this point?

(The information follows:)

COMPARATIVE DATA ON MATERNITY CARE IN LONG BEACH AREA AT PRESENT AND AS PLANNED WITH NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL, LONG BEACH

Maternity care in the Long Beach area is comprised of 5,496 deliveries, based on the medicare nonavailability statements issued, and 396 deliveries at the Army hospital at Fort MacArthur, for a total of 5,892 deliveries.

At an average length of patient stay of 4.9 days, these deliveries develop 28,870 patient-days for a daily average patient load of 94.

The present cost to the Government is:

	Patient-days	Average cost per day	Total cost
Medicare	26,930	[1] $69.80	$1,879,714
Army hospital, Fort MacArthur	1,940	[2] 34.25	66,445
Total	28,870		1,946,159

[1] Represents cost per day for maternity care during calendar year 1961 in California, based on report from Medicare Contractors for Southern California.

[2] The Navy does not maintain accounts reflecting the cost of providing care to dependents of the uniformed services. This estimate is based on the reimbursement rate established by the Bureau of the Budget for fiscal year 1963 of $36 per patient-day less the $1.75 paid by the dependent.

With facilities for care of 28 maternity patients in the proposed hospital at Long Beach the comparative estimated costs would be:

	Patient-days	Average cost per day	Total cost
Medicare	18,650	$69.80	$1,301,770
Naval Hospital, Long Beach	10,220	34.25	350,035
Total	28,870		1,651,805

This represents an estimated annual savings to the Government of $294,354.

Admiral GILMORE. Our feeling is that for the additional $1 million that it costs to add the dependents' beds there will be a saving to the Government from out-of-pocket funds about $700,000 per year.

With your permission I would like to put down additional computations and details as to just how that figure was arrived at.

(The information follows:)

Comparative annual cost data for care of dependents in civilian facilities and in proposed Naval Hospital, Long Beach

Facility	Occupied beds	Patient-days per year	Cost per day	Annual cost
Civilian	72	26,280	[1] $59.30	$1,558,404
Naval Hospital, Long Beach	[2] 72	26,280	[3] 34.25	900,090
Total				658,314

[1] Estimated average cost per day in civilian facilities for fiscal year 1963.
[2] Based on 80-percent occupancy of proposed beds.
[3] This cost is based on the reimbursement rate established by the Bureau of the Budget for fiscal year 1963 of $36 per day less the $1.75 paid by the dependent. The Navy does not maintain separate accounts on cost per patient-day for care of dependents.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year the hospital was taken out of the authorization bill on the other side of the Capitol, as you know.

Admiral GILMORE. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are here representing the Navy in the category we are discussing. I would like to have you tell us what you are projecting for the future regarding policy when it comes to construction of hospitals to be provided on a basis of equity to all military services concerned. Will it be your policy to operate on that premise or to have fluctuating circumstances where certain types of military personnel in one area will have the privilege of hospitalization over those in another area?

Admiral GILMORE. We plan on providing an equitable measure of medical care for all those who are entitled to same.

There will be some variation in the provision of proposals for dependents' care, depending upon the isolation of the location, the availability of care in civilian hospitals in that area, and the requirement for such beds for normal teaching purposes, and to round out the functions of the hospital.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, that will be a universal policy so far as you know at the present time?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I want to compliment you on that concept. I fully expect to see it implemented because we shall not force people into private practice under the present law.

When these buildings are built they are to be usable on an equitable basis to all the military?

Admiral GILMORE. They should be.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you changed your policy relative to retirees?

Heretofore, unless I have been misinformed, retirees had options on beds subject to availability of beds. This has been so over a long period of time with the Veterans' Administration.

What is the policy for building additional beds for this purpose?

Admiral GILMORE. We are no longer providing in new hospital construction or in replacement hospital construction for any beds for retired personnel in view of the fact that the law is based upon the availability of beds, facilities, and personnel.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And there will be no exceptions to that rule so far as you know?

Admiral GILMORE. So far as we know, none, sir. There are no beds programed for retired personnel in this building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Because of the controversy raised over this issue relative to location, another committee of the House sent out a special board for a rereview of the suggested locations.

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you know at this time what recommendation they have made?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is it?

Admiral GILMORE. There was a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee of the House which went to the west coast to view the potential sites, and the recommendation was made unanimously by that subcommittee to the full committee that the presently contemplated site be accepted as final.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on this item?

Admiral GILMORE. If I may add to that remark, sir. In this proposal we had planned on using 30.9 acres.

After viewing the sites this subcommittee also made a recommendation, which was, I understand, accepted by the full committee, that they accept the full parcel of land which had been offered by the city, which was 60 acres.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does this report encompass the presentation of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for construction purposes?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with the present hospital facilities?

Mr. SHEPPARD. The ship.

Admiral GILMORE. It will be decommissioned, placed in reserve, and I believe, later disposed of.

Mr. SIKES. Of course, it was never intended for this purpose. I assume this has been necessitated because of the emergency situation?

Admiral GILMORE. That is correct. That was the only means we had to provide some measure of hospitalization in the immediate area.

Mr. SIKES. Is it true that Long Beach represents the most pressing need for hospital facilities in the Navy at this time?

Admiral GILMORE. Very, very much so. As a matter of fact, in the Department of Defense priority list it is marked as No. 1.

Mr. SIKES. This is not a new situation. This has been true for a number of years; is that correct?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir, it has, very definitely so. It has been proposed for 3 or 4 years past.

Mr. SIKES. That is all.

Mr. JONAS. Do we have any emergency need for hospital facilities of this sort anywhere else in the world where we cannot build a permanent hospital?

Admiral GILMORE. No, sir, we do not. As you know, we have many World War II temporary structures which we are planning on replacement at a later date, but this is the only place where we need a new hospital and where we, essentially, have nothing comparable now.

Mr. JONAS. I speak not only of the Navy but any other branch of the armed services.

I have been through this ship and I will confess that I thought it should be replaced several years ago, and I so reported to the subcommittee.

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. While it is not adequate at a place where we can provide more permanent facilities, it would seem perhaps unwise to destroy it so long as it has a potential use if we could use a ship-type hospital somewhere else in the world.

Admiral GILMORE. Of course, sir, I would have to refer to Admiral Johnson and Admiral Sylvester, in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, because we, in our Bureau, do not take action on the utilization and disposition of a ship.

Mr. JONAS. I was merely making this statement for the record for somebody to read.

Do you plan to take the entire 60 acres?

Admiral GILMORE. That has been proposed and approved, as I understand it, in the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. JONAS. You might as well take the 60 acres if it is to be a gift.

Admiral GILMORE. It is essentially to be a gift. The nominal fee is $10.

Mr. JONAS. If you need the additional land for future expansion you should take it. My recollection is that your plan presented last year involves a lot of outside recreational areas. I would think if you have a chance of getting 60 acres for the same price of 30 acres you should be happy to take the 60.

Admiral GILMORE. We would be happy to have it because it would permit better siting, give room for expansion, and for parking areas.

Mr. JONAS. How far is this hospital from the present concentration of population?

Admiral GILMORE. Twelve miles from the naval base, sir. It is estimated it will be about 25 or 30 minutes driving time via the freeway system.

Mr. JONAS. That is interesting because the VA tells us in another subcommittee that they have plans to perhaps abandon a veterans hospital because it is located across town in one of the cities in another State.

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. There is no problem of access. You think you will have no problems of that sort in getting out to this location?

Is it required that you go through the main business section of Long Beach to reach it?

Admiral GILMORE. Partly, for some people, and for others, no.

I think, however, if I may suggest this, Mr. Jonas, the problem in the VA is largely one of staffing; that is, for the staff to get to the hospital, and not so much for the patients.

In our staffing most of them are in the military. The civilian employees normally live nearby so we do not have quite the same problem. They, the VA, depend to a considerable extent on the civilian medical profession for part-time services and for consultation.

We depend far more on our assigned military personnel.

Mr. JONAS. Is this plan for this hospital designed so it can be expanded in the future if need be?

Admiral GILMORE. It has no expansion capability in the chassis. It could be expanded, however.

It used to be a custom some years ago, for example, to build a 500-bed hospital on a 750-bed chassis, but that custom has been discontinued and we are committed to build only a 500-bed hospital on a 500-bed chassis.

Mr. JONAS. You are not providing a dental clinic in this hospital?

Admiral GILMORE. A small dental clinic; yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. How small?

Admiral GILMORE. Five or six dental operating rooms, sufficient to take care of only the dental cases that are in the hospital, such as fractured jaws and cases in which dental conditions are a portion of the medical conditions.

Mr. JONAS. How do you take care of the dental requirements in the Long Beach area?

Admiral GILMORE. In a dental clinic at the Long Beach Naval Station. I believe it has something in the neighborhood of 17 dental operating rooms.

Mr. JONAS. This is not directly in point but since you are here, with the chairman's permission, I would like to ask, What did you ever do with the abandoned hospital near the Oakland Naval Hospital?

Admiral GILMORE. San Leandro Hospital was declared surplus and placed in the hands of GSA for disposal.

Mr. JONAS. Has it been disposed of?

Admiral GILMORE. I don't know. I shall be happy to find out and insert it.

Mr. JONAS. I would like to know.

Admiral GILMORE. I would be happy to supply the information.

(The information follows:)

The entire property was accepted by the General Services Administration on October 1, 1960. Of that, 10.01 acres were transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on October 31, 1960, for assignment to a school district for construction of a school building. The remainder of the property was sold on July 11, 1961, to Mr. Donald Barkley, trading as Seacrest Co. of Oakland, Calif., 343 Hawthorne Way, Oakland, Calif. Purchase price was $257,398.

Mr. JONAS. What is the situation at Oakland?

Admiral GILMORE. Oakland is still a very fine functioning hospital professional-wise. It is a World War II temporary cantonment type, mainly a one-story, uphill-and-down-dale group of buildings. It is a fire hazard and it is difficult to operate because of the transportation problem, but it is still functioning very, very well professionally, although physically it has been deteriorating.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

NAVAL AVIATION MEDICAL CENTER, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us go to the next item, Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL AVIATION MEDICAL CENTER	PENSACOLA, FLORIDA	1690-650

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
PENSACOLA, 9 MILES NORTHEAST	ESCAMBIA	BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY	6TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
ADMINISTRATION TRAINING AND RESEARCH	1827	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To administer the Naval School of Aviation Medicine and the U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, by direction, coordination, and professional supervision concerning aviation medical training, clinical and hospitalization services, aviation medical research, and evaluation of aeromedical equipment.

School of Aviation Medicine Mission: Train aviation medical personnel and perform research in fields of aviation medicine, aviation psychology, and allied fields.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL OF SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	42	74	17	77	12,750	12,960
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	42	74	17	77	12,019	12,229
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1964	42	74	17	77*	12,500	12,710

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *52 OFF. - 25 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	49	1,000	3,626,000	3,627,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		3,627,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				3,825,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				1,982,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				9,434,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
171.10	REPLACEMENT OF SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE	SF	86,000 (SUBSTANDARD)	90,000	0	90,000	3,825	0	3,825	3,825

Replacement of Aviation Medicine School, $3,825,000

The next project is for the replacement of the Aviation Medicine School at Pensacola, Fla., for $3,825,000. This school is responsible for advanced research in the physical and psychological effects of supersonic and transonic speeds on the human body. It is at this school that naval flight surgeons and aviation technicians are trained in the specialized techniques developed through such research to treat any of the ill effects associated with modern aviation. In addition, student aviators of the Pensacola Training Command receive instructions in preventive techniques and procedures developed for physical safety in high altitude, high speed flight, night flight and in escape and survival in general.

The functions of this school are now being performed in scattered, converted garages, frame ward buildings and a former stable of the Naval Hospital. It is proposed, therefore, to construct an integrated physical plant with up-to-date facilities to conduct the research and laboratory functions. The training and administrative functions will be consolidated in four existing buildings located approximately eight-tenths of a mile from the new facility. If this facility is not provided, the school's laboratory and research efforts in aerospace medicine, a field of growing importance, will have to remain in the present widely scattered locations, thus unduly restricting the effectiveness of these important tasks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Committee on Armed Services increased the authorization for this school of aviation medicine. Would you discuss this addition with the committee and give us your reaction to it?

Admiral GILMORE. The original purpose of the School of Aviation Medicine at Pensacola, Fla., was to bring together many functions which were in a great diversity of buildings. Essentially all of these had been converted. They included barracks, repair shops, and, I believe, one of the buildings was at one time a stable.

The functions are divided into 15 buildings. Distances vary up to approximately 2 miles, and the purpose of this new building had been to bring together all these functions in a modern building designed for the particular purpose.

There were two buildings which we had planned on retaining because of the equipment contained therein and because it was very difficult and expensive to move same.

Other than that we had planned on placing all the functions in the new building.

The proposal at that time was for 115,000 square feet at a cost of $5.2 million.

In the reviews that figure was reduced to 90,000 square feet and a cost of $3,800,000, with the thought that certain training and classroom functions could still be retained in other buildings.

If that were effected we would be obliged to retain four buildings at a distance of eight-tenths of a mile away from the new building.

These four buildings are permanent buildings. They are grossly overcrowded. They could be used with relatively minor modifications for classroom and training spaces, but to do so would partially defeat the major purpose of constructing the building, of bringing all these functions together into one central building design for this purpose.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions, Mr. Sikes?

Mr. SIKES. There has been a question as to the need for a separate Naval Aviation Medical Center. Of course, Congress does not want to provide any facilities which are not required.

Why should there be a separate Naval Aviation Medical Center, or would it be feasible to consolidate the Navy facilities with, for instance, the Air Force facilities for Aviation Medicine?

Admiral GILMORE. First, there are three functions at this School of Aviation Medicine. One is training, and that consists of training not only flight surgeons but also training aviation cadets and other flight trainees.

In addition to that there are research programs going on and also there are examinations, treatments, psychological studies, testing, and monitoring the training from a medical standpoint of all our aviation trainees.

About 70 percent of the work is done in connection with the aviation people who are present right in that area so that if it were removed a good measure of medical personnel would still have to be retained right in that location to carry out the functions which have to do with the aviation personnel.

Mr. SIKES. You say to combine the facilities with another school some hundreds of miles away would actually result in greater cost because of transportation and the necessity for retaining certain facilities than the savings which could be expected?

Admiral GILMORE. Very definitely so, sir.

Mr. SIKES. And you say, also, that the particular requirements for the training of flight surgeons, aviation cadets, and others who are treated in the Naval Aviation School of Medicine are such that specialized training is required which is not done elsewhere?

Admiral GILMORE. That is correct. They have many problems separate and distinct to naval aviation medicine which calls for that work to be done with the aviation personnel right on their own station.

In connection with this question I might mention that this has come up before and there was a study made 2 years ago by the Department of Defense, and a report of that study was transmitted here to the committee. This indicated that they had gone into great detail regarding the possibilities of consolidation in all the areas of medicine with respect to aviation, and their conclusion was that the School of Aviation Medicine at Pensacola should be retained as a distinct and separate entity because:

(1) The separate problems; (2) the work with their own personnel which they would follow later on; and also because of the development of specialized training and specialized equipment in that area by the people already there present.

That is being acknowledged now and it has been acknowledged more recently when the disorientation problems of NASA were placed on contract with the School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, because their disorientation device was the only one in existence capable of conducting these studies.

Mr. SIKES. Will you spell out for the record more about the work done at Pensacola in the space program, and will you tell us whether the continuation of work now being done at Pensacola and elsewhere in schools of aviation medicine will, if continued, eliminate the necessity for a Space School of Medicine?

Admiral GILMORE. If I may suggest it, I would like to prepare and provide an addendum to the record to show all the items which have been done as contributions to the Project Mercury. It is a page and a half single spaced and I shall condense it.

Mr. SIKES. If you will provide that.

(The information follows:)

Seven astronauts received their training in disorientation, survival techniques, and communications at the School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola. In addition to comprehensive disorientation lectures, the astronauts were given indoctrination runs in the slow rotating room to familiarize them with the disorientation they would likely encounter in space. The training also included actual egress from the floating Mercury capsule under varying sea conditions, experience with flotation properties of the full pressure suit, the use of liferafts, desalting equipment, and the use of the solar still to make fresh water.

The planning for the medical aspects of the recovery phase of the Project Mercury was the responsibility of Captain Graybiel, MC, USN, who was specifically selected for this job. In addition, six Navy flight surgeons were selected and trained in the medical aspects of orbital flight to assist in the medical monitoring and surveillance of the astronauts; along with other DOD personnel they man the worldwide net of monitoring and tracking stations when Mercury flights take place.

In addition to these 6 Navy flight surgeons who received training at Pensacola, the Navy provided a group of 23 medical specialists to the recovery teams which stand by in full readiness on each Mercury flight in case the astronaut should need medical attention of any nature.

The training described above in disorientation was conducted in the human disorientation device at the Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, the only device of its kind in existence. This is a complex machine capable of being programed for angular acceleration in two planes simultaneously (rotation and acceleration) for the study of disorientation. Because of his experience, capability, and knowledge, Captain Graybiel, Director of Research at the School of Aviation Medicine has been designated as the national monitor for the bioastronautics portion of the Apollo program which is involved with weightlessness and acceleration effects. The research department for the school is considered the center for disorientation research by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In support of this disorientation study program NASA has funded $1,947,201 at Pensacola since 1960, the major portion of this work involving the investigation of physiological and psychological responses to the force environment generated by rotation motions occurring in the operation of air travel and space vehicles.

Admiral GILMORE. I do not feel, sir, that at this stage of development we would be in a position to positively state that another agency will not require an additional activity at some later date because I think it is growing too fast.

Mr. SIKES. But at the moment you are able to meet their requirements. Is that correct?

Admiral GILMORE. Very definitely.

Mr. SIKES. What about the workload to be done at this center? Is it expanding or is it operating at a constant level?

Admiral GILMORE. It has been expanding over the past 20 years, but far more particularly so during the past 5 to 8 years.

Mr. SIKES. What can you tell us about the relationship of the workload to the requirement for new facilities?

Admiral GILMORE. The increase in workload has made it far more mandatory, if I may use the word, that we have new construction so as to bring together all these facilities and save the scarce scientists' time in traveling back and forth among all the different buildings that are involved.

Mr. SIKES. Would you prepare and submit for the record some information on the number of personnel on board at this school 5 years ago, the number on board now, and something about the additional activities reflected in this larger number, and also any other information you can give us about future expansions?

Admiral GILMORE. I shall be happy to do so, sir.
(The information follows:)

Type personnel	January 1957	January 1962	Type personnel	January 1957	January 1962
Officer:			Civilian:		
M.D	14	16	Ph. D	6	10
Ph. D	6	5	Master's degree	5	6
Master's degree	2	5	Bachelor's degree	2	10
Bachelor's degree	11	5	Human experimental subjects	2	9
No degree	2	0			
Total	35	34	Total	15	35
			Enlisted: Total on board	52	69
			Grand total	102	138

Upon completion of the new facility it is estimated that the following additional personnel will be required:

Audiometric research	2
Animal experimentation	2
Vestibular experimental work:	
Slow rotating room	4
Human disorientation device	9
Total	16

Upon the completion of this construction, the facility is planned to meet known foreseeable requirements. There is a very considerable backlog of research study on the agenda of this facility. It is anticipated that the progress of these items will be much more rapid with the increased efficiency of a new, centralized School of Aviation Medicine. It is further anticipated that there will be many scientific developments and refinements in the present training and research techniques, particularly in the field of disorientation study which will in time require some additional personnel for the new facility.

Mr. SIKES. Dr. Gilmore, the House Committee on Armed Services has recommended in its bill for authorization of facilities, that $5,200,000 be provided which would meet the original recommendations of the Naval Aviation Medical Center. Is it your recommendation to this committee, and is it your feeling, that if that additional amount is authorized that the funds in that amount should be appropriated?

Admiral GILMORE. We do definitely feel so, sir, if it is authorized. We feel it will answer the problem more satisfactorily and more efficiently.

Mr. SIKES. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. Is there a need for a Naval Aviation Medical Center? Why?

Admiral GILMORE. A Naval Aviation Medical Center is needed to coordinate the combined activities of the naval hospital and the Naval School of Aviation Medicine and to merge these activities to meet the overall needs of the management bureau, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the support requirements of the Naval Air Training Command. The Naval Aviation Medical Center provides overall direction of these efforts, common logistical and administrative management, and serves as the focal point for the dissemination of information obtained which bears on the missions of these activities.

Mr. SIKES. Is the School of Aviation Medicine necessarily needed in the Pensacola area?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. The Naval School of Aviation Medicine not only provides enhanced capability to the Naval Aviation Medical Center as indicated above, but provides vital support to the activities under the Naval Air Training Command. This support entails detailed examination of student naval aviators and other aviation personnel and also provides training in the vital aspects of life sciences, which are important to naval aviation personnel in carrying out their missions, such as night-vision training, low-pressure-chamber training, ejection-seat training, full-pressure-suit training, and survival training. If the Naval School of Aviation Medicine, as such, did not exist in the Pensacola area, a comparable medical staff to support the Naval Air Training Command would be required.

Mr. SIKES. Will the new project enhance the research capability of the school?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. It will definitely enhance the research capability of the school. The research department has remained an integral part of the school since it was established in 1939. The close integration of personnel and facilities of the research and training departments of the school has proven to be mutually beneficial since research investigators, performing part-time teaching functions, keep currently informed on operational problems which they can then feed back into the research area. The new facilities will provide for the concentration of all research (except disorientation) into the single new building. This will result in increased efficiency of operation and facilitate ready intercommunication between the various scientific disciplines utilized in the research work, and will provide modern research facilities commensurate with the importance of the aerospace medicine research mission assigned.

Mr. SIKES. Will the research equipment presently in use be effectively utilized in the new location?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. It is planned to relocate in this new construction all of the existing research equipment except the modern and elaborate disorientation equipment and the low-pressure chambers. These latter items of equipment can be more efficiently utilized in their present locations.

Mr. SIKES. How is the research effort of the Naval School of Aviation Medicine integrated with the national effort?

Admiral GILMORE. The research effort of the Naval School of Aviation Medicine is integrated with the national effort through the management control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by frequent meetings, conferences, and correspondence. For example, a few months ago representatives of all of the Navy laboratories having capabilities in aerospace medicine convened in a planning conference in Pensacola to insure the continuance of an integrated program in the Navy in support of the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies which would avoid any unnecessary duplication and overlapping of effort. At the present time the Naval School of Aviation Medicine is carrying out a large research program in support of and financed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The school was selected to carry out these facets of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration program because of its competence in certain research areas, notably in disorientation. This results in the provision of vital information to the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration and an acceleration in the work of aviation medicine for the Navy.

Mr. SIKES. Will the new project enhance the functioning effectiveness of the various components of the Aviation Medical Center?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. The functioning effectiveness of the various components of the Naval Aviation Medical Center is enhanced by the integrated opportunities which exist for research, teaching, and for the practice of clinical medicine. In many instances the same personnel are carrying out all three functions. This new project will enable these different functions to be carried out more effectively and more efficiently by the personnel attached to the school. One important advantage will be the elimination of much time that is now being lost in traveling between the various farflung congested buildings now in use. Some of these buildings are approximately 2 miles apart.

Mr. SIKES. Will this project effect centralization of present research facilities? If so, how?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. Upon the completion of this project, all activities of the Naval School of Aviation Medicine will be conducted in 6 buildings instead of the 15 buildings now being utilized. All research except for disorientation studies will be in the one new building. The location of the new facility immediately adjacent to the naval hospital will provide an additional advantage.

Mr. SIKES. Will this project improve the efficiency training and clinical functions conducted by the school as part of their mission?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. By having the new facility located immediately adjacent to the naval hospital, the clinical portion of the school's program will be considerably enhanced and provide for closer integration between the clinical functions of the naval hospital and the school.

Mr. SIKES. Will the new complex decrease personnel time now lost in travel between widely dispersed areas?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes; very definitely. As indicated above, the work is now conducted in 15 widely dispersed buildings, some approximately 2 miles apart. This requires a considerable loss of time when personnel from one building must go to another building for consultations, conferences, and collaboration of their efforts.

Mr. SIKES. Is there a requirement for land acquisition for this project?

Admiral GILMORE. No, sir; there is no land requirement. The school will be located within the confines of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Mr. SIKES. Has the suitability of the site location been established?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. The suitability of the site location was established by comprehensive engineering studies conducted in 1957. These studies are still applicable.

Mr. SIKES. Will facilities vacated by the School of Aviation Medicine be utilized?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. The facilities vacated by the Naval School of Aviation Medicine upon the completion of the new facility will be fully utilized by other components of the Naval Air Training Command, notably the Naval Air Station which urgently requires additional space to house many of its facilities.

Mr. SIKES. How will the establishment of the new project affect the work to be conducted under the NASA project?

Admiral GILMORE. The establishment of the new project will considerably enhance the work to be conducted under the NASA project by enabling this work to be pursued under much better working conditions. One of the biggest benefits to be obtained will be the provision of adequate laboratory and office spaces for scientists being recruited to conduct the accelerated NASA-supported research projects.

Mr. SIKES. What specific advantages would ensue to the research effort?

Admiral GILMORE. This new construction will provide modern and closely integrated laboratory facilities for the research effort. The present facilities are largely makeshift, utilizing buildings not originally designed for the conduct of research. It will therefore relieve the overcrowding and congestion which now exists. It will result in better administrative management and consequently increase efficiency of operation. The new facilities, designed and constructed specifically for an integrated research program, will inevitably result in an improved research output.

Mr. SIKES. Will the new project provide an improved flexibility to meet changing needs and emphasis in research as compared with existing facilities?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. It is planned to construct these research facilities partly on the modular concept in order to provide the necessary flexibility to meet changing needs in research. This flexibility of spaces and facilities does not now exist because of the makeshift adaptation of widely scattered buildings to try to meet the research requirements and because of the distances involved between them.

Mr. SIKES. Will the new building at the Naval School of Aviation Medicine effect any economies over the present facilities?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes. The new building will effect economies over those facilities now existing largely through centralization of effort and reduction of lost time now resulting involving travel between widely separated buildings. Economies will also be effected through the provision of modern utility installations in a single building as compared with separate installations in many buildings.

Mr. SIKES. What agencies utilize the Naval School of Aviation Medicine for training purposes?

Admiral GILMORE. The Naval School of Aviation Medicine is used by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for training of flight surgeons, aviation medicine technicians, aviation medicine residents, aviation psychologists, aviation physiologists, low-pressure chamber technicians, audiology technicians, and other refresher courses as required. The Naval Air Training Command utilizes the school for training of all of its flight trainees in the relevant physiological aspects of flight. The U.S. Army sends some of its medical officers to the school for training in aviation medicine. The Federal Aviation Agency sends physicians to the school for training in aviation medicine. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard sends personnel to the school for training as flight surgeons and aviation medicine technicians. Also, various friendly foreign governments have utilized the facilities of the school for the training of their medical officers as flight surgeons.

Mr. SIKES. Is the research work being done at the Naval School of Aviation Medicine being duplicated at any other Navy laboratory?

Admiral GILMORE. The research work being done at the Naval School of Aviation Medicine is not being unnecessarily duplicated in any other Navy laboratory. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery effects coordination of this research effort to insure the elimination of unwarranted duplication between Navy laboratories.

Mr. SIKES. Will the new building, as planned, fulfill the needs of the Naval School of Aviation Medicine for the foreseeable future?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir. Upon the completion of this construction the facility is planned to meet known foreseeable requirements. In the rapidly developing field of aerospace medical research, however, one cannot foresee what new requirements may develop for a large or different effort from that now being conducted, but the new building is designed to meet all presently known and foreseeable needs.

Mr. SIKES. What are the objectives of the Naval School of Aviation Medicine?

Admiral GILMORE. The objectives of the Naval School of Aviation Medicine are to conduct training of aviation medical personnel; to conduct research in aviation and space medicine, aviation psychology, and allied fields; to support the Naval Air Training Command in the selection, indoctrination, and instruction of nonmedical aviation personnel; to evaluate aeromedical equipment; and to provide consultation and clinical services in certain specialties as required.

Mr. SIKES. How will the proposed new buildings at the school improve the execution of these objectives?

Admiral GILMORE. The proposed new building at the Naval School of Aviation Medicine will improve the execution of these objectives by the provision of modern facilities centrally located, which will result in a more efficient and effective operation and in economies of time and personnel. Specifically, it will provide adequate and modern training facilities for both medical aviation personnel and nonmedical aviation personnel; provide greatly improved facilities for the support of the research objectives; and provide for closer integration of the clinical facilities necessary for the selection and clinical evaluation of all naval personnel engaged in the Navy aviation program.

Mr. SIKES. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Jonas?

Mr. JONAS. Admiral, I was interested in your comment about expanding your activity. That certainly is not reflected on page 65 where you show you have 77 students in 1962, and that figure remains constant through 1964.

As a matter of fact, your supporting personnel goes down 250 rather than going up; 12,750 down to 12,500. Please reconcile that inconsistency.

Admiral GILMORE. The students referred to there, sir, are aviation flight surgeons and we are not expanding the training of the flight surgeons.

Mr. JONAS. That is the purpose of the School of Aviation Medicine, is it not, to train flight surgeons?

Admiral GILMORE. That is one of the purposes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. What are the others?

Admiral GILMORE. The other purposes are to examine, psychologically test, evaluate and follow the potential aviator from the time he enters until the time he leaves.

There are other functions of research and following all these activities that the aviators go through, with the thought in mind of improving their operation; to devise better equipment for high altitude flying; to train them in such matters as the physiology of respiration, and other areas in which these aviators need to be trained as distinct from the flight surgeon.

Mr. JONAS. That sounds to me, sir, as if it were a research project rather than a school of aviation medicine.

Admiral GILMORE. They are both combined. There is a combination of training, research, and then physical examination, study, testing, and treatment of the pilot.

Mr. JONAS. Why cannot this work of evaluation and research type of work be done at this School of Aviation Medicine we are building for the Air Force at Brooks Field in Texas?

Admiral GILMORE. Because the bigger share of it is done in conjunction with the people who are handling the suits, the planes, or the equipment which are being studied.

Mr. JONAS. Do you know whether the Army is expecting to proceed in this field, too?

Admiral GILMORE. We do not know that they are proceeding with any potential School of Army Aviation Medicine. We have heard of none and we do not believe they have any such plan. We are training some of their flight surgeons now at Pensacola, sir.

Mr. JONAS. And you are preparing to train the increasing larger number of Army aviators there?

Admiral GILMORE. At the present time there is no increase of Army aviators that I know of.

Mr. JONAS. That is what I thought we were doing at Brooks, building a large enough School of Aviation Medicine to take care of all the services.

Admiral GILMORE. It was my understanding that that was built largely based on the future plans, needs and requirements of the Air Force. As to how much of the Army requirements were included in that, I do not know.

Mr. JONAS. How much, if any, Navy requirements were considered?

Admiral GILMORE. I do not believe any of the Navy requirements were included in Brooks at any time.

(Additional information follows:)

When the facilities at Brooks were planned and approved, allowances were made only for the projected workload of the Air Force and the activities performed by the Air Force in support of NASA programs. Accordingly, relocation of the Navy School of Aviation Medicine to Brooks would require considerable new construction there to meet the requirements of the Navy. In addition, substantial additional costs would be necessary to provide the secondary support facilities for the Navy Air Training Command which are presently available at Pensacola.

Mr. JONAS. Where do you get your students for Pensacola? Are they on-base students or do you bring them in from around the world?

Admiral GILMORE. We bring them in from civilian colleges and from Navy bases throughout the world.

Mr. JONAS. That takes care of the argument that you would save a lot of money by not paying transportation to Brooks, does it not?

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir, it does.

Mr. JONAS. That is really not a very strong argument for this school, is it?

Admiral GILMORE. No, sir.

Admiral JOHNSON. Pensacola is our basic training location where our student pilots come and go through their training.

Mr. JONAS. I understand.

Admiral JOHNSON. So we have to bring them there, anyhow.

Mr. JONAS. You do not just restrict this training to your student pilots, do you, Doctor?

Admiral GILMORE. No, sir.

Mr. JONAS. I didn't think so.

Admiral GILMORE. That is the major portion, however.

Mr. JONAS. A major portion of the 77?

Admiral GILMORE. No, sir; the 77 are aviation flight surgeons.

Mr. JONAS. How many people went through that school last year? How long is the course?

Admiral GILMORE. The course at the present time is 6 months, I believe. I shall check that and correct it for the record because it has varied depending upon supply and demand between 4 and 6 months at different times.

(Additional information follows:)

Flight surgeons graduated last year numbered 122. The course for flight surgeons is 6 months in duration. Three classes are now conducted each year. Additional courses of shorter duration were also given for refresher and advanced training.

The average student load of 77, submitted on the 2,570 justification form, reflects the average daily-aboard count of flight surgeon trainees taking the 6-month course.

CATEGORY, NUMBER AND TYPE OF TRAINING INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE IN CALENDAR YEAR 1961

1. Students attached to the School of Aviation Medicine:

Navy flight surgeons (included 111 graduating from basic course and those returning for refresher and advanced training)	150
Navy aviation medical technicians	90
Navy low pressure technicians	20
Navy aviation physiologists	3
Army flight surgeons	7
Foreign national medical officers	4
Total students	274

2. Instruction provided by school to the Air Training Command:

Aviation cadets and other non-medical	4,902

These trainees received lectures and indoctrination in high-altitude physiology and low-pressure runs, night vision training, and ejection-seat training. The following numbers of lectures and training periods were provided for this phase of the school program:

High-altitude and low-pressure chamber lectures	4,883
High-altitude and low-pressure chamber training chamber runs	3,867
Ejection-seat lectures	2,429
Ejection-seat training shots	2,585
Night vision training lectures	2,454
Night vision trainer demonstrations	2,454
Oxygen mask fittings	4,806

All of the trainees listed above were given at least one complete physical examination in the school's aviation examining facilities.

Complete physical examinations and other special studies..... 7,000

Mr. JONAS. You have been very anxious in testimony before this subcommittee, for as long as I have been on it, to build one facility for servicewide use wherever that is possible.

Admiral GILMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Frankly, I do not see any need to have two separate schools of aviation medicine. Perhaps there is a stronger need for it in the Navy than in the Air Force but when we got through building the school at Brooks I was under the impression it would be adequate to take care of the needs of all three services for a school of aviation medicine.

Mr. SIKES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. Yes.

Mr. SIKES. I recall no testimony at any time that the School of Medicine at Brooks was ever intended to take care of all the services.

Mr. JONAS. We have certainly been talking about it, and this is not the first time that we have discussed the school of aviation medicine on this subcommittee.

We have asked for the worload data and when that is provided that will answer the next question I had in mind.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentleman, let us pick up the next item for consideration having to do with the Naval Hospital for Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL HOSPITAL	PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	3435-678

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	BUREAU OF MEDICINE & SURGERY	4TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
CLINICAL AND HOSPITALIZATION SERVICES	1935	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide general clinical and hospitalization services for naval shore activities and fleet units of the operating forces and in addition provide joint hospitalization services for the Army and Air Force. To further provide on-the-job and technical training for Group X Hospital Corpsmen.

Facilities and personnel are available for specialized treatment of amputees, the deaf, including rehabilitation, neurological and neuropsychiatric patients for the Navy as a whole and other authorized personnel.

General clinical and hospitalization services are also provided for dependents of the Armed Services and other authorized supernumeraries.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	239	349	469	55	41,594	42,706
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	240	349	469	55	41,594	42,707
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1963	240	349	469	55	41,594	42,707

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	48	329,000	9,224,000	9,553,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	8,000	8,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				9,561,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				190,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				1,144,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				10,895,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
821.20	REPLACEMENT OF BOILERS	KB	82,800 (SUBSTANDARD)	90,000	60,000 *	30,000	339	199 *	190	190

*MINOR CONSTRUCTION ITEM

Replacement of boilers

The third medical facilities project is a single line item for the installation of replacement of boilers at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., at the estimated cost of $190,000. This will complete the boiler replacement program for the hospital steamplant, which has failed to pass boiler inspection since 1956. Installation of two new boilers has been recently completed. This item will provide the facilities for standby power and heat necessary for continuous operations. If it is not provided, it will be necessary to continue the use of the old boilers for periods when the new ones are off the line for routine maintenance and for any emergency requirements. This is a dangerous practice and requires evacuation of a 30-bed permanent ward directly above the old boilerroom as a precaution against possible explosion.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is a one-line item and I would like to ask Admiral Corradi what he knows about the situation.

How long have the boilers been in there?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, the old boilers were installed in 1933. They have been overhauled and we inspect them annually.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, these particular boilers have reached the apex of their usefulness?

Admiral CORRADI. Very definitely; yes, sir.

They were put in approximately 30 years before.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Generally speaking, isn't the longevity of the boilers pretty well predicated upon the type of service.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; and the service they have been subjected to. If they are overloaded on a continuous basis, they have to be replaced sooner.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions.

The gentleman on my right?

Mr. SIKES. No questions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman on my left?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed with the next item having to do with the naval hospital at Yokosuka, Japan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL HOSPITAL	YOKOSUKA, JAPAN	3435-950

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF YOKOSUKA	KANAGAWA KEN	BUREAU OF MEDICINE & SURGERY	FAR EAST AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
CLINICAL, HOSPITALIZATION AND DENTAL SERVICES	1945	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide general clinical, hospitalization and dental services for naval shore activities, fleet units present or operating in the Far East, and in addition, to function as an evacuation hospital for that area. Further to provide for joint hospitalization services for the Army and the Air Force.

General clinical and hospitalization services are also provided for dependents of the Armed Services and other authorized supernumeraries.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	102	233	7	-	27,595	27,937
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	96	251	6	-	35,653	36,006
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1963	96	251	6	-	35,653	36,006

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT —	PLANNED —	ULTIMATE —

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	20 AC. BY ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT WITH JAPANESE GOV'T (APRIL 28, 1954)		381,000	381,000
2. LEASED				0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				381,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				118,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				0
7. GRAND TOTAL				499,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
510.10	ADDITION TO SURGICAL SUITE	SF	5,183	2,600	0	2,600	118	0	118	118

Addition to surgical suite

The final project is for an addition to the surgical suite at the naval hospital, Yokosuka, Japan, at the estimated cost of $118,000. The existing surgical suite was designed in accordance with mid-1920 Japanese surgical concepts. These concepts are outmoded and contrary to present-day practice of preventive medicine. It is proposed to rearrange the existing space and to add a new surgical suite to permit smooth patient traffic flow and effective sanitary operations at this facility. If this project is not approved, the potentials for cross-contamination cannot be eliminated because the sources of infection cannot be fully controlled under the existing arrangements.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is in addition to the surgical suite and is a one-line item.

Give me a brief statement of the requirement.

Admiral GILMORE. The requirement is to modernize the surgical suite at Yokosuka which was built in the 1920's by the Japanese. We are anxious to bring it up to a more modern standard with a moderate sum of money so as to provide a central surgical supply room and an anesthesia room adjacent to it and then bring the operating rooms up to more modern standards.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on my right?

Questions on my left?

(No response.)

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next we shall take up Communication Facilities.

Please place a summary table in the record and also the statement on planning and design.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Communication facilities

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Radio Station (receiving) Holiday Beach, Kodiak, Alaska: Emergency electric powerplant	$117,000	1963
Classified location (JI–1): Radio direction finder facility	(1,950,000)	1963
Subtotal, Communication facilities—Inside the United States:		
Unclassified items	117,000	
Classified items	1,950,000	
Subtotal	2,067,000	

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Naval Communication Station, Asmara, Eritrea: Fleet radio transmitting facility	$4,346,000	1963
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam: Modification of electric distribution system	166,000	1963
Classified location (ES–2): Radio direction finder facility	(2,389,000)	1963
Classified location (SC–1): Alterations of buildings	(405,000)	1963
Naval Communication Station, classified location, Europe:		
Public works transportation shop	(18,000)	1963
Personnel buildings	(517,000)	1963
Site utilities and improvements	(560,000)	1963
Total	(1,095,000)	
Naval Communication Station, classified location, Pacific: VLF communication facility (1st increment)	(30,525,000)	1963
Subtotal, communication facilities—outside the United States:		
Unclassified items	4,512,000	
Classified items	34,414,000	
Subtotal	38,926,000	
Total, communication facilities—inside and outside the United States:		
Unclassified items	4,629,000	
Classified items	36,364,000	
Total	40,993,000	

BASIS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Inside the United States

NAVAL RADIO STATION (RECEIVING) HOLIDAY BEACH, KODIAK, ALASKA

Emergency electric powerplant

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Northwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Northwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $4,500 with completion scheduled by July 31, 1962.

Outside the United States

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, ASMARA, ERITREA

Fleet radio transmitting facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Lublin, McGaughey & Cie, Ltd., Architects and Engineers, of Livorno, Italy, at a cost of $26,400.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lublin, McGaughey & Cie, Ltd., Architects and Engineers, of Livorno, Italy, at a cost of $96,000 with completion scheduled during October 1962.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, FINEGAYAN, GUAM

Modification of electric distribution system

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Keller & Gannon, Consulting Engineers, San Francisco, Calif., at a cost of $3,215.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Keller & Gannon, Consulting Engineers, San Francisco, Calif., at a cost of $11,200 with completion scheduled by September 1, 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall place in the record at this point the general statement of Admiral Roeder.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. BERNARD F. ROEDER, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (COMMUNICATIONS), DIRECTOR NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the preceding speakers have advised you of the need for new and improved shore facilities to meet the demands of modern naval operations. This need is particularly urgent in the field of communications, for the complexity of naval command, dependent upon instantaneous response from forces operating almost anywhere in the world, requires a communications system capable of accommodating the rapid exchange of information between these widely dispersed forces.

The communications projects requested in this program will provide facilities needed to extend and improve communications coverage of fleet operating areas and to improve the operational reliability of existing communication stations. A new radio transmitter station at Asmara, Eritrea, and two new communication stations at classified locations overseas will provide significantly improved communications in areas where present coverage is marginal or virtually nonexistent.

In addition to undergoing the thorough review to which all military construction projects are subject, projects for communication facilities are also reviewed by the Directorate for Telecommunications Policy of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) and by the Defense Communications Agency. Consequently, I can assure you that the facilities requested in this program are consistent with the needs of the Defense Establishment as well as with the needs of the Navy.

Although none of the facilities in this program will become part of the Defense Communications System (DCS), these projects have been coordinated with the development of the DCS to insure that the new Navy facilities will be adequately served by the point-to-point communications of the DCS.

Admiral JOHNSON. The communication facilities class consists of 10 line items at eight locations for a total of $40,993,000. All of the line items are included in the fiscal year 1963 military construction authorization program. These include, at two locations within the United States, one unclassified item for $117,000 and one classified item for $1,950,000. The remaining eight items are at six oversea locations, two unclassified for $4,512,000 and six classified for $34,414,000. The three unclassified line items are included in program package III for general support forces. Our objective is to provide facilities for essential communications required for the command, operational control, and administration of the Naval Establishment and to perform security functions.

NAVAL RADIO STATION (RECEIVING) HOLIDAY BEACH, KODIAK, ALASKA

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up first the Naval Radio Station (Receiving) Holiday Beach at Kodiak, Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL RADIO STATION (RECEIVING) HOLIDAY BEACH	KODIAK, ALASKA	5296-415

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
ANCHORAGE, 270 MILES NORTHEAST	ISLAND OF KODIAK	CNO-NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS	17TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS	1957	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

As an activity of the Naval Communication System, to manage, operate and maintain those facilities, equipments, devices and systems, necessary to provide requisite communications for the command, operational control and administration of the Naval Establishment afloat and ashore, and to perform such other functions as may be directed by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	1	51	-	-	-	52
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	1	51	-	-	-	52
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	1	51	-	-	-	52

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	TENANT ON PUBLIC DOMAIN			2,479,000	2,479,000
2. LEASED		-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962			(Except Land Rent)		2,479,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					117,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					0
7. GRAND TOTAL					2,596,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
811.60	EMERGENCY ELECTRIC POWER PLANT	KW	150 (SUBSTANDARD)	250	0	250	117	0	117	117

Emergency electric powerplant

The first and only unclassified communication project inside the United States, is at the Naval Radio Station, Holiday Beach, Kodiak, Alaska. It consists of one line item for an emergency electric powerplant at the estimated cost of $117,000. This vital radio receiving station obtains its primary power on an overhead powerline from the Naval Station, Kodiak, over a distance of 10 miles and is frequently inaccessible during winter months. This primary source of power has failed 35 times since August 1958, with the failures extending from a few minutes to 11 days in duration. Emergency power is provided by a 150-kilowatt generator which is not large enough to carry the full operating load, nor capable of operating continuously during prolonged outages. Failure to provide a reliable source of emergency power of adequate capacity will subject operating commands to communication outages, thereby disrupting fleet broadcast, airborne early warning and anti-submarine-warfare communication, search and rescue, and fleet weather operations.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will you comment on the Holiday Beach requirement, please.

Admiral ROEDER. I am Admiral Roeder, Mr. Chairman, Director of Naval Communications.

The problem here is that our receiving site at Kodiak is separated about 10 miles from the naval station and the primary power is transmitted by overhead lines this distance.

We have had a large number of failures of primary power during the winter months which generally have put the receiving station out of commission. The present emergency power at the receiving station is inadequate to meet all of the needs and this is a request for a 250-kilowatt emergency powerplant.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this take care of your requirements?

Admiral ROEDER. For this one site, yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions from the gentleman on my right?

Mr. SIKES. Is this the sort of thing where the needs could be supplied by a portable powerplant?

Admiral SYLVESTER. Sir, I suggest Admiral Corradi could respond.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Sikes, weather conditions are such that some form of a building is required for protection from the elements.

Mr. SIKES. My principal point is this: Are such portable plants available that could be used, available from other services, or the Navy, in lieu of this new construction?

Admiral CORRADI. As a matter of routine, we would check all of the available listings of surplus equipment that would fit this requirement before we would purchase any new equipment.

Mr. SIKES. Has that been done to date?

Admiral CORRADI. It has not been done; no, sir. We generally do this before we contract for the purchase.

Mr. SIKES. That is all.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman on my left?

(No response.)

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, ASMARA, ERITREA

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will go to the next item reflected on page 69 of our justifications.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION	ASMARA, ERITREA	2480-300

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
ASMARA, 5 MILES SOUTHEAST	ERITREA	CNO - NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS	EUROPEAN-MID EAST AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
OPERATIONAL AND CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS	1948	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

As an activity of the Naval Communication System, to manage operate and maintain those facilities, equipments, devices and systems, necessary to provide requisite communications for the command, operational control and administration of the Naval Establishment, and to perform such other functions as may be directed by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	6	130	30	-	-	166
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	6	175	33	-	-	214
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	8	211	35	-	-	254

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	*800 AC	-	-	0
2. LEASED	*BASE RIGHTS THRU U. S. ARMY		1,180,000	1,180,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				1,180,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				4,346,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				2,061,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				7,587,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
131.50	FLEET RADIO TRANSMITTING FACILITY	SF	5,800 (SUBSTANDARD)	50,819	0	37,819	6,407	0	4,346	4,346

Fleet radio transmitting facility

The second project includes one line item at the Naval Communication Station, Asmara, Eritrea, for a fleet radio transmitting facility at the estimated cost of $4,346,000. It will consist of two buildings, antennas and utilities. One building will provide space for the radio transmitting facilities. The other building will provide berthing and messing facilities for 35 men. The Navy currently has a limited fleet communication capability collocated with the U.S. Strategic Army Communication Radio Station at Asmara. This small Navy transmitter facility cannot provide the communication volume and area coverage needed for fleet and European Mideast operations in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and western Indian Ocean areas. The existing U.S. Army facility cannot be expanded to permit installation of the antennas and high-powered transmitters needed to provide the required coverage. It is planned to locate the new Navy transmitters at a site 27 miles from Asmara in order to preclude interference with Army and Navy receivers. It will be on an 800-acre plot to be leased from the Eritrean Government. Because of hazards of night travel in the area, berthing and messing facilities must be provided for the personnel on watch duty. If this proposed facility is not provided, the capability to conduct naval and joint task force operations in the areas will be seriously curtailed at a time when the situation in the Middle East and Africa indicate a vital requirement for such capability.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total cost of this transmitting facility you are requesting here?

Admiral ROEDER. The total new cost is $6,407,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is there any expected expansion in this sum?

Admiral ROEDER. There is no planned increase of that at the present time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has this addition been fully concurred in by the Defense Communications Agency?

Admiral ROEDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are the base rights that we have at this installation, if any?

Admiral ROEDER. In regard to base rights, negotiations have been completed favorably with the Government of Ethiopia.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions?

Mr. SIKES. Is this a necessary step? Is there no alternative procedure such as the selection of another site?

Admiral ROEDER. This site was chosen as a result of a rather comprehensive survey.

Mr. SIKES. How many people will be involved and how many people will have to be moved out?

Admiral ROEDER. I have no accurate figure with me but I will supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The land in question comprises portions of communal agricultural plots owned by five small villages. There are no people actually residing on the property.

Mr. SIKES. There is no other satisfactory site?

Admiral ROEDER. This has been chosen as the most satisfactory site to augment our existing facilities at Cagnu Station.

Mr. SIKES. I think you would also weigh the number of local people who would be affected adversely because if there is anything that people anywhere resent, it is having to give up their land, whether the land is worth anything or not. That does not enter into it.

Admiral ROEDER. Yes, sir; but in this particular area that is true of any site that would be suitable for a transmitting station. It is level ground and in their minds it is arable, so it is a situation we would be confronted with in any case, and, as I said, this has been taken up with the Government of Ethiopia.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to feel reassured, if you can reassure the committee, that there is no other suitable location unless it is less desirable land that could be used.

Will you check that again?

Admiral ROEDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. As to what alternatives were considered?

Admiral ROEDER. Yes, sir.

(Additional information follows:)

The Navy is reevaluating several alternate sites, including land parcels already belonging to the Ethiopian Government, in locations where the land ownership is less complex. When agricultural land is used for communications purposes, it is the Navy's practice to permit grazing and cultivation on this land to the extent that this activity does not interfere with operations.

Mr. SIKES. That is all.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman on my left?

Mr. JONAS. Will this new facility, if constructed, have any relationship to the Mediterranean requirements?

Admiral ROEDER. This facility is intended to take care of fleet operations in the Persian Gulf-Western Indian Ocean area.

Mr. JONAS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JONAS. How long would it take to construct this facility?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Jonas, at this particular station the Navy is a tenant of the Army. The Army does the construction. They would contract for the construction of the facility and they have estimated it would take 540 days; in other words, about a year and a half.

Mr. JONAS. What are our base rights there? How long do we have a right to stay there?

Admiral CORRADI. I believe this is a matter of Government to Government treaty. Mr. Tiencken advises me it is a 25-year treaty.

Mr. JONAS. When did it start?

Mr. TIENCKEN. 1953. It has the right to remain beyond the 25 years on a 1-year notice of termination.

Mr. JONAS. Twenty-five years and we have used eight of them.

Mr. TIENCKEN. That is right.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

Mr. SIKES. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JONAS. One other question: What have we used in place of this facility heretofore?

Admiral ROEDER. We now have in the Army transmitter building a certain number of radio transmitters; however, their power is not adequate for reliable communication service, nor is the number sufficient. We can get no more transmitters in that building and the site is too close to the receivers to increase the power, so we have at present a limited facility.

This is to provide an adequate facility.

Mr. JONAS. Have we suffered any adverse effects last year or now by reason of not having this?

Admiral ROEDER. Yes, sir. The communications to even the few ships we have in the Persian Gulf are not satisfactory at the present time.

Mr. JONAS. Will this be the total cost of the facility or is this an increment?

Admiral ROEDER. This $4.346 million is the first increment of a total cost of $6,407,000. We propose asking the Congress for the second increment next year.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, FINEGAYAN, GUAM

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will now pick up the next item, having to do with the Naval Communications Facility at Guam.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION	FINEGAYAN, GUAM	2476-300

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
AGANA, 10 MILES SOUTHWEST	MARIANA ISLANDS	CNO-NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS	MARIANAS AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS	1945	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

As an activity of the Naval Communication System, to manage, operate and maintain those facilities, equipments, devices and systems, necessary to provide requisite communications for the command, operational control and administration of the Naval Establishment afloat and ashore, and to perform such other functions as may be directed by the Chief of Naval Operations.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	39	528	24	0	61	652
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	35	625	24	0	61	745
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1965	35	625	29	0	61*	750

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *3 OFF - 58 EM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	3,385	270,000	13,011,000	13,281,000
2. LEASED	2,909	(5,700)	54,000	54,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				13,335,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				3,502,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				166,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				4,072,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				21,075,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
812.30	MODIFICATION OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	NA	-	-	-	-	166	0	166	166

Modification of electric distribution system

The third project also consists of a single line item. It is at the Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, for modification of the electric distribution system at the estimated cost of $166,000. The proposed item is necessary to improve the operational capability of this vital station serving the fleet operating in western Pacific areas. At present, the communication center receives both its primary and standby emergency power through the same feeder lines, transformers, and circuit breakers. The proposed modification will provide a dual feeder system so that either breakdown or maintenance of the existing single feeder system will not prevent utilization of standby power. If this item is not provided, power interruptions will decrease the reliability of essential fleet communications in this highly strategic area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice in your justifications you carry a line modification of electric distribution systems.

Admiral Corradi, is this for the purpose of bringing this particular operation into a status of modern requirement; or is it an expansion?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, it is primarily directed toward improving the reliability of the service. With a single feeder to a communications facility we run the risk of outages. By putting a second feeder in, we improve the reliability of the power service. This is primarily what it is for.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any questions?

(No response.)

NAVAL RADIO RESEARCH STATION, SUGAR GROVE, W. VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will now go to the next item having to do with the Naval Radio Research Station at Sugar Grove, V. Va.

There are no funds being requested in this year's budget for the Naval Radio Research Station at Sugar Grove, but would you discuss with the committee the current status of this program, and your ability to live within the cost limitation approved by the Congress last year? Give us a brief comment and also tell us if you have enough money to continue operations under predetermined requirements.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, as this committee knows from our previous submissions, for the Sugar Grove project, we are in the process of concurrently designing and building an extremely complex device. The urgent requirement for this device has caused us to initiate construction in advance of the actual development of the complete systems and in advance of the detailed design.

Last year when the committee imposed a limitation on the overall cost of the station of, I believe, $135 million, we took a new look at our approach to this project and made a decision to slow down on new construction obligations and to concentrate on development of the design of the device. The reason for this was that, faced with a statutory limitation, we felt we had to have more definitive cost estimates than are usually available in an experimental or developmental project of this kind.

Consequently, the answer to your question about the status of this project is that although we are still doing some construction work, it has been decelerated. However, we have greatly accelerated the design work and this design work has in the past given us some tremendous problems insofar as achievement of scientific requirements regarding tolerance, accuracy of aiming, and ability to move this

30,000-ton structure is concerned. However, as of this date, it appears that our designers have at least identified the problems and pointed out a way to successfully overcome them.

Several months ago, and I do not recall the exact date, we made a trial forecast on how our estimates were coming and determined we were approaching the statutory limit. More recently than that, within the last few weeks, we made another trial forecast—and I advisedly use the word "forecast" because we were not yet in a position to make final engineering estimates—so that it now appears that this summer when the final design for the structural features are completed, we will have to come before the Congress with a plea and a request for a waiver of the $135 million limitation if the project is to go forward.

I would like to emphasize for the committee that, faced with this prospect, we are slowing down all new obligations. As a matter of fact, we have made no new construction obligations since the time we first determined the possibility that we might not be able to keep the estimate within $135 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee is somewhat perturbed about the situation for many reasons. It was clearly indicated at the time this had its origin before the committee: first, that it was a national requirement; second, this type of construction had never been exercised or approached anywhere else in the world.

The witnesses who appeared from the Department of Defense and the scientific element were people who clearly indicated to this committee the necessity for this kind of an operational project. Perhaps I am overly sensitive about the thing, but it seems to me at the moment that somebody along the line has reached the point where perhaps this is a rather bad approach from any point of view; but either it is worthy of continuity and establishing its completeness or it is not. Naturally, when you are going on a known factor you are in a different field, but this, within its scientific area and otherwise, is no different in that field of philosophy and approach to the new things of tomorrow than any other thing we have had under consideration of a general character.

It would seem to me that it is within the field of proprietary interest within the Department of Defense or the scientific field of research and development to make up one's mind as to what we are going to do with this thing, but to sit there and arbitrarily set up a certain amount of money to live within that limitation is stupid.

By the way, what is the capital investment there now?

Admiral CORRADI. We have obligated approximately $95 million and we have expended approximately $39 million to date.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you look over the cost of research and development operations, that is rather minor as compared to the expenditures. I am very, very unhappy about the situation and the present slowdown concept. Either it is worthy of continuity or it is not.

It might be well if somebody in authority in this field would make up his mind and quit playing around. They ought to come up one time and give us an outstanding presentation on what this can accomplish in the national interest, and what it can contribute to the total. We have had a continuity of dragging our feet on this thing. I am not hanging this particular charge upon the Navy's back or the

Bureau of Yards and Docks, but I am looking at the other fields of research and development, and what is current in this one.

It seems to me somebody is looking out the window, for reasons not understandable.

If there is any lucid explanation of this, I would be most pleased to have it supplied because we are certainly not in a position at the moment to consider this. Are you in a position to enlighten us so far as this is concerned?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, the Navy and the Department of Defense are very appreciative of your, and the committee's feeling about this. About the best information I can offer today is that there is some very high level attention being given to this problem. There are some discussions, which I am sure will lead to decisions in the very near future, and I hope that these decisions will be reached soon enough so that your committee may be advised of them while you have this bill under consideration.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will appreciate it very much if you will convey the thinking the Chair has expressed to those in authority who might be in a position to make up their minds.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Admiral, do you have any idea at this time whether or not this is a valid requirement?

Admiral ROEDER. The Sugar Grove project?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Admiral ROEDER. Yes, sir; it definitely is a valid requirement. In my opinion, it is just as important now as it was in 1957 when the project was originated.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any comments on this item?

Mr. JONAS. No, sir. But I would like to ask this:

What are you doing out there now with the $35 million invested? Is it just standing there and are you marking time?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. I mentioned we were making no new obligations but we are going ahead with those portions of the contracts which have been let. We have the site graded, the foundations in, and the rotating tracks in, and the pintle bearings in. There is some truss steel for the lower members in, and the erection towers are completed. The laboratory operations building is closed in and there is utility work going on. The aluminum panels for the reflector surfaces are being manufactured, as are the drives. All of these things are going on.

My comment had to do with the fact that we were holding back on awarding any new contracts until we were sure of our estimates.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

RESEARCH FACILITIES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now turning to Research Facilities, we shall insert in the record the summary table and the statement in planning and design.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Research Facilities—Inside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia: General-purpose laboratory	$5,582,000	1963
Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, N.Y.: Simulation laboratory	265,000	1963
Total, research facilities, inside the United States—Unclassified items	5,847,000	

BASIS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN: RESEARCH FACILITIES—INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General-purpose laboratory

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Voorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith & Haines, architects and engineers, New York, N.Y., at a cost of $46,000.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Voorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith & Haines, architects and engineers of New York, N.Y., at a cost of $184,000 with completion scheduled during December 1962.

NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER, PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y.

Simulation laboratory

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specification are being prepared by Robert P. Moran & Associates, New York, N.Y., at a cost of $11,325, with completion scheduled during May 1962.

The general statement of Admiral Coates will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. L. D. COATES, CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH

The program of military construction sponsored by the office of naval research for fiscal year 1963, consists of two urgently required projects. The project of first priority, at an estimated cost of $5,582,000, is for a general-purpose laboratory at the naval research laboratory which will provide adequate space for the electronics and the applications research divisions to conduct efficiently, currently assigned research and to increase their efforts in order to keep pace with changing trends and new developments in communication, identification, tracking and weapons and control.

The second project is for a simulation laboratory at the training device center at an estimated cost of $265,000. This project is urgently required to provide additional space for performance of experimental work in the area of new synthetic techniques. These techniques, when proven, will represent advances in the state of the simulation art, essential in the construction of improved training devices.

Admiral JOHNSON. The next facilities class in the program is Office of Naval Research facilities. It consists of two line items at two locations inside the United States for a total of $5,847,000. Both projects are included in program package VI for research and development and are in this year's authorization program. Our objective is to provide facilities for essential scientific research and development in the physical sciences and related fields directed toward new and improved materials, equipment, techniques, and systems for the Navy under the direction of the Chief of Naval Research.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first item appears to be the Naval Research Laboratory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3860-930

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH	CHESAPEAKE AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
RESEARCH - DEVELOPMENT	1923	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Under the direction of the Chief of Naval Research to conduct scientific research and development in the physical science and related fields directed toward new and improved materials, equipment, techniques and systems for the Navy and where specifically qualified, for the Defense Department and, in defense related efforts for other Government agencies.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	41	30	3,128	-	-	3,199
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	41	30	3,128	-	-	3,199
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1967	41	30	3,128	-	-	3,199

NO. OF AIRCRAFT AT NRL	PRESENT 4	PLANNED 5	ULTIMATE 5

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	62	65,000	22,836,000	22,901,000
2. LEASED	1.418	(36,000/YR)	345,000	345,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962 (Except Land Rent)				23,246,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				5,582,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				13,147,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				41,975,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
310.90	GENERAL PURPOSE LABORATORY	SF	88,382 (SUBSTANDARD)	149,500	0	149,500	5,582	0	5,582	5,582

General purpose laboratory

The first line item is at the Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia, for construction of a general purpose laboratory at the estimated cost of $5,582,000. The outstanding contributions by the Naval Research Laboratory to the Nation's defense capability have been made under the handicaps of the inadequate facilities made available to the Laboratory. The Laboratory and working areas have become overcrowded and unsuitable. They lack sufficient space for the efficient conduct of scientific research. The Electronics Division and the Applications Research Division are in particularly bad straits. The former occupies portions of five separate buildings while the latter occupies portions of four. There is an urgent need to provide laboratory space for these two Divisions properly planned and adequately serviced by utilities to meet their present needs and to be reasonably flexible for future needs. Separation of scientific research functions into multiple, small, substandard, nonfunctional buildings results not only in inefficient and costly operations, but seriously detracts from the performance of the primary mission to keep the Navy abreast of, and, more desirably, ahead of, changing technological concepts, so that its role in the Nation's defense may be of the highest possible caliber. If this facility is not provided, the Navy will be unable to utilize its research talent and effort effectively in areas where need for technological improvements is greatest, particularly in the areas of communication systems, identification systems, weapons control, surveillance and tracking, and weapons systems evaluation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the present investment in permanent facilities at this Laboratory?

Admiral COATES. $55 million, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration have you given to locating all or part of this research work at other locations where laboratory space might be available?

Admiral COATES. We have looked into this question a number of times, Mr. Chairman. I think there are compelling reasons why we should not attempt to move the research work. This is our oldest, and the Nation's best, general purpose Laboratory in the physical sciences with many firsts to its credit. One of the great advantages in the present location is its access to the Navy bureaus, to NASA, and other agencies for which the Laboratory does work.

Another reason is that being on the Potomac River, it is on navigable water and some of its work involves installations in vessels.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would tell the committee the type of work done by your Health Physics Research Division.

Admiral COATES. Captain Krapf can answer that.

Captain KRAPF. I am Captain Krapf, Director of the Laboratory.

Our Health Physics group at the present time is a support group for the work that is going on in our nuclear reactor and our other areas handling nuclear devices and nuclear sources. It provides protection for that operation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the number of bodies involved, can you tell us?

Captain KRAPF. In the Health Physics group?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; in this particular category.

Captain KRAPF. Nine, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with existing space occupied by these divisions? What disposition are you going to make of those if your request is funded?

Admiral COATES. Sir, this is the first increment of a long range building plan I believe will run for at least 15 years. The laboratory has been there since 1923 and most of its buildings are World War II, wooden temporary buildings and messhalls converted into laboratory space and now becoming old and difficult to maintain. As new space becomes available, readjustments will be made and the older spaces in poorer condition will be demolished.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your maintenance plan and what are your maintenance costs at this particular location because of the age of your buildings there?

Admiral CORRADI. With the chairman's permission, I would like to provide an accurate figure for the record. That will have to be extracted from the annual expenditures.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If you will, please.

(The information follows:)

The maintenance costs for the buildings which will be replaced by the proposed facility amount to $91,000 per year over the past 3 years. In view of need for new facilities, maintenance on the obsolete buildings has been reduced to the minimum practicable.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any other questions pertaining to this issue?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER, PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will now go to the next item having to do with the Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER	PORT WASHINGTON, NEW YORK	6380-800
4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	**5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY**	**6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE**	**7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA**
PORT WASHINGTON, 3 MILES SOUTH	NASSAU	OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH	3RD NAVAL DISTRICT
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
TRAINING DEVICES AND AIDS	1946	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

Under the direction of the Chief of Naval Research, to conduct research, development and production of training equipment (training systems, devices and aids) required by training agencies; provide and control logistic and material support for training equipment; study problems related to training devices and to recommend solutions, training techniques and systems; and perform other tasks as assigned.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	41	26	628	22	-	717
2. PLANNED - END FY 1963	41	26	628	22	-	717
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1967	41	26	628	22*	-	717

NO. OF AIRCRAFT — PRESENT - PLANNED - ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *VARIABLE

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	162	334,000	2,145,000	2,479,000
2. LEASED	-	(-)	-	0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		2,479,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				265,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				502,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				3,246,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION			PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
310.90	SIMULATION LABORATORY	SF	56,752 (10,000 SUBSTANDARD)	19,506	0	19,506	265	0	265	265

Simulation Laboratory

The second project is at the Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, N.Y., for a simulation laboratory at the estimated cost of $265,000. At this activity, the Navy conducts its research, development, and production of training systems, devices, and aids, as well as develops the training techniques for their use. In order to produce practical results, environmental and operating conditions must be simulated. Additional simulation laboratory space is required to permit effective operation of currently installed equipment, and installation of equipment not now in use. The training devices under development are crowded in the existing area so closely that there is not sufficient space for proper testing and operation. For example, one very important device, a helicopter trainer, has not been installed because of the space deficiency. This project will provide for alteration of an existing building into the simulation laboratory and construction of a new building to furnish sufficient space for the engineering staff. If this facility is not provided by the end of 1963, some projects will be delayed far beyond the critical period for their completion and others in all probability, could not be started.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If my memory serves me correctly, this center is located well out on Long Island on an old private estate which is rather costly to maintain. What consideration have you given to transferring this or a portion of the work to other locations where space is now available and buildings more adaptable? For example, the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N.J.

Admiral COATES. That particular example, sir, was looked into and it was determined that the cost of fixing up facilities at Lakehurst made the move inadvisable. There is now under consideration with the Air Force declaring Mitchel Field excess to their needs, there are buildings in the Administration area at Mitchel Field that are quite suitable for the purpose and the three services have been asked to nominate activities for the use of that space. We have nominated the Training Device Center for a move to Mitchel Field but I do not know how that will come out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, at the moment that particular potential has not been resolved?

Admiral COATES. It has not been resolved, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is there any idea at the moment when it could be resolved if expeditious consideration were given by those in authority?

Admiral COATES. Perhaps Admiral Sylvester can answer that.

Admiral SYLVESTER. This is being considered very carefully by the Department of Defense at the present time. It involves all three services and it involves a great many considerations of local nature in that portion of Long Island. I am unable to state how soon they will be able to resolve the problem but I know that the Department of Defense is very anxious to get it resolved at the earliest practical moment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If it were resolved, what effect would that have over your present budget estimate?

Admiral COATES. We would not need this request if that were resolved in our favor.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is my point, gentlemen. When we contemplate moves of this character, if they could be expedited and be included in the appropriation requirement, it would make it so much simpler for us on this side of the table.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee is conducting a hearing, I believe this week, Friday, on the disposal of the Air Force property at Mitchel Field. One reason why we are not able to say is that we do not know what the attitude of Congress is going to be toward disposal of that property.

If it is resolved in favor of retention by the Department of Defense, we may be able to furnish this information rather soon.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If it is available between now and markup time, we would appreciate it if you would give us that cooperation.

Admiral SYLVESTER. We shall, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on this item?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now, we shall take up the projects under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Inside the United States.

Please place in the record the summary table, and the statement on planning and design.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Inside the United States

Installation and line item	Proposed funding	Fiscal year authorization
Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.: Replacement of pier breakwater	$572,000	1963
Continuing authorizations, worldwide facilities:		
Minor construction	5,000,000	1957
Restoration of damaged facilities	1,000,000	1957
Access roads	1,300,000	1952
Planning and design	11,000,000	1956
Total continuing authorizations	18,300,000	
Subtotal—Bureau of Yards and Docks, inside the United States	18,872,000	

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

Replacement of pier breakwater

The preliminary engineering report for this project was completed by the District Public Works Officer, 5th Naval District.

A contract for preparation of plans and specifications will be completed by July 1962 at an estimated cost of $10,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

Improvements to power system (2d increment)

The preliminary engineering report for this project was completed by Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall and Sargent & Lundy, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $7,654.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications, will be completed by November 1962, at an estimated cost of $250,000.

Admiral JOHNSON. The final facilities class is Yards and Docks Facilities. The Bureau is responsible for fulfilling the Navy's requirements in the broad field of civil engineering at all naval shore activities. This class contains 6 projects for a total of $24,560,000. Two of these projects, included in the fiscal year 1963 authorization program, are for specific purposes at specific locations. The others are for general purposes with Navywide application for which permanent authorization was granted in previous years. All 6 projects are in program package VII for General Support Forces.

PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va., is a one-line item and that is a replacement of a pier breakwater.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER	NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	5118-500

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
WITHIN CITY OF NORFOLK	INDEPENDENT CITY-PRINCESS ANNE	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS	5TH NAVAL DISTRICT

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
PUBLIC WORKS, UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT	1948	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide public works, public utilities and transportation support, including engineering services and all other public works type logistic support incident thereto, for the operating forces, dependent activities and other commands as directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	14	-	1,942	-	-	1,956
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	13	-	1,942	-	-	1,955
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1963	13	-	1,942	-	-	1,955

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -	PLANNED -	ULTIMATE -

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	1,310	1,755,000	80,320,000	82,075,000
2. LEASED	140	(19,000/YR	8,220,000	8,220,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		90,295,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				572,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				17,110,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				107,977,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY				AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
164.10	REPLACEMENT OF PIER BREAKWATER	LF	3,180 (831 SUBSTANDARD)	831	0	831	572	0	572	572

Replacement of pier breakwater

The single Yards and Docks facilities project inside the United States is for the replacement of the pier breakwater at the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., at the estimated cost of $572,000. These facilities are required to provide a small-boat basin for safe mooring of tugs, barges, and other operational yardcraft of the naval station. The existing basin, constructed in 1938, has succumbed to the ravages of time and tide. It is formed by an L-shaped enclosure at the northern end of the operational piers on Hampton Roads. A gap in the riprap has developed at the closed corner and corrosion has eaten through the cellular sheet piling at the base of this L in many places. The proposed work will include replacement of the pier breakwater, installation of mooring dolphins, and construction of three small-boat piers. If this project is not provided, the current rate of deterioration will continue to a point where the Navy will be unable to moor operational yardcraft in any degree of safety at Hampton Roads.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are your comments on this item, Admiral Corradi?

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, this is a breakwater that was built as a temporary steel sheet piling structure approximately 19 or 20 years ago; in 1938, to be exact. It has deteriorated because of the action of the elements to a point where it must be replaced. We have developed what I consider to be a very economical design for replacing this breakwater with a cellular-type breakwater with treatment of the steel sheets after they are placed so that they will be more resistant to the elements.

We consider this replacement will last through the useful life of the requirement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What sort of a thing is it?

Admiral CORRADI. Steel sheet piling driven in a circular pattern to form a series of cells filled with porous material.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you getting very much siltation in that area?

Admiral CORRADI. There is maintenance dredging required. However, this particular breakwater is for a small boat basin and it does not silt as rapidly as berths dredged much deeper.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is strictly a small boat operation, is it?

Admiral CORRADI. Pretty good sized boats; tugs and other boats of that type.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the draft limitations within the area?

Admiral CORRADI. I will have to furnish that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well.

Admiral CORRADI. There is no dredging in the project and consequently I do not have that data here.

(The information follows:)

REHABILITATION PIER BREAKWATER, NORFOLK, VA.

The project dredged depth in the area between breakwater and west waterfront bulkhead is 25 feet below mean low water.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any questions?

(No response.)

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Continuing Authorizations:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
-	-	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS	-

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
PLANNING AND EMERGENT CONSTRUCTION	-	☐ MAINTENANCE ☐ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide for accomplishment of items which have Navy-wide application and no appropriation limitation.

Functions included are:

1. Construction of minor items not deferrable until enactment of new legislation.
2. Replacement or repair of damaged property to fulfill current operating missions.
3. Provision of off-station highways for ingress and egress to Naval installations.
4. Engineer planning and final design for items included in the construction program.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT						
2. PLANNED - END FY						
3. ULTIMATE - END FY						

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE

SECTION IV. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	CONSTRUCTION COSTS TO BE INCLUDED IN INVEN-			-
2. LEASED	TORY OF INSTALLATION RECEIVING BENEFIT			-
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 JULY _____		(Except Land Rent)		-
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				-
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				-
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				-
7. GRAND TOTAL				-

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	NA	-	-	CONTINUOUS	-	-	-	-	5,000
	RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES	NA	-	-	CONTINUOUS	-	-	-	-	1,000
851	ACCESS ROADS	NA	-	-	CONTINUOUS	-	-	-	-	1,300
1000	PLANNING AND DESIGN	NA	-	-	CONTINUOUS	-	-	-	-	11,000
									TOTAL	18,300

MINOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are requesting $5 million for Minor New Construction.

(The following statement was submitted for the record:)

Minor new construction, $5 million

The first project is for minor new construction for which funding approval is requested in the amount of $5 million. This amount is required to fund special construction projects during the fiscal year 1962, each costing over $25,000 but not more than $200,000. Authority for accomplishing such projects was granted in section 408 of Public Law 968, 84th Congress, in fiscal year 1957. To be eligible for funding under this authority such special projects should include only those which cannot reasonably be foreseen in time to include in the annual military construction program, but which are so urgently required that they should not be deferred for another year. Such projects are generated by many factors, including increased workload, need for increased efficiency and economy, and need for reducing hazards to heatlh and safety of personnel.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How does this compare with the appropriation for fiscal year 1962?

Admiral CORRADI. $3.75 million in 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the factor requiring the increase?

Admiral JOHNSON. I have a present rundown, Mr. Chairman, of our 1962 situation. We received requests in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations for a total of about 70 minor construction projects, and of these we have approved 33, for a total cost of $3.8 million. We have requests under review numbering about 23 which we estimate will cost $3 million, so that makes up a total of projects already approved and under serious review of about $6.8 million. We have denied requests numbering 16 for a total of $1.7 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would place in the record a tabulation showing the projects approved for fiscal year 1962 and those in process at the present time.

Show obligations of this work for each of the last 5 years.

Admiral JOHNSON. Very happy to, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows:)

Minor construction, fiscal year 1962

Projects approved:	
NS, Argentia, potable water supply	$49,000
NS, Argentia, NavAids for harbor	68,000
NSCS, Athens, training building	188,000
NCB, Camp Lejeune, accounting machine installation	105,889
Camp Schwab, assembly and checkout structure	187,000
NSY, Charleston, bin storage facility	198,000
NSY, Charleston, alterations for office	44,000
FAAWTC Dam Neck, alter building for DSN–3	121,000
NS, Guam, dredging of Apra Harbor	60,000
MCAF, Iwakuni, remote receiver building	114,000
MCAS, Kaneohe, telephone cable expansion	150,000
NS, Kodiak, operation control center (increase)	91,500
NSY, Mare Island, Talos training building	194,000
NAS, Memphis, additional training space	194,000
NAS, Miramar, building for F–8U maintenance	191,000
NSB, New London, alteration for office space	35,300
NSB, New London, enlarge utilities	187,000
NAF, Naha, security fencing	56,000
NAS, Norfolk, DSN–3 maintenance facility	88,000
NAS, North Island, DSN–3 maintenance training facility	70,000
NAS, Oceana, AZF maintenance training facility	200,000
NAS, Patuxent River, P3V–1, maintenance training facility	200,000
NSY, Pearl Harbor, radioactive disposal facility	113,000
NSY, Portsmouth, deck pipe shop	103,000
NSY, Portsmouth, alteration to drydock	32,350
NS, Rota, classified item	78,000
MCB, Quantico, waterline to housing area	44,000
NRL, San Diego, transducer calibration pool	184,000
NAF, Sigonella, liquid oxygen facility	36,500
NSA, Taipei, junior/senior high school	60,000
NS, Treasure Island, oceanographic unit	60,000
NS, Trinidad, gate complex and fence	85,000
NWP, Washington, alterations for NCSSA	199,500
Total approved	3,793,739
Projects pending:	
NS, Argentia, water treatment plant	111,000
NTG, Bainbridge, extension of steam system	47,000
MB, Boston, renovate family quarters	36,000
NSY, Boston, building steam lines	110,000
NSY, Charleston, noise measurement facility	199,500
NAD, Concord, calssified item	65,000
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, sewage disposal plant	170,000
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, additional water storage	110,000
NTC, Great Lakes, conversion for school	183,000
NSD, Mechanicsburg, conversion for administrative space	198,000
NSB, New London, alter for office space	59,500
NAS, Pensacola, interconnection for power	97,000
PMR, Point Mugu, range safety facility	106,000
FCS, San Diego, classified item	117,000
NTC, San Diego, relocation of training unit	200,000
NAND, Seal Beach, storage checkout building	41,000
NS, Treasure Island, access road to bridge	200,000
NSC, Treasure Island, conversion for classrooms	190,000
MCB, Twentynine Palms, electrical substation	122,700
NS, Washington, alterations to heliport	153,000
NWP, Washington, oceanographic instrumentation facility	199,000
NAS, Whidby Island, improve bombing range	200,000
Total projects pending	2,915,200
Obligations for last 5 years:	
Fiscal year —	
1957	510,312
1958	603,904
1959	3,464,030
1960	2,430,524
1961	4,693,000

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is "Restoration of damaged facilities."

(The following statement was submitted for the record:)

Restoration of damaged facilities, $1 million

The next project is for restoration of damaged facilities for which $1 million is included in the program. Under this project readily available funds would be provided for the repair or replacement of facilities which have been damaged or destroyed by fire, storm, flood, earthquake or other act of God. In such cases, the restoration of the damaged facilities is a matter of urgency which should be accomplished as soon as possible to protect life or Government property, or to permit early resumption of a necessary function. Authorization for such work was granted in section 407 of Public Law 968, 84th Congress.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would also insert in the record a tabulation showing the funds available for this work, pending projects, the actual replacement of facilities contemplated in fiscal year 1962, and a table showing your annual obligations under this program for the past 5 years.

Admiral JOHNSON. Very well, sir.

(The information follows:)

Restoration of damaged facilities, fiscal year 1962

Projects pending:	
Camp Butler, restoration of "Tilda" damage	$271,000
NH, Great Lakes, rebuild fire damaged laundry	355,800
Subtotal	626,800
Projects approvel:	
NS, Argentia, restoration of fire-damaged enlisted men's club	164,000
PWC, Guantanamo Bay, classified item	136,000
MCAF, Iwakuni, restore fire-damaged hangar	106,000
PWC, Newport, restore 4 piers damaged by a blizzard	30,000
NARL, Point Barrow, replace fire-damaged shop building	196,000
NHA, Yokohama, restoration of facilities which were damaged by numerous landslides cause by excessive rainfall	87,000
Subtotal	719,000
Total, restoration projects	1,345,800
Obligations for last 5 years:	
Fiscal year 1957	7,161,036
Fiscal year 1958	4,263,181
Fiscal year 1959	2,318,019
Fiscal year 1960	4,031,959
Fiscal year 1961	3,693,256
Total	25,167,451

ACCESS ROADS

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed to the next item having to do with Access Roads.

(The following statement was submitted for the record:)

Access roads, $1,300,000

The next project is for access roads for which $1,300,000 is requested. Access roads are needed to replace or relocate public highways whose public use is destroyed by the construction of naval or Marine Corps activities, and for new entrances to, or exits from, such activities to public highways. Authorization for this purpose was granted in Public Law 295, 77th Congress, as amended by

Public Law 769, 81st Congress. When construction of an access road is to be started, the funds will be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, which has cognizance of such construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would insert in the record a list of the access roads requirement for fiscal 1963, and a table showing the roads constructed in prior fiscal years.

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Access roads

1. Requirements for fiscal year 1963:	
NSB, New London, Groton, Conn	$123,200
Electric Boat Division, General Dynamics Corp., Groton, Conn	515,200
NRS, Skaggs Island, Sonoma, Calif	787,360
Total	1,425,760

2. Prior year construction by fiscal year:

Fiscal year:	*Project*
1962	PMR, Point Mugu, Calif. (increase).
1961	NAS, Brunswick, Maine.
	NMF, Point Arguello, Calif.
1960	NRRS, Sugar Grove, W. Va.
	APL, Howard County, Md.
	NMF, Point Arguello, Calif.
1959	MCAAS, Beaufort, S.C.
	NS, Newport, R.I.
	NAAS, Meridian, Miss.
	White Mountain, Calif.
1958	None.
1957	NAS, Kodiak, Alaska.
	NAD, Hingham, Mass.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on the item?

Mr. JONES. No questions.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Planning and Design.

(The following statement was submitted for the record:)

Planning and design, $11 million

The next project is for planning and design for which $11 million is requested. These funds are required to defray the cost of preliminary engineering of line items proposed for inclusion in the military construction program. Availability of information obtained from preliminary engineering reports, allows the Navy to submit to the Congress a program based on realistic cost estimates. These funds are also used for preparation of the final construction plans and specifications for each line item in the program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would please provide a table for the record showing the funds obligated for the past several years for Planning and Design, together with the total value of the overall construction program for the years involved.

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

PLANNING AND DESIGN

1. Funds obligated for planning and design together with values of funding programs are:

	Planning obligations	Funding program
Fiscal year:		
1958	$7,237,000	$377,391,000
1959	11,267,000	372,625,000
1960	9,155,000	204,112,000
1961	10,479,000	163,051,000
1962	[1] 8,216,000	199,661,000

[1] Through Feb. 28, 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. To what extent do you have carryover funds from prior years in this activity.

Admiral CORRADI. We will be pleased to furnish for the record the tabulation you have requested, Mr. Chairman, but in answer to your question about carryover funds, there are no carryover funds in this activity.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you given any guidelines yet as to the extent of your fiscal year 1964 program?

Admiral CORRADI. We are in the process of formulating our 1964 budget now and my offhand opinion is that we will have a greater requirement for planning funds. We have been holding back certain planning for lack of funds. On this particular item we have probably been deficient in not convincing the committee we should have more funds in the item because our planning has been delayed for lack of funding.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you refer to convincing the committee of your planning money need, do you not think it might be well if you referred to the people who actually have control of the requests to the committee instead of the committee's responsibility? This has been somewhat of a shock to me, or would be, if I found myself cutting off planning money after I made is much noise about it in the past as I have done.

Admiral CORRADI. I am afraid my words did not match my thoughts, Mr. Chairman. I was thinking in terms of all of the people to whom we have to justify our requests for funds. Of course, the committee is just one of many.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. On the record.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM

The next item is Public Works Center, Guam.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	DATE: 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER	GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS	5118-400

4. NEAREST CITY (Pop. over 10,000) Distance & Direction	5. COUNTIES/COUNTRY	6. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	7. NAVAL DISTRICT OR AREA
AGANA - ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM	MARIANA ISLANDS	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS	MARIANAS AREA

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
PROVIDE PUBLIC WORKS, UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT	1949	☐ MAINTENANCE ☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE ☐ NEW

SECTION II. MISSION

To provide public works, public utilities and transportation support, including engineering services and all other public works type logistic support incident thereto, for the operating forces, dependent activities and other commands as directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL	OFF.	EM	CIV.	STUDENTS	SUPPORTED	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 1 JANUARY 1962	16	1	2,371	-	68,323	70,711
2. PLANNED - END FY 1962	16	1	2,300	-	70,312	72,629
3. ULTIMATE - END FY 1963	16	1	2,300	-	73,329*	75,646
NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT -		PLANNED -		ULTIMATE -	

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *PRIMARY CIV. LIVING ON GUAM

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTALS ($)
1. OWNED	2,680	721,000	149,587,000	150,308,000
2. LEASED	5,333	(86,000)	45,345,000	45,345,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 1 APRIL 1962		(Except Land Rent)		195,653,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				12,9[illegible]7,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				5,6[illegible]8,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				18,087,000
			7. GRAND TOTAL	232,375,000

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS (In Thousands of $)			
NAVY CODE 1	LINE ITEM TITLE 2	UNIT 3	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY 1961 4	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED 5	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 6	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 7	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES 8	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY 1961 9	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED 10	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED 11
811.30	IMPROVEMENTS TO POWER SYSTEM (2ND INCREMENT)	KW	58,300 (9,900 SUBSTANDARD)	40,000	20,000	20,000	16,635*	10,947	5,688	5,688

* INCLUDES FY 1960 AUTH. (MCON) $10,947,000 - DOES NOT INCLUDE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM PARTICIPATION

Improvements to power system

The final project will provide the second increment of improvements to the power system at the Public Works Center, Guam, in the amount of $5,688,000. The Navy is responsible for the generation and distribution of all electric power for the island of Guam. U.S. military installations use 63 percent of this power, the remainder is used to meet civilian needs. The output requirements have been increasing steadily over the years. In 1960 a mobile reserve 10,000-kva powerplant was sent to the island as an emergency measure to meet these demands. The Navy made a detailed and comprehensive study of the current and projected requirements for the orderly replacement of the worn units and necessary adidtions to improve the entire system. In 1961, a 20,000-kw plant was approved and funded as the first increment of this plan. This installation will become operational in 1965. The proposed line item will provide the second increment. When complete, the entire system will provide sufficient power to meet predicted demands through 1969. If this project is not approved, the planned 1966 operational date for the entire system cannot be met, since construction will require a 3-year leadtime. This, in turn, would prolong the use of the old diesel units and the reserve mobile plant which are not reliable sources now and cannot be expected to improve under the stress of continued use. The strategic geographical location of Guam makes this project a vital insurance policy for defense.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the status of the first increment of this approved power system?

Admiral CORRADI. The first increment is under contract and the contractor has placed his orders. The work is underway but I cannot say that there has been any significant progress at the site. As with any powerplant project, there is a great deal of preliminary ordering, scheduling, and detail work.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Outside of the normal problems, there is nothing extraordinary?

Admiral CORRADI. No abnormal problems, no, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the gentleman on my left have any questions or comments?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

WITNESSES

REAR ADM. FRANK L. JOHNSON, USN, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CAPT. GEORGE W. VANCE, USNR, BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS
COMDR. JOHN J. VAN DALE, USNR, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
COMDR. RICHARD F. LEWELLYN, USNR, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (OP–11G)
COMDR. FRANK B. GUEST, USNR, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (OP–442)
MAJ. DONALD H. HILDEBRAND, USMC, OFFICE OF COMMANDANT, MARINE CORPS
LT. A. R. SOCHA, USN, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
LT. COMDR. ROBERT F. JORTBERG, CEC, USN, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
NAVY			
Direct obligations:			
25 Other services	1,000	1,300	1,000
Services performed by other agencies	59	75	75
32 Lands and structures	6,641	8,625	6,425
Total direct obligations	7,700	10,000	7,500
Reimbursable obligations:			
25 Other services	4		
Total, Navy	7,704	10,000	7,500

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan (amounts for construction actions programed)			Obligations		
	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Program by activities:						
Direct:						
1. Major construction	6,450	7,636	6,500	7,077	9,170	6,955
2. Minor construction	150	200	200	228	315	180
3. Planning	400	225	300	395	515	365
Total direct	7,000	8,061	7,000	7,700	10,000	7,500
Reimbursable:						
1. Major construction	4			4		
Total reimbursable	4			4		
Total	7,004	8,061	7,000	7,704	10,000	7,500
Financing:						
Unobligated balance brought forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans				−6,489	−4,728	−2,789
Available to finance new budget plans	−3,000	−1,061		−3,000	−1,061	
Reprograming from prior year budget plans	−1,061					
Advances and reimbursements from non-Federal sources (31 U.S.C. 493a, 495a)	−4			−4		
Unobligated balance carried forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans				4,728	2,789	2,289
Available to finance subsequent year budget plans	1,061			1,061		
New obligational authority (appropriation)	4,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	7,000	7,000

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations:

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total budget plan	7,004	8,061	7,000
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent years	2,304	1,245	1,400
Add obligations of prior year budget plan	3,004	3,184	1,900
Obligations	7,704	10,000	7,500

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed to the consideration of the Naval Reserve program. Admiral Johnson, please present your statement to the committee.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Admiral JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today in support of the military construction, Naval Reserve program, a program vital to the training and effectiveness of our Reserve components.

This program provides the facilities necessary to administer, train, and support the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve programs. More particularly, it supports the selected Reserve Forces which provide a capability and readiness for immediate, automatic integration of

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve units into the Active Forces. These selected Reserve forces, comprising 125,000 Naval and 45,500 Marine Corps Reserve personnel, constitute the principal source of trained manpower, ships, and aviation squadrons immediately available to augment the operating forces in a declared emergency. As the committee knows, it was from this source that the Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Forces were increased by some 40 destroyers and destroyer-escorts employing 340 officers and 4,000 enlisted and 18 antisubmarine squadrons with 192 aircraft employing 676 officers and 3,148 enlisted. At this same time, the desired increase in personnel requirements of 1,631 enlisted imposed upon the Marine Corps were met by individual volunteers from their Reserve forces.

For fiscal year 1963 the Navy is requesting approval of a funding program in the amount of $7,802,000 to provide facilities for its Reserve units. We are asking for $7 million in new obligational authority and propose to use $802,000 of unallocated funds from prior years' appropriations. These funds have accrued from amounts appropriated for fiscal years 1961 and 1962 line items with which we are unable to proceed at this time because of design or requirement changes.

Immediately after World War II, by utilizing existing buildings surplus to the requirements of the Regular Naval Establishment, by erection and adaptation of excess quonset huts, and by leasing facilities from various State, municipal, educational, and private owners, the Navy was able to quickly and efficiently reestablish its Reserve program at minimum cost. However, as a result of this initiative and foresighted effort, we are now faced with accelerated deterioration of the temporary structures and expiration of nonrenewable leases. In addition, the introduction of up-to-date equipment and techniques has established an urgent requirement for modernization.

The Navy has no plans to increase the number of air station training centers or Reserve facilities. As a matter of fact, since 1951, in the interest of economy and improved efficiency the number of Reserve air stations has been reduced from 22 to 12. During this same period the surface and ground facilities have decreased from more than 800 to 527. Even with this streamlining process, more than half of the present facilities are still temporary hand-me-downs or leased facilities.

Being mindful of congressional desires for joint utilization of Reserve facilities, the Navy has long pursued such a policy. To exemplify this, all Reserve aviation activities now support both Naval and Marine Corps units and several provide support for Air Reserve units of other services. In addition, within the program now tentatively planned under the new lump-sum authorization, 14 of the 16 projects in the Naval Reserve surface and Marine Corps Reserve ground are joint-usage facilities, representing 96 percent of the dollar volume required for these 2 categories alone. In reverting to the authorization procedure in effect prior to 1959, as proposed by the Congress last year, it is the Navy's purpose to insure that a clear need exists for all items in the program which will be submitted to the Congress after that procedure has been reestablished, as provided in section 801 of the legislation now before the Congress for consideration.

Gentlemen, this concludes my statement. I will be pleased to provide any further information you may desire concerning the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall insert in the record the summary sheets and the statements on planning and design.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Naval Reserve

AVIATION FACILITIES

Installation and line item	Proposed appropriation	Fiscal year authorization
Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, Andrews Air Force Base, Md.: Ready magazines	$135,000	1963
Naval Air Station, Dallas, Tex.:		
Alterations to training building	122,000	1963
Alteration to mess hall	110,000	1963
Alteration to bachelor officers' quarters	110,000	1963
Total	342,000	
Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.:		
Alteration to barracks	297,000	1963
Storm sewer and drainage system	365,000	1963
Total	662,000	
Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Mich.:		
Alteration to barracks	142,000	1963
Alteration to mess hall	36,000	1963
Total	178,000	
Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, Calif.:		
Aircraft holding pad	75,000	1963
Addition to training building	76,000	1963
Total	151,000	
Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minn.:		
Alteration to training building	100,000	1963
Alteration to barracks	296,000	1963
Total	396,000	
Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La.:		
Blast pavement	73,000	1963
High explosive magazines	84,000	1963
Total	157,000	
Naval Air Station, New York, NY.:		
Improvements to runway	177,000	1963
Crash and structural fire station	158,000	1962
Additional heating plant boiler	100,000	1963
Roads and sidewalks	78,000	1963
Total	513,000	
Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kans.: Aircraft fueling facility	145,000	1963
Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass.: Messhall	371,000	1963
Total, aviation facilities	3,050,000	

SURFACE FACILITIES

Naval Reserve electronics facility, Berkeley Heights, N.J.: Training building including acquisition of land	$100,000	1963
Naval Reserve electronics facility, Enid, Okla.: Training building	64,000	1963
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Harrisburg, Pa.: Training Center	434,000	1963
Naval Reserve Training Center, Houston, Tex.: Training Center	440,000	1963
Naval Reserve electronics facility, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Training building	69,000	1963
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Little Creek, Va.: Training Center	652,000	1963
Naval Reserve electronics facility, Middletown, N.Y.: Training building including acquisition of land	100,000	1963
Naval Reserve electronics facility, Pocatello, Idaho: Alteration of training building	23,000	1963
Naval Reserve Training Center, Santa Ana, Calif.: Training center	346,000	1963
Naval Reserve electronics facility, Santa Fe, N. Mex.: Training building	65,000	1963

Naval Reserve—Continued

SURFACE FACILITIES—Continued

Installation and line item	Proposed appropriation	Fiscal year authorization
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Tacoma, Wash.: Training center	$573,000	1963
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Worcester, Mass.: Training center including acquisition of land	601,000	1963
Total, surface facilities	3,467,000	

GROUND FACILITIES

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Harrisburg, Pa.: Training Center	$108,000	1963
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Little Creek, Va.: Training Center	245,000	1963
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Tacoma, Wash.: Training Center	228,000	1963
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Worcester, Mass.: Training Center	204,000	1963
Total, ground facilities	785,000	

Preliminary Engineering and Design Data, Fiscal Year 1963

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, NAVAL RESERVE

Aviation Facilities

NAVAL AIR RESERVE TRAINING UNIT, ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Ready magazines

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Seeley Martin Associates of Washington, D.C., at a cost of $2,467.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Seeley Martin Associates, Washington, D.C., at a cost of $5,295 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, DALLAS, TEX.

Alterations to training building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Brown & Co., engineers of Dallas, Tex., at a cost of $1,725.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Brown & Co., engineers of Dallas, Tex., at a cost of $5,258 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Alteration to messhall

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Brown & Co., engineers of Dallas, Tex., at a cost of $1,474.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Brown & Co., engineers of Dallas, Tex., at a cost of $4,388 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Alteration to bachelor officers' quarters

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Brown & Co., engineers of Dallas, Tex., at a cost of $1,675.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Brown & Co., engineers of Dallas, Tex., at a cost of $4,630 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GLENVIEW, ILL.

Alteration to barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by J. D. Holland & Co., engineers of Deerfield, Ill., at a cost of $3,650.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Hammel & Green, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of $14,000 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Storm sewer and drainage system

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Meissner Engineering, Inc., Chicago, Ill., at a cost of $7,640.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Meissner Engineering, Inc., Chicago, Ill., at a cost of $17,000 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GROSSE ILE, MICH.

Alteration to barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Comprehensive Architect & Engineer Co., Detroit, Mich., at a cost of $2,130.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Hammel & Green, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of $6,500 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Alteration to messhall

The preliminary engineering report for this item is being prepared by the Comprehensive Architect & Engineering Co., Detroit, Mich., at a cost of $360.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Comprehensive Architect & Engineer Co., Detroit, Mich., at a cost of $1,800 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LOS ALAMITOS, CALIF.

Aircraft holding pad

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $3,700 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Addition to training building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by McLean & Schultz, Inc., of Fullerton, Calif., at a cost of $1,697.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by McLean & Schultz, Inc., of Fullerton, Calif., at a cost of $4,155 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Alteration to training building

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Hammel & Green, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of $3,350.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Hammel & Green, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of $4,500 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Alteration to barracks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Hammel & Green, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of $6,050.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Hammel & Green, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of $14,000 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Blast pavement

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Seiferth, Gilbert & Fromhertz of New Orleans, La., at a cost of $1,357.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Seiferth, Gilbert & Fromhertz of New Orleans, La., at a cost of $4,540 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

High explosive magazines

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Seiferth, Gilbert & Fromhertz, Engineers, of New Orleans, La., at a cost of $2,858.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Seiferth, Gilbert & Fromhertz, Engineers, of New Orleans, La., at a cost of $4,540 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Improvements to runway

Preliminary engineering cost estimates were prepared by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $8,800 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Crash and structural fire station

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A contract for the preparation of plans and specifications will be completed during July 1962 at an estimated cost of $7,900.

Additional heating plant boiler

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $5,000 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

Roads and sidewalks

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the area public works officer, New York area, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $3,900 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OLATHE, KANS.

Aircraft fueling facility

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by Lutz, Daily & Brain, Engineers, of Kansas City, Mo., at a cost of $3,205.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Lutz, Daily & Brain, Engineers, of Kansas City, Mo., at a cost of $6,500 with completion scheduled during July 1962.

NAVAL AIR STATION, SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.

Messhall

The preliminary engineering report for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 1st Naval District.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Hoyle, Doran & Derry, Architects and Engineers, of Boston, Mass., at a cost of $18,000.

SURFACE FACILITIES

NAVAL RESERVE ELECTRONICS FACILITY, BERKELEY HEIGHTS, N.J.

Training building including acquisition of land

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the area public works officer, Bureau of Yards and Docks, New York, N.Y.

A contract for the preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed by September 1, 1962, at an estimated cost of $4,000.

NAVAL RESERVE ELECTRONICS FACILITY, ENID, OKLA.

Training building

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by Sorey, Hill & Sorey, Oklahoma City, Okla., at a cost of $2,600.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Army Engineers, at a cost of $2,100 with completion scheduled for December 1962.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, HARRISBURG, PA.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 4th Naval District.

A contract for the preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed by December 1962 at an estimated cost of $18,000.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, HOUSTON, TEX.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson, Houston, Tex., at a cost of $3,950.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson, Houston, Tex., at a cost of $17,550, with scheduled completion for September 1, 1962.

NAVAL RESERVE ELECTRONICS FACILITY, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Training building

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the Army Engineers.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Army Engineers at a cost of $2,500, with completion scheduled for September 1962.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by Shriver & Holland, architects, Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $8,000.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Shriver & Holland, architects, Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $30,000 with completion scheduled for December 1, 1962.

NAVAL RESERVE ELECTRONICS FACILITY, MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.

Training building including acquisition of land

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the area public works officer, New York.

A contract for preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed by October 1, 1962, at an estimated cost of $4,000.

NAVAL RESERVE ELECTRONICS FACILITY, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Alteration of training building

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the Army Engineers.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Army Engineers, at a cost of $600, with completion scheduled for September 1, 1962.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the Army Engineers.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Army Engineers, at a cost of $14,000, with completion scheduled for October 1, 1962.

NAVAL RESERVE ELECTRONICS FACILITY, SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Training building

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the Army Engineers.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the Army Engineers, at a cost of $2,100, with completion scheduled for December 1, 1962.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER TACOMA, WASH.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the director, Northwest division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the director, Northwest division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $25,000 with completion scheduled for November 1962.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, WORCESTER, MASS.

Training center including acquisition of land

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by Martin & Williams, Worcester, Mass., at a cost of $5,950.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Martin & Williams, Worcester, Mass., at a cost of $24,000, with completion scheduled for November 1962.

GROUND FACILITIES

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, HARRISBURG, PA.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the district public works officer, 4th Naval District.

A contract for the preparation of final plans and specifications will be completed by December 1962 at an estimated cost of $5,000.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by Shriver & Holland, architects, Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $4,000.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Shriver & Holland, architects, Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $11,000, with completion scheduled for December 1962.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, TACOMA, WASH.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by the director, Northwest division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by the director, Northwest division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, at a cost of $11,000, with scheduled completion for November 1962.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, WORCESTER, MASS.

Training center

The preliminary engineering for this item was completed by Martin & Williams, Worcester, Mass., at a cost of $1,980.

Final plans and specifications are being prepared by Martin & Williams, Worcester, Mass., at a cost of $10,000, with completion scheduled for November 1962.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION

Mr. SHEPPARD. Also place in the record the project statement on Continuing Authorization.

(The matter referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	FY 1963 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM	DATE 1 APRIL 1962

SECTION I. INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	-

4. MANAGEMENT BUREAU OR OFFICE	5. COMMAND	6. OTHER JOINT USERS	7. YEAR OCCUPIED	8. UTILIZATION
BUWEPS, MC, BUPERS	-	-	-	-

9. RADIUS	10. URBAN CENTERS SERVED	11. POPULATION	12. TRAVEL TIME	13. OTHER RESERVE FACILITIES IN AREA
-	-	-	PRIVATE - PUBLIC -	-

SECTION II. MISSION TO PROVIDE FOR ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES FOR THE MCNR PROGRAM ITEMS INCLUDING PREPARATION OF PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORTS AND FINAL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. ALSO TO PROVIDE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MINOR REPLACEMENT AND EMERGENCY ITEMS, THE LATTER TWO WHICH ARE UNFORESEEN AT THE TIME OF PREPARATION OF THE REGULAR MCNR PROGRAM.

SECTION III. PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT LOADING

PERSONNEL		OFF	EM	CIV	JOINT USERS	TOTAL
RESERVES.	1. ON BOARD					
	2. AUTHORIZED					
	3. ULTIMATE					
PERM. PARTY.	1. ON BOARD					
	2. AUTHORIZED					

NO. OF AIRCRAFT	PRESENT	PLANNED	ULTIMATE
NO. OF AIRCRAFT OF OTHER JOINT USERS	PRESENT		PLANNED

SECTION IV. INVENTORY *(Present Facility)*

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST ($)	IMPROVEMENTS ($)	TOTAL ($)
1. OWNED	CONSTRUCTION COSTS TO BE INCLUDED IN INVENTORY FOR			
2. LEASED/EASEMENTS	INSTALLATION RECEIVING BENEFITS.			
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF			(EXCEPT LAND RENT)	
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				
7. GRAND TOTAL				

SECTION V. INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CODE AND DESCRIPTION		PHYSICAL CAPACITY					AMOUNTS *(In Thousands of $)*			
NAVY CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	UNIT	INVENTORY AS OF 1 JULY____	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY____	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 1 JULY____	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	FUNDING FOR CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION*	-	-	-	-	-	INDETERMINATE	-	-	500

* Items included have Navy-wide application and no appropriation limitations.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION NAVAL RESERVE INSTALLATION DATA
NAVDOCKS 2670 (12-50)

TOTAL *(Incl. Cont. sheet)*	500
TOTAL OTHER JOINT USERS PORTION OF THIS PROJECT	0
TOTAL COST TO GOVERNMENT	500

Mr. SHEPPARD. What has been your experience with joint utilization of facilities with the other services?

Admiral JOHNSON. To my knowledge, we have had no problems, and it has been very successful. I believe all services certainly have agreed that is most desirable and should be continued in the future.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have any land acquisition program in fiscal year 1963?

Admiral JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much?

Admiral JOHNSON. We have three. The first one is at Berkeley Heights, N.J., for 1 acre, at an estimated cost of $8,000.

The second is at Middletown, N.Y., which is also for 1 acre at an estimated cost of $8,000.

The third is at Worcester, Mass., for 9 acres, and it is to be donated by the city.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are any of the Naval Reserve units for which construction is requested in the present bill understrength and, if so, to what degree?

Admiral JOHNSON. Meaning that we have to——

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are they under manpower strength or workload strength?

Admiral JOHNSON. There are several of them understrength, Mr. Chairman. We can provide this information.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would provide that information for the record. Do you consider the deficiency of a serious character?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir; there are none that are serious. It is a small percentage—about 20 percent.

Mr. SHEPPARD. A small percentage in the particular training area and it is not universal?

Admiral JOHNSON. No, sir.

(The information follows:)

Listed below are Naval Reserve facilities for which there is construction requested in this bill. Beside each facility is the total authorized Reserve allowance compared with the current onboard strength.

	Authorized Reserve allowance		Onboard		Percent of authorization
	Officers	Enlisted	Officers	Enlisted	
NAVAL RESERVE, AIR					
NARTU, Andrews AFB	612	1,576	589	915	69
NAS, Dallas, Tex	686	1,866	520	1,304	70
NAS, Glenview, Ill	800	1,974	704	1,132	66
NAS, Grosse Isle, Mich	619	1,514	570	1,449	95
NAS, Los Alamitos, Calif	1,121	3,414	1,094	2,299	75
NAS, Minneapolis, Minn	872	2,772	533	1,836	65
NAS, New Orleans, La	440	1,260	282	749	61
NAS, New York, N.Y	1,029	2,854	797	1,908	70
NAS, Olathe, Kans	487	1,178	344	732	65
NAS, South Weymouth, Mass	581	1,706	606	1,478	91
NAVAL RESERVE, SURFACE					
NREF, Berkeley Heights, N.J	13	101	14	118	111
NREF, Enid, Okla	5	50	8	42	90
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Harrisburg, Pa	51	467	50	343	76
NRTC, Houston, Tex	99	489	92	499	100
NREF, Idaho Falls, Idaho	7	50	6	42	85
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Little Creek, Va	245	407	216	404	95
NREF, Middletown, N.Y	7	52	5	54	100
NREF, Pocatello, Idaho	5	50	2	36	69
NRTC, Santa Ana, Calif	21	267	19	207	79
NREF, Santa Fe, N. Mex	5	50	2	49	93
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Tacoma, Wash	42	452	55	394	91
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Worcester, Mass	39	487	36	388	81
NAVAL RESERVE, GROUND					
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Harrisburg, Pa	5	80	5	77	97
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Little Creek, Va	13	205	11	213	102
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Tacoma, Wash	3	120	2	128	105
N. & M.C.R.T.C., Worcester, Mass	9	155	7	151	96

Those personnel shortages indicated above, particularly in Naval Reserve Air, are due in part to increased annual inputs to active duty and the Berlin callup of last October. There is little difficulty foreseen in rebuilding these units back to previous strength.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the status of the proposed land disposal at San Bruno which requires the rehabilitation of existing buildings for a new Marine Corps Reserve Training Center?

Admiral CORRADI. The plans for the disposal of the land are being worked out with the General Services Administration. Since this is their responsibility, I am not completely up to date on what they are doing at this moment. We would be glad to check on it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please extend your remarks in the record.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

NAVY FACILITY, SAN BRUNO, CALIF.

The Navy reported as excess to GSA, 55.05 acres in August 1959. An additional 34.89 acres were declared excess to GSA in March 1962. The Navy retained 1.53 acres for the Marine Corps Reserve training facilities. Final plans and specifications will be completed for these MarCorps facilities during the first half of fiscal year 1963.

The GSA is taking steps to provide the Navy, including the District Public Works Office, with facilities necessary to meet its requirements, along with other Federal activities as a GSA responsibility. The only land retained by the Navy is that for the Marine Corps Reserve training facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the Reserve program?

Mr. JONAS. No.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, this committee will stand adjourned until 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1962.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

WITNESSES

HON. E. H. MERRILL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)
LT. GEN. W. K. WILSON, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
MAJ. GEN. L. E. SEEMAN, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
MAJ. GEN. C. B. DUFF, DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY
H. T. LaCROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OCA
MAJ. GEN. D. E. BEACH, DEPUTY CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
MAJ. GEN. J. B. LAMPERT, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BRIG. GEN. H. W. DOAN, DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL
COL. E. C. ADAMS, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
COL. R. A. BARNES, CHIEF, AIR DEFENSE BRANCH, ODCSLOG
COL. M. S. JOHNSTON, OFFICE, DIRECTOR PLANTS & MANAGEMENT, OGRD
COL. H. R. SANFORD, OFFICE, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
LT. COL. F. W. RHEA, PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING BRANCH, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
LT. COL. R. M. RAWLS, OFFICE, DIRECTOR OF ARMY AVIATION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS
LT. COL. F. W. HASTINGS, OFFICE, THE SURGEON GENERAL
W. J. ELLENBERGER, CHIEF, PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING BRANCH, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
H. B. NORWOOD, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
H. B. BULLOCK, OFFICE, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
MAJ. R. P. MULROY, HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
R. B. FOSTER, CHIEF, REAL PROPERTY DIVISION, ODCSLOG
H. D. VAN KUREN, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
ARMY			
Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	21,254	22,446	22,463
Positions other than permanent	118	104	104
Other personnel compensation	1,860	1,808	1,791
Total personnel compensation	23,232	24,358	24,358

Object classification—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Direct obligations:			
11 Personnel compensation	18,604	18,673	18,921
12 Personnel benefits	1,440	1,445	1,456
21 Travel and transportation of persons	536	565	575
22 Transportation of things	85	90	85
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	2,753	2,900	2,750
24 Printing and reproduction	132	140	135
25 Other services	8,248	8,750	8,200
Services of other agencies	50	50	50
Labor contracts with foreign governments [1]	353	355	354
26 Supplies and materials	903	960	900
31 Equipment	6,991	7,400	6,800
32 Lands and structures	133,419	147,903	135,245
Total, direct obligations	173,514	189,231	175,471
Reimbursable obligations:			
11 Personnel compensation	4,628	5,685	5,437
12 Personnel benefits	312	438	421
21 Travel and transportation of persons	20	30	30
25 Other services	500	2,000	2,000
32 Lands and structures	33,692	98,072	37,112
Total, reimbursable obligations	39,152	106,225	45,000
Total, Army	212,666	295,456	220,471
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
11 Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	44	48	48
Positions other than permanent	5	7	3
Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
Total, personnel compensation	50	56	52
12 Personnel benefits	4	4	4
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1	3	2
25 Other services	24	4	4
Services of other agencies	20	20	20
32 Lands and structures	4,042	4,188	1,447
Total, allocation accounts	4,141	4,275	1,529
Total obligations	216,807	299,731	222,000
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Army	212,666	295,456	220,471
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	29	29	29
Bureau of Public Roads	3,751	4,141	1,500
Atomic Energy Commission	20	----------	----------
Bureau of Mines	1	5	----------
Panama Canal	340	100	----------

[1] Average number of persons, 1961, 204; 1962, 209; 1963, 210.

Personnel summary

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
ARMY			
Total number of permanent positions	3,703	3,939	3,939
Full-time equivalent of other positions	21	20	20
Average number of all employees	3,406	3,631	3,631
Number of employees at end of year	3,332	4,259	4,259
Average GS grade	8.3	8.2	8.2
Average GS salary	$7,034	$6,994	$6,998
Average salary of ungraded positions	$3,677	$3,496	$3,451
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions	6	8	8
Full-time equivalent of other positions	----------	2	1
Average number of all employees	6	8	7
Number of employees at end of year	5	5	5
Average GS grade	9.4	10.3	10.3
Average GS salary	$7,063	$7,404	$7,450

Program and financing

[Thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan			Obligations		
	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES						
Direct:						
1. Major construction	132,041	155,616	146,500	154,087	171,506	146,500
2. Minor construction	4,850	5,250	14,000	4,498	5,000	14,000
3. Planning	11,700	13,000	15,000	12,022	13,000	15,000
4. Support activities	14,700	2,880	1,500	7,048	4,000	1,500
Total direct	163,291	176,746	177,000	177,655	193,506	177,000
Reimbursable:						
1. Major construction	36,290	101,000	45,000	34,065	103,225	45,000
4. Support activities	5,087	3,000		5,087	3,000	
Total reimbursable	41,377	104,000	45,000	39,152	106,225	45,000
Total	204,668	280,746	222,000	216,807	299,731	222,000
Financing:						
Unobligated balance brought forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans				−130,445	−105,960	−86,975
Available to finance new budget plans	−8,000	−5,462		−8,000	−5,462	
Reprograming from prior year budget plans	−12,346					
Advances and reimbursements from—						
Other accounts	−36,290	−101,000	−45,000	−36,290	−101,000	−45,000
Non-Federal sources	−5,087	−3,000		−5,087	−3,000	
Unobligated balance carried forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans				105,960	86,975	86,975
Available to finance new budget plans	5,462			5,462		
New obligational authority	148,407	171,284	177,000	148,407	171,284	177,000
New obligational authority:						
Appropriation	148,407	157,934	177,000	148,407	157,934	177,000
Transferred from—						
"Emergency fund, Department of Defense"		4,750			4,750	
"Military construction, Department of Defense"		8,600			8,600	
Appropriation (adjusted)	148,407	171,284	177,000	148,407	171,284	177,000

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations:

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Total budget plan	204,668	280,746	222,000
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent years	105,960	86,975	86,975
Add obligations of prior year budget plans	118,099	105,960	86,975
Obligations	216,807	299,731	222,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed with the hearing on the Army military construction program.

Have you a statement to make, Mr. Merrill?

Mr. MERRILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Proceed with your statement if you will, please.

Statement of Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (I. & L.) Installations

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to appear before the committee to endorse and briefly introduce the Army's request for fiscal year 1963 appropriations for construction. In the Army's portion of the bill as presented to you we are asking for a total of $192 million of which $147 million is for specific line items for Active Forces; $30 million for general authorization items; $7 million for the Army's National Guard; and $8 millon for the Army Reserves.

This request is somewhat less than our request last year due in part to—

The changes in the budget format which placed a number of items estimated at $26 million in a new defense agency category—title IV in the authorization act now before the Armed Services Committees; items which previously were carried in service titles I, II, and III;

The "sell and replace" principle—title V which contains items estimated at $18 million on two Army stations; and

Family housing for the Army estimated at $79 million—title VII.

Should the Congress authorize these items totaling $123 million to the Army in title I as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee, we may later approach you with such adjustments to the funding program as the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget may authorize.

The program which we have presented to you has been thoroughly reviewed by the Department of the Army, the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget. During this review specific attention was directed, among others, to the following:

Retention of only those projects essential to our immediate service needs;

Insurance that existing facilities of the Army and other Government agencies were either not available or so inadequate that requirements could not be met;

Determination that sufficient detailed planning has been done to insure orderly implementation of the recommended projects; and

Thorough coordination throughout the R. & D. community of the Department of Defense to insure that the R. & D. items included in our program were required for high-priority programs and that there was no unnecessary overlap of functions or duplication of facilities within the DOD or the Government.

The projects in our program are designed to contribute directly to the Army's readiness, its modernization and its capacity to maintain high-quality, thoroughly trained personnel. The $147 million for specific line items includes facilities for:

Air defense for further modernization with new or improved equipment as a result of technological and operational developments.

Aviation facilities that are directly related to improving our mobility through the increased use of light aviation.

Improvement of facilities to provide proper medical and dental care for military personnel and authorized dependents.

Improvement of signal facilities commensurate with the advancing state of the art, both abroad and in the United States, and provision of adequate and dependable power at remote installations.

Improvement of the posture of our deployed forces both in the Pacific and Europe. This is a small part (13 percent) of our program. The bulk of the work is for the improvement of the logistics posture related both to strategic concepts and efficiency.

A moderate segment of our large requirement for eventual replacement of troop housing. This is an area in which I am most concerned and in which we hope to build up more adequate programs in the years immediately following. Much of our troop accommodations are of World War II temporary construction and are approaching the breakdown phase of deterioration. It is imperative that we provide, in the United States, reasonably attractive accommodations for our military personnel.

This program for the Active Forces includes about $14 million in prior year authorizations. Some of these projects were presented to this committee last year but were not favorably considered. The principal items in this category are: Signal Corps Research and Development Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, N.J., the storm drainage project at Fort Campbell, Ky., and the commissary at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. We have carefully reevaluated the need for these projects and have developed additional data to more thoroughly delineate the requirements. We earnestly seek your reconsideration of these important items.

To summarize, we have developed and present herewith for your consideration and approval a construction program which is carefully tailored to meet the Army's needs. We believe the accomplishment of this construction will enhance our ability to achieve and maintain a forceful military posture, and improve our responsiveness in line with the administration policy.

Major General Seeman, who will shortly assume his new duties as commanding general of Fort Leonard Wood, will present further justification to you for this program. Major General Lampert, Director of Military Construction, Office, Chief of Engineers, and responsible representatives of other of our commands are available for answering questions on the projects we have included in our recommended fiscal year 1963 program.

This, sir, concludes my remarks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

General Seeman, proceed with your statement, please.

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear again before this committee to present the Army's fiscal year 1963 "Military construction, Army," appropriations request.

For fiscal year 1963 the Army is requesting new appropriations totaling $177 million to finance this program. The list of projects supporting this new appropriations request consists of $132.7 million of new authorization items, $14.4 million of prior years' authorization items, and $30.5 million to fund general authorization.

The program before the committee today is limited to our most pressing construction requirements which have been carefully coordinated with the other Army programs related to personnel, materiel, and research and development. These requirements are in con-

sonance with approved Defense Department objectives, stationing plans, and organizational concepts. During the entire screening process on this program we have given top priority to selecting those projects that have a direct impact on combat power, with particular attention directed toward the needs of combat ready conventional warfare forces. With this added emphasis on the numbers and quality of conventional warfare forces, the Army feels that it is increasingly important to provide more efficient and modern troop accommodations and training facilities at the major training stations and at the home stations of the Strike Force Divisions and supporting ready units. The Army has a continuing and growing problem in phasing in replacement construction for the many World War II temporary buildings on which it must rely to accommodate training and readiness forces. Thus, there is included in this program a substantial increment of such replacement construction. For almost every item of cantonment-type construction, Mr. Chairman, the Army plans to demolish the old, inadequate, temporary facilities being replaced.

This program is designed, within the budget for this fiscal year, to construct the most needed operational, logistic, and other support facilities:

(*a*) To maintain in a high state of readiness the Army components of unified commands deployed overseas in support of our national policies and international commitments.

(*b*) To maintain and improve the capabilities of Army elements of the Continental Air Defense Command.

(*c*) To maintain the Army component forces of the Strike Command in readiness for immediate deployment to any trouble spots in the world.

(*d*) To support the general training base, and

(*e*) To support the research and development, maintenance, production, and supply activities that contribute to the overall capability of the Active Army Forces.

In general introduction of the program, I will first summarize in terms of the functional and mission groupings, or program packages, that the Secretary of Defense used in presenting the fiscal year 1963 defense programs to the Congress. We are requesting approval of construction items supporting four of the eight program packages discussed by the Secretary.

For the program package, Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces, we present $8.8 million in specific projects. Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces are those elements and units involved in the specified defense of the contiguous 48 States. Within the Army this is the Air Defense Command. These projects are primarily for continuing our program of improvements to the existing NIKE-HERCULES system. Major projects proposed are for installation of improvement kits and high-power acquisition radar (Hipar at additional sites, and for collection of the two regional headquarters of the Army Air Defense Command with their respective regional headquarters elements of the Continental Air Defense Command.

Our next package is for general purpose forces, which are those combat units and their direct combat support elements, either deployed overseas or stationed in the United States, that have the capability

to participate directly in combat operations ranging from a general worldwide nuclear war to a small, limited locale, conventional weapons action. For this package, we request approval of construction line items totaling $33.2 million to provide facilities for training, logistic support, and billeting of these operational units. Major items are for: Army airfield runways, maintenance hangars, and parking aprons at Forts Bragg, Lewis, and Riley; a storm drainage project at Fort Campbell, Ky.; unit facilities and logistical support items in Korea and Okinawa; improved storage for ammunition stocks in Europe; and surface-to-surface missile unit facilities in Germany.

For research and development, our next grouping, the items total $16.3 million. Among the larger projects are a $1.5 million Nuclear Effects Laboratory at White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex., and a $4.6 million facility, also at White Sands, to test an advance concept in more rugged radars. This latter project is associated with the NIKE-ZEUS research and development program. Also, Mr. Chairman, in view of the strong requirement supported by research and development authorities we are again requesting funding approval for the final increment of the Signal Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Our other program package is for general support, the broad base for our training, supply, maintenance, medical services, headquarters, communications network, and Army Security Agency requirements. Since many of our Army bases and facilities necessarily have highly diversified support capabilities, this package covers requirements at the greatest number of stations. For this category the items aggregate $88.9 million. The following are some of the larger items: a special warfare center headquarters and school building at Fort Bragg, N.C.; a 285-bed hospital and medical support facility at Fort Hood, Tex., and a 50-bed hospital and medical support facility at White Sands, N. Mex.; a $3 million central powerplant and transmission system at an oversea security and communications station; $3.7 million for completion of the European Tropospheric Scatter Communication System, the first increment of which the Congress approved in our fiscal year 1962 program; and an increment of troop housing and ancillary structures at our permanent training stations.

This last item is part of the phased program started in 1954 for replacement of our aging World War II wood frame buildings.

At one time we had a program divided into increments over 10 or 15 years. This has fallen by the board because of the operational requirements.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have not lost track of the cumulative backlog, have you?

General SEEMAN. No, sir. These buildings have served their best years, and are wasteful of maintenance funds and personnel. They are particularly wasteful of personnel for firing and maintaining the old individual building heating plants. Our larger requests for these replacement troop housing items are at Fort Dix, N.J., and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. Also included are projects for bachelor officers' quarters at a number of stations where the deficiency is acute. These are programed at a cost below the statutory limit, as required by the Secretary of Defense under a plan to develop a more uniform standard among the services at lower cost.

The balance of the appropriations request is the $30.5 million to fund general authorization items. As shown in the President's budget, $15 million of this is requested to support advance planning and design; $14 million is for urgent unforeseen minor construction requirements; and $1.5 million is for the Army share of the cost of providing access roads to military installations and tactical deployment sites. The $14 million for minor construction is a substantial increase over prior year levels. Many urgent facilities adjustments are being generated by expansion and reorganization of Army forces, and we must provide for the transfer of funding responsibility from maintenance and operation type funds to construction funds for alterations projects costing in excess of $25,000 each. This latter is in accord with the fiscal year 1962 Defense Appropriations Act.

I would like now to recapitulate where we stand with respect to previous funding granted by the Congress and the use which we have made of that funding.

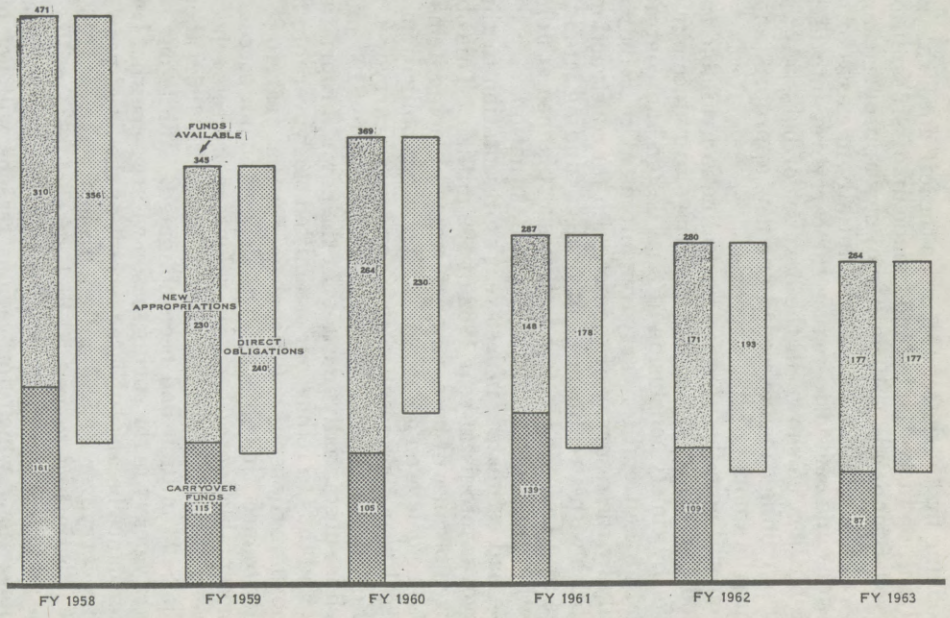
In prior years we have presented a chart showing the construction funding position of the Army. A similar chart is presented herewith.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

APPROPRIATIONS PROGRAM AND FUNDING TRENDS

AS OF 31 DEC 61

MILLION DOLLARS



Looking first at the set of bars on the left, for fiscal year 1958, we had $471 million in available funds, made up of $161 million of committed carryover funds and $310 million of new appropriations. Our obligations, at $356 million, were substantially in excess of our new appropriations and served to reduce the carryover into fiscal year 1959 to $115 million, as shown in the next set of bars. Again in fiscal year 1959 our obligations exceeded our new appropriations and served to reduce the amount of the carryover.

You will note the progressive decline in available funds during the period depicted. We constantly strive to reduce our committed carryover by timely conclusion of final design and contracting. The reversal of the trend for carryover into fiscal year 1961 was caused primarily by the resurvey of the program for construction of air defense facilities with a realinement of project funding late in the year. The move of NIKE-ZEUS test facilities as planned at Johnston Island to other locations also contributed to this situation.

We had estimated, in last year's presentation to this committee, a carryover into fiscal year 1962 of $92 million. This objective was not realized because of necessary deferrals in placing items under contract and some delays on going work. Thus, our obligations of $178 million in fiscal year 1961 resulted in a committed carryover into fiscal year 1962 of $109 million. We expect to obligate $193 million this year, which is substantially in excess of the new appropriations made available, and thus to reduce our committed carryover into fiscal year 1963, as shown in the set of bars projected for that year, to $87 million. Our ability to meet this objective will depend on our success in consummating acceptable contracts on several major projects scheduled for award between now and June 30. As of March 31, 1962, about $115 million of the $193 million had been obligated. While our schedule is customarily heavy in the spring season we are somewhat behind last year's performance because of later receipt of the fiscal year 1962 funds.

The carryover of $87 million from fiscal year 1962 to fiscal year 1963 is estimated to consist, first, of about $41 million committed to projects (some line items and some of the types included in general authorization) which for various reasons will not be placed under contract prior to the end of the fiscal year; second, about $42.5 million for future obligations on projects already underway (including commitments for inspection and administrative costs, secondary contracts and contingencies); and third, about $3.5 million carried over to sustain advance design activities for the period June through September, pending receipt of new funds. In accordance with the bill now before you we are asking for $177 million in new appropriations which together with the $87 million in committed carryover will provide a total funds availability for the year of $264 million. Our planned obligations for fiscal year 1963 are at $177 million which equal the requested new appropriations and allows for a committed carryover into fiscal year 1964 of $87 million. This carryover is in the same amount as estimated for fiscal year 1963 and will be similar in makeup. It is considered reasonable for a program of this magnitude operated on a full funding basis, but we will reduce it if at all possible.

We show no savings available for application to the new funding requirement. During the course of the year to date we have repro-

gramed $10.7 million from savings and canceled projects to cover urgent projects arising from mission changes and the like. We now have under evaluation about $20 million in similar projects which could not be advanced sufficiently for inclusion in this budget but which may not be deferrable to the fiscal year 1964 program. Prominent among these are projects for night vision research, a geodesy and mapping item, and items at the stations of the two new Army divisions. A current evaluation of project estimates on all projects underway and yet to be let indicates that we have about $9.5 million in accumulated savings and cancellations available to finance the aforementioned items, and we will expect to process reprograming actions for committee approval between now and June 30 accordingly. The estimate of savings involves estimated commitments on some projects not yet let to contract.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the fiscal year 1963 "Military construction, Army" appropriations request. The detailed project justifications supporting this request are contained in three books, including one which is solely for classified justifications. Sufficient copies have been furnished to the committee counsel for all of the committee members.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Thank you, General.

Wherever you go and whatever duties are assigned to you, I hope you will find it at least as pleasant, perhaps more pleasant, than your exposure before this committee.

We shall recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

SET-ASIDES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now that you have had another year's experience with reference to the effect of small business set-asides on expenditures for the Army construction program, what have you done in this respect, and what has been your experience with reference to the effect of this policy on construction costs?

Mr. MERRILL. If I may just state generally, we have further emphasized the small business program since we appeared before you last year in accordance with the administration policy. The effect that that policy has upon construction costs is an intangible thing. I think General Lampert, who is nearer to this problem than anyone else, could give his opinion, but I think you may find different opinions from different members representing the Army.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am delighted that there might be a diversification of opinion here.

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, as you know, we have a great deal of emphasis in attempting to administer the law and carry out the policy of the President with respect to small business. We have been, we think, reasonably successful in the construction business and parenthetically I might point out something that you well know, Mr. Chairman. In the construction we carry on with which we assist the Air Force in the ICBM bsuiness, we are in large-scale contracts so that in our overall performance statistics where we put together construction we perform for the Army and the construction we perform for the Air Force, the total percentages awarded to small business are

brought down considerably because of the weight resulting from the large ICBM contracts.

With specific reference to the MCA, the Army construction program, something like two-thirds of our total contracts are awarded to small business. With respect to your question about costs, Mr. Chairman, we have not been able to put figures on it. We are satisfied that there are some additional administrative costs because of the people on our various staffs to administer the operation of the small business program, but it is my personal opinion that there is some increase in the overall costs of construction resulting from carrying out the policy of awarding the maximum amount of construction possible to small business. I will say frankly that I am unable to demonstrate that this is the case. We have not been able to come up with figures which would prove this is the case.

I think you could find other people, as the Secretary said, who would take the other side of the question.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think I understand the fact that you do not have actual cost factors at the moment, but here you are with this set-aside procedure breaking into the continuity of your construction contracting system.

Heretofore, as I understand it, you people have worked on what I call a pretty solid basis of the competitive factor. First, you finalize your requirement to the degree you can, and then you exercise the prerogative you have under the law and regulations on the competitive basis.

Do you have the same competitive analogy in this category that you had heretofore?

If you do, tell me how, why, and when.

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, I believe I can answer your question this way: The contracting officer is required under law and under orders to assure himself that he can get adequate competition under the small business set-aside procedure before he proceeds. We have interpreted adequate competition to mean that he must satisfy himself that he can get a minimum of three competitive bids from established, responsible small business firms. If he concludes that he cannot get that minimum degree of competition, then we do not follow the small business set-aside rule.

As a matter of interest, Mr. Chairman, the rather substantial number of our total contracts which have not been set aside because they were in, you might say, the intermediate category have actually gone to firms which qualify as small business in wide-open competitive bidding, indicating that the character of the bids we get from the small business firms are sound bids and competitive industrywide.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The thing that confronts me, and not you perhaps, is this: You are dealing in a small business set-aside category with what I call an operational neophyte. There are innovations made possible by the present law and interpretations thereunder, but you are people with a backlog of experience, so you move into this and I think you are entitled to draw a line of demarcation or use a yardstick. Would you tell me you have not been at it long enough yet to do that?

General LAMPERT. No, Mr. Chairman. I could not tell you that. My reason for saying we have not been able to put a dollar value on whether the administration of the small business policy is costing

more money or not, the reason for that is that once you do a thing a certain way you never know positively how it would have turned out if you done it another way. In other words, we can only look at the bids we actually get in a given case.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I agree with you up to this point but from a dollar point of view, you know your past operation hypothetically was $1 million?

General LAMPERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This cost either less or more, and that is my point; nothing else. What does your experience up to now prove? This committee is very interested in this particular problem.

We have no disrespect for, and no lack of interest in small business, but we are dealing with the taxpayers' money and we come to you now and ask, what is your experience up to now in the cost factor category? This is no reference to any individual, company, corporation, or anything else. Have you had enough experience up to now to draw an analogy or not?

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, I would have to say that we have not had sufficient experience to prove conclusively to our satisfaction that it is costing more to operate under this program than it would if we did not have to operate under this program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I will rephrase my question and perhaps you will answer this one, General Duff: Under your present operational requirements, under law and regulations, what problems have developed in the small business category that you have not had as an annoyance heretofore? By that I mean, inability to produce end results timewise, expenditurewise, and reliabilitywise?

What is the answer?

General DUFF. In the general experience we have had, Mr. Chairman, we find that for the more complicated weapons systems it is true that it would be extremely difficult for a small business to take on a contract of this sort because of the complexity of the system. However, we accomplish the same objective through the alternative method of selecting a prime contractor and then requiring, to the maximum extent possible, that a large portion of his work be done by a subcontractor in order to encompass as much of the small business community as is possible. Also through breakout contracts we actually let contracts for some components of the system and then furnish these as Government-furnished equipment to the prime contractor for assembly in the final completed system.

To respond directly to your question, sir, it is true that because of the more complex and complicated equipment, as far as the Army being able to let the contract directly to small business is concerned; it is not as easy to do this with the types of equipment we now have as it was previously when the equipment was simpler.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I interpret from your response the following: You are called upon in the set-aside operation to supply more devices, such as earthmoving equipment and whatnot in this category than you were before in the so-called standard operation, in the past; is that right or wrong?

General DUFF. I believe that is correct, Mr. Chairman.

General SEEMAN. If I might interpose, General Duff is speaking to a large degree toward the procurement of equipment and missiles,

Army, program where you have the major contractor and then your subcontractors and the breakout program. I feel sure——

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are still referring to the prime contractor issue now?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you go into small business, you do not go into the prime contract only; it is a set-aside for an individual contractor; is that right or wrong?

General SEEMAN. The regulations which we are working under are such that every job under $500,000 must be set aside to small business unless there is a lack of competition or a lack of a reasonable price. Now, the point that you make about the details on this, if a contracting officer feels he is not going to get reasonable competition on price because of the technical difficulties, or the time, he does not make a set-aside and the small-business adviser in the region can appeal to Washington and it has to come up for decision by the Secretary.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Even though it has gone through that format of procedure, that does not obviate the basis. The basis is, How much does it cost me to have a pair of shoes, size 8–A as against 10–B? It is just that simple.

It is the only place I know where I can ask you this question and I cannot help but have the impression that it is more costly. If I am wrong, you gentlemen tell me.

General SEEMAN. In complete honesty, I have found in some cases, particularly in Alaska during Korea, where we were switching over from the cost-plus-fee operation into open, competitive, fixed-price bidding, where small contractors came along and actually produced competition and some bidding which was beneficial to the Government.

Now, we have no dollar value because of elimination from bidding and we do not know what it might have been if it had gone to other bidders. As General Lampert indicated, as long as we are setting aside completely, we do not know what it would have cost us if the large contractor had not been prevented——

Mr. SHEPPARD. The reason is, you are isolated from the open field of competition?

General SEEMAN. At this point——

Mr. SHEPPARD. By the segregation function?

General SEEMAN. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You cannot really answer that question dollarwise across the board?

General SEEMAN. It would be dangerous to generalize.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes, it would.

Mr. MERRILL. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if I could also get the opinion of General Wilson on this thing? He has just recently returned and I would like to see that you get the views of all of our people as expressing their own judgment on this.

As I say, it has been impossible for us to sit down and prove by facts and figures a specific answer to this very important problem which you raise.

Mr. SHEPPARD. General Wilson, welcome; and we are glad to have you here, because you have definite responsibility in this category. We are not concerned with regulations at the moment, but we are concerned with the basic cost factor and that is all. From what we

have learned by indirection and otherwise, we are walking into a category of a breakup and maybe this is only getting the nose under the tent at the moment, but as a matter of stereotyped procedure in a competitive field wherein you are competing for a price factor to get the work done, you know what you want. It is rather obvious that there is a problem of a cost factor. I cannot prove that. I sense it but I do not know. Why? Because the average small set-aside contractor does not have the mechanical devices he needs to do the job, or he would not be a small contractor.

No. 2, what is his financial responsibility to do the job? What is his experience to do the job? From that point of view you take it and tell me what your opinion is.

General WILSON. I cannot help but feel that on more complicated and larger jobs, we are probably paying some more for the privilege of set-asides to small business. I cannot prove it either and basically the reason I cannot prove it is because we do not open the bid of any large business. We do not accept their bids under the rules and hence I can only guess.

(Additional information follows:)

Under the provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation where large business firms bid on projects set aside for small business, their bids are opened, recorded, and rejected as being nonresponsive to the terms of the invitation for bid.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, you have no parallel of evaluation?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. You cannot, as you well know, compare two tailormade jobs. All construction is tailor made, so the answer is that while I, from experience, believe that, particularly on the larger jobs and more complex jobs, we are probably paying something more, I cannot prove it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Back on the record.

Here is a backlog of experience over a long period of years and in order to use the parallel, let us take a standard barracks concept. You have to set aside so much for small business, and your background indicates that the original factor of cost was x number of dollars. Let us say it is $1 million for the moment; and then you will find it to be $1.2 million and that is a yardstick or a parallel in that category.

General WILSON. Also, as you are more familiar with that than I, on an adjoining station 20 miles away, you can open bids on Thursday and Friday and in one place you will get that for $999,000, and the other one $1.2 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, it all depends on how hungry the contractors are?

General WILSON. That is why we cannot prove it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wanted that brought out so that we have an assumption here at least of what small business may be costing us or may not be costing us.

General WILSON. On many jobs, I cannot honestly say it is costing any money, but I prefer to see competition and then I know it is not costing more.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is right. You do not have the ability to use that yardstick?

General WILSON. No, sir.

General SEEMAN. When this question came up last year and the vital interest of the committee was indicated, we did consider running a 6-month test.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Did you?

General SEEMAN. No, sir. We thought that the law and the regulations—and after consideration this——

Mr. SHEPPARD. General, you know I was under the impression we made our inquiry rather definite always realizing that this does not excuse the fact we might change the law in order to adapt ourselves to the cost factor which we have to live with, whether we like it or not. We have lived with this offspring long enough for the moment to be fundamentally correct; is that right or wrong?

General WILSON. I do not believe under the present circumstances that time will correct that.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not think it will either but I do not know.

General WILSON. I do not believe that time will enable us to get proof that it is costing more unless at some time we open it up and find suddenly that prices are lower. If the law were changed for some form of another system, we would be glad to carry that out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We are in a field of discussion that is a rather difficult one to respond to, and I understand that perfectly. What I am trying to arrive at is a determination as to why we should subsidize small business; that is the whole point at issue and nothing else.

From what I am able to ascertain, we do have a subsidy here but I can be wrong. You do not have the answer so we do not have the answer and we will have to live with it, would you say another year?

General WILSON. No, sir; I do not think time enters into it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I can only conclude that we find ourselves in a position where we pursue a certain course without a final answer. We do not have the answer and you cannot help, but say you are prohibited from getting into a comparable basis of analysis?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. JONAS. Would the chairman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Certainly I do.

Mr. JONAS. I do not understand that one point, General.

Do you say that the law forbids you opening bids made by concerns that are later ruled to be ineligible because they do not come within the set-aside category?

General WILSON. I am going to put it this way: I am not certain whether I am talking law or regulations that came out of the law, in making the statement. The procedure is such that if our contracting officer receives a bid he knows is from large business on a job which has been set-aside, he is not to open that bid.

Mr. JONAS. Who made that regulation?

General WILSON. I would have to check that to give it to you for the record.

Mr. JONAS. I wish you would check and supply for the record the organization, agency, or official, who made that regulation.

General WILSON. All right, sir.

Mr. JONAS. I do not understand that the law——

General WILSON. I say that I am not certain it is the law.

(The information appears on p. 365.)

A survey of Corps of Engineers field offices revealed that the following Military Construction Projects were awarded during the period 1 January 1961 through 31 March 1962 under a small business set-aside on which large business bid:

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Bids Received $ Amount	Lg Bus	Sm Bus	Contract Award Amount	Remarks
DA-94-612-ENG 311, 3/7/62	AFTAC Facilities, Hilo, Hawaii	94,931	x			* Original proposal negotiated downward. Low bidder ($94,931) certified himself as large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		133,636		x	131,036 *	
		168,400		x		
		178,000		x		
DA-15-029-ENG 6125, 2/22/62	Improved Nike-Hercules Fac., Pittsburgh, Pa.	547,963		x		
		539,950		x		
		522,547		x		
		477,950		x		
		545,498	x			
		439,000		x	439,000	
DA-23-028-ENG 4786, 1/18/61	Truck dock, Lake City Arsenal, Atchison, Kansas	249,850		x	249,850	
		276,286	x			
		269,371		x		
		323,847		x		
		314,539		x		
		300,675		x		
		275,343		x		
		280,016		x		
		310,882		x		
		323,020		x		
		336,237		x		
		480,875		x		

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Bids Received $ Amount	Lg Bus	Sm Bus	Contract Award Amount	Remarks
DA-25-066-ENG 6728, 2/8/61	Water Supply Addn, Fortuna AFS, ND.	$124,213	x			
		129,276		x	129,276	SBA determined low bidder ($124,213) to be large business. Bid rejected as non-responsive
DA-25-066-ENG 7012, 5/29/61	USAR Maintenance Shop, Lincoln, Nebr.	61,525	x			
		63,700		x		
		55,070		x	55,070	
DA-25-066-ENG 7022, 6/9/61	Weapons Support Fac., Pueblo Ord. Depot, Colorado	305,362		x	305,362	Low bidder ($294,722), a small business, qualified his bid and was declared nonresponsive.
		381,009		x		
		310,325		x		
		307,338		x		
		318,460	x			
		318,992		x		
		294,722		x		
DA-25-066-ENG 7069, 6/30/61	Apron Transient, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming	420,237	x			
		427,770		x		
		411,941		x	411,941	
DA-94-612-ENG 310, 3/8/62	Taxiway, Hickam AFB, Hawaii	739,595		x	739,595	
		955,163	x			
		922,393		x		
		765,112		x		
		1,279,289		x		
		1,014,964		x		
		983,239		x		
DA-08-123-ENG 3286, 5/25/61	Propellant Disposal Fac., Patrick AFB, Fla.	634,597		x		
		590,602		x	590,602	
		599,914	x			
		635,030		x		

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Bids Received $ Amount	Lg Bus	Sm Bus	Contract Award Amount	Remarks
DA-29-005-ENG 2864, 7/25/61	Roads, White Sands Missile Range, NMex	229,145	x			SBA determined low bidder ($229,145) to be large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		239,720		x	239,720	
		309,108		x		
		319,700		x		
		484,701		x		
DA-41-443-ENG 6034, 2/13/61	Hospital, Sheppard AFB, Tex.	4,315,816	x			SBA determined low bidder ($4,315,816) to be large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		4,482,255		x	4,482,255	
		4,563,939		x		
		4,799,174		x		
		4,689,153		x		
		4,622,118		x		
DA-01-076-ENG 5089, 2/8/61	Aircraft Fueling System, Ft Rucker, Alabama	50,595		x		
		48,516		x		
		54,570		x		
		56,745		x		
		43,680		x		
		38,020		x	38,020	
		45,782		x		
		38,733		x		
		54,899		x		
		58,300		x		
		61,437	x			
		40,329		x		
		43,778		x		
		44,728		x		
DA-01-076-ENG 5099, 2/28/61	Air National Guard Bldg., Jackson, Miss.	1,164,217		x		
		1,156,600	x			
		1,140,922		x		
		1,097,458		x		
		1,130,251		x		
		1,041,274		x		
		1,062,139		x		
		1,127,805		x		
		1,140,464		x		
		1,120,117		x		
		1,025,177		x	1,025,177	
		1,048,702	x			

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Bids Received			Contract Award Amount	Remarks
		$ Amount	Lg Bus	Sm Bus		
DA-01-076-ENG 5127, 3/15/61	Transmitter-Receiver Bldg, Thomasville, Ala.	79,803.		x		
		73,203		x		
		75,039	x			
		77,533		x		
		82,425		x		
		72,255		x	72,255	
		74,548		x		
		73,485	x			
		79,329		x		
		72,836		x		
DA-01-076-ENG 5138, 3/29/61	Transmitter-Receiver Bldg., Eufaula, Ala.	103,577		x		
		90,938	x			
		85,096		x	85,096	
		93,515		x		
		95,633		x		
		97,535		x		
		111,785		x		
DA-01-076-ENG 5300, 8/8/61	Static Test Fac., Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	524,794		x		Low bid ($524,794), a small business, was rejected as being nonresponsible contractor. Second low bid ($539,092) subsequently determined itself to be large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		565,482		x		
		564,766		x	564,766	
		539,092	x			

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Bids Received			Contract Award Amount	Remarks
		$ Amount	Lg Bus	Sm Bus		
DA-01-076-ENG 5315, 9/15/61	Power Line, Eufaula, Ala.	17,600		x		
		14,981		x		
		12,947		x	12,947	
		13,654		x		
		14,274	x			
		15,800		x		
		13,473		x		
		15,725		x		
		14,896		x		
		13,990		x		
		17,490		x		
		21,139		x		
		15,000		x		
		17,232		x		
		19,705		x		
DA-11-032-ENG 8771, 2/15/62	Add. to Ft Snelling National Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn.	341,800		x		SBA determined the low bidder ($302,431) to be large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		330,143		x		
		343,871	Not Indicated			
		311,162		x	311,162	
		365,876		x		
		388,476		x		
		405,681		x		
		332,633		x		
		361,444		x		
		355,812		x		
		311,895		x		
		360,095		x		
		321,198		x		
		302,431	x			
		341,704		x		

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Bids Received			Contract Award Amount	Remarks
		$ Amount	Lg Bus	Sm Bus		
DA-04-167-ENG 2366, 8/28/61	Equipment Shop, Mather AFB, Calif.	322,174	x			Low bidder ($322,174) certified himself as large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		332,470		x	332,470	
		351,283		x		
		353,313		x		
		379,172		x		
		367,000		x		
DA-04-353-ENG 7703, 6/30/61	FD Radar Fac., Cambria AFS, Calif.	244,442		x	244,442	
		244,500		x		
		259,900		x		
		269,324	x			
		271,746		x		
		284,240		x		
DA-04-353-ENG 7774, 8/16/61	Parachute and Dinghy Shop at Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	164,261	x			Low bidder ($164,261) certified himself as large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		164,900		x	164,900	
		165,300		x		
		167,495		x		
		168,914		x		
		174,500		x		
		201,181		x		
DA-04-353-ENG 7892, 11/15/61	IRSS Checkout Fac., Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	12,300	x			Low bidder ($12,300) certified himself as large business. Bid rejected as nonresponsive.
		15,916		x	15,916	
		16,796		x		
		17,934		x		
DA-04-353-ENG 7940, 12/18/61	Switching Station, Edwards AFB, Calif.	75,579		x	75,579	
		77,999		x		
		79,726		x		
		83,434		x		
		87,777	x			
		88,301		x		
		90,866		x		
		94,700		x		
		110,700		x		

Mr. JONAS. General, have you not inadvertently opened bids made by people who were not eligible?

General WILSON. I would not answer that positively. I believe it is true we have a couple of times.

Mr. JONAS. Tell us what the facts were with respect to the differences in bids in those cases and see if we cannot help you put on the record some more definite information than we have been able to get so far.

General WILSON. I know of one case but I would have to look it up. I know of one case in which it did not turn out that big business was the lowest, and I believe we had one case in which the big business put in what you might call a bid knowing that the regulations would prevent an award, and it was considered a complimentary bid.

Mr. SHEPPARD. For a purpose?

General WILSON. Well, it was considered by those who believed in the present procedure that you could place no reliance on that bid since the man knew that once we found out he was big business he would not be permitted, much less required, to comply with that bid.

Mr. JONAS. General Lampert, can you recall any cases such as I am talking about?

General LAMPERT. Sir, there have been cases where we have opened bids and it has later been brought out that one of the firms whose bid was opened was not, in fact, small business. Therefore, we were not permitted to consider the bid. I cannot recall specific instances and I cannot——

Mr. JONAS. Pardon me, before you get away from that point. I am not questioning your lack of ability to consider it, but what I want is the amount of the bid, how it compared with the one you did accept, and how did it compare with others.

General LAMPERT. I cannot give you the figures, Mr. Jonas, but we can supply that for the record.

Mr. JONAS. I wish you would do that for that particular case.

General LAMPERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. General Seeman, do you know of any cases or can you recall any?

General SEEMAN. I believe that last year, Mr. Jonas, we commented on the Sheppard Air Force Base hospital low bid of $4,315,716, and it was not accepted. The contract was awarded on a bid of $4,448,252. This was an increase of $166,439 over the low bid.

Mr. JONAS. That is the only case?

General SEEMAN. That is one specific case.

Mr. JONAS. You cannot remember one since last year?

General SEEMAN. No, sir. I do not know of any.

Mr. JONAS. You officers are familiar with this pamphlet put out by the Association of General Contractors of America?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. I invite your attention to this first example cited on page 4. They do not give the name of the concern but since you are familiar with the pamphlet, I would imagine someone in your office has checked this out and I would like to read into the record what the charge is and then ask someone to respond to it.

* * * Here are a few actual examples of added costs to the taxpayers resulting from policies of the Small Business Administration: In an eastern State the low bidder on a Corps of Engineers project was ruled not eligible because, according to the SBA definition his firm was not a small one. The award went to the next low bidder, one of SBA's small firms, and the added cost to the taxpayers amounted to 23 percent. * * *

General WILSON. I do not know the name of the firm or the job, but I can definitely find out and give you a report on it.

Mr. JONAS. I wish you would and do it for the record because this is a definite, specific charge of an extra cost of 23 percent, and there are others on this page.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The job referred to by AGC was set aside for small business under invitation for bid (IFB) ENG 30–075–61–66 for dismantling an existing heating plant at Richard I. Bong Air Force Base, Wis., and construction of a high-temperature-water, central heating plant at McGuire Air Force Base. N.J. The low bid without additives was submitted by Charles Simpkin & Son, Inc., in the amount of $561,943. The next lowest bid submitted by Araco Construction Co. was in the amount of $659,464. Charles A. Simpkin was determined to be a large business concern and it was necessary to reject their bid as being nonresponsive. The contracting officer determined that the other bids were unreasonable and rejected all bids. The job was readvertised under invitation for bid ENG 30–075–61–104 and award was made to the low bidder, Baylor Construction Corp., in the amount of $559,000. This amount included two additives totaling $32,000. The Simpkin Co. also submitted a bid on this second invitation in the amount of $652,371. This second invitation for bid was not set aside for small business.

Mr. JONAS. I cannot understand how the association can be so specific in its citation of cases in which they allege that extra costs have been incurred, and you gentlemen are unable to express an opinion as to whether this program costs more money or less.

General WILSON. Can we go off the record?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; unless there is objection.

Mr. JONAS. I think we ought to have a record here on this, but you can go off the record as far as I am concerned.

General WILSON. I would prefer to go off the record and then add something on the record after I have said it.

Mr. JONAS. Before we go off the record, I would like to join in what the chairman has said. I have no special interest in big or little business as such.

We hear so many of these charges and complaints and they are in such detailed fashion that I think it is the responsibility of this committee to find out what the facts are, and the only place we can find the facts is in these hearings.

When General Lampert and then General Wilson both say that experience will not enable you to find out, I do not know how we are going to find out. We did not just start this set-aside program 2 or 3 weeks ago, but we have been operating under it how many years now?

General WILSON. Two years or a little more.

Mr. JONAS. There has to be some time where we have to find out, or we will be derelict in our duty on this side of the table, and I assume you gentlemen have the same interest of the taxpayers at heart. We ought to be able to determine whether or not this program is costing more money. We want to find out whether it is costing more money, and if so, how much.

General WILSON. I stated in my first answer, and I expressed the opinion that I felt certain it was costing more money in many instances, but I connot prove it.

Now, if I can go off the record a minute?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us reverse the interrogation to approach the problem from this point of view:

(1) Have you had many instances of small businesses subcontracting to large business?

That is question No. 1. You can answer that on the record, if you will.

Question No. 2: What privileges do you have as a contracting officer to analyze the capability of those bidding in small business as compared with those bidding in the so-called large business category? Do you find that you do not have the same opportunity to analyze the ability of the contractors, financially, experiencewise, mechanicalwise, and so forth, to analyze one versus the other?

General WILSON. With regard to the first question, which was whether there were instances where small business had subbed to large business, I do not know of any offhand, but I know there are occasions where this has happened. Whether or not it was because they did not think they had the capability, apparently it was good business for them to do it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In either event, it was incapability either businesswise, income, or something else that created that condition, or they obviously would not have subcontracted it out. Is that right or is that wrong? They had a reason for doing it or they would not have done it.

General WILSON. They would have had a reason for doing it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Whether the reason was good, bad, or indifferent, the minute that happened, they immediately removed themselves from the original concept and so they got the contract under the law feloniously. That is my statement, not yours.

General WILSON. They got out from under the category under which they received the bid.

Mr. SHEPPARD. General, would it be too much trouble for you to ask the people in your department to establish whether they have had experience of that character and, if so, where, and with whom?

General WILSON. We will attempt to get that information.

A survey of Corps of Engineers field offices revealed that the following Military Construction Projects were awarded during the period 1 January 1961 through 31 March 1962 under a small business set-aside where the small business prime contractor subcontracted a portion of the job to large business firms:

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	$ Amount	Description
DA-08-123-ENG 3243, 3/2/61	Sewage Treatment Plant Alterations, Patrick AFB, Fla.	220,721	100	12,582	Misc. materials & anchor bolts
DA-08-123-ENG 3255, 3/23/61	Army Reserve Center, Maintenance Shop, Tampa, Fla.	338,395	100	3,040 10,516 5,720 3,780	Install acoustical tile Structural steel & metal fab Clearing, grubbing & paving Install overhead doors
DA-08-123-ENG 3273, 4/28/61	ACW Shelter & Ammo Bldg., Imeson Airport, Jacksonville, Fla.	199,245	100	1,000 8,200	Roof decking cast-in-place Prefab metal structures
DA-08-123-ENG 3274, 5/3/61	G/A Trans/Rec Sage Fac., Patrick AFB, Fla.	93,639	100	11,700 4,500	Clearing, grubbing & paving Roof deck & sheetmetal work
DA-08-123-ENG 3275, 5/14/61	Supply Bldg., Marco Island Site, Naples, Fla.	56,908	100	1,845 12,500	Gypsum roof deck Concrete found. pile
DA-08-123-ENG 3278, 5/15/61	Army Reserve Center & Maintenance Shop, Miami, Fla.	459,000	99	4,000 4,000 3,000	Gypsum roof deck Accoustical work Glass & glazing
DA-08-123-ENG 3282, 5/22/61	Army Reserve Center & Maintenance Shop, Palatka, Fla.	116,200	100	7,050	Roofing & sheetmetal work
DA-08-123-ENG 3310, 6/27/61	Homestead AFB, Fla, Sage Building	95,589	100	1,295 8,808	Gypsum roof decking Fences & gates
DA-08-123-ENG 3313, 6/29/61	Alterations to Hangar, Patrick AFB, Fla.	59,308	100	8,550 20,000	Roofing & sheetmetal work Air Conditioning

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract $ Amount	Prime Contract Percent Complete	Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962 $ Amount	Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962 Description
DA-08-123-ENG 3316, 6/30/61	Safe Facilities, Jacksonville, Fla.	$ 91,589	100	$1,875 2,100	Waterproofing & sheetmetal Roof deck
DA-08-123-ENG 3360, 9/12/61	Minuteman Fac., Patrick AFB, Fla	88,551	100	24,228 3,025	Site prep. & pavement Roof & waterproofing
DA-08-123-ENG 3377, 10/12/61	Mothballing Ship Motion Simulator, Patrick AFB, Fla.	64,800	100	5,070	Road repair & grading
DA-08-123-ENG 3600, 12/21/61	Operations (GEEIA) Bldg., Patrick AFB, Fla.	118,840	75	19,000 6,200	Site prep. & pavement Roofing & sheetmetal work
DA-08-123-ENG 3643, 12/22/61	G/M Support Structures, Patrick AFB, Fla.	755,000	33	46,087 14,555	Site prep. & drainage Roofing & sheetmetal work
DA-08-123-ENG 3646, 12/27/61	Army Reserve Center & Maintenance Shop, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	248,402	26	1,800	Roof decking
DA-08-123-ENG 3784, 1/19/62	Radar Station (AN/FPQ-6), Patrick AFB, Fla.	154,266	30	8,100	Site prep. & pavement
DA-08-123-ENG 3899, 2/6/62	Mark VI Checkout Bldg., Patrick AFB, Fla.	115,458	38	12,500	Site prep. & paving
DA-08-123-ENG 3940, 2/8/62	Air Conditioning Dormitories, Homestead AFB, Fla.	217,449	5	10,700	Temp. & humidity control sys
DA-08-123-ENG 4206, 3/12/62	Cable Terminal Bldg. Addition, Patrick AFB, Fla.	266,274	0	4,206	Gypsum roof decking
DA-01-076-ENG 5173, 6/16/61	Laboratory & Maintenance Shop, Arnold Engineering Dev. Center, Tenn.	249,700	100	75	Glass & glazing
DA-01-076-ENG 5087, 1/30/61	Ammunition Magazine, Fort McClellan, Ala.	54,594	100	2,000	Chain link fence
DA-01-076-ENG 5096, 2/23/61	HIPAR Training Facilities, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	196,241	100	3,100	Chain link fence

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	$ Amount	Description
DA-01-076-ENG 5099, 2/28/61	Air National Guard Bldg., Jackson, Miss.	$1,025,177	50	$37,634	Excavation & Paving
DA-01-076-ENG 5149, 4/28/61	Training Bldg., Keesler AFB, Miss.	1,445,131	52	2,735	Alum doors, glass & glazing
DA-01-076-ENG 5182, 6/28/61	Maintenance Shop, Columbus AFB, Miss.	264,477	73	2,000	Sprinkler system
DA-01-076-ENG 5183, 6/28/61	Officers' Quarters, Columbus AFB, Miss.	188,363	68	4,420	Paving
DA-01-076-ENG 5375, 1/23/62	Chapel, Keesler AFB, Miss.	381,965	10	9,500	Doors, glass & glazing
DA-01-076-ENG 5442, 1/31/62	Army Reserve Center, Gulfport, Miss.	237,695	8	2,816	Lockers & shelving
DA-01-076-ENG 5458, 3/7/62	Photographic Facilities, Memphis Gen Depot	42,950	1	2,000	Sprinkler system
DA-23-028-ENG 4819, 2/23/61	Runway & approach lighting, Whiteman AFB Missouri	502,579	100	250,000	Grading & paving
DA-23-028-ENG 5076, 9/28/61	Offsite Utilities, Capehart Housing, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.	914,070	51	830	Fencing
DA-23-028-ENG 5313, 3/9/62	Communication Center Addition, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas	407,357	2	182,000	Air Conditioning
DA-25-066-ENG 6686, 1/3/61	Water Supply & Storage, Offutt AFB, Nebr.	237,316	100	153,000	Mechanical work

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract $ Amount	Prime Contract Percent Complete	Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962 $ Amount	Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962 Description
DA-25-066-ENG 6687, 1/4/61	Transmitter Bldg.(SAGE), Pickstown, SD	$103,000	100	$5,100	Fencing
DA-25-066-ENG 6691, 1/9/61	Telephone Duct Facilities, Grand Forks AFB, ND	29,150	100	1,890 440	Replace rigid pavement Replace pavement flexible
DA-25-066-ENG 6750, 2/23/61	Shop Armament (SAC), Grand Forks AFB,ND	107,957	100	21,500 26,900 21,500	Utilities Excavating, 9" concrete surfacing Curb & Gutter
DA-25-066-ENG 6793, 3/10/61	Operations Training (SAC), Grand Forks AFB, ND	78,550	100	15,700 19,640	Utilities & Seeding Remove & replace pipe
DA-25-066-ENG 6806, 3/17/61	NIKE-Hercules HIPAR, Offutt AFB, Nebr.	225,488	100	90,200	Mechanical work
DA-25-066-ENG 6833, 4/14/61	I.E. Facilities, Grand Forks AFB, ND	195,150	100	8,600 20,000 1,100	Roads & Utilities Excavation & Pavement Subdrains & sidewalks
DA-25-066-ENG 6839, 4/20/61	SAC Missile Fac., Ellsworth AFB, SD	404,714	100	105,000 5,000	Outside Utilities Grading
DA-25-066-ENG 6850, 4/26/61	Army Reserve Fac., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	157,406	100	1,756	Fencing
DA-25-066-ENG 6880, 5/3/61	Maintenance Shop (SAC) Grand Forks AFB, ND	239,497	100	4,100 14,900 5,000	Flexible paving Waterline, gutters & sidewalk Sprinkler system
DA-25-066-ENG 7013, 6/2/61	Equipment Lab., Grand Forks AFB, ND	49,196	100	9,800 14,700	Excavating, grading Trenching, water lines
DA-25-066-ENG 7022, 6/6/61	Special Weapons Fac., Pueblo Depot, Colo.	305,362	100	5,448	Sprinkler system

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	Amount	Description
DA-25-066-ENG 7048, 6/3/61	Equipment Lab., Minot AFB, ND	$65,161	100	$33,600	Excavation, water lines
DA-25-066-ENG 7460, 11/3/61	SAC Missile Fac., Grand Forks AFB ND	40,450	69.7	16,180	Pavement & seeding
DA-25-066-ENG 7656, 11/21/61	SAC Missile Fac., Minot AFB, ND	53,680	74.9	26,800	Roads & sidewalks
DA-25-066-ENG 7715, 12/22/61	Operations Base, Minot AFB, ND	96,150	5.8	48,000	Grading
DA-25-066-ENG 7772, 1/24/62	Service Club Ellsworth AFB, SD	406,000	1.3	81,200	Grading & utilities
DA-25-066-ENG 8190, 2/9/62	Dev. Black Hills National Cemetery, Sturgis, SD	67,950	0	13,500 1,350	Grading Fencing
DA-44-110-ENG 5102, 6/5/61	USA Reserve Center, Petersburg, Va.	427,518	67	1,514	Fencing
DA-44-110-ENG 5108, 6/30/61	EM Barracks, Fort Eustis, Va.	227,771	68	5,552	Asphalt paving
DA-44-110-ENG 5199, 11/28/61	Repair Shop & Fac., Ft Belvoir, Va.	404,062	12.7	5,000	Fencing
DA -44-110-ENG 5210, 12/28/61	Conversion Whse No. 32, Chesterfield County, Va.	419,685	50	5,300	Temperature controls
DA-18-020-ENG 1581, 12/19/61	Airfield Fac., Ft Meade, Md.	388,000	5	9,300	Sprinkler System
DA-49-080-ENG 5328, 4/12/61	Construction of roads, Andrews AFB, MD.	429,768	100	2,500	Chain link fence
DA-49-080-ENG 5325, 3/31/61	Approach Lighting, Andrews AFB, MD	215,259	100	9,500	Chain link fence
DA-49-080-ENG 5326, 4/13/61	Dining Hall, Andrews AFB, MD	419,761	99	40,000	Electrical work

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	Amount	Description
DA-94-612-ENG 304, 1/24/62	ANG Missile Storage Fac., Hickam AFB Hawaii	$ 264,409	22	$6,075	Paving
DA-94-612-ENG 310, 3/8/62	Taxiway 11, Hickam AFB, Oahu, Hawaii	739,595	9	153,739	Paving
DA-15-029-ENG 6096, 12/28/61	Central Heating Plant, Columbus Gen Depot, Ohio	2,286,330	5	172,000	Insulation of piping
DA-15-029-ENG 6097, 12/29/61	Cold Storage Bldg., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	43,650	30	15,000	Installing insulation
DA-15-029-ENG 6064, 5/19/61	Supporting Fac., Capehart Housing, Ft Knox, Ky	208,547	90	67,656	Paving & sidewalks
DA-36-058-ENG 5163, 5/24/61	Sewage Treatment Plant, Oakdale, Pa.	95,800	100	1,200	Fencing
DA-36-058-ENG 4977,	Army Reserve Center, Painesville, O.	157,270	99	1,400 2,100	Fencing Steel roofing
DA-45-108-ENG 5536, 1/26/61	Mods. to Operations Bldg., Kalispell AFS, Mont.	29,136	100	2,913	Air conditioning
DA-45-108-ENG 5534, 2/8/61	Security Fac., Umatilla Ord. Depot, Ore.	108,355	100	10,800	Fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5618, 2/24/61	Fueling Station, Glasgow AFB, Mont.	29,019	100	2,850	Grading, Paving
DA-45-108-ENG 5624 , 3/7/61	AN/FPS-7 Radar Tower, Othello AFS, Wash.	196,799	100	3,200	Fencing

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	Amount	Description
DA-45-108-ENG 5541, 3/9/61	Mod. to Oper. Bldg., Cut Bank AFS, Mont.	$31,525	100	$1,800	Air conditioning controls
DA-45-108-ENG 5581, 2/10/61	Equipment Shed, Glasgow AFB, Mont.	50,909	100	3,800	Grading, paving
DA-45-108-ENG 5634, 3/9/61	Mods. to Operations Bldg., Blaine AFS Wash.	21,003	100	2,100	Air conditioning controls
DA-45-108-ENG 5642, 3/14/61	FPS-26 Radar Tower, Ft Lawton, Wash.	215,000	98	2,700 36,000	Fencing Structural steel
DA-45-108-ENG 5736, 4/28/61	Access road, Glasgow AFB, Mont.	16,995	100	15,800	Grading, paving
DA-45-108-ENG 5667, 3/9/61	AACS Bldg., Glasgow AFB, Mont.	94,276	100	24,000	Paving & grading
DA-45-108-ENG 5673, 3/20/61	I. E. Maint. Shop, Glasgow AFB, Mont.	118,367	100	2,560	Sprinkler system
DA-45-108-ENG 5677, 3/20/61	G/M Assy. Bldg., Fairchild AFB, Wash.	100,132	100	1,800	Heating controls
DA-45-108-ENG 5683, 3/29/61	FPS-26 Radar Tower, Mt. Hebo AFS, Ore.	223,260	100	3,200 4,100	Heating controls Fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5689, 3/30/61	AN/FP-26 Radar Tower, North Bend AFS, Ore.	223,676	100	3,200 4,100	Airconditioning Fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5700, 4/7/61	Storage Base AV Fuel, Glasgow AFB, Mont.	100,530	100	12,800	Grading & paving
DA-45-108-ENG 5732, 4/28/61	Laboratory Bldg., Glasgow AFB, Mont.	68,137	100	7,500 1,800	Grading, Concrete Air conditioning

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract Amount	Prime Contract Percent Complete	Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962 Amount	Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962 Description
DA-45-108-ENG 5735, 4/28/61	Transmitter Bldg., North Bend AFS, Ore.	$179,882	100	$4,000	Fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5756, 5/19/61	GAM-77 Fac., Fairchild AFB, Wash.	409,732	99	11,500 17,000	Gypsum Roof Sprinkler system
DA-45-108-ENG 5757, 5/19/61	A/C Fuel Storage, Ft Lewis, Wash.	61,954	100	2,200	Steel fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5761, 5/26/61	U. S. A. Reserve Center, Kalispell, Mont.	131,500	87	3,100	Steel fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5763, 6/2/61	Improve Nike-Hercules, Kingston, Wash.	183,284	88	1,700	Reinforcing steel
DA-45-108-ENG 5775, 6/6/61	Airmen Dormitory, Baker AFS, Ore.	54,517	90	1,500	Fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5781, 6/27/61	Armament & Elec. Shop, Spokane Int'l Airport, Wash.	213,911	98	1,840 5,600	Fencing Movable partitions
DA-45-108-ENG 5782, 6/27/61	Gymnasium, Paine Field, Wash.	213,354	95	2,800 3,400	Reinforcing steel Control equipment
DA-45-108-ENG 5788, 6/20/61	A.C. Repair Shop, Glasgow AFB, Mont.	246,035	99	18,500 4,800	Grading, paving Sprinkler system
DA-45-108-ENG 5789, 6/27/61	Water Storage, McChord AFB, Wash.	126,944	100	580	Steel fence
DA-45-108-ENG 5792, 6/27/61	A/C Weapons Shelter, McChord AFB, Wash.	119,815	100	3,700	Steel fencing
DA-45-108-ENG 5793, 6/23/61	FPS-26 Radar Tower, Naselle AFS, Wash.	284,150	80	4,690	Heating controls

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		Amount	Percent Complete	Amount	Description
DA-45-108-ENG 6175, 7/24/61	Equipment shop, Paine Field, Wash.	$101,449	100	$1,600 7,500	Reinforcing steel Roof beams
DA-45-108-ENG 6204, 9/5/61	Lab. Equip. Bldg., Paine Field, Wash.	52,440	100	750	Reinforcing steel
DA-45-108-ENG 6450, 1/25/62	Water Treatment Plant Mods., Glasgow AFB, Mont.	15,500	15	5,400	System controls
DA-11-032-ENG 8648, 1/18/61	ICBM Fac., Chanute AFB, Ill.	222,280	100	6,220	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8649, 1/26/61	NIKE Herc. w/o HIPAR, Site C-41 & 61	152,588	100	600	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8650, 1/26/61	NIKE Herc. w/o HIPAR, Site M-74	53,768	100	800	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8665, 3/10/61	ARTC, Beloit, Wis.	137,076	100	2,364	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8670, 3/22/61	GATR Facility, Truax AFB, Wis.	69,900	100	7,185	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8671, 3/22/61	NIKE Herc. w/HIPAR, Site C -72	214,340	98	11,465	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8676, 3/31/61	Sewage Imp., Antigo, Wisc.	68,500	100	1,530	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8687, 4/28/61	ARTC, Aurora, Ill.	332,990	67	1,966	Glass & glazing
DA-11-032-ENG 8702, 6/6/61	NIKE Herc. w/HIPAR, Site C-49	229,329	97	6,065	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8703, 6/8/61	ARTC, Galesburg, Ill.	164,656	76	3,243	Fencing

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	Amount	Description
DA-11-032-ENG 8711, 6/28/61	ARTC, Milwaukee, Wis.	$553,372	82	$4,200	Fencing
DA-11-032-ENG 8719, 7/19/61	NIKE Herc. Imp. Site C-93	228,400	99	6,000	Fencing
DA-95-507-ENG 1530, 3/7/62	Fire Protection, Clear AFS, Alaska	21,006	100	18,486	Sprinkler system
DA-95-507-ENG 1575, 6/23/61	Mod. to Admin. Bldg., Elmendorf AFB, Alaska	2,771	100	2,271	Floor tile
DA-95-507-ENG 1578, 6/28/61	Ventilation Mod. to Bldg., Ohlson Mt., Alaska	32,995	100	3,735	Ventilator controls
DA-29-005-ENG 2781, 2/27/61	Water Supply Storage, Holloman AFB, NMex	163,415	100	598	Paving
DA-29-005-ENG 2825, 5/4/61	Emergency Power Plant, Sac Peak, NMex	43,939	95	1,371	Paving & grading
DA-29-005-ENG 3152, 11/21/61	Water Storage, Ft Bliss, Tex.	78,485	94	53,000	Steel tank
DA-34-006-ENG 6064 (4/25/61	Trng Bldg., Amarillo AFB, Tex.	117,678	100	3,902	Excavation
DA-03-050-ENG 3950, 5/29/61	Bldg. & Maint. Shop, Blytheville AFB, Ark.	236,623	90	15,000	Sprinkler system
DA -41-243-ENG 4424, 3/30/61	Sam Gam Fac., Bergstrom AFB, Tex.	494,254	99	3,000	Equipment controls
DA-41-443-ENG 6352 (11/17/61)	Storage Bldgs., Ft Hood, Tex.	97,310	12	781	Fencing

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		Amount	Percent Complete	Amount	Description
DA-41-443-ENG 6365, 11/24/61	Imp. to Nike Hercules Fac., Dallas-Ft Worth, Tex.	$13,237	100	$ 437	Fencing
DA-41-243-ENG 4441, 4/26/61	School, Brooks AFB, Tex.	5,479,107	44	500,000	Metal pan formwork
DA-41-443-ENG 6060, 3/17/61	High Altitude Bldg., Perrin AFB, Tex.	138,951	100	1,000	Equipment controls
DA-41-443-ENG 6373, 11/30/61	EM Barracks, Ft Hood, Tex.	1,439,999	9	2,500	Equipment controls
DA-41-443-ENG 6376, 11/30/61	U.S.A. Reserve Center, Lafayette, La.	136,894	40	1,820	Fencing
DA-41-443-ENG 6501, 2/16/62	Supply-Warehouse, Carswell AFB, Tex.	166,265	6	630 2,217	Fencing Paving
DA-41-443-ENG 6499, 2/16/62	Trng Bldg., Carswell AFB, Tex.	265,863	5	7,172	Paving
DA-41-443-ENG 6544, 3/21/62	Army Reserve Trng Center, Pasadena, Tex.	281,167	1	2,010	Fencing
DA-41-443-ENG 6034, 2/13/61	Hospital and Fac.,Sheppard AFB, Tex.	4,482,255	49	60,000 20,000 50,000	Insulation of piping Pneumatic tube system Air conditioning
DA-04-167-ENG 2225, 2/20/61	Operations Bldg., Mather AFB, Calif.	78,993	100	9,752	Paving
DA-04-167-ENG 2233, 3/9/61	Calibration Lab., McClellan AFB, Calif.	323,123	100	51,826	Sitework
DA -04-167-ENG 2234, 3/13/61	Test Stand, Jet, Beale AFB, Calif.	21,990	100	3,200	Concrete slab work

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	Amount	Description
DA-04-167-ENG 2264, 5/26/61	Alcohol Storage Blending System, Travis AFB, Calif.	$99,528	100	$8,000	Sitework
DA-04-167-ENG 2364, 8/24/61	Sewage Fac., Ft Ord, Calif.	63,617	100	3,502	Earthwork
DA-04-167-ENG 2366, 8/28/61	Equipment Shop, Mather AFB, Calif.	332,470	91	39,000	Grading & paving
DA-04-167-ENG 2367, 8/28/61	Test Stand, Jet, Mather AFB, Calif.	35,709	100	11,659	Grading & paving
DA-04-167-ENG 2381, 10/3/61	Offsite Fac., Capehart Housing, Ft Ord, Calif.	203,750	85	7,550	Fencing
DA-04-167-ENG 2479, 11/28/61	Improvements (Misc.) SAC Missile Fac., Beale, Mather & Travis AFB, Calif.	121,748	95	5,598	Access road
DA-04-167-ENG 2488, 12/29/61	Storage Base AV Gas, McClellan AFB, Calif.	145,862	25	36,000	Paving & grading
DA-04-167-ENG 2492, 1/9/62	QM Petroleum Lab Fac., Sharpe Gen. Depot, Calif.	177,476	15	4,700 1,833	Grading & paving Reinforcing steel
DA-04-167-ENG 2498, 1/25/62	A/C Parts Bldg., Ft Ord, Calif.	290,970	8	110,490 62,090	Paving & excavation Structural steel
DA-04-167-ENG 2508, 2/26/62	Radar Fac., McClellan AFB, Calif.	308,518	1	20,226 130,500	Grading & paving Mechanical & electrical
DA-04-167-ENG 2509, 2/27/62	Shop, Hamilton AFB, Calif.	136,493	1	1,620	Piling
DA-04-167-ENG 2545, 2/21/62	Waste Treatment Fac., Sharpe Gen. Depot, Calif.	153,700	0	13,000	Electrical
DA-04-203-ENG 5964, 2/10/61	Unit Operations Bldg., Ft Ord, Calif.	117,440	100	19,965 11,509	Excavation & paving Electrical

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	$ Amount	Description
DA-04-203-ENG 6053, 5/16/61	Capehart Repairs, Ft Ord, Calif.	$10,122	100	$10,122	Complete job
DA-04-203-ENG 6055, 5/18/61	Sewer System Repair, Ft Ord, Calif.	14,612	100	3,875	Excavation & paving
DA-04-203-ENG 6058, 5/23/61	ACW Shelter Add., Hamilton AFB, Calif.	35,000	100	1,500	Piling
DA-19-016-ENG 7106, 2/10/61	Metallurgy Fac., Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	249,926	99	800	Fencing
DA-19-016-ENG 7113, 3/27/61	Radar Fac., Truro AFS, Mass.	204,899	100	2,900	Fencing
DA-19-016-ENG 7115, 5/22/61	Runway Extensions, Barnes Airport, Westfield, Mass.	597,718	94	216,000	Paving
DA-19-016-ENG 7118, 6/22/61	Reactor Lab., Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	1,935,480	63	95,936 16,013 15,369	Electrical Accoustical Floor & roof decking
DA-19-016-ENG 7151, 1/27/61	Repair shop, Add. to, DOW AFB, Maine	222,198	99	37,300 13,700	Structural steel Paving
DA-19-016-ENG 7153, 1/27/61	Airfield Lighting, Dow AFB, Maine	78,987	100	1,250	Paving
DA-19-016-ENG 7154, 2/7/61	FD Radar Fac., St. Albans AFS, Vt.	191,998	99	1,600	Fencing
DA-19-016-ENG 7155, 2/13/61	Air conditioning shops, Dow & Loring AFB, Maine	111,846	100	1,625 1,000	Pavement Automatic controls
DA-19-016-ENG 7158, 3/6/61	Add. & Alt to Bldgs., Dow AFB, Maine	195,785	99	2,300 14,650 2,950	Paving Steel work Sash

Contract No. Award Date	Project Description, Location	Prime Contract		Subcontracting to Large Business as of 31 March 1962	
		$ Amount	Percent Complete	$ Amount	Description
DA-19-016-ENG 7162, 3/30/61	Fire Station, Topsham AFS, Maine	$69,701	95	$10,000	Steel work
DA-19-016-ENG 7164, 3/31/61	Warehouse Add., Dow AFB, Maine	270,800	100	10,200 7,000	Sprinklers Paving
DA-19-016-ENG 7169,5/28/61	Mod. of Bldg., Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	442,500	73	1,050	Glass
DA-19-016-ENG 7246, 7/25/61	Physics Lab., Hanscom AFB, Mass.	636,150	23	9,600	Accoustical units
DA-19-016-ENG 7382, 8/14/61	Mod. of Bldg., New Boston, N. H.	327,856	41	3,000	Fencing
DA-19-016-ENG 7384, 8/16/61	FD Radar Fac., N. Concord AFS, Vt.	353,000	7	1,000	Fencing
DA-19-016-ENG 7389,8/31/61	Equip Shop, Otis AFB, Mass.	140,869	44	1,410	Sprinklers
DA-19-016-ENG 7397, 9/20/61	Parking areas, Ft Heath, Mass.	14,700	95	3,970	Fencing
DA-19-016-ENG 7402, 10/2/61	Add. to Ord. Shop, Otis AFB, Mass.	16,961	90	3,131	Concrete Work

General WILSON. With regard to your second question, the ability to analyze, I think our contracting officers have the ability to analyze the capabilities of these small-business bidders. I will state, however, that the small-business bidder is also certified by the Small Business Administration. This is a very persuasive argument. Our contracting officer has the right to ignore the advice of Small Business if he thinks he has adequate reason for doing so, but he really has to have some positive evidence.

On the other hand, if he accepts the advice of the Small Business Administration and awards the contract and the contractor cannot comply, it is our own contracting officer's job to see that the job is done.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is an aftereffect of the original concept.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much actual jurisdiction do you feel you have in your authority to scrutinize the ability of a small business group that may be in the small business category, compared to that which you have of the so-called big business category?

General WILSON. We have full authority to scrutinize, the contracting officer has the responsibility to do it. However, in the event the outfit is certified, the contracting officer is then faced with this difficult problem of deciding whether to stick by his own judgment or accept the judgment of this other organization. He has the power, as I understand it, to make the award based on his own determination.

Again I repeat that in the event he accepts the other appraisal and the contractor falls down, there is no recourse to the other agency. It is our contracting officer's problem. Generally speaking, the finding of the small business organization as to capability of a contractor is very persuasive.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Assuming we have to live within the small business law, the qualifying factor is vested in Small Business and not in your Department? I mean to qualify a person in the category of small business.

General WILSON. That is right; it rests within the Small Business Administration as to whether or not he is small business. His quality as a contractor remains our joint responsibility.

I might say for the record also that we have not had a great deal of poor experience as to quality of work. We have had good experience with the quality of work being produced by the small business firms that have gotten these jobs. Our only question in our own minds and souls is whether the Government is paying more money, for instance, than if it were opened to all.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I can understand that, but it goes back again to the engineering technique of cause and effect. If somebody predetermines the qualifications of small business, you have to accept that determination, and then the only recourse you have is, if the contracting officer does not feel he can meet the requirements, he can say no.

General WILSON. Yes, sir; he can go to another small business or if he determines that it is not practical to get, you might call it, minimum competition in the small business field, then he can go to an open bid.

I say we have been pleased with the quality of the work we have received. I might say I expected there would be more difficulty in receiving this quality than we have experienced.

Mr. SHEPPARD. On an average, how many declarations of the small business category on an indvidual bid do you have?

General WILSON. I am sorry, I was getting a correction on what I told you and I was not listening.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Give us that first.

General WILSON. Mr. Dunn, my small business adviser, tells me if Small Business certifies them, we have no choice. If Small Business makes a finding that the firm is qualified, our contracting officer does not have the choice.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That was my understanding. That is why I asked the question in the first place.

General WILSON. I was incorrect.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You find yourself in an arbitrary position in awarding contracts and the expenditure of the taxpayers' money.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

CONTRACT AWARDS TO SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Of course, the next thing that would obviously come into my mind is the basic cause and effect, what is the premise upon which X company is determined to be available or permissible in the category?

Please put in the record the percentage of contract awards to small business for the fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962, both as to numbers and dollars.

General SEEMAN. We will put it in the record. I have the figures for 1961.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would rather have it all at one place.

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The following tabulation covers military construction awards made in fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961, and the first 8 months of 1962:

Military construction awards, United States, possessions, and Puerto Rico—Actions over $10,000

[Dollars in thousands]

Fiscal year	Total awards		Small business			
	Actions	Amount	Actions	Percent	Amount	Percent
1959	2,898	$836,128	2,167	74.7	$444,202	53.1
1960	2,485	736,133	1,721	69.2	265,499	36.0
1961	3,088	727,742	1,795	58.1	265,385	36.4
1962 [1]	1,848	464,515	810	43.8	115,279	24.8

[1] July 1, 1961, through Feb. 28, 1962.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, would you permit me to offer a suggestion about one other statistic there?

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is your privilege, sir, being a member of this committee and a very responsible one.

Mr. JONAS. I was going to ask for that information. I would also like to have the same information with respect to numbers and percentages and dollars, not of awards to small business, but in the set-aside program above $500,000 in cost. Do I make that clear?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. The question the Chairman asked deals with awards to small business across the board. I would like to have the same information with respect to set-asides above $500,000 per construction item.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Colonel ADAMS. The data you wish would be for all the contracting of the Corps of Engineers or just for the Army?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Corps of Engineers, because even if you are used as a construction agency by another department, it is reflected in the operation of your Department in the final expenditure requirement; is that right, sir?

Colonel ADAMS. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is why we want the total.

(The information follows:)

For the period July 1, 1961, through February 28, 1962, small business set-asides for contracts in excess of $500,000 were made on 29 actions totaling $25,844,000.

Mr. JONAS. I do not have any intention or desire to put a penalty on success or on bigness as such. I think what we want to do, at least it is my view about it, is take such steps as are necessary to see that small buiness firms are not squeezed out and have a fair share of the business but not necessarily get all of the business. Just because you are big does not mean you are not a taxpayer or a citizen. They ought to have some rights here.

Mr. MERRILL. You want it for everything for the Corps of Engineers, civil works, Air Force, as well as military construction?

Mr. SHEPPARD. The civil responsibility belongs to another committee. This is military.

General WILSON. You want all military, Air Force as well?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes, where you have been used as the agency for whatever they required.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is not a question of qualifying small business. It is a question of what we are going to do in one guise versus another guise. If we are going to subsidize small business, let us do it. That is the point at issue. The only way to establish that reasonably is to know what is going on under the present type of operation. Personally, I am not particularly interested in the authorization aspect of it. Our job is to get down to the dollar phase of it. If we find we have created a condition that costs the taxpayers more to attain an end than it should, it is our problem to go back to the other committee and say that this situation should be corrected.

General SEEMAN. Over a period of years, if you are inhibited from getting free competition, pretty soon your estimating does not have any basis to estimate on the basis of free competition.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think you have brought out one of the most important points of this matter. General, what is your estimate originally based on? Is it based upon the cost factor or job concept?

General SEEMAN. It is based upon actual bidding.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have wrapped it up right there.

There are several items I would like to have inserted in the record at this point. Please insert a list of the changes in cost estimates of line items presented to this committee last year; a list of the line items approved by Congress in fiscal year 1962 on which contract award has not yet been made, and an explanation of the reason for the delay in the award; and a list of the major contracts awarded in the fiscal year 1962 program on other than an advertised basis and a reason for the specific action. Would you supply that for the record, please.

(The information follows:)

Items in the fiscal year 1963 funding program that are presented to the Appropriations Committees in which estimated costs are changed:

Station	Line item	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Fort Dix, N.J.	Enlisted men's medical barracks	$669,000	$797,000

The major part of this increase ($103,000) results from the addition of a steam line from the hospital boiler plant. The capacity of this line will be of adequate capacity to supply steam to the chapel (line item 61) and the medical detachment administration and storage building (line item 140) as well as the barracks. Minor changes in supporting items result from further refinement of the cost estimate.

Station	Line item	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	Commissary store	$771,000	$630,000

The fiscal year 1962 cost estimate was based on preliminary plans which have subsequently been finalized. The major part of this reduction results from the completion of the drawings which provide a firm basis for the cost estimate. Minor reductions result from a determination that some items such as an automatic door and display equipment would be purchased with surcharge funds.

Station	Line item	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Korea	STARCOM transmitter facility	$613,000	$915,000

The major part of this increase results from a reassessment of the standby power requirements which has been increased from 500 kilovolt-amperes to 1,875 kilovolt-amperes. An increase in the number of troops to be housed also contributes to the higher cost estimate.

Station	Line item	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Korea	Supplementary missile facilities	$550,000	$997,000

The item "Supplemental missile facilities, Korea" is increased from $550,000 in fiscal year 1962 to $997,000 in fiscal year 1963. The fiscal year 1963 item includes not only the fiscal year 1962 items with some minor changes in scope totaling $59,000 but also facilities to accommodate one firing battery of a Hawk missile battalion. A tactical reevaluation of the initial Hawk firing battery sites has indicated that a relocation of one of the units was mandatory in order to support the new posture of our forces in that area. The estimated cost of this redeployment is $388,000.

Station	Line item	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
France (Nancy)	Sewage plant improvement	$87	$108

The increase in the estimated cost of this item results from a refinement of the fiscal year 1962 cost estimate which was based on incomplete drawings.

Changes in the following items are minor and result from review and refinements of cost estimates submitted in fiscal year 1962:

Station	Line item	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Fort Dix, N.J.	Administration and storage building.	$141,000	$135,000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.	Student dormitory with mess	958,000	979,000
Army Chemical Center, Md.	Post signal building	430,000	458,000
Fort Belvoir, Va.	Nuclear power training building	515,000	567,000
Korea	STARCOM receiver facility	201,000	231,000
France (Captieux)	69 ammunition igloos	3,450,000	3,488,000
France (Evruex)	5 ammunition igloos	324,000	313,000
France (Verdun)	Sewage disposal plant	259,000	248,000

MCA Projects for Which Construction Awards Will Be Delayed Beyond the End of the Current Fiscal Year

Defense regional communications center (6 control centers), $1,344,000

Plan for activating these control centers was approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and forwarded to the Secretary of Defense on April 5. Approval by the Secretary of Defense is anticipated.

Classified communications structure, $1,500,000

This is a portion of a $3 million project being done by the Navy using MCA funds. Criteria for this complex facility, developed by another agency, were not available in time to permit completion of design and award this fiscal year.

Korea—Miscellaneous tactical and logistical facilities, $6,310,000

Reduction in the amount appropriated from $10,635,000 to $9 million has caused the need of reevaluation and revision of criteria and siting. This has delayed completion of design and award of construction.

Forward depot (Europe), $4,500,000

Designs have been completed. Advertising of construction is delayed pending resolution of base rights with the host nation.

AJCC, $4,750,000

Results of a vulnerability study indicate the need for design modifications which will delay award of construction.

Tactical facilities (Germany)

Prior-year program, $2,755,000.—Delayed by siting problems with the Federal Republic of Germany

Fiscal year 1962 program, $1,952,000.—Delayed pending determination of type number of deployment of HIPAR components to be provided to USAEUR.

Army Chemical Center, Md.: Supertoxic laboratory, $3,234,000

Reduction of the amount appropriated from $3,584,000 to $3,234,000 has made necessary a reevaluation of criteria and modification of designs to reduce the scope of the project.

Fort Hood, Tex.: Trainfire range, $679,000

This facility is no longer required. A request for approval to reprogram these funds for other urgent requirements at Fort Hood is being processed.

Tropo scatter facilities (5 sites), $3,105,000

Unanticipated technical difficulties encountered by development contractor in conducting site survey has resulted in delay in developing information required to determine equipment space and power requirements.

Location and item	Contract amount	Reason why contract was awarded without formal advertisement
Kwajalein, Marshall Islands: NIKE-ZEUS facilities:		
Target tracking radar No. 5	[1] $1,328,347	Work performed outside United States, its territories, and possessions.
Fire protection	[1] 9,736	Do.
Additional construction and adjustment of technical facilities.	[1] 161,131	Do.
Utilities for target tracking radar No. S and directional radar.	[1] 72,322	Do.
Site preparation and utilities for house trailers.	[1] 300,000	Do.
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska: Defense area communications control center.	445,137	Impracticable to secure competition by formal advertisement because of the need to meet the beneficial occupancy date set by the Defense Communications Agency.
USASA Location 12, Chitose, Japan:		
Noncommissioned officer open mess	101,100	Work outside the United States, its territories, and possessions.
Fire station, 2-stall	35,019	Do.
PE shop and office	167,116	Do.
PM office and detachment facility	29,535	Do.
Bakery	43,560	Do.
Enlisted men's service club—Library	114,784	Do.
Gas station	34,386	Do.
Project Bankhead	284,000	Do.

[1] Items that are shown as basic contracts but are actually supplemental agreements to contract No. DA-94-612-ENG-170 awarded prior to fiscal year 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have any Army installations been added to the permanent establishment since you were last before this committee? If so, which ones and why? Do you have the immediate answer or do you want to put that in the record?

General SEEMAN. There have been no new installations added to the inventory in the past year, sir.

STATUS OF FUNDS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please insert in the record at this point the unobligated balance for "Military Construction, Army," as of June 30, 1961, December 31, 1961, and June 30, 1962.

General WILSON. Did you want us to also report our work on the Air Force on the earlier one?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Confine it to the Army, please.

(The information follows:)

Status of unobligated balance report, military construction, Army

PART I

Distribution of unobligated balance as of June 30, 1961:	
(a) Major construction:	
1. Apportioned but unobligated	$81,542,212
2. Cost to complete going work	(46,415,000)
(b) Minor construction	5,304,441
(c) Planning	3,685,369
(d) Supporting activities	9,139,415
1. Access roads	(2,761,418)
2. Family housing support	(6,377,997)
Total unobligated apportionment	99,671,437
Unapportioned balance	9,525,385
Total available	109,196,822

PART II

Distribution of unobligated balance as of December 31, 1961:	
(a) Major construction:	
1. Apportioned and unobligated	$161,188,979
2. Cost to complete going work	(42,600,000)
(b) Minor construction	9,117,730
(c) Planning	8,890,152
(d) Supporting activities	5,707,535
1. Access roads	(2,673,823)
2. Family housing support	(3,033,712)
Total unobligated apportionment	184,904,396
Unapportioned balance	29,574,470
Total available	214,478,866

PART III

Distribution of unobligated balance as of June 30, 1962 (estimated):	
(a) Major construction:	
1. Apportioned but unobligated	$72,500,000
2. Cost to complete going work	(42,500,000)
(b) Minor construction	5,000,000
(c) Planning	3,500,000
(d) Supporting activities	6,000,000
1. Access roads	(2,500,000)
2. Family housing support	(3,500,000)
Total unobligated apportionment	87,000,000
Unapportioned balance	0
Total available	87,000,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have all of the funds approved by the committee been apportioned to the Army?

Colonel ADAMS. They have not, sir. There are some withholdings in Bureau of the Budget reserve, but they are very minor.

General DUFF. I can give you that figure.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please.

General DUFF. $6,391,424 at this time, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That have not as yet been apportioned?

General DUFF. Not as yet been apportioned, but we do not anticipate any difficulty in securing apportionment, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has the Army Engineers requested any of the withheld funds that you just referred to?

General DUFF. Of this particular portion that I referred to, sir, this has not yet been requested.

Mr. JONAS. Would the chairman yield right there?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Certainly.

Mr. JONAS. Could we arrange to be informed when that apportionment is made?

General DUFF. We will be glad to furnish that information.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The budget program you have presented to the committee discloses the application of no funds of prior years to the proposed fiscal year 1963 construction program. I assume that after a careful review of the status of funds you do not anticipate any funds being available from prior year programs. Is that correct?

General SEEMAN. That is correct.

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct, sir, and this is qualified, as indicated in General Seeman's opening statement, by our requirement for certain reprograming with which we expect to use up something in the order of $9 million worth of money which has been either saved or accumulated through minor cancellations of other projects.

General SEEMAN. This applies only to the MCA appropriation. For title VIII, Reserve Forces, there is——

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will pick that up later. Then this means that any reprogramings requested in the future would have to be based on savings generated from the fiscal year 1963 construction program; is that correct?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Colonel ADAMS. Some small portion of the savings could go back to prior year programs even before 1962.

General SEEMAN. This includes all the contracts, as you well know. Some of your contingency funds and some of your supervision and inspection funds may remain as available, and they are gradually collected.

Mr. SHEPPARD. However, they are collected on the basis of your obligation in closing out the contract?

General SEEMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You first reach a determination of closeout cost factor in order to withdraw these funds; is that right?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir; and then they are withdrawn and applied to authorized contracts.

PLANNING FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. SHEPPARD. To what extent is this budget based on (*a*) completed preliminary engineering reports, and (*b*) completed plans and specifications? Can you answer that here or do you want to supply it for the record?

General SEEMAN. We have with each line item the status of plans. Generally we come up to this committee with preliminaries finished. The stage at which we then proceed will depend upon the general atmosphere in the Armed Services Committees on authorization, so we know whether or not we have a good horse or a poor horse to justify the expenditure of further design funds.

By and large, we take down a certain high priority category and direct detailed design in the field so we can obligate the money in the current fiscal year.

Colonel ADAMS. Sir, I think it would not be feasible to generate a weighted average specific figure. In scanning through our figures I would like permission to ask General Lampert to check that approximation.

General LAMPERT. That is a correct approximation, I believe. I would further say I believe the general statement could be made that preliminary design is on the order of 80 percent complete. This is a general statement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You people in the Comptroller field live with these mathematics all the time. Let me ask you this question because you are budget people and you deal with mathematics and dollars.

What is the law of averages between your basic estimate and your finalized determination?

General WILSON. You are speaking of construction estimates?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Nothing else. You people that live with the mathematics, page to page, you answer this, this is your job.

Colonel ADAMS. I have made some little study. It has to be a generalization. When we reviewed our authorization for all that is still valid, this is the 3-year span on authorization, we found we had almost $15 million, excess of authorization on jobs that were either done, or underway with full cost established.

This means our estimates in recent years on the trend have been running a little high. This is compatible with the fact that we say we have about $9 million here. It is evident from our general figures that our estimates have been adequate as to contingencies and we have picked up a little.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Perhaps I misphrased my question.

In the construction category, gentlemen, if I understand correctly, we have been living with the known factor over a long period of years. We are moving into the missile category and there are many unknown factors involved there. So I will rephrase my question.

What has been the differential in the known factor as against the hypothetical or unknown factor?

Colonel ADAMS. This is purely Army statistics and not involving missiles.

General WILSON. I believe as a result of considerable effort on all parts to give as clear a picture to begin with of the costs and then live with it, we are tending to be just a little bit safe in the preliminary estimates. There are projects every year which turn out to be underestimated and cost a little more, but generally speaking those have been limited and we have been able across the board to have a sufficient contingency to take care of our troubles and live within the across-the-board authorization.

General SEEMAN. Within the 5-percent station variation allowed by the authorizing act for any project within the total year's authorization.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Here is where we have a divergent concept. You can do that upon the stereotyped basis, but how can you do it in the unknown factor, to wit, the missile?

General SEEMAN. I am talking of the conventional type construction, which is what I thought your question was to refer to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, when you move from one field to the other, I think it is clearly indicated what may happen.

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The more change orders, the more indefinite the original concept.

General WILSON. The basic problem in the conventional type lies in the amount of money you spend in advance to explore the site. That is a matter of engineering judgment.

You do not want to spend thousands of dollars putting borings down underneath each building unless you are in a very known difficult area; you put in one or two and think you have got it. We do on occasion find when we open up the excavation we were wrong and that costs more money.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would that situation indicate you might possibly add additional funds to A & E work to become more accurate or does it not?

General WILSON. We have enough authority in our own hands to do that if we have to. It is a constant tightrope walk. You want as much of the money to go into the building as you can, but you do not want to make a real poor estimate. We just have to depend on the judgment of our man in the field. As I say, there are an increasingly limited—to reverse it, I think the estimtes are getting better and better year by year. Would you agree with this?

General LAMPERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I will go along with that insofar as improving the cost factor advice received from your own personnel. When you divorce yourself from that concept and move into the contractor bid of your A & E people, would you give me the same answer?

General WILSON. If my people are doing what they are supposed to do, they are using the architect-engineer's estimates on conventional construction strictly as a guide, and they are reviewing it themselves. That is our requirement. We want the estimate to be a Government estimate and not an architect-engineer's estimate.

We make full use of architect-engineers, but we have a small group of people in each district office who check themselves, make contacts with suppliers, materials people, keep track of what laborers' wages are, talk to different contractors as to what it costs to do different things, and they make their own check at least against an A & E estimate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That presents something I do not understand. I understood you used your people rather exclusively in the field of the first appraisal, the first allowances, but when it comes to finalization where contracts are issued to X corporation, you do not direct them as to what the final results may be of their A & E efforts. Is that correct or is that wrong?

General WILSON. Let me put it this way. We make an original estimate of what the job involves, how much effort and money are involved in the design and generally what the final cost will be. Then we negotiate with the architect-engineer on that basis. Then he designs it. We retain the responsibility to be sure he is not designing something that will go beyond our authorized money, and if we think he is, we get with the using service and figure how to cut it back to stay within.

Subsequent to that and before bid is opened, there is a detailed estimate prepared subsequent to the design, which is prepared by the architect-engineer in many cases, but again is reviewed by the contracting

officer's own people to arrive at what we call the Government estimate with which to compare the contractors' bids.

In both cases the basic responsibility lies with our contracting officer. We have attempted—and I think successfully—to see that they have qualified people to at least review and cross-check the A & E's estimate at each stage.

When you get into some of the more exotic types of things, I agree that we lean more on the man that is doing the detailed design.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If we are going into that field, I think it merits a moment's discussion since it is very important as far as I am concerned. We found ourselves in this missile category, all of us, in what I call an unknown field of function. The Air Force and the others did not know what the costs would be. So we had to accept the concept given to us and do the best we could. Then our A & E people came along and they did the best they could with it. Then you go to work and you do the best you can do with it. If you want to become analytical, right there is where you start checking on the change orders to see how good we were or how bad we may have been.

General WILSON. Except a great many changes, to my understanding, are generated by changes in the vehicle itself or the missile.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, you were dealing with the unknown factor.

General WILSON. Which the construction engineer cannot possibly foretell in advance.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think that is true because in many cases you had your hole two-thirds completed, and then had to tear it out and go back around the other side, and that costs a lot of money.

General WILSON. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have to live with it. You cannot perfect it. However, the learning curve in that field has advanced to a degree where we are much better able to analyze it today than we were 3 or 4 years ago.

General WILSON. Yes, sir, but it is of interest to note in the Whiteman MINUTEMAN job, as I remember it, the low bidders were several million dollars under our estimate, which goes back to my original point on small business. You cannot prove anything with an estimate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I will go along with that. Admittedly, your budget estimates for the various line items in total have been slightly in excess of actual costs. What has been your general experience with reference to the cost of a given year's construction program compared to the estimates?

Colonel ADAMS. This relates back largely to the previous comment I made. The trend for the past few years, I would say, our estimates across the board have been a little high. As mentioned, we have a $9 million savings, which is partly a result of that.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think out of fairness that "little high" should be clarified to this degree. It has not been high in the conventional concept, it has been high in the unknown factor that you have had to live with. Is that right?

Colonel ADAMS. We could not say that for the total we are talking about for the Army, sir, because we had no great portion of this unknown factor. We are dealing primarily with reasonably conventional construction.

General WILSON. May I say we have attempted to present to the Congress a bill which will not be exceeded when we ask for the authorziation and appropriation. In the course of the design and construction we have taken every means possible to reduce the costs below what has been authorized.

General SEEMAN. On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, you will recall occasional instances, as we have in this bill, there are two small stations where we come up with a deficiency where we do have to come in because we do not have the latitude of program at that particular station within the 5 percent variation allowed in the authorizing act. We have to come forward for a deficiency authorization. There are two small items in our finding program this year totaling $66,000, as I recall.

Mr. SHEPPARD. But that is not approaching the total program having to do with your missile aspect because the payoff for that so-called gray shadow complex has reached, I believe, the amount of $250 million. I doubt that they will make it for that. There have been so many change orders that had to be made. But the question is: How close are we to pricing out at the time the change orders are made? That creates the biggest problem I think we have to deal with. I may be wrong.

General WILSON. That is a great element. It is a matter of time. If you had time to make your estimates complete and negotiate before notice to proceed, that could be reduced, but in that particular field I agree with the Air Force, they cannot afford to wait, in the national interest.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your opinion as to how your experience will work out in this respect for the budget estimates now before us? I am referring to the previous question. In other words, do you feel your present estimate has a more solid basis than it has had heretofore?

General SEEMAN. Each year, as we have taken advantage of the authority the Congress has given us for advanced design, as Colonel Adams has indicated, our estimates have been getting better.

Colonel ADAMS. I have a comment in this respect, sir. There has been some flattening in the construction index curve in the last couple of years, which is pertinent to what we have been talking about. We have been in the habit of expecting an increase of almost 5 percent per year over a number of years, starting 2 years ago and going backward from that. It has flattened a bit. It is still increasing but not as much.

These estimates were reviewed by the Corps of Engineers, serious consideration was given to how much to put in as a possible increase factor on the basis of the trend. I believe that was backed off. To answer your question, we have done the very best we can in trying to judge trends and be as right as we can.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you presently in a buyer's or seller's market, to put it in the parlance of the street?

General WILSON. Today we are in a buyer's market. Tomorrow we would not want to prophesy.

STATUS OF FUNDS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Your program shows approximately $13 million is apportioned but unobligated at the end of the current fiscal year. What are the projects involved in this amount? Do you have that available immediately or do you want to supply it for the record?

Colonel ADAMS. I have data here, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please provide it.

Colonel ADAMS. Our unobligated balance we estimate for June 30, 1962, is $87 million. I am not sure that matches the figure you had.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Sanders tells me that is the figure provided for us previously. Whether the figure has been reduced I do not know.

Colonel ADAMS. Perhaps we had better research that for the record, sir, since there is some question.

General SEEMAN. It must be more than that because future obligations for projects underway, including supervision and inspection by Government forces and secondary contracts alone, are over $40 million.

General DUFF. We show $86,975,000 in our budget document.

General SEEMAN. The word may be "uncommitted" rather than "unobligated."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us not confuse unobligated with uncommitted. That is where we have problems.

Colonel ADAMS. For the $87 million carryover, sir, we have $42,500,000 to complete going work. This would be supervision, inspection, costs of secondary contracts, and the like. We have $30 million in projects yet to be let, work not started, will not be started until after June 30. It is proceeding and being prepared to start.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is in your last quarter expenditure, and not anticipating appropriations to be made?

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct. This is carryover projects and carryover funds.

Mr. MERRILL. Do you want a list of the projects, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes. In other words, what are the projects involved in this amount? We have not established the amount of $13 million. We use the word "approximately."

General SEEMAN. Some will be general authorization for advance design.

(The information follows:)

STATUS OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCE REPORT—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

1. Distribution of unobligated balance of $87 million as of 30 June 1962:

A. Major construction:

(1) Apportioned but unobligated	$72,500,000
(2) Cost to complete going work	−42,500,000
(3) Required to finance unawarded items in fiscal year 1962 program	30,000,000

Funds totaling $42,500,000 are committed to cover additional obligations required to complete work on which construction has been started. These commitments are to cover cost of Government supervision and administration of the work, change orders to existing contracts, and additional obligations for portions of items not yet contracted. Included in this category are such things as telephone lines to be installed by Signal Corps by suballotment, Government furnished materials, and portions of the work more expedient to contract separately. Funds must be reserved for these purposes because of the Bureau of the Budget requirement that apportioned funds be sufficient to complete started construction.

Items for which funds were apportioned but for which contracts will not be awarded as of June 30, 1962, total $30 million. These items carry forward to the fiscal year 1963 execution program. Slippage in this order of magnitude is normal.

B. Minor construction	$5,000,000
Unobligated balance as of June 30, 1961	5,304,441
Fiscal year 1962 appropriation	5,250,000
Total available fiscal year 1962	10,554,441
Amount of unobligated fiscal year 1961 balance committed to complete approved projects started as of June 30, 1961	3,606,454
Balance available for new starts in fiscal year 1962	6,947,987
Funds allocated for approved projects as of Apr. 6, 1962, that are planned to start in fiscal year 1962	5,170,430
Funds committed for projects in process as of Apr. 6, 1962, for secretarial approval and funding prior to June 30, 1962	1,838,586

Although it is planned to allocate all available funds to cover the cost of approved projects by June 30, 1962, it is estimated that $5,000,000 will remain unobligated at the end of the fiscal year primarily to complete projects underway.

C. Planning $3,500,000

These funds are required to maintain continuity in the design of the construction program during the first quarter of the new fiscal year. New funds are normally not available at the start of the new fiscal year. Without a carryover balance in this order of magnitude, design progress would be seriously delayed. Department of Army's ability to complete preliminary designs to support the budget program going to Office, Secretary of Defense, in October and to complete final designs on the execution program is dependent upon these funds. The use of these funds permits a balanced construction award schedule for the current year.

D. Supporting activities:

(1) Access roads $2,500,000

These funds are committed to cover the military share of certified access roads to military installations that are to be accomplished by the Bureau of Public Roads.

(2) Family housing support $3,500,000

These funds are required to permit awards of contracts for off-state housing utilities at fort Benning, Ga., $300,000; Fort Campbell, Ky., $382,000, and Canal Zone, $200,000 or a total $882,000. The remaining funds are required to cover inspection and supervision of projects underway.

2. The projects comprising the $30,000,000 which will not be awarded as of June 30, 1962, are listed on page 394.

EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION IN AUTHORIZATION BILL

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has the action taken by the Armed Services Committee of the House resulted in the reduction or deletion of any line items from the program you have before us?

General SEEMAN. There was one line item which we withdrew, which we now do not have in our funding program. This is a small barracks on Guam. There has not been any other deleted.

Colonel ADAMS. There was a reduction in amount on one barracks item at Fort Ritchie.

General SEEMAN. That would be reflected in these figures. This is reflected in the books before the committee.

Colonel ADAMS. There are none that have not been reflected in the figures before you, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. JONAS. No questions. You covered it thoroughly so far as I am concerned.

FIRST ARMY

Mr. SHEPPARD. Turning now to the projects in the 1stArmy, please place the installation summary in the record at this point.

(The summary follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
1st Army	(0)	($12,670)	($12,670)
Fort Devens, Mass.	0	1,575	1,575
Fort Dix, N. J.	0	11,095	11,095

FORT DEVENS, MASS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Fort Devens, Mass.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Devens	Massachusetts	Permanent	Mass-201
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Boston, 30 Miles E	Middlesex and Worchester	First U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Non-Divisional Troops		1917	Active

II - MISSION

Responsible for the command, training, and operations; to provide administrative and logistical support for Class I and Class II units and activities assigned or attached to Fort Devens and for its sub-installations and Fort Banks; to support the training of reserve components as directed by the Commanding General, First U. S. Army; to support New England NIKE sites and XIII Corps Headquarters U. S. Army (Reserves)

* Includes $360 ont-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,095	13,461	1,412		15,968
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,056	12,286	1,423		14,765

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	10,145	$ 651,800	$ 55,565,000	$ 56,216,800
2. LEASED	2	($ 384#)		$ 360
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 June 1961			(Except Land Rent)	$ 56,217,160
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 4,790,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 1,575,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 11,046,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 73,628,160

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
442	17	General Purpose Warehouse	SF	135,015	182,000	0	88,000	1,505	0	766	766
		Design 80% Completed, Cost to Date: $15,000 Arch-Engr: Valtz & Kimberly Inc., Malden, Mass									
724	84	Bachelor Officers Quarters	Men				60			481	481
		Design 10% Completed. Cost to Date: $2,200 Arch-Engr: Joseph L. Paley, Boston, Mass.		50	232	0		2,100	0		
724	59	Bachelor Officers Quarters (Female)	Men				40			328	328
		Design 10% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,500 Arch-Engr: Joseph L. Paley, Boston, Mass									
				3					TOTALS	1,575	1,575

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Mr. SHEPPARD. What savings will be effected as a result of the construction of this general-purpose warehouse?

Colonel ADAMS. I do not think we can postulate specific dollar savings on this, sir. The old warehouse is in bad condition. We will have the benefit of less maintenance on the new facility as distinguished from generally higher maintenance on an old facility. This is probably a small differential and I doubt that it would be a sound basis to justify the project.

General SEEMAN. I have seen this warehouse. It is a World War I, tarpaper covered warehouse, truck bed height with frame floors. We cannot use even materials handling equipment. It is just worn out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any questions on this item?

Mr. JONAS. It would be demolished?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir; this will be demolished.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Before going further, I am going to ask a question that will apply to all other projects where we are substituting new for old. What is the general policy of procedure and how long does it take after a new building is constructed to eliminate those that are predetermined to be eliminated?

General SEEMAN. Our present outstanding regulations to the field commanders are that they are to be done in the same year that the function can be transferred into the new building.

FORT DIX, N.J.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is Fort Dix, N.J.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Dix	New Jersey	Permanent	NJ-101
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Trenton, 16 miles NW	Burlington and Ocean	First U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training Infantry		1917	Active

II - MISSION

Responsible for the command, training, and operations of, and to provide administrative logistical support of units and activities assigned or attached to Fort Dix. To provide administrative and logistical support for other units, activities and installations as directed. To prepare plans and coordinate planning with other agencies as directed to include Air Raid, Domestic Emergency, Civil Defense, Mobilization, and local defense plans. To provide the Command and Staff supervision over all activities and units assigned or attached to Fort Dix. To conduct basic training of male enlistees and inductees. To train certain specialists required by the Army.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,821	28,987	2,007		32,815
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	2,125	29,704	1,885		33,714

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	32,606	$ 2,128,300	$ 120,531,000	$ 122,659,300
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 122,659,300
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 826,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 11,095,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 42,246,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 176,826,300

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
722	3	EM Barracks w/o Mess (Medical) Design 35% completed. Cost to date: $4,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	Men	6,345	19,347	0	326	47,000	0	797	797
723	140	Administration & Storage Building Design 35% completed. Cost to date: $1,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	SF	0	299,000	0	5,400	8,000	0	135	135
722	10	8 EM Barracks w/o Mess Design 50% completed. Cost to date: $8,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	Men	see Item 3	see Item 3	0	2,608	see LI#3	0	5,713	5,713

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V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Dix, New Jersey

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
723	143	3 Battalion Mess Buildings Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $8,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	SF	0	305,440	0	39,840	9,537	0	1,303	1,303
723	144	3 Battalion Admin & Storage Buildings Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $6,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	SF	See Item 3	See Item 3	0	39,000	See LI 3	0	829	829
171	153	3 Battalion Hdqtrs & Classroom Bldgs Design 50% Completed.. Cost to Date: $4,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	SF	48,800	140,300	0	18,300	3,600	0	470	470
821	145	Central Heating Plant Addition Design 100% Completed. Cost to Date $4,000 Arch-Engr: Tetonic Assoc., Sommerville, N J	BTU	270 Mil	450 Mil	0	50 Mil	4,050	0	450	450
822	155	Steam Distribution Line Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $4,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	LF	0	20,280	0	20,280	561	0	561	561
740	61	Post Chapel (600 seat) w/Ref Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $11,000 Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer	SF	0	112,715	0	31,310	3,000	0	837	837
										11,095	11,095.

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please discuss with the committee the overall requirement for the replacement of training facilities at this installation and what your program is to meet this requirement.

Colonel ADAMS. We have some slides on this, Mr. Chairman.

To comment on general policy first: The permanent troop housing at Army installations consists of three primary types which for practical purposes can be categorized as follows:

Type 1, permanent barracks;

Type 2, temporary barracks which have been modernized under a specific DA program during the period 1955–57;

Type 3, temporary barracks other than the improved.

The long-range objective is to house troops at the permanent installations entirely within the type 1 permanent type barracks.

In the interim prior to programing replacement of type 2 improved barracks we believe that programing for necessary replacement of the type 3 unimproved should receive the emphasis and that this replacement should be accomplished as rapidly as possible and before maintenance costs become excessive.

The basic need for new construction stems from the fact that in spite of any reasonable effort toward maintenance and upkeep the old World War II structures are not going to be good for many more years of use. Just how many more years use in any given structure will depend on how much we work on it to keep it alive.

Our approach to barracks construction at almost any given station, particularly a major station, is to deal in packages of approximately regimental size. Such a complex must provide administrative and classroom facilities at battalion level, and again at the regimental level, such additional support facilities as gymnasium, chapel, branch exchange for the barbershop, et cetera, and a dispensary.

We visualize that each successive increment will contain barracks and support facilities to provide this balanced complex at the regimental level.

Our aim is to achieve the most orderly development based on an annual review at each station of the local requirements.

In general, each new increment of barracks will be balanced by the teardown of at least an equivalent number of the old facilities.

We must, however, give careful consideration to the special cases, and there are some, where studies prove that requirements for mobilization and summer training can be more economically met for an interim period by the utilization of existing temporary buildings than by the provision of more expensive tent camps and semipermanent construction.

As to the situation specifically at Dix, which will stand as a reasonably typical example of several stations, we have this chart. At present there are 31,333 troops stationed at Fort Dix and 26,184 of these are in barracks. The difference is in married men occupying family quarters.

The long-range plan strength is somewhat less, 29,704.

When we adjust this figure based on marriage experience factors we arrive at long-range permanent barracks space requirements of 25,617.

It is on these lesser figures that permanent construction is being master planned, and thus we allow for any downward adjustment

which will be made in the assigned troop strength between now and completion of the permanent construction.

The current barracks assets consist of 29,856 spaces of which only 6,345 are the type 1 permanent construction. These are all post-war; 8,160 are the type 2 temporary improved, and 15,351 are the unimproved, type 3.

When we subtract the 6,345 permanent from the 25,617 of long-range requirement we see the need to replace 19,272 new permanent spaces at Dix.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How far have you projected this chart into the future?

Colonel ADAMS. This is taken from a standard Army document which we try to keep up to date through publication of change orders and constant study.

General SEEMAN. Based on a 960,000-man Army.

Colonel ADAMS. It visualizes Fort Dix as continuing its major mission as the training center for the northeast area, a reception center, et cetera, a fairly stable mission over the years with no real major changes involved.

To the extent those judgments are reasonable these figures would be reasonable, also.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What provisions are you making for the rehabilitation, including the tearing down of existing unsanitary and inadequate facilities in the regimental training area used primarily for the training of Reserves and National Guard troops?

Colonel ADAMS. I will cover that with a map as we go on here, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you going beyond Fort Dix at this time?

Colonel ADAMS Not at this time, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well.

Colonel ADAMS. 6,345 permanent barracks, which we just discussed, are located in the brown-bordered area shown on this map. This area shows two essentially complete regimental complexes. These are the earlier 235-man type barracks with the company mess and administrative facilities built in. Therefore, in that particular lineup there are not too many little ancillary buildings around.

The 8,160 improved World War II type barracks are located generally in the green-bordered areas. There is one major area there and then smaller ones.

These barracks were improved at a cost of about $430 per man, with the improvement consisting of general repairs, interior floor coverings, wall linings, improvements or replacements of heating plants and utilities, and the provision of accessible latrine facilities on both floors.

The 15,351 unimproved barracks are located in the red-bordered areas and these are the areas to be torn down first as replacement progresses.

The area you just mentioned, the replacement area, which is badly deteriorated, is now under the pointer.

The construction and demolition sequence at Fort Dix is planned about like this:

As stated, the brown area on the map contains the already new portion of the post. There has been some little teardown in that area. I do not have the figures. A total of five additional regimental blocks are required. These are shown on the overlay and the sequence of

planned construction is in accordance with the Roman numeral sequence in the blocks.

Box 5 at the top is somewhat isolated from the rather tight complex of the others, this being the reception and processing center portion of the long-range planned activity.

The items in the fiscal 1963 program——

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Proceed.

Colonel ADAMS. In general the teardown program will follow the same clockwise pattern. For each new annual construction increment there will be a specified teardown increment to be executed as soon as the new housing spaces become available. The teardown program to accompany the fiscal 1963 program will in fact eliminate a much greater number of spaces than the new construction increment provided.

We have specified the teardown of 88 old barracks now providing 4,637 spaces as related to the new construction of 2,934 spaces.

In order to clear the ground for construction in the first block we will have to tear down 32 of these 88 temporary barracks with a capacity of 1,725 spaces, together with the various ancillary headquarters and mess buildings, and when the new spaces are available we will then remove 56 additional type 3 barracks with a capacity of 2,612.

These are located partly in the red-bordered area under the pointer there at the left of block 1 and in part in the area which you mentioned, the 8,000 block down here.

The teardown in the 8,000 block, which is the Reserve area not in regular use, will be phased out over the first few years as new spaces become available.

This most deteriorated building area is the one your question makes specific reference to. Those in very bad condition will be removed earlier.

In fact, the district engineer there now is going through the actions of tearing down 10 buildings in that area because they are beyond repair.

It is apparent on the map that the next increment of construction in this block 2 of the master layout will not require a substantial amount of teardown merely to clear the ground. For this segment we will tear down a large segment in the red area directly above it, directly above the pointer.

In the segments that follow we will begin to encroach on the areas occupied by some of the improved barracks, the type 2 I mentioned. They will necessarily have to be torn down for ground clearance.

The balance of the teardown programs in subsequent years will be continued in the red-bordered areas, emphasized in those areas, even though the ground occupied is not required for construction.

In no program do we expect to build more spaces than we tear down since there is no policy to add to the inventory for mobilization reserve.

There are a number of transitory retention considerations. If all the proposed new facilities were in existence today, all the 19,000 new ones we need, the question of how many of the older barracks we might want to retain temporarily is germane.

The answer as of today is that we still would have to retain a certain number of the improved temporary barracks in order to provide facilities for those troops now stationed at Dix over and above this planned long-range strength.

Based on a more realistic assumption we might complete all the new construction by the end of 5 years in a package program. We would at that time restudy and balance out the requirements.

If by that time we have not been able to reduce the assigned troop strength we would have to program additional permanent facilities for indefinite use or make a decision to expand necessary additional funds to further prolong the life of some of the improved temporaries.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are explaining the movement of your present workload over areas A, B, and C in order to bring about a modernized condition?

Colonel ADAMS. That is right, sir, sort of a checker game in order not to run out of hotel space.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is my understanding that you had a very heavy operation at this point. You are going to pick up a certain segment of the overloaded operation and move it. That will create quite a jam-up, will it not?

I don't know as you can do anything else.

Colonel ADAMS. We are pretty well loaded. Except in the summer camp time, we are not overloaded. We are well loaded then. There is some slack but not much.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Proceed.

Colonel ADAMS. An additional consideration involves the retention of temporary facilities for mobilization and summer training. The Army's practice of holding certain World War II buildings to meet these requirements has been subject to criticism. The alternative is to plan on providing site facilities for tent camps for mobilization requirements and to provide such facilities for summer training needs.

It will be apparent that this practice of holding buildings is a transistory one since as the years go by the World War II buildings deteriorate at a progressively higher rate and some of these days we will reach a point where they will not be useful even for that purpose.

There is a substantial expense in providing site facilities, thinking of summer camps here, and the cost for replacement of tents runs high. Economics shows the cost for providing semipermanent facilities for summer camps is about equal to the cost of site facilities and tentage costs over a period of 10 to 14 years. Beyond this point the summer camp thing would be more economically handled if we went into semipermanent replacement construction.

In a situation such as we have at Camp Dix, however, where an excess of temporary facilities is available, use of old buildings for these seasonal uses and mobilization expansion is less costly than either of the above alternatives. At least until major maintenance and repair is required this would be true.

Thus it would seem prudent to retain World War II barracks as long as the roof and shell is satisfactory and the deterioration has not come about.

When that point is reached we should tear down the quarters.

Referring now to the 8,000 area there is a large number of buildings no longer weathertight. Action is underway to tear some of these down now.

In summary on the 1963 program, we have a different map. What we propose here will provide almost 3,000 permanent barrack spaces, which is about one-sixth of the 19,000 I mentioned earlier. The specified projects are in this block 1 area, the same area on a different map. The building provides spaces for the major portion but not all of the regimental complex. We did not make our objective of getting all the items in the regimental complex, but they will accommodate a good portion of it.

There are 8 barracks here and there would be 10 in a complete regimental complex and a few more ancillary facilities.

This does include the necessary 3 consolidated messhalls, the necessary 3 battalion headquarters and classroom buildings, and the 3 consolidated company administration and storage buildings providing space for 15 companies.

In addition in the other blue section of the map we propose to build a standard barracks building for the medical personnel, adjacent to the new hospital, which is of fairly recent construction.

The figures used in my presentation are more recent and therefore differ somewhat from those shown in the justification books.

That, sir, is about the story on Fort Dix.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This indicates a glaring deficiency in the utility lines serving the housing area here. What have you done to correct this deficiency which resulted in a loss of power over the entire station at one time?

Colonel ADAMS. At Fort Dix I believe we have no major utility improvements in this program. This will appear as supporting items with the barracks. New construction will result in a general improvement of utilities in the new areas but we do not have a major item——

Mr. SHEPPARD. Looking over some of the line items in the justification I do not find anything covering this outside the steam distribution lines.

Colonel ADAMS. That may be the reference. That relates to the new barracks complex.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the status of the public utilities lines which you have there now, such as sewage and waterlines underground?

Colonel ADAMS. As we build in the permanent areas by and large we have to increase the electrical capacity, almost rebuild the electrical distribution lines, and, generally speaking, rebuild the underground items of water and sewage to meet the new capacities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, while there is an amortization involved here, the sewage lines and waterlines are not incorporated because you can go only so far, and you figure one is more important than the other. Is that correct?

General SEEMAN. In the master planning function they make maximum use of the existing facilities lines.

You will notice on page 13 of the barracks, under supporting items, there is a supporting item of electrical service, water and sewer, storm drainage, and so forth,

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is right.

General SEEMAN. Where it is directly attributable to the new barracks, or items, we put it in as a supporting item.

Where it gets into a major system we will break it out into a separate line item.

Colonel ADAMS. This is incremented as new construction goes in, sir.

I believe the BOQ and some of these buildings at Dix are good examples.

In the hospital area we have rather high utilities costs in the BOQ's. I refer to the enlisted medical barracks rather than the BOQ's.

As a supporting item they are carrying a steam main which is larger than for just their need. It serves an area need.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are the enlisted men's barracks for medical corps personnel requested here any different from those justified to the Congress in the past?

General SEEMAN. This is a standard design, sir.

These are some medical barracks which you will run into later in the program where they have a certain modification to include some storage space somewhat different, being detached from a regimental area.

This one is of sufficient capacity so it is a standard barracks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would insert in the record at this point the statistical data reflected on pages 10 and 11 relating to transportation cost savings for these new barracks.

(The information follows:)

Transportation cost savings $63,378. This cost is based on 24-hour operation, 365 days per year. There is no existing bus route between existing facilities and the new hospital distance of 1½ miles. Transportation of enlisted men would require 10 buses for 3 daily trips, 3 buses for 6 daily trips, and 1 bus for 24-hour use with a yearly cost as follows:

60 hours driver at $2.60	$156.00
73 miles at $0.28 per mile	17.64
Daily cost	173.64
Yearly cost	63,378.00

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the relationship between the enlisted men's barracks and the administration storage facility being requested?

Colonel ADAMS. The relationship is that they complement each other. This would be orderly and supply rooms for the medical companies concerned.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is to be done with the existing barracks and administration and storage space which you term as being in poor and unsuitable condition?

Colonel ADAMS. There is no teardown on that, sir.

They are now up in the hospital area at the northeast end of the post. That hospital area, sir, is being used to pick up some of the Reserve training load so that we can tear down more of the old 8000 that are down below. We are saving these old medical barracks up in that area for summer Reserve use for the time being.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are the mean temperatures in that area?

Colonel ADAMS. I would have to give a guess, sir.

General DUFF. About the same as the Washington area. It is similar to the climate here.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Question, Mr. Jonas?

Mr. JONAS. Have you pictures of the concrete buildings which were constructed as late as 1954?

Colonel ADAMS. We can bring some in the next session, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Have they deteriorated so they are no longer usable?

General SEEMAN. Not 1954, sir.

Mr. JONAS. 1954 is what is stated here.

Colonel ADAMS. You mean buildings improved in 1954.

Mr. JONAS. You say the only permanent billets available are 27 concrete buildings constructed in 1954.

Colonel ADAMS. Those are the prime assets up there, sir. They are simply inadequate in numbers and are being used by other troops.

Mr. JONAS. You propose to continue to use those?

Colonel ADAMS. By all means. They were the two regimental areas in brown blocks on the map which I discussed. Perhaps the wording is awkward.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall resume at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1962.

SECOND ARMY

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee will come to order, gentlemen. We shall continue our hearings with the consideration of the 2d Army. Insert page 23 in the record.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

]In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
2d Army	(751)	(9,235)	(9,986)
Carlisle Barracks, Pa	0	490	490
Fort Knox, Ky	0	5,240	5,240
Fort George G. Meade, Md	446	1,473	1,919
Fort Ritchie, Md	305	2,032	2,337

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our first item is Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

83500 O—62—pt. 1——27

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Carlisle Barracks	Pennsylvania	Permanent	Pa-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Carlisle	Cumberland	Second U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training - Army War College		1776	Active

II - MISSION

Provides administrative and logistical support for operations of the U. S. Army War College, U S Army Hospital, and other units and activities at Carlisle Barracks.

Provides services and facilities to other installations and activities as directed by higher headquarters.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	269	226	354		759
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	302	197	337		836

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	468	$519,514	$ 9,314,110	$ 9,833,624
2. LEASED	1	($ 1,524)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)				$ 9,833,624
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 1,920,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 490,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 2,586,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 14,829,624

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
740	15	Chapel Center (300-seat) Design 45% completed. Cost to date: $7,900. Arch-Engr: Baltimore District Engineer		SF	0	14,195	0	14,195	490	0	490	490

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you find it necessary to construct a chapel center at this installation in excess of the size normally required under OSD regulations for an installation of this type?

General SEEMAN. Mr. Chairman, this is the seat of our Army War College. It is the senior Army service school. The families of these officers are highly motivated families, they have a strong religious bent and, as you notice, this request is not only for the chapel but a religious educational facility also.

On that basis, we felt it was worth asking the Department of Defense for a modification of the criteria.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What extra cost do you have in this building for "congruity of building facilities with the dignity and prestige due the Army War College"? I see you indicate you want 300 seats for the chapel center. Have you covered the requirement so far to the degree you want to cover it?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir; it is a 300-seat chapel with 5,195 square feet for the religious educational facility.

As you will notice, there are significant supporting items of steam distribution, water supply and sewerage, and electrical and parking and roads. It is master planned in an area which requires this provision of the utilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your total population on board?

General SEEMAN. The population at Carlisle is 269 officers and 226 enlisted men. There will be a very high proportion of these that are married on a stable station such as this.

Colonel ADAMS. About 80 percent in this case are married, with rather large families.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FORT KNOX, KY.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Proceed to the next item, Fort Knox, Ky. We will insert pages 27 and 28 into the record.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Knox	Kentucky	Permanent	Ky-3
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Louisville, 29 miles NE	Hardin, Meade and Bullitt	Second U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Armor Training		1918	Active

II - MISSION : CURRENT: USA Armor School; School Troops; USA Armor Board; USA Training Center, Armor; Non-Divisional Units; USA Human Research; USA Maintenance Board; USA Hospital; USA Reception Station; 25th Weather Squadron; Summer Training; Support of Civilian Components; Logistical Assistance; and Protection of Fold Depository; Engineer Group and U.S. Army Medical Research Laboratory.
LONG RANGE: USA Armor School; School Troops; USA Armor Board, USA Medical Research Laboratory; USA Human Research Unit; USA Maintenance Board; USA Hospital; Non-Division Armor Units; USA Training Center, Armor; Miscellaneous Station Complement Units; Support of Civilian Components; Summer Training; USA Reception Station; Logistical Assistance; and Protection of Gold Depository.
*One-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,983	34,409	3,584		39,776
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	2,244	31,724	3,762		32,730

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	110,462	$ 6,634,502	$ 174,550,191	$ 181,184,693
2. LEASED	156	($ 104,501*)		$ 104,501
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 181,289,194
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 8,635,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 5,240,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 35,404,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 230,568,194

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
136	206	Airfield Lighting (Godman Field) Design 40 % completed. Cost to date: $4,400. Arch-Engr: Louisville District Engineer.	LF	0	11,800	0	11,800	284	0	284	284
211	220	Hangar w/Shops (FM) Design 15 % completed. Cost to date: $3,700. Arch-Engr: Louisville District Engineer.	SF	88,922	93,426	0	35,626	2,300	0	879	879
179	113	Trainfire I Ranges Design 40 % completed. Cost to date: $10,000. Arch-Engr: Louisville District Engineer.	Dlr	LS	LS	0	LS	414	0	414	414

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Knox, Kentucky

DATE: [illegible]

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY [illegible]	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING [illegible]	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING [illegible]	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
214	216	6 Motor Repair Shops and Facs(Engr Troop). Design 15 % completed. Cost to date: $3,300. Arch-Engr: Louisville Dist Engr.	SF	0	29,850	0	29,850	821	0	821	821
214	217	Hardstand (Engineer Troop) Design 25% completed. Cost to date: $3,436. Arch-Engr: Louisville Dist. Engr.	SY	0	46,000	0	46,000	403	0	403	403
215	122	Armament & Instrument Repair Shop Design 20 % completed. Cost to date: $4,400. Arch-Engr: Not Selected.	SF	0	21,436	0	21,436	700	0	700	700
510	214	Air Conditioning - Ireland Army Hospital Design 0 % completed. Cost to date: $0. Arch-Engr: Not Selected.	SF	85,504	233,119	0	233,119	1,062	0	1,062	1,062
740	184	EM Service Club Design 45 % completed. Cost to date: $12,000. Arch-Engr: Louisville District Engineer.	SF	0	139,000	0	27,800	3,300	0	677	677
									TOTALS	5,240	5,240

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please discuss the total Army aviation requirements at this installation and what is in existence at the present time.

General SEEMAN. The requirement is this. Godman Field at Fort Knox was built before the war. This was when the Army Air Corps had a significant element at Fort Knox. The basis of our requirements at Fort Knox has been provided by that old field.

On the other hand, now there are helicopters moving into the inventory, and Fort Knox being the armored center, with training required on tanks and tank crews, in cooperation with Army aviation, has required increased and more modern facilities. Two items this year are for lighting of the airfield and a field maintenance hangar and a shop facility.

Colonel ADAMS. There are 96 aircraft presently assigned, sir, some increase projected for the future, 16 we have knowledge of in the unit coming in. We have Colonel Rawls present, who can discuss this more in detail.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How does this trainfire range requested in this program tie in with the one funded in fiscal year 1962?

Colonel ADAMS. This completes the trainfire complex. The facilities now there will handle four companies simultaneously. Adding the items in this 1963 program, we raise that capacity to six companies, which is the amount required to meet our needs.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please discuss the requirement for your air conditioning of the hospital. What type of air conditioning, what tonnage displacement, et cetera.

General SEEMAN. This hospital, sir, was built before the criteria permitted air conditioning of the entire hospital. At the time of the original design certain clinics, operating rooms, and surgical wards were provided with air conditioning. This is in a zone where the humidity and the temperature combined in the summertime makes air conditioning necessary.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What kind of air conditioning are you putting in?

General SEEMAN. This will be central air conditioning, and they expect to have considerable savings due to reduction in the painting cycle and reducing of the washing of the walls and ceilings in the building. This is an area where soft coal is the fuel.

Colonel ADAMS. They would install 1,200 tons of air conditioning in a central system.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions upon the item, Fort Knox?

Mr. LAIRD. No, Mr. Chairman.

FORT MEADE, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall pick up the next item, which is Fort Meade, Md.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort George G. Meade	Maryland	Permanent	Md-7

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Baltimore, 18 miles N	Anne Arundel	Second U. S. Army

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Troop Training and Logistical Support	1917	Active

II - MISSION

To train and logistically support Post Troop Units as well as Headquarters, Second U.S. Army Headquarters, National Security Agency Finance and Accounting Office, 2nd AA Regional Command, U.S. Army Signal Air Defense Engineering Agency, 2nd U.S. Army Field Maintenance, Reserve Components, and ROTC Summer Training.

*Includes $4,805 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,936	13,845	2,945		18,726
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,840	11,907	9,866		23,613

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		13,554	$ 1,150,302	$100,960,864	$ 102,111,166
2. LEASED		75	($ 4,939*)		$ 4,805
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 102,115,971
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 5,174,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 1,473,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 19,789,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 128,551,971

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
214	148	Motor Maint Facs - Hawk - 1st Battalion	SF	14,430	81,044	0	9,200	2,367	0	342	342
		Design 15% completed. Cost to date: $2,250 Arch-Engr: Baltimore District Engineer									
214	149	Motor Maint Facs - Hawk - 2nd Battalion	SF				16,900			493	493
		Design 15% completed. Cost to date: $3,300 Arch-Engr: Baltimore District Engineer									
	150	Hardstand - Hawk Bn Motor Maint Facs	SY	0	60,000	0	60,000	255	0	255	255
		Design 15% completed. Cost to date: $1,800 Arch-Engr: Baltimore District Engineer									

1674-R; 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort George G. Meade

DATE: 2 Apr 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
724	48	Bachelor Officers Quarters	Men	230	409	0	50	3,133	0	383	383
		Design 10% completed. Cost to date: $1,700. Arch-Engr: Baltimore District Engineer							SUB-TOTALS	1,473	1,473
		Prior Authorization PL 87/57									
540	40	Dental Clinic	SF	0	12,525	12,525	0	446	446	0	446
		Design 100% completed. Cost to date: $31,534 Arch-Engr: Fenton & Lightig, Baltimore, Md.							TOTALS	1,473	1,919

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total HAWK program and requirement for this installation?

Colonel ADAMS. Two battalions, sir. They are going into temporary World War II barracks accommodations, but they require some new accommodations for their motor pools and equipment pools and shops. In case of one battalion, we require four such buildings, which are in here, three of which are missile shops, the other a motor shop type.

In the case of the other battalion, we are able to rehabilitate and to get by on existing facilities on two shops, so we are asking for one missile training building and one shop building in that case. There are hardstands and related items for these equipment areas.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on Fort Meade?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FORT RITCHIE, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will proceed to the next item having to do with Fort Ritchie, Md.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Ritchie	Maryland	Permanent	Md-8
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Waynesboro, Pa., 8 Miles NW	Washington	Second U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Operation and Support of the Alternate Joint Communications Center		1951	Active

II - MISSION

Provide for command, operations, training, administration, security, supply, support, and other services for units and activities located at Fort Ritchie.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	72	930	235		1,237
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	245	1,172	284		1,701

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	634	$ 66,330	$ 5,168,719	$ 5,235,049
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF		30 Jun 61	(Except Land Rent)	$ 5,235,049
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 305,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 2,286,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 1,804,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 9,630,049

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
520	29	Dispensary Design 10% Complete, Cost to Date: $875 Arch-Engr: Baltimore Dist. Engr.	SF	0	7,877	0	7,877	255	0	255	255
722	27	2 EM Barracks w/o mess Design 15% Complete, Cost to Date $9,000. Arch-Engr: Baltimore Dist. Engr.	Men	235	524	108	416	1,289	305	984	984
724	12	Bachelor Officers Quarters Design 10% Complete, Cost to Date $2,000. Arch-Engr: Baltimore Dist. Engr.	Men	2	60	0	60	455	0	455	455

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Ritchie, Maryland

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
740	28	NCO Open Mess	SF	0	10,000	0	10,000	338	0	338	338
		Design 10% Complete, Cost to Date: $1,500. Arch-Engr: Baltimore Dist. Engr.									
								SUB TOTALS		2,032	2,032
		Prior Authorization PL 87/57									
722	16	EW Barracks	Space	235	524	108	0	1,289	305	0	305
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 1,000. Arch-Engr: McGaughan & Johnson, Wash. D. C.									
								TOTALS		2,032	2,337

DA FORM 1674e-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the barracks facilities presently occupied if the new ones are funded?

General SEEMAN. An equivalent area of the temporary barracks will be demolished, sir. They have not specified the building numbers as yet.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If this is funded, are you going to hold any of them out?

General SEEMAN. We will hold some, sir, but we will take down the equivalent amount of square footage because this is a station where they assign more people in an emergency.

Colonel ADAMS. There are quite a number of old barracks up there now in a standby ready condition, bunks made up, et cetera, for the peculiar mission of this post. But there will be a teardown.

General SEEMAN. The basis of our programing is only for the permanent party assigned.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Questions on that item?

Mr. LAIRD. No, sir.

THIRD ARMY

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall pick up the activities of the Third Army. Please insert the installation summary on page 71 in the record at this point.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
3d Army	3,027	15,451	18,478
Fort Benning, Ga	0	3,764	3,764
Fort Bragg, N.C	456	4,343	4,799
Fort Campbell, Ky	2,300	1,989	4,289
Fort McClellan, Ala	0	1,352	1,352
Fort Rucker, Ala	271	3,772	4,043
Fort Stewart, Ga	0	231	231

FORT BENNING, GA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our first item is Fort Benning, Ga.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Benning	Georgia	Permanent	Ala-1; Fla-5; Ga-5
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Columbus, 8 Miles SW	OKALOOSA, Florida; Russel, Alabama; Marion, Muscogee, and Chattahoochee, Georgia	Third U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1919	Active

II - MISSION

Development of leadership in all ranks; instruction of Infantry Officers in standardized techniques and tactics; training of Officers for staff duty (up to and including Regimental Combat Team); Instructing, testing, qualifying Enlisted Men and Officers in Airborne techniques and tactics. To furnish administrative and logistical support to an Infantry Division.

* Includes $1,400 one-time cost for easement

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	3,189	29,281	3,085		35,555
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	4,638	26,542	3,078		34,258

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	182,143	$ 4,943,771	$ 138,165,418	$ 143,109,189
2. LEASED	322	($ 2,000*)		$ 1,400
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 143,110,589
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 13,204,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 3,764,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 34,899,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 194,977,589

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
442	221	2 Aircraft Parts Storage Bldgs (RW)	SF	0	6,676	0	6,676	126	0	126	126
		Design 40% Completed. Cost to Date: $4,132 Arch-Engr: Sewell & Assoc Inc., Savannah, Ga.									
432	71	Refrigerated Warehouse Facility	SF	15,840	6,609	0	6,609	339	0	339	339
		Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $11,522 Arch-Engr: Edward F. White, Savannah, Ga.									
722	143	EM Barracks w/o Mess (Medical)	Men	17,785	2,335	0	263	5,400	0	611	611
		Design 100% Completed. Cost to Date: $25,000 Arch-Engr: Ritzert & Westherly, Savannah, Ga.									
				78							

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V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Benning Georgia

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
740	28	EM Service Club	SF	11,097	155,703	0	27,800	3,494	0	624	624
		Design 40% Completed. Cost to Date: $11,000 Arch-Engr: Stevens & Wilkinson, Atlanta, Ga.									
831	148	Sewage Treatment Plant	MGD	0	6.73	0	6.73	1,572	0	1,572	1,572
		Design 40% Completed. Cost to Date: $26,000 Arch-Engr: Briley, Wild & Assoc, Daytona Beach, Fla.									
171	68	Operation & Clsrm Bldg (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	0	3,029	0	3,029	44	0	44	44
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,897 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									
214	223	Motor Repair Shop & Facs (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	0	3,888	0	3,888	61	0	61	61
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $2,000 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									
214	213	Hardstand Motor Park (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SY	0	3,750	0	3,750	14	0	14	14
		Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $600 Arch-Engr: Savannah District Engineer									
442	225	Camp Supply Building (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	0		0	2,786		0	24	24
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $600 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.			5,572			49			
442	231	Camp Storehouse (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	0		0	2,786		0	25	25
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $600 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Benning, Georgia

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
552	228	Dispensary (10 Bed) (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	0	2,300	0	2,300	62	0	62	62
		Design 5% Completed. Cost to Date: $134 Arch-Engr: Savannah District Engineer									
610	230	Camp Hdqtrs Bldg (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	0	2,533	0	2,533	39	0	39	39
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,076 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									
723	243	2 Latrines (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	900	2,040	0	2,040	54	0	54	54
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,057 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									
724	229	BOQ (Ranger Cp)(SP)	Men	0	16	0	16	63	0	63	63
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,204 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									
740	69	Recreation Building (Dayroom & Post Exchange)(Ranger Cp)(SP)	SF	0	2,786	0	2,786	40	0	40	40
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $952 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									
812	227	Electrical Distribution System (Ranger Cp)(SP)	LF	0	1,670	0	1,670	3	0	3	3
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $150 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.									
851	232	Roads & Parking Areas (Ranger Cp)(SP)	SY	0	11,500	0	11,500	51	0	51	51
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,458 Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.		74							

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Cont...)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Benning, Georgia

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
871	226	Storm Drainage Facilities (Ranger Cp)(SP)	1	LF	0	931	0	931	12	0	12	12
		Design 45% Complete, Cost to Date: $150. Arch-Engr: Eastern Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga.										
										TOTALS	3,764	3,764

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please discuss for the benefit of the committee the requirement for the ranger camp facilities here, and tell us what you have in use at the present time and why you selected this particular location.

General SEEMAN. This particular location is in the northwest corner of Georgia. It is a field installation where they take the young officers and enlisted men to train in ranger tactics. It is partially in a national forest area. They have been up there with tent frames and tentage with a very few frame buildings.

I believe this is the case where they are using one or two old CCC buildings. This has gone on for some length of time and, as a matter of fact, is increasing in attention and intensity. Semipermanent facilities will provide a more economical round-the-year operation; they operate this camp, I believe, 10 months with a number of repetitive classes.

As to the total camp size, I think they call it a 600-man camp.

Colonel ADAMS. 500—when the ranger program was started by the Infantry School in 1952, they selected this rugged area, and they had 294,000 acres of the Chattahoochee National Forest which was usable for a maneuver area. They used an old CCC camp on lease from the Forest Service. During the summer the Future Farmers of America came to use this as a forestry training area.

It became too small for Fort Benning's ranger training. So they selected a particular area, this Black Farm area, which is also under lease from the Department of Agriculture, and this semipermanent camp is being developed there to accommodate the cadre. The aggressor detachment and training classes live in tents.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the present status of the academic building funded last year, and how does the estimated cost compare to last year's estimate and the amount funded?

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, the bids were opened on that academic building last Thursday. They are still being analyzed. It is a large job and there are a good many contractors. The award is yet to be made, but it will probably be made within the next week. We anticipate preliminarily that we will get it within the amount appropriated in the last session of Congress.

(Additional information follows:)

APRIL 27, 1962.

Hon. HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On April 16, 1962, when your committee was reviewing the fiscal year 1962 "Military construction, Army," appropriations request for Fort Benning, Ga., you requested we notify you of the estimated cost of the Fort Benning Academic Building when the contract award was made.

Bids were received on April 12, and award was made on April 20. The project was broken down into four contracts, one going to large business and three going to small business firms, as follows:

For construction of the Academic Building: Contract amount	$6,580,100
Contractor: The Jordan Co., Columbus, Ga.	
For site development and utilities other than electrical: Contract amount	481,154
Contractor: Deep South Construction Co., Montgomery, Ala.	
For electrical-distribution and street-lighting systems: contract amount	164,484

Contractor: T. D. McClure Co., Atlanta, Ga.	
For paving of roads and parking areas: Contract amount	303,603
Contractor: J. Young Construction Co., Beaufort, S.C.	
Total	7,529,341

Based on these awards, we estimate the cost to complete the project will approximate $8,600,000.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. LAMPERT,
Major General, U.S.A., Director of Military Construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please insert in the record the usual information with reference to the enlisted men's barracks which Congress has had before it in the past, before it denied this request, including the reported transportation savings that was indicated as a possibility.

General SEEMAN. This is the medical barracks detailed on page 78. The basic requirement is for medical enlisted men to have a barracks base in the vicinity of the new hospital. At present they are planning a shift there. The present barracks they are occupying will be turned over to house enlisted women. A number of the frame buildings, which they are using, will be demolished.

(The information follows:)

The new hospital is 1.5 miles from the old hospital barracks where these men are now quartered.

The project is considered an urgent request, since not only would annual transportation cost of approximately $58,000 be saved, but having these medical personnel in barracks adjacent to the hospital will enhance operational efficiency and flexibility, and will serve to make them immediately available in the event of a serious emergency.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Going back to the question about the funding of the academic building, when you reach the determination of the cost, please let us know, before the markup of the bill, if you will, please.

What enlisted men's service clubs are available at Fort Benning at the present time?

Colonel ADAMS. At Fort Benning, sir, they have just one in the permanent cantonment area. It is relatively small. There is another out in one of the detached temporary areas, a temporary type of construction. The one in this permanent area is only 11,000 square feet. According to criteria, they indicate a total overall post requirement of over a hundred thousand square feet. They have here a rather unusual, almost remarkable case, of insufficiency of service club accommodations.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the situation in the surrounding communities with reference to the sewage disposed problem?

General SEEMAN. There has been a reservoir built on the river in the vicinity of Fort Benning into which the sewage has previously been discharged. This is due to be completed late this calendar year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is that an open discharge into the river?

General SEEMAN. The present system discharges raw sewage into the Chattahoochee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How long have you been doing that?

Colonel ADAMS. Indefinitely, sir. Both the post and the nearby cities of Columbia and Phenix City are discharging raw sewage. With the advent of this new impounding, measures are being taken by all three civic entities there to comply with public health requirements. Columbus has sold its bonds, and a few weeks ago, when I

checked, bids were about to be taken on the first increment of their work.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, you have no sewerage plant of your own, even of a modest character, to take care of your problem. Even though the communities clean up the situation, what relief is that going to give you people?

Colonel ADAMS. It will still leave us in violation of good public health standards.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why?

Colonel ADAMS. Because of the discharge of raw sewage.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I know, but I thought as a matter of policy the military was rather stringent in their requirements.

Colonel ADAMS. This is a regional development in which all concerned are undertaking to meet proper standards.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is a matter of standard policy, is it not?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What you are asking here will take care of your problem completely?

Colonel ADAMS. This provides for Fort Benning primary treatment only. Columbus and Phenix City are putting in secondary treatment as well. But the U.S. Department of Public Health has indicated that, with the cities doing that, the capacity of these waters to oxidize sewage, is such that Fort Benning need not go beyond primary.

General SEEMAN. We would be leaving the wrong impression if we say there has been no previous treatment at all. This is to provide primary treatment only for that area where there has been none so far. There has been some in the Sand Hill area—primary treatment. There is a small segment here for rehabilitation of that. This item will put the whole post on a primary sewage treatment system.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under your own jurisdiction, and you are not depending on the communities to pick up any of your laxity, if any?

General SEEMAN. No, sir, there is no interlock with the communities.

Colonel ADAMS. The Harmony Church area has full treatment at the present time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions upon this particular item?

Mr. LAIRD. Has the Army put in any Zimmerman process or used it at any of their posts?

General SEEMAN. No, sir; we are keeping abreast of the technology in the area. I think you are relating this to a new process where, I believe, Chicago is building a plant and Wheeling, W. Va., and a research center up in northern Wisconsin. It seems to have good promise in the technological literature, but we have not had a plant yet.

Mr. LAIRD. From the standpoint of costs, it seems to have a very low cost factor. I wondered if the Army had looked into it at all.

Mr. NORWOOD. I am sure we are, Mr. Laird. I am not a utilities man, but the process is under analysis, along with other new developments in the field.

Mr. LAIRD. The city of Chicago is certainly getting a lot of publicity out of their system. It would be worthwhile looking into. Thank you.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is Fort Bragg, N.C.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Bragg	North Carolina	Permanent	NC-1

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Fayetteville, 10 Miles SE	Cumberland and Hoke	Third U. S. Army

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Training	1918	Active

II - MISSION

Tactical training of an airborne division, air transportation (helicopter) units, and airborne corps headquarters (XVIII Airborne Corps), and special warfare (The Special Warfare Center). Testing of airborne material (U.S. Army Airborne and Electronic Board).

* Includes $14,211 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	3,528	38,814	2,454		44,826
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	2,316	30,188	2,376		34,880

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	130,726	$ 3,921,786	$ 147,764,135	$ 151,685,921
2. LEASED	31	$ 14,411*)		$ 14,211
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)				$ 151,700,132
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 2,092,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 1,343,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 17,876,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 176,013,132

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
111	108	Runway Expansion (RW) Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $2,874 Arch-Engr: Savannah District Engineer	SY	1,665	2,585	0	2,585	105	0	105	105
141	89	Airfield Operations Building-Addition Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $2,374 Arch-Engr: Savannah District Engineer	SF	2,865	2,375	0	2,375	76	0	76	76
211	197	Hangar w/shop Leanto's A&B (25th T Co) Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $7,439 Arch-Engr: Six Associates Inc., Ashville, N C	SF	108,311 96	261,460	21,270	35,626	4,900	415	662	662

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Bragg, North Carolina

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
113	106	Hangar Access Apron	SY	0	8,450	0	8,450	141	0	141	141
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $2,508 Arch-Engr: Six Associates Inc., Ashville, N C									
171	237	Central Special Weapons Facility	SF	0	6,375	0	6,375	282	0	282	282
		Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $8,092 Arch-Engr: Savannah District Engineer									
214	241	3 Motor Repair Shops-Artillery	SF	63,034	46,944	0	15,648	1,100	0	377	377
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $6,287 Arch-Engr: Six Associates Inc., Ashville, N C									
214	240	Hardstand-Artillery	SY	9,750	41,847	0	41,847	269	0	269	269
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $5,100 Arch-Engr: Six Associates Inc., Ashville, N C									
610	36	Division Headquarters & Finance Office	SF	0	35,000	0	35,000	833	0	833	833
		Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $27,320 Arch-Engr: Walter Hook & Assoc., Inc., Charlotte, N C									
610	242	Headquarters & Academic Building	SF	0	72,671	0	72,671	1,523	0	1,523	1,523
		Design 15% Completed, Cost to Date: $10,226 Arch-Engr: A. G. Odell, Jr. & Assoc., Charlotte, N C									
811	239	Continuous Power Supply (STARCOM)	KVA	0	125	0	125	75	0	75	75
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,850 Arch-Engr: Six Associates Inc., Ashville, N C						SUB-TOTALS		4,343	4,343

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM *(Continued)*

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Bragg, North Carolina

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY *(In units shown in Column e)*					COST TO GOVERNMENT *(In thousands of dollars)*			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Prior Authorization PL 86/500										
422	11	9 Battalion Storerooms		SF	0	33,548	23,148	0	670	456	0	456
		Design 80% Completed. Cost to Date: $14,484										
		Arch-Engr: Savannah District Engineer								TOTALS	4,343	4,799

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please discuss the total overall airfield situation costs and requirement at Fort Bragg.

General SEEMAN. The present aircraft assignment at Bragg is 65 fixed wing and 71 rotary wing, a total of 136 aircraft.

In addition, they have assigned for maintenance 20 aircraft from nearby Fort Jackson, S.C., Fort Gordon, Ga., and National Guard units in both North and South Carolina.

Colonel ADAMS. There are projected increases, a total figure of 201 by the end of this fiscal year 1962.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for division headquarters and a finance office for the 82d Airborne Division at the present time?

General SEEMAN. They are now using diverted barracks buildings. We have a strong program in the Army for all commanders to try to increase their programing of permanent barracks, increase their programing of functional buildings to avoid diverting buildings to purposes other than that for which they were originally intended.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using to house the Special Warfare Headquarters and academic buildings at the present time?

General SEEMAN. They are presently, sir, in an area on the post of World War II mobilization-type buildings that have been adapted to academic purposes. It not only is the situation that the present facility is inadequate and improper for the type of academic work they are doing, but they are insufficient in size and complexity. As you know, in this center they are getting an increasing number of foreign representatives, and they have some language problems to complicate the training. You want to have your academic facilities the best possible.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total personnel?

General SEEMAN. I think we had better provide it for the record. It may be classified.

(The information follows:)

This Special Warfare Headquarters and Academic Building will house 139 staff personnel of the Special Warfare Headquarters and 327 staff personnel and 480 students of the Special Warfare School. Approximately 60 percent of the students are allied officers from countries throughout the world. This building includes office space, classrooms, an auditorium, and storage rooms required to support the personnel listed above, and a cafeteria designed to serve 500 people within a 1½-hour lunch period.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why is it necessary to locate this special warfare activity at Fort Bragg rather than at Fort Benning or some other installation with more adequate facilities?

General SEEMAN. Fort Bragg and Fort Benning had parachute training. Benning has ranger training. The Army is concentrating all parachute training at Fort Benning. Bragg is the home for the highly mobile corps of the Strike Command. It was thought that in relation to this, with the proximity of Pope Field, of the Air Force, this would be the best location for the special warfare center.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you contemplate doing with the present facilities if these are funded?

Colonel ADAMS. They are in 30 buildings, the school and headquarters elements. Nine of these buildings now used for administration school activities were constructed as 63-man barracks, but they have not been rehabilitated to the standards prescribed for Department of

the Army-sponsored barracks rehabilitation projects. They are in considerably better condition, however, than any of the unrehabilitated barracks now occupied by troops.

Upon completion of these buildings, these particular barracks will be assigned to troops now occupying less desirable facilities, and the less desirable facilities then will be demolished.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where are the nearest additional mess facilities to the proposed location of this building?

Colonel ADAMS. There would be, in this general area of temporary barracks and troop accommodations, also temporary messes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have the exact distance?

Mr. NORWOOD. There is a cafeteria proposed in the design of the building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am looking for the distance, your present proposal compared to those you have been using. Please give the mileage for the record.

(The information follows:)

The Special Warfare Headquarters and Academic Building includes a cafeteria designed to serve approximately 500 people within a 1½-hour period. This cafeteria will be used to serve lunch to student officers and to the military and civilian staff and faculty who will work in this facility.

This cafeteria is not a substitute for a troop mess. Enlisted students and enlisted staff personnel will continue to be fed in troop messes that are located approximately 300 yards from this building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.-TENN.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pick up the next item, which is Fort Campbell, Ky.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Campbell	Kentucky-Tennessee	Permanent	Tenn-15&22; Ky-8&27
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Clarksvelli, 8 Miles NW	Christian & Trigg,Ky.; Montgomery & Stewart,Tenn	Third U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1942	Active

II - MISSION

Basic and technical training of Airborne Division, Engineer Group, and other non-division units, including parachute landing (equipment and personnel), weapons firing operations.

*One-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,483	19,527	1,609		22,619
2. LONG RANGE (Phase D)	1,300	17,945	1,682		20,988

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	105,397	$ 4,525,639	$ 121,548,380	$ 126,074,019
2. LEASED	1,300	(@ 29,751 *)	0	$ 29,751
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 126,103,770
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 8,812,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 1,989,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 18,138,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 155,042,770

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
422	131	8 Ammunition Storage Igloos	SF	0	104,162	0	19,288	2,800	0	513	513
		Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $315 Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr									
432	186	Refrigerated Warehouse & Central Meat Processing Facility	CF	0	248,000	0	248,000	742	0	742	742
		Design 50% Completed, Cost to Date: $15,555 Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr									
442	196	7 Storage Buildings for Air Items (SP)	SF	0	70,000	0	70,000	248	0	248	248
		Design 30% Complete, Cost to Date: $3,833 Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr									

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Campbell, Kentucky

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
824	195	Extension of Gas Distribution System		LF	165,705	55,370	0	55,370	238	0	238	238
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $5,515 Arch-Engr: Mobile District Engineer										
823	194	Conversion to Gas		Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	248	0	248	248
		Design 45% Completed. Cost to Date: $3,371 Arch-Engr: Mobile District Engineer								SUB-TOTALS	1,989	1,989
		Prior Authorization PL 149/86										
871	57	Storm Drainage		LF	0	30,710	30,710	0	2,300	2,300	0	2,300
		Design 90% Completed. Cost to Date: $84,857 Arch-Engr: Mobile District Engineer								TOTALS	1,989	4,289

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We note here that the storm drainage project is again appearing in the record for this installation. The committee has funded it in the past, only to have it fail of construction. This is a rather interesting situation. Is the project now of sufficient priority so that you can guarantee the committee that it will be constructed in fiscal year 1963?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir. The plans are 90-percent complete, Mr. Chairman, and it is in our funding program for this year. They have had recently a protracted series of rains in the last month or two. The last report we had there was still standing water in many areas of the post. They had to evacuate some barracks and a few units of family housing where water had come in.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I understand it covers your recreational area; is that correct?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir. One of the areas ponded unusually high this year, close to the elementary school.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where is this in your priority list?

Colonel ADAMS. Number 55 in the overall priority. It is quite high. The plans and specifications are complete. When we say 90 percent, we mean they are to be reviewed because they were completed several months ago. They are to be updated and processed and we can go to work rather rapidly once money is available.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the construction schedule for the refrigerated warehouse and central meat-processing facility provide time for the proper amortization of the $86,000 you recently spent to continue operation in your present plant?

General SEEMAN. Mr. Chairman, we do not have information here as to whether they analyzed the amortization on the rehabilitation of the old building. They had to have it. This is a rather remote post between Louisville and Memphis. With the over 20,000 military people there, they just had to have the refrigerated warehouse. This existing building will be demolished. Our information is that they have spent $30,000 over the past 3 years. If they do not get a new building, they would expect to have to put about $86,000 into this old building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If you put it in the old building, there ought to be a detailed analytical review of the situation, because if it has reached that stage of disintegration—originally, I assume it was typical of its time in regard to type of construction; is that right?

Colonel ADAMS. It was a World War II cantonment building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total cost of the extension of the gas distribution system and the alleged savings to be derived from this conversion? When you refer to savings, I would like to have that pretty well defined, if you will, please.

Colonel ADAMS. Sir, the total cost of the present operation, utilizing coal, and considering the rather high cost of labor, is $361,826 a year. The cost with the proposed gas operation would be $246,778 a year, giving an annual saving of $115,048.

The costs we are putting into it to accrue that savings are $248,000 for the conversion project, conversion of plant, and $238,000 for gas distribution main installation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Assuming your gas lines are funded in the program you are presently requesting, what do you contemplate using for standby, if anything?

Colonel ADAMS. These plants which are converted, as a normal practice in the Army, are left in shape so they can be turned back to coal.

Mr. NORWOOD. It would have to be a reconversion process. However, if we do not get this conversion now, we will have to continue with the coal-burning equipment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is not my point. At the central boiler plant you are producing your steam with coal. Now it is your desire to convert to gas.

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My question is, "What will you do in the matter of standby, if and when gas is there and you have a gas plant?

General SEEMAN. We will retain a certain section of the boiler plant for coal as standby. In the analysis of future cost of operation in each year there is a small item for coal.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FORT MC CLELLAN, ALA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will turn to the next item, having to do with Fort McClellan, Ala.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort McClellan	Alabama	Permanent	Ala-5
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Anniston, 7 Miles S	Calhoun	Third U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Chemical Corps and WAC Training & Schools - National Guard and Reserve Summer Training		1915	Active

II - MISSION

Support: Chemical Corps Training Command, including operation of Chemical Corps School which provides Chemical, Biological and Radiological Warfare training for troop units and selected personnel for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

100th Group Chemical Corps, Chemical Corps Field Requirements Agency, and Radiological Safety Support Unit.

WAC Basic Training, WAC Basic and Specialist School.

National Guard and Reserve Summer Training.

*one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	599	4,307	880		5,786
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	969	4,670	944		6,583

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	41,228	$ 743,153	$ 52,709,213	$ 53,452,366
2. LEASED		($ 126*)		$ 126
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Excepl Land Rent)	$ 53,452,492
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 3,627,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 1,352,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 4,575,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 63,006,492

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
179	155	Radiological Training Area		Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	982	0	982	982
		Design 55% Complete. Cost to Date: $27,309 Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr										
722	152	EM Barracks w/o Mess (Medical)		Men	3,929	225	0	80	562	0	200	200
		Design 55% Complete, Cost to Date: $5,984 Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr										
724	228	Bachelor Officers Quarters (Female)		Off	225	221	0	20	1,900	0	170	170
		Design 10% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 800. Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr										
					129					TOTALS	1,352	1,352

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you received from the Atomic Energy Commission an amendment to the license for the possession of radioactive materials which will permit you to increase the present use of such materials?

General SEEMAN. We already have a license from the Atomic Energy Commission for the present operation, sir. We would not normally process the request until the project is approved and assured.

Colonel ADAMS. As I understand the procedure, the Atomic Energy Commission will not act upon the request until the facility is in being. There is a certain amount of collaboration during planning.

Mr. ELLENBERGER. When the plans are all finished, they are presented to the Atomic Energy Commission for final approval. The Atomic Energy Commission will then amend the license to permit a greater ownership of these materials.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is after the A & E work is done, but you do not enter into a contract for construction until it is approved?

Mr. ELLENBERGER. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you consider will be the savings as the result of the construction of the new barracks, gentlemen?

Colonel ADAMS. This is a medical barracks. There is a transportation factor here.

General SEEMAN. They estimate they will save $87,000 by not having to keep the old boiler plant of the old hospital area going for heat. The same thing applies, I believe, to the female officers' quarters, which are attached to that same system.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the old barracks when new ones are funded and constructed?

General SEEMAN. The old Medical Corps barracks are to be demolished, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would answer the same question with reference to the construction of the quarters for nurses.

General SEEMAN. These will be demolished also.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our next item is Fort Rucker, Ala.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Rucker	Alabama	Permanent	Ala-10
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Ozark, 10 Miles N	Dale and Coffee	Third U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
United States Army Aviation Center		1942	Active

II - MISSION

The U. S. Army Aviation Center, including U. S. Army Aviation School and supporting units, the U.S. Army Aviation Board; U.S. Army Transportation Aircraft Test and Support Activity; U.S. Army Signal Corps Aviation Test and Support Detachment; U.S. Army Board for Aviation Accident Research; one Engineer Company (Heavy Construction); one Battle Group.

*Includes $4,875 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,185	5,239	1,604		8,028
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,698	3,884	1,397		6,979

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	59,632	$ 698,026	$ 60,097,967	$ 60,795,993
2. LEASED	801	($ 10,681*)		$ 4,875
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 60,800,868
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 6,425,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 3,772,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 10,375,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 81,372,868

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
111	130	Paving Rotary Wing 3 Stagefield		SY	0	66,700	0	66,700	1,002	0	1,002	1,002
		Design 35% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr	$15,134									
113	133	Parking Apron, Cairns Field		SY	116,088	22,000	0	22,000	202	0	202	202
		Design 5% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr	$ 500.									
113	116	Heliport Paving, Hanchey Heliport		SY	273,670	150,417	0	150,417	1,202	0	1,202	1,202
		Design 80% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr	$37,500.									

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Rucker, Alabama

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
136	119	Heliport Lighting, Hanchey Heliport		LF	23,711	10,000	0	10,000	95	0	95	95
		Design 50% Complete, Cost to Date:	$2,472									
		Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr										
171	117	Academic Building (Dept/Maintenance)		SF	0	116,592	0	19,432	2,892	0	482	482
		Design 50% Complete, Cost to Date;	$13,610									
		Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr										
171	80	Laboratory Classroom Building		SF	0	5,000	0	5,000	158	0	158	158
		Design 100% Complete, Cost to Date:	$7,890									
		Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr										
724	17	4 Bachelor Officers Quarters		Men	0	513	0	80	4,000	0	631	631
		Design 10% Complete, Cost to Date:	$ 2,900.									
		Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr										
									SUB TOTALS		3,772	3,772
		Prior Authorization PL 87/57										
171	6	2 Battalion Hq and Classroom		SF	0	18,300	12,200	0	406	271	0	271
		Design 100 % Completed, Cost to Date:	$12,402.									
		Arch-Engr: Mobile District Engineer								TOTALS	3,772	4,043

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please discuss with the committee your overall requirement for airfields at this installation, and tell us approximately where you are in providing these needed facilities.

General SEEMAN. We better have Colonel Rawls answer that.

Colonel RAWLS. Item No. 130 is a stage field about 5 miles southwest of the main field on the post, known as Cairns. This is one of seven stage fields required for rotary wing training on the post.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are you actually familiar with the physical property here?

General SEEMAN. Colonel Rawls is in the Aviation Division of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to have it indicated on this map.

Colonel RAWLS. I have it shown on this map, sir. Everything is there with the newer locations. Here is Cairns. This is the new installation we are talking about, rotary wing three stage field, item No. 130. Cairns is the main field, the parking apron of which is the next item, 133. Item 116, the paving for Hanchey Heliport is the main central point of departure for all the helicopters to be maintained and used in the school instruction.

This is because the school has enlarged its helicopter instruction. The academic buildings are on post, academic classrooms are on post. The officers mess is there on the post.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Somebody was complaining about this location and the roads within the confines of the area. What is the condition of the roads?

General SEEMAN. Fort Rucker was a major division training station during World War II. Then it was deactivated, and when the Korea incident arose, it was reactivated as a division training station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. At that time was there not considerable work done on the roads within the area?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir; it was completely satisfactory for supporting a division training area at that time. With modern traffic and more automobiles and people, this is a problem.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the major portion of your roads? Is it blacktop?

Colonel RAWLS. Blacktop.

Colonel ADAMS. I last observed the post about a year ago, and I observed no aggravated condition as to poor roads as compared to our typical camps, particularly the ones still in process of being made permanent, basically World War II cantonment areas. They are basically blacktop, with very few areas of curb and gutter. They have extensive new Capehart housing. I flew over those roads, and they looked reasonably good. I suspect this is a typical complaint related to lack of curbs and gutters and rather basic blacktop road systems.

Mr. ELLENBERGER. They were in reasonably good condition when I was there, the roads I traveled on around the post. I was there a few weeks ago.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You say that your requirement for a parking apron at Cairns Field is 30 aircraft. Yet I notice you are only constructing an apron with a capacity of 22 aircraft. Is this a proper approach?

Colonel ADAMS. It is an error in the sheet.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You mean to scratch 30 and make it 22?

Colonel ADAMS. Scratch 22 and make it 30.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does this program give consideration to the space to be vacated at Cairns Field if the heliport paving requested in this program is approved?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

General SEEMAN. One of the problems is the overcrowding at Cairns Field now and the necessity to park these aircraft off the pavement and off hard stand.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why is it necessary to have the academic building for the department of maintenance of a special design?

Colonel ADAMS. This is perhaps in reference to the fact that we had an item last year and this one is a little different.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What makes it different?

Colonel ADAMS. They are almost the same building except this one has a basement and the one last year did not. We find it necessary to pick up some storage space and utility space in this group of school buildings. The long-range plan here involves about six of these buildings, very similar in most respects, but there is a deviation in this one and may be in others to pick up the basement storage and service space as needed to serve the area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the existing facilities if the new building is constructed?

Colonel ADAMS. There is a teardown on a number of classrooms in the old system, sir, a teardown of five buildings, amounting to eight classrooms, 11,100 square feet.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the existing buildings in use for the battalion headquarters if the request for the new building is funded?

Colonel ADAMS. Three of the existing buildings will be retained for unit operations and five will be demolished, of the total of eight now in use.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FORT STEWART, GA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pick up the next item having to do with Fort Stewart, Ga.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Stewart	Georgia	Permanent	Ga-11
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Savannah, 42 miles NE	Evans, Tattnal, Long, Bryan and Liberty	Third U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Support and Training of Armored and Artillery		1941	Active

II - MISSION

Operate and maintain the installation; provide for the command; operation, training, intelligence, administration, services, and supply for troop units assigned and attached to the installation; command, maintain, and operate Fort Stewart U.S. Army Armor and Artillery Firing Center; provide certain support and services to National Guard and Army Reserve Units during periods of field training, the Florida Military District; District Engineer, Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah Outport; New York POE; and District Engineer Savannah, Ga., operate and support a U.S. Army Hospital; furnish assistance in the event of disaster, or of the defense of any civil, military, or federal installation; provide field maintenance, spot check and technical inspection of equipment (cont'd)

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	276	3,072	814		4,162
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	324	3,231	785		4,340

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	279,306	$ 4,725,683	$ 34,086,169	$ 38,811,852
2. LEASED	1	($ 19*)		$ 19
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 38,811,871
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 1,478,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 231,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 9,826,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 50,346,871

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
851	71	3 Tank Trail Bridges (SP) Design 75% Completed. Cost to date: $10,667. Arch-Engr: Errett F. Gunn, Savannah, Georgia.	LF	0	1,050	0	1,050	231	0	231	231

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on this. Are there any questions?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FOURTH ARMY

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is 4th Army. Insert in the record page 158.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior	Proposed	Proposed funding
4th Army	(0)	(17,433)	(17,433)
Fort Bliss, Tex	0	2,503	2,503
Fort Hood, Tex	0	7,657	7,657
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	0	426	426
Fort Sill, Okla	0	6,847	6,847

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pick up the next item having to do with Fort Bliss, Tex.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Bliss	Texas	Permanent	Tex-1 and NM-6

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Adjacent to El Paso	El Paso, Texas; Dona Ana & Otero, New Mexico	Fourth U. S. Army

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
U. S. Army Air Defense Center	1893	Active

II - MISSION

U. S. Army Air Defense Center acts as coordinator between U. S. Army Air Defense School, 1st Guided Missile Brigade, and U. S. Army Air Defense Board in study, development, evaluation, and teaching of tactical, technical, logistical, and training doctrines and programs concerning Antiaircraft Artillery and Guided Missiles of interest to Commander, Continental Armies. Supervision of training genreal Reserve and Zone-of-Interior-type units.

*Includes $83 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	2,093	16,624	2,807		21,524
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	3,696	19,956	2,515		21,167

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	1,223,666	$ 4,393,888	$ 117,429,501	$ 121,823,389
2. LEASED	119,703	($ 28,047*)		$ 83
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Cost)	$ 121,823,472
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 5,564,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 2,503,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 21,180,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 151,070,472

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
131	87	Radio Transmitter Building		SF	0	2,600	0	2,600	113	0	113	113
		Design 60% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$3,698									
218	260	Engineer Field Maintenance Shop Addition		SF	24,140	4,800	0	4,800	108	0	108	108
		Design 60% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$3,578									
310	84	R&D Missile Instrumentation Laboratory		SF	0	7,700	0	7,700	269	0	269	269
		Design 55% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$8,568									

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Bliss, Texas

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
610	51	Regimental Headquarters Building		SF	18,822	47,055	0	9,411	910	0	182	182
		Design 35% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$3,762									
442	257	Supply Operations Building (Ordnance)		SF	0	108,295	0	72,612	1,594	0	1,069	1,069
		Design 55% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$26,792									
610	4	Headquarters & Supply Building Addition (Oro Grande) (SP)		SF	2,000	4,000	0	4,000	72	0	72	72
		Design 45% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$1,764									
722	244	2 EM Barracks (Oro Grande) (SP)		Men	204	204	0	136	300	0	212	212
		Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$4,477									
723	249	EM Mess (1,000-man) (Oro Grande) (SP)		SF	0	13,312	0	13,312	324	0	324	324
		Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$7,389									
724	63	2 BOQs (Oro Grande) (SP)		Men	32	41	0	32	200	0	154	154
		Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist Engr	$3,247									
										TOTALS	2,503	2,503

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DA FORM 1674o-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the radio transmitter building if the new one is constructed?

Colonel ADAMS. This one will continue in service until it, too, can be replaced with a more adequate facility. It will continue in service as the receiver building. This is a rather small wooden building located badly from the standpoint of being next door to a training area of missile units with a lot of electronic interference. There will be a future proposal to build a new receiver building, at which time this building will be torn down.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you presently using for an instrumentation laboratory?

Colonel ADAMS. It is two old World War II type service buildings, relatively small buildings. They are, of course, not dustproof, not properly air conditioned, and they are in no sense adequate for the operation of the sensitive photographic development equipment and other instrument work at this laboratory, nor are they properly fireproof, and the like.

They are under consideration for teardown, those old buildings. I talked to the post just a few days ago, and they have not validated them with their full planning board for teardown yet, but this is the proposal.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please discuss for the benefit of the committee the requirement of ordnance supply facilities, and tell us what you will do with the existing facilities if the new ones are constructed.

Colonel ADAMS. There is a picture here that shows what they are using now. They are operating in a World War II antiaircraft artillery shop area that has been improvised for use as a storage area. There is an enlarged requirement there. The headquarters of this supply operation is in a wooden building. There are machine records units installed that process the cards in here in very unsatisfactory circumstances. They have for storage proper this hangar-type building shown here. They have two of the shop-type buildings, of which we see a corner in the picture.

Then they use open storage. When this increment of construction is completed, they expect to tear down two of the old wooden shop-type buildings. Actually, they are using three. One of them is partially used now for maintenance of vehicular components of missiles, as distinguished from supply usage. They expect to continue it as an interim maintenance building for some indefinite period.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What savings do you estimate will be achieved as a result of the construction of the new facilities, if any?

Colonel ADAMS. They indicate a saving of 5,760 man-days worth $51,840 in their handling process. Much of the savings is quite intangible in that they do take some damage to sensitive stock stored outside in this area. There has been no effort here, I believe, to really justify this project as an investment.

General SEEMAN. That is, on an amortization basis. The requirement involves an overall increase in the number of units. These new electronic materials are coming into the system. There are 250 company-sized units that have to be serviced and maintained out of this ordnance shop area. They estimate the value of the missile and the guided missile items and repair parts at $39 and $14 million, respectively.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not understand your justification for enlisted men's barracks. You state that approximately 408 enlisted men will require barracks accommodations here and that you now have a total of 340 spaces in existing barracks, which leaves you a requirement of 68 spaces. Yet you have a request here for space for an additional 136 men.

General SEEMAN. The missile units come here from all over to fire their annual service firing. They have 408 barracks spaces required. They have 204, their deficiency is 204, this is a request for 136.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You say 204?

General SEEMAN. They have 204 onboard now.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How many spaces do you have?

General SEEMAN. 204 spaces is the available barracks inventory.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You say 204 spaces available?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have 340.

Colonel RHEA. The 340 includes the 136 proposed by this project.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you checked your justifications on this?

Colonel RHEA. Yes, sir. They have 204 present assets. The 340 written in the justification includes the 136 proposed by this project. If we get this project funded, then we will have 340, leaving a still remaining deficit of 68.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You use the word "existing," and we take that to be physical properties there.

General SEEMAN. That sentence is very misleading. It should read the 3 existing H-type barracks added to the 136 requested will give a total of 340.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. No.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our next item is Fort Hood, Tex.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Hood	Texas	Permanent	Tex-2

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Killeen, East	Bell and Coryell	Fourth U. S. Army

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Training	1942	Active

II - MISSION

Training post for an Armored Division, an Armored Division at reduced strength, and 35 non-divisional units. 27 units, including the reduced Armored Division, have Strategic Reserve Army Corps (STRAC) mission. Support all units (active Army, National Guard, RCTC, and Army Reserve) assigned to Fort Hood located in the Fourth U. S. Army Area of Responsibility Nr III, four U. S. ARADCOM Complexes located in Texas and Louisiana, and Fort Polk, Louisiana (including Reserve Forces summer training).

*Includes $70 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	2,287	26,161	2,243		30,691
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,889	23,827	2,002		27,718

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	216,271	$ 6,734,679	$ 117,104,316	$ 123,838,995
2. LEASED	291	($ 150*)		$ 70
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 123,839,065
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 6,063,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 7,657,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 42,640,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 180,199,065

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
214	173	2 Central Tank Washing Facilities Design 70% Completed. Cost to date: $5,950. Arch-Engr: Lockwood, Andrews & Newman	SY	0	4,000	0	4,000	170	0	170	170
510	234	U. S. Army Health Facility Design 30% Completed. Cost to date: $8,254 Arch-Engr: Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson, Houston, Texas	Bed	0	285	0	285	7,084	0	7,084	7,084
851	27	Widen & Improve South Avenue Design 60% Completed. Cost to date: $6,117 Arch-Engr: Fort Worth District Engineer	SY	0	33,000	0	33,000	403	0	403	403
									TOTALS	7,657	7,657

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please advise the committee what medical facilities exist at Fort Hood at the present time and what you propose in this bill.

General SEEMAN. The present medical facility there is a mobilization type hospital which was built during the war. It is the usual spread layout of ward and clinic buildings with interconnecting corridors and a heat plant and steam distribution system. It is fast approaching the end of its economic life, and our request for a health facility in this bill is to allow for its replacement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you find it necessary that this hospital be of special design? What has happened here that makes this necessary?

General SEEMAN. All of our hospitals are special design, more or less, because they are tailored exactly to the bed spaces required for the inpatient facilities and the actual workload of outpatients and specialized clinics. This is the detailed review of design that goes on continuously with the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If you get your funding, will this be constructed so that it may be enlarged if necessary?

General SEEMAN. No, sir. The expansible chassis principle was discontinued about 2 years ago.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the allocation of beds to the various types of military dependents and retired personnel? Please be very descriptive.

General SEEMAN. Our present criteria do not permit programing or constructing beds for retired personel.

For dependent personnel, the allowance for beds is strictly governed on an analysis of the workload data, along with the specialists in the Department of Defense and Bureau of the Budget.

Lieutenant Colonel HASTINGS. This hospital has a determination of 68 dependent bed requirements.

General SEEMAN. We plan to have witnesses appear on our hospital facilities. We had them tentatively set up to come at your convenience, sir, and discuss all the medical facilities at the same time. Probably when we hit the Medical Corps in book 2. We have sizable rehabilitations in their class II installations.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to have that clarified. Does this facility provide obstetrical services?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the existing hospital facility?

General SEEMAN. At the present time we have not gotten a firm position on the hospital facilities. As you know in our tentative program one of the new divisions is scheduled to be activated there and we haven't quite had time to crank this into our master planning and construction programing field as yet, Mr. Chairman.

General DUFF. It was actually activated there in February, Mr. Chairman; whether or not this will be the permanent location has not been finally determined.

General SEEMAN. We made a statement in our book at sheet 182 that the present hospital will be disposed of but we cannot be quite certain at this time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this meet your requirement for hospital facilities here including additional dependents which might result from any future program for construction of family housing?

General SEEMAN. It is based on the approved and authorized strength as of December 1961 before the tentative assignment of the new division. It may require augmentation at a later date.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How long is the avenue to be widened and approved at a cost of $403,000?

Colonel ADAMS. It is not long, sir. It is about 4 blocks of street there. I do not believe we have expressed it in linear fashion. It is 33,000 square yards. It is four-lane construction.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is indicated as a cost factor per yard?

Colonel ADAMS. $5.50 a yard.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Mr. Reporter, insert page 185 in the record, please.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Sam Houston	Texas	Permanent	Tex-3
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
San Antonio, SW (adjoining)	Bexar	Fourth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Installation Support		1870	Active

II - MISSION

A. Command all activities assigned or attached to Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston.

B. Provide administrative and logistical support (Medical supply and hospital facilities excepted), training areas, and supply and maintenance to Hq, 4th U.S. Army, Brooke Army Medical Center, their subordinate activities and units, and other Army activities or units generally located within the 4th U.S. Army Area of Responsibility Nr IV. The extent and area of specific support furnished is in accordance with directives from higher authority and agreement with the supported activity.

C. Support other Dept/Defense activities or other Governmental agencies as directed or by cross-servicing agreements.

D. Exercise jurisdiction over inactive Cps Swift & Gary.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,936	11,499	3,804		17,239
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	2,293	10,904	3,676		16,873

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	3,077	$ 1,353,179	$ 44,865,879	$ 46,219,058
2. LEASED	2	($ 100*)		$ 90
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)				$ 46,219,148
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 330,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 426,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 7,927,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 54,902,148

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 19 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
811	30	Improvements to Electrical Switching Face Design 25% Completed. Cost to date: $5,914 Arch-Engr: Fort Worth Dist. Engr.		KVA	15,000	20,000	0	20,000	426	0	426	426

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

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Mr. SHEPPARD. How much of the requirement for these electrical switching facilities are based on projects not yet authorized?

General SEEMAN. The major requirement for this sir, is the obsolescence and the low capacity for the existing load. However, in planning for this one we have some additional projects under consideration in repairs and improvements in troop mess halls, some renovations in the Brooke General Hospital kitchen and final completion of the air conditioning in the hospital annex.

Colonel ADAMS. There are two other projects under the Surgeon General's portion of the book which are in some measure dependent on this improved electrical service. In addition to that there is an air-conditioning project for the commissary, which is not in the major program here.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this meet all your future needs?

Colonel ADAMS. As far as we can see them at this time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

FORT SILL, OKLA.

Next is Fort Sill, Okla.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Sill	Oklahoma	Permanent	Okla-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Lawton, 4 miles S	Comanche	Fourth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1871	Active

II - MISSION : The current and future missions of the installation are identical and are: Tactical and technical training of artillery and missile units of the U.S. Army with all its component and supporting units, the summer training of the National Guard, Reserve Officers Training Corps, and U.S. Army Reserve, and operation of a U.S. Army Training Center, Field Artiller. Fort Sill administers to these installations, activities and units: The U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School, the Instrument Flight Training School, all Continental United States Units at Fort Sill, the Post of Fort Sill which is a Class I Installation, inactive Fort Chaffee for Administrative and logistical functions and the U. S. Army Artillery Board for logistical support only.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	2,925	19,780	2,560		25,265
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	3,890	24,710	2,587		31,187

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	124,858	$ 2,261,039	$ 86,775,728	$ 89,036,767
2. LEASED	1	($ 19)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 89,036,767
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 24,667,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 6,847,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 43,044,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 163,594,767

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 31 Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30June61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
113	135	Aircraft Parking Apron Design 7 % completed. Cost to date: $2,887. Arch-Engr: Benham Engineering Co & Affiliates, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.	SY	32,800	102,000	0	68,000	1,072	0	715	715
124	136	Aircraft Fuel Stge & Dispensing Facilities Design 6 % completed. Cost to date: $457. Arch-Engr: Benham Engineering Co & Affiliates, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Gal	0	208,000	0	70,000	327	0	110	110

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Sill, Oklahoma

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30June61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
211	36	Hangar w/C & B Lean-to's (Airlift Co)		SF	72,490	89,255	0	40,600	2,071	0	942	942
		Design 10% completed. Cost to date: $3,768. Arch-Engr: Benham Engineering Co & Affiliates, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma										
722	6	EM Barracks w/o Mess (Medical)		Men			0	235		0	521	521
		Design 5% completed. Cost to date: $1,400. Arch-Engr: Albuquerque District Engineer.			8,784	11,214			25,000			
722	7	2 EM Barracks w/o Mess		Men			0	652		0	1,460	1,460
		Design 60 % completed. Cost to date: $26,039. Arch-Engr: Benham Engineering Company, and Bill J. Blair & Associates, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.										
723	35	Mess Building (4-Company)		SF	43,524	153,930	0	11,130	3,223	0	350	350
		Design 60 % completed. Cost to date: $9,484. Arch-Engr: Benham Engineering Company, and Bill J. Blair & Associates, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.										
723	32	Administration & Storage Bldg (4-Co)		SF	0	178,800	0	10,500	3,627	0	213	213
		Design 60 % completed. Cost to date: $5,950. Arch-Engr: Benham Engineering Company, and Bill J. Blair & Associates, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.										

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Sill, Oklahoma

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30June61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
724	45	Bachelor Officers Quarters (Female)		Off	188	1,613	250	50	1,500	2,379	383	383
		Design 10% completed. Cost to date: $1,820										
		Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist. Engineer.										
724	184	Bachelor Officers Quarters		Off				250			2,153	2,153
		Design 10% completed. Cost to date: $8,202.										
		Arch-Engr: Not selected.										
										TOTALS	6,847	6,847

DA FORM 1674e-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the aircraft parking apron requested in this program complete your requirement?

General SEEMAN. No, sir. The total amount of parking required is 134,800 square feet. We have 32,800 square feet in the inventory now. This is a request for 68,000 square feet. That will make a deficiency remaining in the neighborhood of about 35,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is the deficiency needed? Is this a development where you don't need a portion of it?

General SEEMAN. It is authorized in the criteria but it is at a lower priority and we have to take first things first.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Tell us about the hangar and the fuel storage facilities.

General SEEMAN. The proposed 70,000 gallons of fuel storage is going to be the first phase of meeting our requirement. They have present facilities of 62,000 gallons at the airfield and 9,000 gallons some distance away. They have no facility for taking care of the JP fuel. This is to provide that capability.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It would be quite helpful to the committee if, where you are requesting funds for the construction cost, you will tell the committee when you will require barracks, BOQ's, and support of the new construction so we might have all the costs before us at one time. It would be very helpful if you could present a complete analysis.

What savings will accrue as a result of the construction of the enlisted men's barracks for medical personnel, if any?

Colonel ADAMS. There will be some, sir. The new hospital location is a substantial distance away, a mile and a half from the present barracks area. This will eliminate a transportation cost there. I do not have a dollar figure for it.

General SEEMAN. They estimate $60,000 per year will be saved in vehicle transportation. But the main thing in posting the medical personnel near the barracks, as in the case of the nurse officers, is the closeness for emergency response. In the hospital there are no bed spaces required, or programed rather, for those people on duty who might be called, as opposed to the watchman on duty. They have to come from some distance away for accidents and emergencies.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the existing barracks facilities being utilized if the other additional barracks requested in this program are constructed?

Colonel ADAMS. The temporary barracks are to be demolished, sir; 180 spaces. There are 132 spaces that will be continued in service to house personnel of the artillery school.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That applies straight across the board to all the barracks, does it?

Colonel ADAMS. That applies to this medical barracks item. The 132 are presently in a permanent building and that will be preserved and used for school personnel.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the existing facilities now being used for mess administration and storage if the new ones are funded?

General SEEMAN. The existing messes will continue to be fully utilized by other troop units after construction of this project. Disposal

action on temporary messes will be held in abeyance until such time as the temporary barracks are disposed of.

This building at a cost of $350,000 is for the missile units being housed in two new 326-man barracks in this same program.

Colonel ADAMS. Fort Sill is one of the few stations, sir, where we are not committing to a full teardown of these barracks items. There is a temporary overstrength situation accruing there where we are activating new type missile units, with the old type being phased out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. As I recall it, many of these buildings are quite substandard.

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are still going to have them around, even if this is funded, as I interpret your response; is that correct?

General SEEMAN. As Colonel Adams indicated in discussion of the barracks problem at Fort Dix, for the temporary peaks and for the summer training, the mobilization type barracks for that short-term usage are still our most economical means of providing for temporary overstrength and summer training.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there questions on this item, gentlemen?

FIFTH ARMY

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall now take up 5th Army.

Mr. Reporter, insert in the record page 211.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
5th Army	(630)	(10,374)	(11,004)
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	0	1,260	1,260
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	0	103	103
Fort Riley, Kans.	0	444	444
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	630	8,567	9,197

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall now consider Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	Permanent	Ind-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Indianapolis, 12 miles S.	Marion	Fifth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training and Administration		1906	

II - MISSION

Logistic Support of: U. S. Army Finance Center,
U. S. Army Finance School,
The Adjutant General's School, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General's Board, U. S. Army,
U. S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center,
VI U. S. Army Corps, and
Field Division, Office of the Chief of Finance

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	495	1,648	4,594		6,737
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	753	2,420	4,831		8,004

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	2,680	$ 271,172	$ 36,848,142	$ 37,119,314
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)				$ 37,119,314
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 1,260,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 8,178,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 46,557,314

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
724	63	Conversion 7 Barracks to BOQs Design 75 % Completed. Cost to date: $36,000. Arch-Engr: Chicago District Engineer.		Men	20	252	0	252	1,260	0	1,260	1,260

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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY MANHATTAN, KANSAS JUN 12 1962

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the present use of the buildings you propose to convert to BOQ spaces, gentlemen?

General SEEMAN. These are old permanent barracks built in years even before World War I when Fort Benjamin Harrison was a small regimental-type post. It is essentially a school-type post now, Mr. Chairman, with a strength of 495 officers and 1,648 enlisted men as of December 1961. They do not need the barrack space as much as they need the BOQ space. Both the Adjutant General's School and the Finance School are there and this is a method of making maximum use of existing buildings.

The shell of these buildings is masonry but the utilities are very obsolete and some of the wooden framing is in bad condition.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the situation at this installation with reference to barracks requirements and the present capabilities?

Colonel ADAMS. They have permanent barracks adequate on hand to accommodate 922 people. They have a current barracks requirement of 1,422 enlisted and a long-range strength a little greater than that.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why convert if you do not have enough now?

Colonel ADAMS. With the marriage factor out they are not far from being in balance, in the barracks other than these.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; but why are you eliminating the barracks aspect of it? Isn't that an average operation there as far as the families are concerned?

Colonel ADAMS. There are certain other reasons, sir. We have a map at page 212–B and these old barracks to be converted are shown with a cluster of arrows, seven barracks to be converted and they are contiguous around the family quarters area, and the one small BOQ they now have. This makes an excellent location in the master plan for BOQ's and not too good a location for barracks. This favors the proposal to convert these buildings and take care of this aggravated and acute deficiency for students and BOQ's. And this deficiency is acute. This is a very typical picture of one of the old BOQ's they are now using and, except for about a dozen spaces, this is all they have. There will actually be in the future—we know specifically of a requirement for an additional female barracks there and there may be some new barracks construction for enlisted men showing up in the future year programs. It won't be great but we do acknowledge there are reasons for converting these barracks other than just that they are surplus.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall now take up Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Leavenworth	Kansas	Permanent	Kans-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	Fifth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Command and General Staff College		1827	Active

II - MISSION

Support of Command and General Staff College; U. S. Disciplinary Barracks; Midwest Relay Center; Kansas City Defense Area NIKE Installation.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,127	1,311	1,449		3,887
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,569	1,247	1,303		4,119

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	5,971	$ 85,010	$ 44,034,480	$ 44,119,490
2. LEASED		( )		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Cost)	$ 44,119,490
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 1,370,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 103,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 7,634,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 53,123,490

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
811	39	Continuous Power Supply (Mid-West Relay Center) Design 40% Completed. Cost to Date: $1,590 Arch-Engr: Robert R. Bagles & Assoc., Mission, Kansas		KVA	0	250	0	250	103	0	103	103

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there questions on this item?

Mr. LAIRD. What happened to the project to remodel that basement there at the Command and General Staff College?

Colonel ADAMS. This dropped out of the program as a matter of priority somewhere along the line.

Colonel Rhea, can you comment?

Colonel RHEA. I believe actually we had that in our program and the Department of Defense did not approve it this year.

Mr. LAIRD. Do you know why it was turned down at the Defense Department level?

Colonel ADAMS. I could not say specifically, sir; no.

Colonel RHEA. We submitted this project to the Department of Defense and they denied approval.

Mr. LAIRD. Can you put in the record at this point the reason Defense turned it down?

General SEEMAN. I think the conclusion was it was a lower priority item which could stand deferral under the present situation.

Mr. LAIRD. Did you submit the barracks request to the Department of Defense as far as those old barracks were concerned?

Colonel RHEA. No; we did not.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall now take up the next item which is Fort Riley, Kans.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Riley	Kansas	Permanent	Kans-2
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Junction City, 4 miles SW	Riley and Geary	Fifth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1855	Active

II - MISSION

Currently Assigned: The primary mission is support of a combat-ready Infantry Division as part of the Army General Reserve. Other functions include support of Aggressor Center, U.S. Army Hospital, Army Reception Center, various non-divisional units, and Reserve, ROTC, and National Guard elements; supervision of five field maintenance shops and NCO Academy; collection of intelligence and accomplishment of various area missions.

Projected Peacetime: The mission is to provide supervision and support to units and activities assigned to the installation. The principal element of the Station Complement is to be an Infantry Division. Additional units will consist of U.S. Army Hospital personnel, WAC Detachment, and various non-division supporting units.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 1961	1,590	19,757	1,410		22,757
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,333	16,562	1,268		19,163

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		51,092	$1,475,485	$ 85,251,803	$ 86,727,288
2. LEASED		13	($ 25)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 1961 (Except Land Rent)					$ 86,727,288
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 1,875,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 444,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 22,923,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 111,969,288

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 19__ f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19__ h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19__ k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
124	192	Aircraft Fuel Storage & Dispensing	Gal	75,000	225,000	0	100,000	430	0	191	191
		Design 45% completed. Cost to date: $3,600 Arch-Engr: Wilson & Co., Salina, Kansas									
131	82	Radio Receiver Building	SF	0	1,378	0	1,378	92	0	92	92
		Design 63% completed. Cost to date: $3,375 Arch-Engr: Wilson & Co., Salina, Kansas									
131	83	Radio Transmitter Building	SF	0	2,208	0	2,208	161	0	161	161
		Design 58% completed. Cost to date: $4,415 Arch-Engr: Wilson & Co., Salina, Kansas							TOTALS	444	444

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice you are providing facilities here for the storage of jet type fuel. What Army aircraft uses this fuel?

Colonel RAWLS. The new helicopter HU1 Iroquois; the Chinook, which has two twin turbine engines; the AO1 Mohawk. Those are the three newest members of the family we are now receiving in the inventory. The aircraft to be stationed at Fort Riley will include all these types.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this item?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what has been done at Fort Riley about demolishing some of the barracks there. They were scheduled to be demolished after the construction, which was approved by this committee, of the new barracks at Fort Riley. It was about 3 years ago we approved the new barracks—3 or 4 years ago—and at that time the testimony indicated these old barracks would be destroyed. Well, 5th Army saw these barracks listed in the map of Fort Riley and they filled them up again. I think some of these facilities were in pretty bad shape. Why weren't they destroyed?

Colonel ADAMS. Mr. Laird, this will take a little research. We will supply the answer.

(The information follows:)

In fiscal year 1955 the Congress approved six enlisted men's barracks for Fort Riley with a total housing capacity of 1,578 men. Also, in fiscal year 1956 and fiscal year 1958, the Congress approved a total of eight barracks providing housing for 2,608 men. All of these barracks are in the Custer Hill area, which is the master planned location of permanent facilities for the combat division stationed at Fort Riley. This permanent division area is designed to replace the hastily constructed World War II temporary facilities in the Camp Funston area.

The detailed justification data presented to the Congress, and the testimony of Army witnesses in fiscal year 1956, indicated that the existing temporary barracks having a capacity of 15,519 spaces would be continued in use as required and would be retained for mobilization requirements. These buildings were retained as stated, and approximately 10,000 troops are being housed in these temporary barracks at the present time. The temporary barracks not required for current requirements will be demolished as soon as they are no longer weather tight and do not meet mobilization requirements without effecting major repairs.

General SEEMAN. We have a standard procedure which we have been following, Mr. Laird. Wherever a statement has been made that barracks are to be demolished, they will be demolished unless there is special approval of the Department of the Army. At Fort Riley there were 24,305 people and 23,772 net authorized barrack spaces, so in connection with the callup of last fall there was some overcrowding. Those are December 15 figures.

Mr. LAIRD. That was after the callup?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir. That is when they had the overcrowding.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am under the impression that if they complied with their commitment to this committee the barracks would not have been available.

General SEEMAN. As Colonel Adams says, this is what we cannot quite understand. If tear-down was specified they should have been torn down before last fall.

Mr. LAIRD. The barracks were completed before last fall. I saw the barracks and I know the barracks were completed. But the problem was that the 5th Army had these other barracks listed as being available, so they assigned men down there.

General SEEMAN. As an emergency assignment for the partial mobilization we went through last fall, they do look for adequate existing space.

Mr. LAIRD. Wouldn't they have put them some other place had these barracks not shown up?

General SEEMAN. That is possible, sir. On the other hand we have a general situation like that at almost all of the posts where they use their mobilization type buildings for overflow and peakloads.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If the buildings are there. The problem we have is that we are told "All right, gentlemen, if we can build these in a reasonable length of time, out they go."

We occasionally visit these places and find a lot of holdovers. It would seem to me once a commitment is made in justification of the new construction, the old structure should be eliminated within a certain period of time. We do not understand this delay.

If this is going to be used in justification for your new buildings, you are obviously creating a question in the minds of this committee. I do not think you intend to do that, but you are doing it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I was down there, and I was in one maintenance shop where I think it would have been better had they been using tents. A tent maintenance shop I think would have provided better facilities than the facilities they were using, and it was my understanding that these facilities would be demolished, but they had not been.

General SEEMAN. By and large our deficiencies in shops, with more mechanized equipment coming in, are quite severe. I can assure the chairman, where there has been a commitment made to tear them down we will tear them down. If we have slipped up on this one we will find out the reason why.

Mr. LAIRD. Will you supply that for the record?

(The information follows:)

The situation regarding demolition of unit maintenance shops is the same as that pertaining to troop housing facilities as explained in the insert for the record on page 470. These temporary maintenance shops will be demolished when the associated barracks, messhalls, and administrative facilities in the Camp Funston area are demolished.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will now take up the next item, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Leonard Wood	Missouri	Permanent	Mo-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Rolla, 31 Miles NE	Pulaski, Phelps and Laclede	Fifth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1941	Active

II - MISSION

Current mission of Fort Leonard Wood and the U.S.A.T.C. Engineer is to: Direct and administer a Replacement Training Center. Receive, process and train personnel in basic training, leadership, Command and Engineer Specialist courses, and other training as required by Army Training Programs and directives. Direct administer and train TOE, TD and other type units, detachments or individuals, including the Reception Station. Provide training facilities, logistic support and administrative assistance for training, including Reserve components. Plan, Prepare and execute such emergency missions as may be assigned by higher authority.

*One-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,223	27,904	1,484		30,611
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,038	29,822	1,502		32,362

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	68,339	$ 1,481,694	$ 95,581,688	$ 97,063,382
2. LEASED	30	($ 7,982*)		$ 7,982
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 97,071,364
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 15,360,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 8,567,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 42,000,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 162,998,364

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
214	17	4 Motor Repair Shops & Facilities Design 80% Complete, Cost to Date: $9,740 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo	SF	0	166,932	0	19,152	5,029	0	577	577
214	18	Hardstand - Regimental Motor Pool Design 79% Complete, Cost to Date: $5,500 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo	SY	0	300,000	0	37,500	1,350	0	169	169
550	32	Regimental Dispensary Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:	SF	0	23,118	0	3,853	804	0	134	134

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDING 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
610	37	Regimental Headquarters Building	SF	0	75,288	0	9,411	1,815	0	227	227
		Design 64% Complete, Cost To Date: $6,125 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo.									
722	76	5 EM Barracks w/o Mess	Men	1,630	23,925	1,790	1,630	50,698	4,007	3,454	3,454
		Design 91% Complete, Cost to Date: $48,300 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo									
723	77	2 Battalion Mess Buildings	SF	26,624	386,056	26,560	26,560	11,788	320	811	811
		Design 79% Complete, Cost to Date: $14,710 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo									
723	78	2 Administration & Storage Buildings	SF	26,000	377,000	26,000	26,000	8,062	565	556	556
		Design 81% Complete, Cost to Date: $10,340 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo.									
821	83	Central Heating Plant (Regimental)	MBTU	0	481,600	20,000	20,000	5,418	0	405	405
		Design 52% Complete, Cost to Date: $6,670 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo.									
724	43	Bachelor Officers Quarters	Off	0	304	0	160	2,475	0	1,302	1,302
		Design 10% Complete, Cost to Date: $6,600 Arch-Engr:									
724	23	Bachelor Officers Quarters (Female)	Off				60			498	498
		Design 10% Complete, Cost to Date: $2,500 Arch-Engr:									

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
740	35	Branch Post Exchange	SF	0	32,000	0	4,000	928	0	116	116
		Design 52% Complete, Cost to Date: $3,330 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo.									
740	26	Regimental Chapel (300 Seats)	SF	0	84,900	12,900	9,000	2,870	433	318	318
		Design 80% Complete, Cost to Date: $7,800 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo.							SUB TOTALS	8,567	8,567
		Prior Authorization PL 87/57									
740	50	Commissary Store	SF	0	35,000	35,000	0	630	630	0	630
		Design 95% Complete, Cost to Date: $29,550 Arch-Engr: Marshall & Brown, Kansas City, Mo.							TOTALS	8,567	9,197

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year the committee funded a new hospital for this installation. What is the requirement for additional dispensary facilities?

General SEEMAN. This is a regimental dispensary for the taking of sick call in the regimental areas. As you know, all your walking patients and your minor physical problems, you do not transport them to the hospital. They have small dispensaries in the regimental area to treat the men and return them to duty or place them on sick-in-quarters, and they do not go to the inpatients' category unless absolutely necessary.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would advise the committee what you have in mind with reference to the total program at Fort Leonard Wood on the placement of facilities, and what the status of this overall program is at the present time.

Colonel ADAMS. Sir, I have a map here which will be useful. I mentioned in discussing Fort Dix that there was a certain similarity in pattern. At Fort Leonard Wood we have for new construction a total of five new regimental blocks, at slightly over 3,000 men per regimental block. We have started at this north end and in the 1958 program we put in this battalion block which shows here in black. In the 1961 program we got in a few more and in the 1962 program we rounded out and have now underway the remainder of the barracks and messhalls, the main items in this first regimental block. This is being superimposed on the old temporary barracks grounds.

In this program for fiscal year 1963 are the red items and we see even in this first regimental block a few of the regimental-level facilities such as the PX and the dispensary just mentioned.

In fiscal year 1963's program we are asking for the first half of the barracks and messhall portion, the major items, for the second regimental block.

The teardown here is substantial. At Fort Leonard Wood, contrasting slightly to Dix, the new areas are superimposed on the old areas and teardown frequently has to be done ahead of construction. We would proceed in this way.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In your increments of this type, I assume what you do is pick out certain buildings, take the personnel occupants at the time, consolidate them somewhere else, and then proceed with the construction contracts.

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct, sir, and we are somewhat limited in the amount that we can undertake at a station like this in any given year. For example, if we undertook to build two regimental blocks this year we would run out of space for our people. We would not have a place to put them while we are tearing up the area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Aside from the funding aspects, I assume you have an additional problem from the construction standpoint. I would like to ask the Army Engineers' representative here this morning; what do you find as the cost factor differential, where you are going to take down two or three buildings in an area such as this? I mean constructionwise. I assume it is under one contract, but it would seem to me your contract would cost less money if they could go ahead and actually production line the operation on that contract with three buildings at a time; but, you cannot do that on account of displacement, can you?

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I am from the Corps of Engineers. It is true if we could put one contractor on the job and tear down all that has to be torn down in one operation and then proceed from a clean site it would be less costly.

We would assume the bigger job in normal conditions, the better the unit cost. But these jobs are equivalent in size, with $3 million worth of contracts so we get good prices on big contracts like that.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have enough to absorb them, or don't you? Do you have to go into a one-building operation here?

Colonel ADAMS. I believe, sir, we have never undertaken to let a barracks contracts where we have had to phase the construction. We give these five barracks at Leonard Wood to a contractor and he can start all at once on the whole area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then you have no delay. Hypothetically, you are going to build three new buildings.

Colonel ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When the contractor moves in, those three buildings are immobilized and he can start tearing them down and constructing the new ones?

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You consolidate the load factor involved in the three buildings elsewhere?

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct.

General SEEMAN. The contracting officer would not give them a notice to proceed until the commanding officer of the station has the space available. As a matter of fact, even before that. He would not advertise the jobs unless he had that commitment in writing.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is established policy?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not find it in the jurisdiction for general officers' quarters there. Are they available there?

General SEEMAN. There were some senior officers' quarters built as part of an MCA project some years ago.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I notice there is quite a bit of construction at Fort Leonard Wood. I just wonder if it is coincident that General Seeman happens to be taking over command there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If there is, I would assume from past experience of this committee that he would be able to pick up enough surplus from other buildings to create a good headquarters building.

General SEEMAN. This assignment is entirely fortuitous and circumstantial.

Mr. SHEPPARD. To what extent will you demolish existing substandard facilities as this new program is implemented?

General SEEMAN. There is a statement made that 75 structures in the 800 and 900 blocks, as Colonel Adams pointed out, are to be demolished for the barracks and supporting facilities programed this year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I must congratulate you on the decrease in the unit cost of the commissary store from $17.25 last year to $13.25 this year. I am also intrigued by your A & E cost on this installation. Last year you testified that the commissary store was 60 percent complete and the cost to date was $37,000. I note this year that it is 95 percent complete and the cost to date is $29,550. Would you reconcile this for the committee? We want to keep up with the developments in the construction field and this presents an interesting problem.

Colonel ADAMS. We will supply an insert.

(The information follows:)

In testimony presented to the Congress last year it was stated that design of this commissary store was 60 percent complete and that the cost to date was $37,000. This project was denied funding approval by the Congress last year, partly due to criticism of the estimated construction cost. In the intervening year, the scope, layout, and construction details of this commissary have been critically reviewed and redesigned as necessary, with the result that the cost estimate has been reduced from $771,000 to $630,000. In this process, design effort costing $20,000 has been discarded and is not incorporated in the presently planned structure. Therefore, this $20,000 is not included in the current figures of a design 95 percent complete at a cost of $29,550.

Mr. NORWOOD. We have finalized the design of this, as you can see. This is the cost to date of $29,550 and it is based on the actual costs supplied to that commissary to accomplish this degree of design.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I know, but you finalized them last year, as you will recall.

General SEEMAN. I believe the figure was 60 percent last year.

Mr. NORWOOD. Maybe I do not understand your question.

Colonel ADAMS. We must analyze that, sir, and put something in the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I call your attention to the bottom of page 355. I think you will then get a picture of what motivated the question.

What consideration have you given to rehabilitating existing temporary-type facilities in meeting the so-called commissary requirement here, including perhaps the use of branch commissaries?

General SEEMAN. This central commissary already, Mr. Chairman, is an old building with several lean-to's on it. In addition, due to the workload at this station some distance away from centers of population, they have provided a branch facility but this causes split operations and inefficient operation. In addition, this area where this old group of buildings is, in adjacent to a dependents' school which they have planned for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make an addition. They cannot make an addition because the land is occupied by this old commissary operation.

Colonel ADAMS. There are some other considerations there, sir. For the Leonard Wood problem unlike Fort Sill, there are no old permanent-type buildings that we could make a fairly good facility out of. The warehouse facilities at Fort Leonard Wood are World War II construction and have their own problems in deterioration and the like. There is not too much there available for development into commissary use. I cannot comment now on whether they are short on warehouse space or whether they might not be. My judgment would be that Fort Leonard Wood does not have any excess warehouse space to consider.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. LAIRD. It is my understanding on this particular commissary store that the Secretary of Defense has taken a personal interest in this project; is that correct?

General SEEMAN. Each commissary operation each year, Mr. Laird, has to be reviewed according to the criteria as to whether it is to continue. That is whether a continuing operation is approved. Fort Leonard Wood for some years has been a considerable distance from cities. It has a population of some 30,000 uniformed people and with their dependents it makes a population of 40,000 or 45,000 people as

compared to the local community of Waynesville, which has a population of 1,500, 7 miles away and Rolla of 12,000 population, and Lebanon of 10,000, both of which are 30 miles away. It is just a center of population that the surrounding territory could not support.

Mr. LAIRD. Does the Secretary of Defense make a decision to keep this in the bill?

General SEEMAN. The Secretary does not do it in person, sir. It is his Assistant Secretary for installations and logistics.

Mr. LAIRD. I believe you indicated that all commissaries are subject to budget review and when the line items were reviewed, this might have come to his personal attention. Was this one of the specific decisions referred to him?

General DUFF. I believe this was one of the specific decisions he made, sir. We have a number of commissaries in the program and this one of the specific items among some 560 items, I believe it was, where he made a personal decision. This was one of those items, sir, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. LAIRD. It was used as one of the points to show how very thoroughly he examined the budget. This was one of the items they discussed.

General SEEMAN. Due to the sensitive nature of commissary operations, this is one of the things we go into very deeply.

Colonel ADAMS. In our staffing this was initially denied. We presented a reclama; it was later approved by Defense and we understand the reviews went to a very high level.

Mr. LAIRD. The word "sensitive" is used with a little different meaning than it is usually used in either the Defense appropriation bill or in the military construction bill. However, when you talk about a commissary being sensitive, it is sensitive in a little different way, don't you think?

General DUFF. I have just referred to the record here, sir. This is item 139, Construction of Commissaries in Continental United States. Under the heading "Approved, critical and isolated cases," two commissaries were noted; they were K. I. Sawyer Airport and Fort Leonard Wood. This is an item ruled on by the Secretary.

Mr. LAIRD. That is all I have.

SIXTH ARMY

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will now talk about the Sixth Army.

Mr. Reporter, insert in the record page 245.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
6th Army	$979	$8,547	$9,526
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.	0	159	159
Fort Irwin, Calif.	0	653	653
Fort Lewis, Wash.	0	4,627	4,627
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.	979	0	979
Ford Ord, Calif.	0	3,108	3,108

HUNTER-LIGGETT MILITARY RESERVATION, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation	California	Temporary	Cal-8

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
King City, 18 miles N	Monterey	Sixth U. S. Army

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Training and Maneuver Area		

II - MISSION

To provide training and maneuver areas, logistical and administrative support, including construction and maintenance of facilities, for use by the U. S. Army Combat Development Experimentation Center: U. S. Army Reserve and National Guard Units, during annual field training; and the U. S. Army Training Center, Fort Ord.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	12	148	26		186
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	175,068	$ 1,467,976	$ 3,340,013	$ 4,807,989
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 4,807,989
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 159,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 4,966,989

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30June61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
723	10	2 Mess Buildings (Hdqtrs Area) (SP) Design 35% completed. Cost to date: $3200. Arch-Engr: West America Engr Co., Inc., San Francisco, California	SF	0	61,200	0	7,200	1,350	0	159	159

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Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on Hunter. Are there any other questions on Hunter?

FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Fort Irwin, Calif.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Irwin	California	Permanent	Cal-3
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Barstow, 31 miles NE	San Bernardino	Sixth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1941	Active

II - MISSION

Provide facilities for support and supervise training of Active Army Tank Battalions and Cavalry Squadrons stationed in Fifth and Sixth U. S. Army areas for six weeks per unit per calendar year; National Guard Armor and Armored Cavalry units in Sixth U. S. Army area. Provide facilities for and support training of National Guard and U. S. Army Reserve Antiaircraft Artillery units in Sixth Army Area. Provide facilities, logistical support and personnel for operation of Camp Desert Rock, Nevada. Provide logistical support, on a reimbursable basis, to Jet Propulsion Laboratories, Goldstone Tracking Facility.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 1961	198	2,850	331		3,379
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	142	1,836	301		2,279

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	617,538	$ 0	$ 14,672,888	$ 14,672,888
2. LEASED	21,412	($ 3,878)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 1961			(Except Land Rent)	$ 14,672,888
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 3,810,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 653,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 10,379,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 29,514,888

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19 ___ k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
740	81	Main Post Exchange w/Cafeteria & Shops		SF	0	18,590	0	18,590	405	0	405	405
		Design 25% completed. Cost to date: $4,250 Arch-Engr: Austin Field & Fry Inc. Los Angeles, Calif.										
812	83	Electrical Distribution Lines		LF	0	53,700	0	53,700	248	0	248	248
		Design 50% completed. Cost to date: $6,320 Arch-Engr: Ralph E. Philips Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.								TOTALS	653	653

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for post exchange facilities here at the present time?

That is out on the Barstow Desert, so naturally there has been a considerable interest there because of the climatic condition, and not a political condition.

General SEEMAN. The existing facilities are scattered over an area, Mr. Chairman, in various diverted temporary buildings. One, their retail sales and office is in a 5,000-square-foot building. Another one, a small warehouse, 1,760 square feet, a cafeteria, a laundry and dry cleaning collection station, a barber and beauty shop and a small annex. The have no facilities for tailor, washeteria, watch repair, and the usual things in such a center.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for post exchange facilities at the present time, do you know?

General SEEMAN. These various scattered frame temporary facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What would you do with the existing facilities if new ones are funded?

Colonel ADAMS. At this station, sir, with the dearth of the buildings available there, these would revert to another use, probably storage of some sort.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you ever seen them personally?

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir.

General SEEMAN. I have never been there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has anyone in the room ever observed them personally?

Normally when you have an operation of that type—and I think the requirement is definitely indicated—when you come to the temperatures, I would think you would give attention to a mean temperature of 110 as you would in other areas where the mean temperature is 80 and 85. It is a very interesting operation there, and they are doing quite a job. Many of those buildings are in very bad shape and they are quite costly to maintain.

General SEEMAN. They also support Camp Desert Rock from this station and some of the JPL facilities and Goldstone tracking facilities over in the other corner. Mr. Chairman there have been four visits to Camp Irwin by members of the Director of Installations staff during the past 2 years.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there questions on this item?

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall next take up Fort Lewis, Wash.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	4 FEB 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Lewis	Washington	Permanent	Wash-3
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Tacoma, 15 Miles NE	Pierce and Thurston	Sixth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Troop Training		1917	Active

II - MISSION

Training of Infantry Division and related units.

*One-time cost for easement

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	2,878	38,116	1,996		42,990
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,701	21,694	2,084		25,479

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	82,805	$ 834,878	$ 120,921,701	$ 121,756,579
2. LEASED	2,511	($ 4,422*)		$ 3,111
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 121,759,690
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 2,358,200
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 4,627,200
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 16,504,200
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 145,249,290

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
211	279	Hangar w/shops (Misc & Avionics) Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: $9,215 Arch-Engr: Seattle District Engr	SF	*63,670	110,040	0	21,270	*3,316	0	641	641
113	280	Access Apron (Misc & Avionics) Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: $1,303 Arch-Engr: Seattle District Engr	SY	0	8,000	0	8,000	65	0	65	65
113	281	Aircraft Parking Apron & Taxiway (Miscellaneous & FM) Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: $7,025 Arch-Engr: Seattle District Engr	SY	0 253	59,600	0	59,600	376	0	376	376

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Lewis, Washington

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
211	173	Hangar w/C&B Leantos (Division) Design 45% Complete, Cost to Date: $15,648 Arch-Engr: Seattle District Engr	SF	*See Line Item 279		0	40,600	*See #279	0	1,072	1,072
211	270	Hangar a/C&B Leantos (Air Cav Trp) Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 8,178 Arch-Engr: Seattle Districe Engr	SF	*See Line Item 279		0	26,900	*See #279	0	743	743
113	243	Access Apron (Division Hangar) Design 45% Complete, Cost to Date: $1,630 Arch-Engr: Seattle District Engr	SY	0	11,355	0	11,355	88	0	88	88
113	105	Aircraft Parking Apron & Taxiway (RW) Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 9,219 Arch-Engr: Seattle Districe Engr	SY	0	56,960	0	56,960	584	0	584	584
141	283	Field Operations Building (Aviation). Design 45% Complete, Cost to Date: $5,418 Arch-Engr: Seattle Districe Engr	SF	0	8,000	0	8,000	226	0	226	226
442	282	3 Aircraft Parts Storage Buildings Design 45% Complete, Cost to Date: $5,402 Arch-Engr: Seattle Districe Engr.	SF	0	10,800	0	10,800	240	0	240	240
730	277	Fire & Rescue Station Design 40% Complete, Cost to Date: $2,145 Arch-Engr: Seattle District Engr	SF	0	2,764	0	2,764	142	0	142	142

25%

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Lewis, Washington

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
214	288	Motor Maintenance Facilities, Hawk Bn		SF	0	10,432	0	10,432	320	0	320	320
		Design 20% Complete, Cost to Date: $2,243 Arch-Engr: Seattle Districe Engr										
214	289	Hardstand, Hawk Battalion		SY	0	22,500	0	22,500	130	0	130	130
		Design 20 % Complete, Cost to Date: $1,284 Arch-Engr: Seattle Districe Engr								TOTALS	4,627	4,627

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you discuss with the committee the overall airfield construction requirement here? Tell us what you have in mind and what will be required in future years under the presently projected program.

Colonel ADAMS. We have three hangars in this program, sir, the 1963 program. Our projection visualizes yet one more hangar, and then there is a National Guard hangar there that will require replacement and will probably come up in the 1964 program. It gets torn down to make way for one of the hangars that is in this program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What do you have there now in this particular field?

Colonel ADAMS. We have 119 aircraft stationed there now, including, of course, the division aircraft and certain other supporting units.

General SEEMAN. This provides not only our hangar space for the present workload of the division, but the field maintenance units presently stationed there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What type of contracting do you propose for this work and which would be the most economical?

General SEEMAN. This would be competitively advertised, lump-sum, fixed-type contracts.

Mr. SHEPPARD. On this particular operation how much set-aside is contemplated to be affected?

General SEEMAN. The set-aside is mandatory below $500,000 unless they cannot get a reasonable price and unless competition is absent.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I note that the field operations building and the aircraft parts storage buildings have rather low priority compared to the other installations with a somewhat similar requirement. What are you using for these functions at the present time?

General SEEMAN. They are presently occupying about 1,750 square feet of hangar space and shop space in the field maintenance hangar. Just considering all of the other priorities they had to consider their operational hangar space at a high priority.

Colonel ADAMS. We are using some makeshift facilities around the airfield area there, in addition to inside hangar space. Some of these are to be torn down.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, we will pick up the next item which has to do with the Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Presidio of Monterey	California	Permanent	Cal-7
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Monterey	Monterey	Sixth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1900	Active

II - MISSION

Operation of the Army Language School, the mission of which is to instruct students in such foreign languages as may be prescribed by the Department of the Army.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT (31 Dec 61)	463	1,040	536		2,039
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	380	1,121	573		2,074

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	402	$ 16,009	$4,590,697	$ 4,606,706
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 4,606,706
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 1,633,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 0
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 3,480,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 9,719,706

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		Prior Authorization PL 86/500										
721	10	Student Dormitory w/Mess		Men	440	283	440	0	1,231	1,633	0	979
		Design 100% completed. Cost to Date: $45,200 Arch-Engr: Robert Stanton. Carmel, Calif.										

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year the estimated cost of this project was $958,000 with the design approximately 92 percent complete. Will you explain briefly the reason for the small increase in the estimated cost of $979,000 as compared with $958,000?

Mr. KELT. It is a refinement in the cost estimate, sir.

General SEEMAN. There is an urgency on this building this year, sir, because of our increased attention to special warfare and the importance of languages. The Secretary of Defense and the staff have reviewed again the language training in the various services and the Army's Presidio of Monterey language training school was approved as a main center.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is that reflected in your priority list as indicated?

Colonel ADAMS. This item was only more recently validated when the Department of Defense completed their study of armed services language training.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is it now? If it was 237 in the justifications, what would it be now?

Colonel ADAMS. We would have to stick to 237, sir. It was added late in the program.

General DUFF. Within the last 6 weeks, Mr. Chairman, a decision has been made within the Department of Defense to consolidate coordination of language training activity; the Department of the Army will have the primary responsibility for the coordination of this training within all three services.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Well, the requirement may be now—I have no comment about that; that is indicated—but the priority under which it is listed, and which undoubtedly will be funded unless there is a change of somebody's opinion, ought to be a rather interesting one, particularly in view of the consolidated aspect to which you refer.

I would like to ask the gentleman representing the Army if he would again give us the mechanics having to do with the architectural engineer's fee. Last year it was 92 percent complete, with a cost as of that date of $74,600. Now with it 100 percent complete, we show a cost of $45,200.

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I will have to supply that. I believe it was a modification in the design somewhat which affected the applicable cost to this item by the architect engineer.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The differential would indicate quite a sizable modification, would it not?

Colonel ADAMS. I can comment on that to this extent, sir. I know this building was one time contemplated at a larger size. The design work was done. I suspect what we have here is just that portion of the cost applicable to the current sized building, not including any design that may have been done on a previous configuration.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Give us an explanation in the record, please.

(The information follows:)

The design figures of 92 percent complete at a cost of $74,600, as presented to the committee last year, were based on the design of this student dormitory at a capacity of 440 men as authorized by the Congress in fiscal year 1961. This building, at the capacity of 440 men, will have a U-configuration, with housing accommodations for 220 men in each wing, and the mess facilities in the connecting crossbar. The current design figures exclude design costs related to the second housing wing of this building, as the project now before the Congress is for 220 men only plus kitchen facilities for 440 men and dining seating space for 220 men.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you provide a dormitory for 220 men and a mess for 440 men? There is some reason for that. That is quite a discrepancy. What is it?

Colonel ADAMS. It is a question of studying the strengths there and determining the total requirement. The authorization appears at 440. Last year we put this on a design of 220 based on a review and a finding that there was some question as to the need for the full amount of strength. Now with this reevaluation in the language training program there is no question we will need more dormitory buildings there later on, so this must be considered as incremental. This will be just a portion of the eventual requirement. Coming in late with the program, we didn't have time and didn't see fit to try to increase it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice in the justification the square-foot cost is back up to the amount originally estimated 3 years ago.

I wish you would break out for the benefit of the committee the costs of the mess facilities in this building. Do you have it available or do you wish to supply it for the record?

General SEEMAN. We will have to break it out, sir. The kitchen is being designed for the requirement of 440 people but the barrack space is being built for 220.

(The information follows:)

The estimated cost of the dormitory space is $621,000 and the estimated cost for the dining space and the 440-man kitchen is $216,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How will the dormitory compare with the existing dormitory at this installation with regard to construction and space? A & E work done, why spend money for A & E work again?

General SEEMAN. They are all built on the same basic allowance of 170 square feet per man counting all the space in the building.

Colonel ADAMS. Architecturally, it is designed as a companion-type structure.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This building is approximately the same as the Air Force standard-type barracks. How does the cost per man for this building, excluding the mess, compare with Air Force-type barracks, if you know?

General SEEMAN. We will have to supply that for the record.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well.

(The information follows:)

The cost per man for this building exclusive of the mess is $2,823 and compares to the congressional limitation of $1,850 per man, which is applicable to the Air Force dormitory. However, this amount, $1,850 per man, has been exceeded in high cost areas within the authority vested in the Department of Defense. Costs generally in the vicinity of the Presidio of Monterey are estimated to be about 5 percent above the national average. The major difference in the cost per man between this dormitory and the standard Air Force dormitory is that the Monterey facility provides for 171 square feet gross per man with 2 men per room, whereas the standard Air Force dormitory is rated at 200 men (72 rooms at an average of 2.8 men per room) with a gross area of 125 square feet per man. The dormitory proposed in this program for the Presidio of Monterey is similar to existing facilities which were completed in December 1957.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In your design of this facility, what consideration did you give to the use of Air Force standard barracks design, if any?

Mr. NORWOOD. I would assume no consideration was given to it, Mr. Chairman. This is a special-type student dormitory.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You say it is a special type. Why is it a special type? What we are trying to determine is the comparable requirement of one division of the military versus that of another.

If I understand correctly, the Army Engineers are constructing in both instances; is that correct?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the special design requirement there that takes it out of that category?

General SEEMAN. This dormitory will include a considerable number of two-man rooms, sir, with more special acoustical treatment to permit the use of tape recorders and speech drills and record players and other mechanical devices so that they can study——

Mr. Laird. Mr. Chairman, I was in this first barracks and it is just like an Air Force barracks. As for having acoustical walls, they don't have any acoustical walls in this building as far as the barracks are concerned.

Colonel ADAMS. These were masonry dividing walls and the present construction there is very much the same as the Air Force barracks.

Mr. LAIRD. It was just a regular Air Force barracks type wall.

General SEEMAN. Every district makes maximum use of existing designs and existing experience with materials and designs in the area. Wherever you can use repetitive design, that people have already bid on, and one or two contractors have already built, they do this as a matter of first priority, whether it is Air Force or Army barracks because they are both designed and constructed by the Engineers in this area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Gentlemen, let me ask you this question: Don't you think it would be consistent if you looked at the standard requirement of another using agency? I am particularly interested in this aspect of it because the Army Engineers are the construction people. If we have the same requirement I don't see why we have to go into a specialized field. Now I am talking about internal requirements, mechanical devices and everything else that go into the building. If there is a parallel and you want so many spaces, and you have your A & E work done, why spend money for A & E work again?

General SEEMAN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. The Air Force has preferred the dormitory-type arrangement in the early years of barracks construction, so this naturally would be more suitable to this kind of a dormitory than an Army squad room type of barracks.

Mr. LAIRD. It looks just like an Air Force barracks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Who is charged with the responsibility of evaluating existing structures by the agencies of the Government; the Army, Air Force, or Navy? Is anybody charged with a comparable review of those things in order to eliminate unnecessary A & E costs?

Mr. NORWOOD. Within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Technical Division, attempts to standardize the employment of design between the three services and reviews are made. The review is made of the square feet, plans, and so forth for each service, against what is a comparable type facility in the other services.

I don't recall if this particular item was raised in particular, by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It has been an item in the program for several years and has been treated as a separate type of facility.

General SEEMAN. But there is no question about it, Mr. Chairman, the district engineer and the division engineer in that area, when they design they look at what has already been designed in the area and start from there. They do not go back and do any new work unless it is absolutely necessary.

Sometimes they get told from higher up, from a higher level commander. If the using agency says, "We want a building up for this special purpose here like the one at, for example, Syracuse University," then those are fed down to him at the field level. Or he will send somebody to pick them up. We start from where we are. We don't redesign unless it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

We shall adjourn the committee until 2 o'clock, gentlemen.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee will come to order.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

We shall proceed with Fort Ord, Calif.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Ord	California	Permanent	Cal-6
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Seaside, 4 Miles S	Monterey	Sixth U. S. Army	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1940	Active

II - MISSION

The general mission is to provide the headquarters for the U. S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord (an intrgated headquarters) which provides for the command, operation, training, administration, service and supply of the Sixth U. S. Army Area Food Service School, Common Specialist School, Recreation Center and general reserve units, which will continue to operate at this installation. In Addition, the Combat Development Experimental Center and Second Logistical Command are based at Fort Ord.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,414	25,065	1,805		28,284
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,561	26,766	1,619		29,946

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	28,514	$ 867,275	$ 77,800,999	$ 78,668,274
2. LEASED		( )		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)				$ 78,668,274
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 2,459,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 3,108,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 33,199,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 117,434,274

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
134	185	Flight Controls-Ground Control Approach Facility Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $6,500 Arch-Engr: Keller & Gammon, San Francisco, Calif.		Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	236	0	236	236
211	187	Addition of Shop Leanto's A&B to FWTT Hangar Design 30% Completed. Cost to Date $3,300 Arch-Engr: Louis Graham & Assoc., Berkley, Calif.		SF	43,510	77,420	0	13,390	1,400	0	237	237

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Ord

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
540	126	Dental Clinic Design 0 % completed. Cost to date: 0 Arch-Engr: Not selected.	SF	0	25,050	0	12,525	900	0	458	458
831	193	Expand Sewage Disposal Facilities and Storm Drainage System Design 40 % completed. Cost to date: $25,700. Arch-Engr: Kennedy Engineers, San Francisco, Calif.	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	1,345	0	1,345	1,345
841	191	Addition to Water Supply Design 0 % completed. Cost to date: 0 Arch-Engr: Not selected.	MGD	6.7	2.9	0	2.9	832	0	832	832
									TOTALS	3,108	3,108

279

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would discuss with the committee the problem you have here with reference to sewage disposal facilities, and tell us what provision local communities in the area have made in this regard.

Colonel ADAMS. The sewage treatment at Fort Ord is handled by two plants, one at the housing area known as Ord Village. This is a complete treatment plant.

The remainder of the post has only primary treatment, and discharges through a common sewage and storm drainage outfall over the beach.

The outfall has been washed away by the action of the sea and is in very bad shape. The post is not in compliance with the regional sanitary code. Improvements are required. The project as proposed here is to consolidate the treatment in one plant to give full treatment, and to improve the outfall lines for both the sewage and storm drainage across the beach into the ocean.

The plan has been coordinated with the regional water pollution control board.

We have a letter on file in which they indicate their concurrence in the treatment plan as drawn.

General SEEMAN. Under the new plan, the effluent will be disposed of by percolating beds and only the storm drainage will go out over the beach.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Those things should be cleaned up as soon as possible. I wish you would inform us of the water supply here. Will it meet your needs?

General SEEMAN. They have nine deep wells now that are being overpumped. In this area, this facilitates salt intrusion as well as sanding up of the wells. To avoid this pumping of 20 or 24 hours on the existing wells, this project, Mr. Chairman, will provide three new wells and an additional 2 million gallon concrete storage reservoir on their high level system so they will be able to take their peakloads better.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the average depth of the wells you have there, General?

General SEEMAN. We do not have a figure on the depth. They estimate the capacity of three additional wells to be 1,000 gallons per minute.

Mr. SHEPPARD. A combination of three wells, or each well?

General SEEMAN. Each well.

They have a slight increase in their demand overall per day of 800,000-plus gallons.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to have some information on the depths of the wells. What is the projected depth for those wells?

General SEEMAN. We do not have a figure.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How do you get your cost if you do not have your depth?

General SEEMAN. We have it in the backup but we do not have it on this sheet.

(The information follows:)

The average depth of existing wells is 312 feet.
The estimated depth of the wells proposed in this program is 390 feet.

CHEMICAL CORPS

ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall proceed to the next item and take up the Army Chemical Center, Md.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Army Chemical Center	Maryland	Permanent	Md-2
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Baltimore, 15 Miles SW	Harford and Baltimore	Chemical Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Research and Development - Chemical Agents and Munitions		1918	Active

II - MISSION

Research and Development in the fields of chemical and radiological warfare, radiological defense, the conduct of medical research and manufacture of chemical warfare material and protective devices. Non-Chemical Corps activities include Ordnance Assembly Plant, Army Environmental Hygiene Agency of The Surgeon General, two Air Defense Battalions, and one AAA Group Headquarters.

one-time cost for easement

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	397	1,704	3,825		5,926
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	384	1,794	3,750		5,928

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		4,553	$ 625,059	$ 62,121,920	$ 62,746,979
2. LEASED		147	($ 72,321*)		$ 72,321
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 62,819,300
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 6,923,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 920,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 8,716,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 79,378,300

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
310	150	Radiation Hot Cell Building		SF	0	2,606	0	2,606	239	0	239	239
		Design 15% Complete, Cost to Date: $2,190 Arch-Engr: Whitman, Requardt & Assoc., Baltimore, Md.										
812	151	Modernize Electrical Distribution System		LF	808,647	13,600	0	13,600	681	0	681	681
		Design 45% Complete, Cost to Date: $13,777 Arch-Engr: Miller, Schuerholz, & Gipe, Baltimore Md.										
									SUB TOTAL		920	920
					290							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Army [illegible]ical Center, Maryland

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		Prior Authorization PL 86/500									
131	63	Post Signal Building	SF	12,681	16,560	16,560	0	458	458	0	458
		Design 50% Complete, Cost to Date: $11,613 Arch-Engr: Baltimore Dist Engr									
									TOTAL	920	1,378
				291							

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the modernization of the electric distribution system be adequate to meet the future needs of this installation?

Mr. ELLENBERGER. It will meet the programed construction with some usual degree of allowance for future additions. It is definitely planned to provide continuity of service to an important new construction, as well as the new buildings that are programed in the current construction program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There is not only a distribution system involved here, but you are increasing your capability.

General SEEMAN. We are adding capacity in the substations. We are increasing the size of some of your distribution lines.

There is a relocation of two substations and a renovation of one, and converting the distribution system, the old 2400- to a 4160-volt line. This almost doubles the capacity on that particular line.

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, UTAH

Mr. SHEPPARD. Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Dugway Proving Ground	Utah	Permanent	Utah-7
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Salt Lake City, 86 miles NE	Tooele	Chemical Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Research and Development		1942	Active

II - MISSION

Large scale field testing and evaluation of items developed by Chemical Corps in the fields of chemical, biological and radiological warfare; research and development in micrometeorology for the United States Army.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	124	909	952		1,985
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	108	943	960		2,011

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	820,958	$ 122,592	$ 43,143,325	$ 43,265,917
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 43,265,917
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 248,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 1,109,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 5,383,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 50,005,917

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
530	204	Alterations & Additions to US Army Hospital. Design 0 % completed. Cost to date: $0. Arch-Engr: Not selected.	SF	23,149	10,500	0	10,500	405	0	405	405
812	209	Extend Electrical Distribution System Design 60 % completed. Cost to date: $13,500. Arch-Engr: Sacramento District Engineer.	LF	66,528	136,752	0	136,752	409	0	409	409
831	188	Sewage Treatment, Easy Area Design 15 % completed. Cost to date: $2,700. Arch-Engr: Templeton & Linke, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah	MGD	0 298	0.6	0	0.6	295 SUB-TOTAL	0	295 1,109	295 1,109

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM *(Continued)*

INSTALLATION NAME: Dugway Proving Ground, Utah

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY *(In units shown in Column e)*					COST TO GOVERNMENT *(In thousands of dollars)*			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		Prior Authorization PL 86/500									
740	181	NCO Open Mess	SF	3,256	3,050	3,050	0	123	123	0	123
		Design 90 % completed. Cost to date: $6,100. Arch-Engr: Sacramento District Engineer									
									TOTALS	1,109	1,232

298a

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the reason for the lack of planning and design on the alterations and additions to the Army hospital you are requesting here?

General LAMPERT. In the design of medical facilities, as you know, we are subject to special controls by the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defenes, and we issue the directives for each medical facility when we get the clear answer to do so. We have not yet been authorized by Defenes to start the design.

Mr. NORWOOD. We were authorized in early March. It has not progressed far enough to record a percentage at this date.

General LAMPERT. The material used in preparing the estimates which are before you is from our Sacramento District who has responsibility for the job, and it is based on engineering evaluations made by the district staff. It is subject to refinements as the design progresses.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this section of the electrical distribution system meet all the foreseeable needs at this installation?

General SEEMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you received specific approval to construct an NCO open mess in excess of that provided by Army regulations?

General SEEMAN. No. I believe we have a deficiency of $30,000 in the current authorization bill before the Congress.

The House Committee on Armed Services has approved it and recommended it. The Senate has not yet acted.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Fort Belvoir, Va.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Belvoir	Virginia	Permanent	VA-400

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Alexandria, 11 miles NE	Fairfax	Corps of Engineers

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Engineer School, Research and Development, and Unit Training	1918	Active

II - MISSION

Maintain and operate the Engineer School for the purpose of training officers and enlisted men in Engineer subjects. Operate engineer field maintenance activities for the Military District of Washington area and troop supply activities for the Engineer Center. Train assigned or attached engineer general service units and bulk allotment troops. Maintain and operate the Engineer Research and Development laboratories for the purpose of research and development as directed by the Chief of Engineers. Maintain and operate the Engineer Service Test Unit. Maintain and operate the United States Military Academy Preparatory School. Provide administrative and logistic support service for tenant units and activities.

*Includes $4,263 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	2,220	9,675	4,226		16,121
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,894	11,057	3,531		16,482

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	9,263	$1,155,074	$ 99,957,798	$ 101,112,872
2. LEASED	133	(@ 4,281*)		$ 4,263
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 101,117,135
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 4,723,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 1,785,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 18,900,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 126,525,135

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
171	129	Nuclear Power Training Building		SF	12,725	24,000	0	24,000	567	0	567	567
		Design 49% complete; Cost to date: $15,300. Arch-Engr: Nathan C. Hale Assocs, Falls Church, Va.										
214	148	Battalion Motor Repair Shop		SF	149,031	115,865	17,696	5,216	2,346	355	2,182	182
		Design 20% complete; Cost to date: $1,700. Arch-Engr: Norfolk Dist Engr										
310	306	Engine & Gas Turbine Test Lab - Modif		SF	16,348	6,400	0	6,400	961	0	961	961
		Design 45% complete; Cost to date: $23,500. Arch-Engr: H. D. Nottingham & Assoc, Arlington, Va.										

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Belvoir, Virginia

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
832	292	Sanitary Sewer Line, C-4 Area		LF	275,544	3,918	0	3,918	75	0	75	75
		Design 100% Complete, Cost to Date:	$3,700									
		Arch-Engr: Norfolk Dist Engr										
									SUB	TOTALS	1,785	1,785
		Prior Authorization PL 86/500										
131	264	Addition to Communications Bldg Nr 246		SF	7,022	4,610	4,610	0	144	144	0	144
		Design 93% Complete, Cost to Date:	$6,100									
		Arch-Engr: Norfolk Dist Engr										
		PL 87/57										
821	212	Heating Plant Addition		BTU	10,845,000	5,998,000	5,998,000	0	25	25	0	25
		Design 95% Complete, Cost to Date:	$1,400									
		Arch-Engr: H. D. Nottingham & Assoc, Arlington, Va.										
										TOTALS	1,785	1,954
					307							

DA FORM 1674g-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How does the request for nuclear power training facilities here compare with the project requested last year?

General SEEMAN. It is the same project.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you discuss with the committee the addition to the engine and gas turbine laboratory here, and tell us why this work cannot be accomplished at other locations.

General SEEMAN. This is an R & D item, I believe.

We were planning on having General Beach or General Trudeau handle all our R & D items. I can say this much.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are they not here?

Colonel ADAMS. The arrangements made with the committee counsel were to take these up later in a group.

General SEEMAN. The engineers, as you know, have the application of engines and gas turbines to electrical generating power. They handle this for the whole Army. This is in their research and development laboratory area, to modernize them and test this type of engine.

ORDNANCE CORPS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Turning now to the Ordnance Corps, we shall insert in the record the installation summary on page 322.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Proposed funding
Ordnance	(3, 924)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	318
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	272
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex	3, 334

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Maryland	Permanent	Md-1A & Md-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Aberdeen	Harford	Ordnance Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Research and Development		1918	Active

II - MISSION Aberdeen Proving Ground is the principle Ordnance Corps installation for research in ballistics, computer research, evaluation of existing and proposed systems of weapons and reviewing progress of national technology in order to propose new and more effective systems; support of Ordnance Corps as principle test facility for Ordnance material less guided missiles and larger caliber rockets; executing special missions relating to human engineering, explosives Ordnance disposal, coating and chemical research, and Ordnance technical intelligence activities. The Ordnance Training Command, The Ordnance School, and the Ordnance Board are also located at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

*Includes $19,800 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	663	3,997	4,695		9,355
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,076	5,207	4,581		10,864

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	7,769	$ 4,703,203	$ 98,861,600	$ 103,564,803
2. LEASED	89	($ 19,950*)	---	$ 19,800
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 103,584,603
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 12,645,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 318,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 7,514,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 124,061,603

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
310	206	Dynamometer Lab - Addn to Bldg 445		SF	5,600	5,350	0	5,350	318	0	318	318
		Design 45% Complete, cost to Date:	$7,613									
		Arch-Engr: Baltimore Dist Engr										

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

General SEEMAN. This is a dynamometer laboratory, an R. & D. item. The ordnance has the responsibility for the application of motive power to vehicles, and the self-propelled weapons, and the fuels therefor. This is the purpose of this dynamometer laboratory.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What have you been using prior to this?

Colonel ADAMS. They have three buildings there, one of which is built for this purpose, and it is the one being added to by this project. The other two are rather makeshift buildings separated by several miles from their central testing operation. One of them is located near a family housing area where there is a noise problem.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are going to abandon them and put them in a centralized operation.

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct.

General SEEMAN. One building will be completely demolished, 701. That portion of building 330, 2,800 square feet, will go back to other R. & D. use, and this building, 445, will be the one added to for the primary purpose of dynamometer testing.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Redstone Arsenal	Alabama	Permanent	Ala-6
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Huntsville, 10 Miles NE	Madison	Ordnance Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT Guided Missile and Rocket Research and Development, Training Depot Industrial Procurement, and Field Service.		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY** 1942	**10. STATUS** Active

II - MISSION

The U. S. Army Ordnance Missile Command is that field command of the Ordnance Corps responsible for the management of ballistic missile system, guided missile system, rocket system, and such other missile weapon systems as may be specifically assigned, and certain special mission responsibility of national importance for missile weapon system and scientific programs. The U.S. Army Ordnance Guided Missile School is that field of the Ordnance Corps responsible for conducting individual training of military, allied military and civilian personnel in the guided missile field as prescribed by the U.S. Army Ordnance Training Command Operating Program and to activate, organize and train Ordnance guided missile units as directed by the U.S. Army Ordnance Training Command

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	842	2,736	9,544		13,122
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	841	2,921	10,300		14,062

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		38,781	$ 2,049,490	$ 157,396,699	$ 159,446,189
2. LEASED		3	($ 40)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 159,446,189
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 14,996,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 272,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 13,311,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 188,025,189

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
610	187	Administration Bldg - Modification to Building 4505 Design 60% Complete, Cost to Date: $7,514 Arch-Engr: Mobile Dist Engr		SF	73,826	16,150	0	16,150	272	0	272	272
					327							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for this function at Redstone at the present time, and what will be done with these facilities if the new ones are constructed?

General SEEMAN. They are using a portion of a building some distance away from the headquarters for this missile intelligence function on an interim basis.

It is 6 miles from the headquarters building, and the special security office. It cannot be modified to be a maximum security area. They plan in their master planning sequence to change the building to a bachelor officers' quarters.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This provides approximately 180 square feet per person. Is this not a little high for administrative space of this type?

General SEEMAN. 180 square feet per person for administrative purposes is excessive, Mr. Chairman, unless it is the gross square footage and includes aisles and circulating stairs and other things that cannot strictly be charged to the administrative use. Normally, 100 to 120 is normal.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much space is occupied by these people at the present time?

General SEEMAN. We do not have that information.

(The information follows:)

A total of 82 persons are currently performing missile intelligence operations and are occupying approximately 11,000 square feet (4,080 square feet in building 118 and 6,900 square feet in building 5,250).

The proposed building will not provide excessive administrative space. The gross area of 16,150 square feet comprises:

	Square feet
Administrative area	9,234
Security vaults	1,104
Mechanical space	340
Corridors and stairwells	3,654
Toilets	612
Walls and partitions	1,206

Purely administrative space comprises 102 square feet per person, an amount well within normal allowances.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

Mr. SHEPPARD. White Sands Misile Range, N. Mex.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
White Sands Missile Range	New Mexico	Permanent	NM-9
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Las Cruces, 28 miles SW	Dona Ana, Otero, Sierra, Lincoln, Socorro	Ordnance Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Research and Development, Guided Missiles and Rockets		1945	Active

II - MISSION

White Sands Missile Range is the principal Department of Defense installation of the execution of all technical and engineering responsibilities associated with flight testing of guided missiles, rockets, and other munitions which may be assigned to White Sands Missile Range for Ordnance engineering and acceptance testing; and for the general supervision and coordination as pertains to scheduling, range safety, and instrumentation of all flight testing performed thereat for either contractor or user test purposes.

* Includes $510 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	389	2,952	4,811		8,152
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	314	3,118	4,784		8,216

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	666,446	$ 0	$ 140,084,149	$ 140,084,149
2. LEASED	116,420	($ 476,058*)		$ 510
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 140,084,659
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 1,951,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 3,334,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 6,295,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 151,664,659

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
310	191	Nuclear Effects Laboratory		SF	0	28,868	0	28,868	1,456	0	1,456	1,456
		Design 3 % completed. Cost to date: $2,641. Arch-Engr: Albuquerque Dist. Engr										
510	165	U. S. Army Health Facility		SF	20	50	0	50	1,878	0	1,878	1,878
		Design 30% completed. Cost to date: $2,489 Arch-Engr: Kenneth S. Clark, Santa Fe, N Mex.										
										TOTALS	3,334	3,334
					330							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What hospital facilities exist here at the present time, and what will be done with them if the new facility is constructed?

General SEEMAN. They presently have essentially an infirmary type of hospital of 20 beds for inpatient care. In addition, they have a daily average at Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, of 38 beds generated from White Sands. Then they have a daily load of 200 to 300 on an outpatient basis.

The justification for the project involves the great distance they have to go to a hospital by the nearest route, which is sometimes closed by the range firing, of 50 miles, and if they have to go the longer route, 80 miles.

Colonel ADAMS. A portion of the building is of satisfactory construction and can continue in use for the health activities of the station.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What provisions are you making here for care of dependents?

General SEEMAN. The dependent load and outpatient load, under the criteria used by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, is that which is acquired by experience.

You take actual experience of outpatient visits, processes in the laboratory, and the average dependent bed space occupied.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are taking them here as you do at other installations of like requirements?

General SEEMAN. Correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why does this hospital have to have a special design.

Colonel ADAMS. Again, sir, we have no standard design for hospitals that we are using at this time. The last standard designs we had were the expandible type used up through, I believe, 1959.

In the matter of tailormaking the hospital, particularly to take care of the outpatient load, that is determined from experience. We are currently operating on special designs for all hospitals. We have an objective to reach as much standardization as possible.

General SEEMAN. You can understand, when one of the final factors in the determination of what outpatient and clinical facilities you put in depend on somebody's judgment of what the contiguous communities can carry, this does not help us get too far toward standardization of those particular areas.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I understand you would have to have a variable concept.

It seems to me you could have a pretty well-standardized concept of the situation.

Colonel ADAMS. We have a very highly standardized set of control criteria, square feet for each type of activity, structural and finish standards, and so forth. We have a very closely controlling standard.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the regulatory concept on that issue? Has there been a regulation issued?

Colonel ADAMS. They come down as Department of Defense instructions covering this sort of detail.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How extensive are they?

Colonel ADAMS. They are rather comprehensive.

Colonel HASTINGS. They are. They cover the type of finishes throughout the hospital.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would have a copy of them made and supply them to the committee, but I do not want them in the record at this time.

General SEEMAN. Yes.

(Copies of DOD instructions requested above were furnished the committee.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let us turn now to Quartermaster Corps. Please place in the record the installation summary appearing on page 339.

(The summary follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Quartermaster	(515)	(344)	(859)
Fort Lee, Va	197	199	396
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa	70	0	70
Sharpe General Depot, Calif	248	0	248
Utah General Depot, Utah	0	145	145

FORT LEE, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first project under this category is Fort Lee, Va.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1963 | DEPARTMENT ARMY | DATE 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Lee	Virginia	Permanent	Va-4

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Petersburg, 3 miles SW	Prince George	Quartermaster Corps

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Quartermaster Training Command	1917	Active

II - MISSION

To exercise control over all Quartermaster Corps training activities in the field within limits and policies established by the Quartermaster General. To develop Quartermaster Corps field organizations and to prepare and disseminate training and operational doctrine, through appropriate channels. To provide administration, security, operational facilities service, and supply for all units, organizations, and activities stationed at Fort Lee and to provide required support to satellited activities.

*Includes $7,325 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,289	8,305	2,014		11,608
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,185	6,852	2,000		10,037

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		6,661	$ 900,409	$ 77,590,699	$ 78,491,108
2. LEASED		259	($ 8,876*)		$ 7,325
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 78,498,433
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 7,885,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 199,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 8,761,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 95,343,433

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
730	70	Fire Station (3-stall)		SF	0	4,093	0	4,093	109	0	109	109
		Design 38% completed. Cost to date: $2,190 Arch-Engr: Norfolk District Engineer										
823	81	Heating Plant Conversion		Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	90	0	90	90
		Design 30% completed. Cost to date: $1,200 Arch-Engr: Norfolk District Engineer								SUB-TOTALS	199	199
					340							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Lee

DATE: 2 Apr 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Prior Authorization PL 86/500										
610	68	2 Battalion Hdqtrs & Storeroom Bldgs		SF	15,534	46,502	10,356	0	887	197	0	197
		Design 45% completed. Cost to date: $4,400 Arch-Engr: Norfolk District Engineer								TOTALS	199	396
					341							

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for battalion headquarters and storeroom buildings for these units at the present time.

General SEEMAN. They are using mobilization-type frame buildings, a half a mile away, to provide the headquarters for these battalions. It is planned to demolish these buildings when the new ones are built. There are four of them totaling 10,169 square feet.

The new barracks for the quartermaster battalions were built, and it was not possible at that time to build the battalion headquarters.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How do you arrive at this particular cost factor?

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, as you know, we maintain at each one of our district offices a design force which we try to keep at a proper size, such that our continuing workload will keep those men fully occupied on certain jobs we assign for complete design to this design force in the district office. We take care of the peaks in our load by contracting with architect-engineers.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you go over your own capacity, you go to contract?

General LAMPERT. Yes.

At any given time, certain jobs will be under design in the district office by the design force who are on the Government payroll, other designs will be under design by architect-engineer contractors, and the district staff merely supervises. This is one of the jobs designed in the district office.

General SEEMAN. This is a standard plan, so when you are just adapting the standard plan to the existing terrain and utilities, it is logical these would be first priority to be done by Government forces, because it might not be worthwhile to go into an A. & E. contract.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not object to this procedure. I just wonder if you did this on the law of averages.

General SEEMAN. The Chief of Engineers, when he issues a design directive, will limit the amount of funds. They keep separate cost accounts up until the time they go into construction and get their construction directive.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What savings will accrue as a result of this project?

Colonel ADAMS. It is relatively intangible in this case. We will eliminate the half-mile travel between headquarters and the troops being supervised.

There will be some minor tangible savings in gasoline burned. We do not have a dollar figure.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In an operation of this character, it is rather difficult to run it down to the penny. It is purely an estimate?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes.

NEW CUMBERLAND GENERAL DEPOT, PA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. New Cumberland General Depot.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
New Cumberland General Depot	Pennsylvania	Permanent	Pa-6
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Harrisburg	York	Quartermaster Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
General Depot		1917	Active

II - MISSION

Receipts, storage and issue of all types of Quartermaster, Ordnance, Chemical, Engineer, and Signal Corps supplies; 4th echelon maintenance and Depot Support CONUS Army Aircraft Class II, U.S. Transportation Aircraft Shop.

*Includes $300 one-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec. 61	36	30	1,587		1,653
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	36	33	1,500		1,569

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		881	$ 159,093	$ 25,290,655	$ 25,449,748
2. LEASED		16	($ 2,016*)		$ 300
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 25,450,048
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 593,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 70,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 4,502,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 30,615,048

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		Prior Authorization PL 500/86										
141	9	Diesel Locomotive Shelter & Repair Shop Design 45% Completed. Cost to date $1,504 Arch-Engr: Baltimore District Engr		SF	0	3,100	3,100	0	70	70	0	70
					348							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. No questions.

SHARPE GENERAL DEPOT, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Sharpe General Depot, Calif.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Sharpe General Depot	California	Permanent	Cal-32
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Stockton, 7 miles S	San Joaquin	Quartermaster Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
General Depot		1942	Active

II - MISSION

Receipt, storage and issue of supplies and equipment for distribution within the Sixth U.S. Army Area and through the Pacific Transportation Terminal Command to Pacific and overseas theaters. Distribution Depot for key and reserve Quartermaster, Engineer, Medical, Transportation, Ordnance, and Chemical supplies. Field storage point for Surgeon General rolling stock, the organizational maintenance of which is undertaken by the Vehicle Maintenance Branch of the depot. The Engineer, Medical, Transportation, Ordnance, and Chemical Supply Sections perform a depot maintenance mission. This installation has command responsibility for 11 national cemeteries west of the Mississippi.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	44	55	2,469		2,568
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	46	116	2,668		2,840

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		724	$138,087	$ 16,377,237	$ 16,515,324
2. LEASED		71	($ 1,392)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61				(Except Land Rent)	$ 16,515,324
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 420,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 248,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 5,341,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 22,524,324

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		Prior Authorization PL 86/500									
211	45	Aircraft Paint Shop	SF	0	7,260	7,260	0	248	248	0	248
		Design 50% completed. Cost to date: $6,000									
		Arch-Engr: Louis Graham & Assoc. Berkeley, Calif									
				351							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration have you given to the handling of this work by commercial contracts or other Government installations?

General SEEMAN. The analysis of the requirement for this aircraft paint shop was quite extensive, Mr. Chairman, as regards cost.

It is estimated that the 120 aircraft to be painted annually in this depot would cost $87,000, or an average of $725.

The average unit cost for contract painting is $1,349, which includes an average of $281 for transportation to and from the locations of the commercial facilities in the area.

The estimated annual cost of contract painting would be $74,880 greater than doing it inhouse.

This interrupts an assembly line proposition if you have to take it out of the area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for this function presently?

General SEEMAN. They are doing a considerable amount by outside contract work.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have authorized, or under construction, an industrial waste treatment facility adequate to handle the industrial waste from the aircraft tank shop proposed.

General LAMPERT. We have an industrial waste treatment system under design by our Sacramento office which will be adequate to handle wastes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has it been authorized?

General LAMPERT. I do not have the answer.

We have a design directive under which we are carrying out the design. I do not know the authorization status.

Mr. SHELLEY. On the aircraft paint shop, this means a transfer of your method of handling by contract to doing it with your own personnel?

General SEEMAN. With the depot staff.

Mr. SHELLEY. Does that mean an increase in the staff?

General SEEMAN. No, sir; there is no planned increase in the staff at this depot for this particular purpose.

As you know, the total Army depot system in the western area has been recently studied, which resulted in the reduction of Mount Rainier up in Washington.

Mr. SHELLEY. That is not all that has been studied.

Colonel ADAMS. May I return to the industrial waste treatment item?

This is funded as a minor construction project this year, $177,000.

It is underway.

General SEEMAN. The contract was let in February on that particular project.

Mr. SHELLEY. Is there a policy of putting in these waste treatment and disposal plants at all the facilities.

General SEEMAN. Particularly the big industrial projects. We will come to one at Utah. The same thing applies at Atlanta General Depot where you have a good deal of fourth and fifth echelon maintenance depot work with motor equipment, and acid treatment type of things.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When you do not have any others, you create your own to preserve the integrity of the operation; is that not a general policy?

General SEEMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHELLEY. Recognizing that State or local law cannot be enforced on military facilities, is there an effort to cooperate with local officials?

General SEEMAN. There is not only an effort to cooperate, but to conform, subject to our procedure for authorization and appropriation, of course.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think in answer to the question that philosophy applies within the confines of our own reservation. The minute you go over the line, then the responsibility under State law prevails.

General SEEMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHELLEY. To any facilities outside your Federal property, it would apply to that?

General SEEMAN. We definitely try to comply with that.

Mr. SHELLEY. This is a big issue out in California, the dumping of waste in the streams. We are trying to supply these people down south with some water.

They have passed State laws regarding air pollution, I wonder if there is a program to work this out?

General SEEMAN. As you can see from our program, we have a number of improvements in our treatment plant, even of domestic and normal sewage, and particularly this industrial waste.

Mr. SHELLEY. At some of your plants, do you tie your disposal into local systems?

General SEEMAN. Wherever there is an opportunity for a joint interceptor, or a joint system, we do that.

I think at Fort Hood there is a joint project.

UTAH GENERAL DEPOT, UTAH

Mr. SHEPPARD. Utah General Depot, Utah.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Utah General Depot	Utah	Permanent	Utah-6

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Ogden	Weber	Quartermaster Corps

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Maintenance	1941	Active

II - MISSION

Responsibility for performance of wholesale supply functions such as receiving and shipping, storage, care and preservation for peacetime mobilization reserve stocks of five technical services (Chemical, Engineer, Quartermaster, Signal, and Transportation Corps), for Army single manager stocks; performs stock control for Quartermaster; depot maintenance for Quartermaster and Transportation Corps; and, other assigned missions.

*One-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 1961	36	27	2,153		2,216
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	33	24	2,025		2,082

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	1,682	$ 409,819	$ 38,781,891	$ 39,191,710
2. LEASED		($)		$ 356
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 39,192,066
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 145,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 3,055,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 42,392,066

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
218	28	Steam & Chemical Cleaning Facilities		SF	0	5,040	0	5,040	145	0	145	145
		Design 50% completed. Cost to date: $3,610										
		Arch-Engr: F.C. Torkelson Co., Salt Lake City, Utah										

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for steam and chemical cleaning facilities here at the present time?

General SEEMAN. They have their pits and tanks there now.

They are in the open, which makes the operation subject to the weather as well as dirt and dust that blows in from the outside. This project is primarily to put a steel frame and masonry walls around these tanks in the present operation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Off the record.

(Off the record.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. What savings will accrue as a result of the construction? Is it definable?

General SEEMAN. It is intangible here. They will be less subject to the weather. It will increase their efficiency. It will make savings in their chemicals and other things. They will not be polluted quite as much by dust and outside contamination.

SIGNAL-CONUS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now turn to Signal-CONUS and insert in the record at this point the installation data on page 358 of the justifications.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Signal-Conus	(7,171)	(1,750)	(8,921)
Department of Army Receiving Station, Md	0	175	175
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	0	452	452
Fort Monmouth, N.J	7,171	920	8,091
West Coast Relay Transmitter Station, Calif	0	203	203

DEPARTMENT OF ARMY RADIO RECEIVING STATION, MD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Department of the Army Radio Receiving Station, Md.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Department of the Army Radio Receiving Station	Maryland	Permanent	Md-151
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
La Plata	Charles	Signal Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Radio Receiving Station		1943	Active

II - MISSION

Provides radio receiving facilities for the net control station of the Strategic Army Communications network, a world-wide communications system. Assists in equipment development through service tests.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	3	52	18		73
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	4	64	18		86

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	507	$ 16,350	$ 1,196,475	$ 1,212,825
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 1,212,825
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 175,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 63,000
7. *GRAND TOTAL*				$ 1,450,825

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
811	20	Emergency Power Supply Design 5% completed. Cost to date: $434. Arch-Engr: Thomas B. Bourne Assocs., Inc., Washington, D. C.		KVA	0 359	1,125	0	1,125	175	0	175	175

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

General SEEMAN. This station provides radio receiving facilities for the net control station of the Strategic Army Communications network.

At La Plata, we propose a $175,000 project to replace the existing four 125-kilowatt units with one 500-kilowatt, one 250-kilowatt, and one 150-kilowatt unit. The item is required to furnish adequate power for operation of the station.

The control equipment associated with the existing installation does not permit phasing-in (synchronization) of the emergency generators with the commercial source and, although synchronizing between or among generators is possible, it is difficult due to the obsolete control equipment.

Sustained operations on the emergency power source is essential; this is not possible with existing equipment. Sabotage or other enemy action may destroy the commercial source.

The four units now installed will be removed and utilized to provide power for transportable communications equipment being fabricated for the Signal Corps.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please pick up Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Huachuca	Arizona	Permanent	Ariz-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Bisbee, 24 Miles E	Cochise	Signal Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
U. S. Army Electronic Proving Ground - Research and Development		1881	Active

II - MISSION

Provides Field of Electronic Warfare, Battlefield Surviellance, Electronic Environmental Testing, Army Aviation, Meterology, Signal Communications and related activities; performs necessary technical and engineering tests and evaluation of communication and electronic systems and equipment; conducts operational research experiments and field tests; formulates doctrine, techniques and new concepts of signal organizational elements required; and provides specialized individual and unit training.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	615	4,491	1,913		7,019
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	715	5,868	1,864		8,447

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	108,743	$ 100	$ 59,466,749	$ 59,466,849
2. LEASED	1,912	($ 1,142)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 59,446,849
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 13,445,500
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 452,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 8,188,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 81,551,849

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 19 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 19 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
310	69	Command Control Information Center (R&D)		SF	22,692	45,106	0	45,106	452	0	452	452
		Design 5% Complete, Cost to Date: $1,100 Arch-Engr: Henry M. Arnold, Phoenix, Arizona										

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Fort Monmouth, N.J.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Monmouth	New Jersey	Permanent	NJ-601
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Red Bank, 3 miles N.	Monmouth	Signal Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Research and Development and Signal Training		1917	Active

II - MISSION

Train and prepare individual officers and enlisted men for assignment as specialists to Signal Corps units throughout the world; design, develop and improve communications, meterological, photographic and related ground and air Signal equipment for the Army and standardize certain component parts of the equipment; train officers and enlisted men as specialists in electronics and related subjects.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	887	6,049	7,310		14,246
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,228	6,258	7,102		14,588

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND (ACRES)	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	1,597	$ 556,174	$ 65,842,078	$ 66,398,252
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 66,398,252
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 8,803,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 920,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 8,263,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 84,384,252

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
724	75	Bachelor Officers Quarters	Men	118	484	0	120	4,700	0	920	920
		Design 10% completed. Cost to date: $4,500. Arch-Engr:									
									SUB-TOTAL	920	920
		PRIOR AUTHORIZATION PL 86/500									
310	39	Research and Development Laboratory (R&D)	SF	919,598	290,864	290,864	0	7,171	7,171	0	7,171
		Design 100 % Completed. Cost to date: $229,200. Arch-Engr: The Hallinger Company									
									TOTALS	920	8,091

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with the existing BOQ facilities if the new ones are constructed.

General SEEMAN. There are a total of 17 frame-type buildings that will be demolished upon completion of this bachelor officers quarters. They expect to save $85,000 a year due to the capability of assigning adequate quarters on post to bachelor students and staffs.

WEST COAST RELAY AND RADIO TRANSMITTER STATION, CALIF.

Mr. SHEPPARD. West Coast Relay and Radio Transmitter Station, Calif.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
West Coast Relay and Radio Transmitter Station	California	Permanent	Cal-20

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Davis 8 miles S.E.	Yolo	Signal Corps

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Primary Relay Station, West Coast, Strategic Army Communications Network	1954	Active

II - MISSION

Engineer, install, operate and maintain fixed Signal communications comprising the West Coast Segment (Gateway) of the Worldwide Strategic Army Communications Network. Provide special communications services including equipment service test and user evaluation as directed by Headquarters, U.S. Army Communications Agency.

*One-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 1961	13	118	115		246
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	15	140	138		293

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		698	$ 108,000	$ 1,872,788	$ 1,980,788
2. LEASED		4	($ 400*)		$ 400
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 1,981,188
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 1,231,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 203,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 523,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 3,938,188

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
722	18	EM Barracks w/Mess (Addition)		Men	30	60	0	60	203	0	203	203
		Design 20% completed. Cost to date:	$2,000									
		Arch-Engr: Franceschi, Dreyfuss & Blackford,	Calif.									

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

General SEEMAN. At this station, the Army operates the west coast segment of the worldwide strategic Army communications network. The one item requested, "Barracks addition and mess," $203,000, is required for housing 60 enlisted men who make up a part of the operating crew of this vital communications link. The station's enlisted strength is being increased by 49 and the other 11 barracks spaces are required to alleviate crowded conditions in existing barracks. A new mess is required because the existing mess is too small for the total load imposed by the increased enlisted strength and 52 civilians who work at this remote site.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up now the Medical Service. Please insert the installation summary on page 375 of the justifications.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Medical service	0	2,213	2,213
William Beaumont General Hospital, Tex	0	202	202
Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex	0	834	834
Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colo	0	1,177	1,177

WILLIAM BEAUMONT HOSPITAL, TEX.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We shall take up the William Beaumont Hospital, Tex.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
William Beaumont General Hospital	Texas	Permanent	Tex-4

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
El Paso, adjacent on the South	El Paso	The Surgeon General

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Specialized Hospital	1921	Active

II - MISSION

To operate a medical treatment facility designated as specialized treatment center with specialties as determined by The Surgeon General. Operates a professional teaching program and conducts training for medical personnel and units as directed by The Surgeon General.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	295	1,194	421		1,910
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	220	965	510		1,695

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		272	$ 7,000	$ 10,617,254	$ 10,624,254
2. LEASED			($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 10,624,254
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 202,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 21,780,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 32,606,254

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30June61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
722	6	NW Barracks w/o Mess Design 25 % completed. Cost to date: $2,500. Arch-Engr: Fort Worth District Engineer.		Space	235	341	0	65	976	0	202	202

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

General SEEMAN. General Doan, the Deputy Surgeon General, is with us. There are three of our older hospitals that require modernization.

General DOAN. I have a few remarks.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that over the past decade the Army has been able to replace many deteriorated World War II medical facilities. This replacement program has done much to improve the quality and efficiency of medical care, as well as to enhance the morale of personnel fortunate enough to work in one of the new structures. There is, however, a considerable remainder of antiquated wooden buildings, housing medical activities, still to be replaced at nearly every Army post throughout the United States. Not only does this remainder include hospitals, but dental clinics, dispensaries, and laboratories also. We hope that the construction program for medical facilities will be continued until we are able to operate a complete system of up-to-date medical activities housed in modern structures.

The two major medical facilities in the bill now being considered by this committee and which you have already discussed are the hospitals for Fort Hood, Tex., and White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex. The item for Fort Hood will replace a World War II wooden facility that has been in continuous operation since it was opened in 1941. Fort Hood, as you know, is one of our finest installations and is the home of armored units, with many permanent-type buildings. A completely new hospital plant for this important installation appears to be long overdue. The facility included in the fiscal year 1963 program has been carefully evaluated to provide a hospital capable of the highest standard of medical care for personnel at Fort Hood.

At White Sands there is a different situation. Soon after activity first began at this station a small permanent-type dispensary, to provide medical service, was constructed. As the installation grew so did the dispensary, by small additions to meet the requirements for medical care and treatment. It became apparent, a little over 2 years ago, that to continue expansion of the original dispensary building was completely uneconomical. Not only were there several types of construction included as the building expanded, but the authorized increments of expansion could not keep up with demands for medical service of the increasing population at this isolated station. The new hospital building now being proposed will meet the needs for military medical care and treatment at White Sands. Those portions of the dispensary now in use that are of temporary construction will be dismantled. The remainder, the permanent parts of the building, will be largely used for post administrative activities and the occupational health program which meets the limited on-the-job outpatient treatment needs for civil service personnel employed at the installation.

In addition to the two hospitals, there are other important line items in the bill which will materially aid the Army Medical Service in its medical care mission. Of major importance to us are quarters for our nurses and barracks for our enlisted personnel at several stations to be constructed in close proximity to the new hospitals. These buildings will greatly improve housing conditions and will offer a personnel pool immediately available to the hospital during periods of critical emergency situations which might cause a sudden influx of patients to the facility.

There are several dental clinics in our program for fiscal year 1963, the most important of which is the dental-teaching facility for Brooke

Army Medical Center. Again we have the greater portion of our dental activities still using World War II antiques that are not commensurate with modern professional techniques.

I would also like to mention that we have modification and alteration projects in the program for Brooke Army Medical Center for two messhalls. These buildings, one for troops and the other for patients, are structures erected in 1946, and have had little work to improve their facilities since that time. When the modification and alterations are complete, we will have two modern food service facilities which should require no further major work for a period of at least 10 years.

In Denver, Colo., at Fitzsimons General Hospital, we assumed the mission of providing medical care for the nearby Lowry Air Force Base in early 1961. The outpatient load on the hospital increased considerably as the result of this action. We are asking for funds in this bill to make certain modifications in the hospital to permit us to properly handle medical care and treatment requirements for the additional outpatient demand on the facility.

I would like to express my pleasure to have had this opportunity to appear before this committee and to have been able to speak on the medical items contained in the bill for our program for fiscal year 1963.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the general scrutiny given to the modernization concept?

General SEEMAN. We program any improvements first, depending on the long-range program for the station. We will not come in with anything unless it is in the long-range program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the length of time used as a criterion to establish the determination as to longevity of a particular installation? Someone must have an idea as to when it will potentially go out.

What is the criteria used, timewise, if you know?

General SEEMAN. I have another division of my office that handles the master planning function, and the real estate function, and they keep in constant touch with the operating offices of the staff. The minute there is the least suggestion, either below from the field command or from on high of the changes in plans and strengths from the Department of Defense, we put a freeze on these things.

Whether this would be a 15- or 25-year period. They have to hard-core stations in our planning.

Mr. SHELLEY. In what category is Letterman General Hospital?

General SEEMAN. Letterman General Hospital is high up on our recommended list for replacement. We have not approached it yet in actual program. The Surgeon General and the Chief of Engineers have made some studies to get the order of magnitude of cost. The matter of a hospital in the San Francisco area, and what is provided there for the services, is under study by the Department of Defense. It will be some months before this is completed.

Mr. SHELLEY. Is the question of the replacement of the present existing facilities of the Navy involved?

General SEEMAN. They are being related in the Department of Defense. The Army is on record for replacement of its hospital according to present criteria for teaching, inpatient, and outpatient load.

BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, TEX.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our next item is Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Brooke Army Medical Center	Texas	Permanent	Tex-3
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
San Antonio	Bexar	The Surgeon General	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training and Care of Sick		1870	Active

II - MISSION

Operates medical center containing: Brooke General Hospital (medical and research, professional instruction and training, and specialized treatment such as general orthopedic-surgery and general medicine, including neurology and psychiatry); Medical Field Service School; U.S. Army Medical Training Center; 67th Medical Group; Surgical Research Unit, Central Dental Laboratory, and Army Field Medical Service Development Unit.

*Included in inventory for Fort Sam Houston.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,946	10,436	1,179		13,561
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,546	6,805	1,628		9,979

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		(	)	$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)				$ *
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 834,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 16,857,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 17,691,000

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
510	20	Renovate Hospital Mess (Building 2399) Design 0% completed; Cost to date: $-0-. Arch-Engr: Fort Worth District Engineer.	SF	25,784	NA	0	LS	NA	0	237	237
510	21	Alter and Repair Mess, Building 2789 Design 0% completed; Cost to date: $-0-. Arch-Engr: Fort Worth District Engineer	SF	25,784	NA	0	LS	NA	0	199	199
540	19	Dental Clinic & Graduate Training Center Design 0% completed; Cost to date: $-0-. Arch-Engr: Not selected.	SF	0	12,617	0	12,617	398	0	398	398
									TOTALS	834	834

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Please tell the committee just exactly what the mess situation is here at the present time, and what you propose to do.

General SEEMAN. There are two projects at $237,000 for the first and $199,000 for the second, for renovations and alterations of two mess buildings. They are quite old. They were constructed during the war. They are tile and stucco type buildings. The shells are good and will last for many years. They are much better than the normal wartime frame structures.

The messes and the mess equipment is old and worn out, and they need substantial modernization in the matter of surface treatment, sanitary facilities, and their appliances.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for a dental clinic and graduate training center here at the present time?

General SEEMAN. They are presently using a two-story World War II frame building which is not only inadequate but—I was in the building some years ago—the floor loading with these dental chairs and the dental operating equipment is rather rickety.

As you know, this is the center of the Medical Field Service School where they train their dentists for the field service in addition to doing the out-patient work. They handle also the in-patient load that requires dental treatment at the big general hospital.

They plan to demolish this present old building if the new one is approved.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL, COLO.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Fitzsimons General hospital.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fitzsimons General Hospital	Colorado	Permanent	Colo-3
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Denver, 8 miles W	Adams	The Surgeon General	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Army Hospital		1918	Active

II - MISSION

The mission of this installation is the operation of a medical treatment facility designated as a specialized treatment center with specialties as designated by The Surgeon General; to operate a professional teaching program, to conduct research and train Medical personnel and General Reserve units as directed by The Surgeon General, to provide out-patient service, primary medical care and treatment including hospitalization for local command and others as designated.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	381	1,337	1,016		2,734
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	399	1,436	1,014		2,849

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		605	$16,600	$21,686,810	$ 21,703,410
2. LEASED			($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)					$ 21,703,410
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 110,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 1,177,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 11,973,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 34,963,410

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
510	25	Alterations to Hospital Facilities (Buildings 300, 306 & 407) Design 0% completed. Cost to date: $0 Arch-Engr: Omaha Dist Engr.		SF	449,331	NA	0	LS	624	0	624	624
722	20	EM Barracks w/c Mess Design 60% Completed. Cost to date: $7,930 Arch-Engr: Omaha Dist. Engr		Men	105	535	0	235	1,300	0	553	553
										TOTALS	1,177	1,177

385

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is a rather large authorization request. Would you tell the committee the necessity for it and, generally speaking, what you propose to do.

General SEEMAN. The alteration to the hospital facilities involves three buildings—300, 306, and 407. Basically, this is for two reasons. The first is that there is a modernization necessary for modern medicine at this older hospital. Second, there has been an increase in their patient loading due to the requirement for the Army to accommodate all of the services in the Denver area. We have just had to pick up within the last year the Lowry Air Force Base out-patient load.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for enlisted men's barracks here at the present time, and what will you do with these facilities if the new ones are constructed?

General SEEMAN. They are presently occupying a frame-type barracks and three hollow-tile barracks. They are going to demolish 17 of the frame-type barracks if this project is approved. The numbers are provided on page 390 of our presentation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No.

Mr. LAIRD. No.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under Transportation we find our next item is Fort Eustis, Va. Please insert in the record pages 393 and 394.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Eustis	Virginia	Permanent	Va-80
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Williamsburg, 10 miles NW	James City and York	Transportation	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Training		1918	Active

II - MISSION

U. S. Army Transportation Training Command. The specific mission of the Post is the organization and training of Transportation Corps units and individuals of all categories, responsible for logistic support of the Transportation School. The Transportation Research Command, and the satellite post of Fort Story, Va.

*One-time cost for easement.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	1,173	10,281	2,857		14,311
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,358	7,844	2,785		11,987

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	8,327	$ 760,495	$86,727,244	$ 87,487,739
2. LEASED	9	($ 1.*)		$ 1
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 87,487,740
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 7,419,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 653,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 4,706,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$100,265,740

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
540	216	Dental Clinic		SF	0	10,428	0	10,428	351	0	351	351
		Design 5% completed; Cost to date: $1,000. Arch-Engr: Not selected.										
724	42	Bachelor Officers Quarters (Female)		OFF	250	176	0	32	1,800	0	302	302
		Design 10% completed; Cost to date: $1,700. Arch-Engr: Norfolk District Engineer.								SUB-TOTALS	653	653

393

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Eustis, Virginia

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		Prior Authorization PL 87/57										
171	214	Fixed Wing Aircraft Shop and Classrooms-School. Design 95 % completed. Cost to date: $22,700. Arch-Engr: Norfolk District Engineer		SF	12,000	31,400	31,400	0	624	624	0	624
										TOTALS	653	1,277

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for aircraft shop and classroom facilities here at the present time?

General SEEMAN. This was an item we presented to the Congress last year which was disapproved. At Fort Eustis they are doing a considerable amount of their work outside on hardstands, which makes them subject to weather and dirt. For this particular function, which is a school to train the mechanics throughout the Army, this does not help their academic program.

Colonel ADAMS. We have 12,000 square feet of available space in another hangar there. This leaves them with a shortage of 31,000-plus square feet. As indicated, it forces them to do a major portion of their mechanics' training work out of doors.

The space they do have is of limited dimensions with low ceilings, narrow doors, et cetera, so a number of planes they are now training on will not go in.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on Fort Eustis?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is the U.S. Military Academy.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
United States Military Academy	New York	Permanent	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Newburgh, 10 miles N	Orange	Deputy Chief of Staff	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Instruct and Train Cadets		1778	Active

II - MISSION

To instruct and train the Corps of Cadets so that each Cadet shall have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continuing development throughout a life-time career as an officer in the Regular Army.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	565	1,407	1,979	2,523	6,474
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	775	1,500	2,500	4,250	9,025

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	16,003	$ 1,856,706	$ 69,184,093	$ 71,040,799
2. LEASED		($)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 71,040,799
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 15,829,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 657,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 20,000,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 107,526,799

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
214	55	Motor Maintenance Shops-Conversion (SP)		SF	0	47,854	0	47,854	350	0	350	350
		Design 50% completed. Cost to date: $6,100. Arch-Engr: Bauer & Corbett, Newark, N. J.										
750	53	24 Tennis Courts & 2 Athletic Fields		Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	307	0	307	307
		Design 47% Completed. Cost to date: $5,800. Arch-Engr: New York District Engineer										
										TOTALS	657	657
					403							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for motor maintenance shops at the present time, and what savings will accrue as a result of this new construction?

General SEEMAN. At the present time the superintendent has three buildings involved in ordnance, transportation, and post engineer maintenance in an area in the rather central and congested part of the post. He desires to consolidate these activities in an area more devoted to industrial purposes and to convert, according to this project, two buildings, 793 and 795, for the purpose and run a consolidated maintenance shop. He estimates his savings will run between $50,000 and $70,000 per year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Where do you propose to locate the two athletic fields you are requesting?

General SEEMAN. These are down on the banks of the river area.

Colonel ADAMS. Just out from Thayer Hall. There is space available there.

General SEEMAN. Thayer Hall is the big academic building. Here is the officers' mess, here is the barracks area. You drop down to these athletic fields. This is not the area where they recently had their slide. They had a fill area. It was farther down the river.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How extensive was the slide area?

General LAMPERT. It took out a fill area which had been in over 2 or 3 years, which the Academy had hoped to use for athletic facilities. This large area of flat fill went out in a short period. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Hudson River is very deep at that particular location. It was a sort of liquid flow into this deep underwater canyon which took place in a very few minutes. It took out some of the railroad track. There is some concern as to whether the area has restored itself to a stable condition yet. We are watching it closely. We have it instrumented and are watching it for cracks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What happened to the fields you were constructing with the use of excess excavation from the construction of the family quarters?

Colonel ADAMS. This is the slide area. There was an intent to develop still further athletic fields in that area. This plan has been canceled.

General LAMPERT. No construction of the athletic fields themselves has been started, but the fill from the family quarters and other locations has been dumped.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I suppose it is reasonable to assume under the circumstances the cost of the two athletic fields will reflect an increase; is that correct?

Colonel ADAMS. It is my understanding it was always intended to construct at the southern location these tennis courts, which are in the present program, and that they are not affected, the plan for those courts is not affected by the slide which took place a mile or so to the north.

Colonel RHEA. That is right, sir. They planned these tennis courts all the time at this location. They had other long-range plans for this other area where they had the slide.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next catagory is the Army Security Agency. Please insert the installation summary on page 409.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Army Security Agency	(0)	(4,684)	(4,684)
USASA Caribbean (Chiva-China), C. Z	0	494	494
Location 04, Asmara, Eritrea	0	3,376	3,376
Location 09, Philippine Islands	0	39	39
Location 12, Japan	0	447	447
Location 13, England	0	135	135
Location 23, Classified	0	40	40
Location 90, Japan	0	28	28
Location 276, classified	0	71	71
Location 281, Alaska	0	54	54

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY, CARIBBEAN

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first item is Army Security Agency, Caribbean.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Caribbean	Chiva-Chiva (Fort Clayton)	Permanent	PCD-C-192
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Balboa, 4 miles SE	Panama Canal Zone	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1919	Active

II - MISSION

CLASSIFIED

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT		CLASSIFIED			
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 494,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 80,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 574,000

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
141	12	Operations Building Design 57% completed. Cost to date: $ 14,043 Arch-Engr: The Edwin T. Reeder Associates, Miami, Florida		SF	0	9,990	0	9,990	494	0	494	494
					410							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

542

Are there any questions?
Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.
Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

LOCATION 4, ERITREA

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is location 4, Eritrea.

83500 O—62—pt. 1——35

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 04	Eritrea	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Asmara	Ethiopia	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1942	Active

II - MISSION

CLASSIFIED

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	C L A S S I F I E D				

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
2. LEASED	2,223	($ 109,193)	9,856,035	$ 9,856,035
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61 (Except Land Rent)				$ 9,856,035
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 1,458,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 3,376,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 6,145,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 20,835,035

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
141	77	Operations Building Addition Design 54 % completed. Cost to date: $1,100. Arch-Engr: Lublin, McGaughy & CIE Ltd. Albergo Corallo. Livorno, Italy.	SF	24,435	1,300	0	1,300	38	0	38	38
722	72	EM Barracks Addition Design 10 % completed. Cost to date: $ 500. Arch-Engr: Lublin McGaughy & CIE Ltd. Albergo Corallo. Livorno, Italy.	Men	666	286	222	64	436	341	95	95
841	76	Water Supply System Design 92% completed. Cost to date: $ 4,037. Arch-Engr: Lublin McGaughy & CIE Ltd. Albergo Corallo. Livorno, Italy.	GPD	0 412	20,000	0	20,000	88	0	88	88

(continued)

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: USASA Location 04, Ethiopia

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)				
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30Jun61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
811	75	Continuous Power Supply (STARCOM)	KVA	0	250	0	250	116	0	116	116
		Design 72% completed. Cost to date: $4,249. Arch-Engr: Lublin McGaughy & CIE Ltd. Albergo Corallo. Liverno, Italy									
811	78	Central Power Plant	KVA	0	12,500	0	12,500	3,039	0	3,039	3,039
		Design 6% completed. Cost to date: $2,005. Arch-Engr: Amman & Whitney. Athens, Greece.									
									TOTALS	3,376	3,376

413

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the power supply situation here at the present time?

General SEEMAN. This location has a collection of additions and augmentations for their power requirements. There are 4 individual diesel plants with a total of 15 separate diesel-driven generators of 4 different manufacturers. This is a station that has grown over the years, but the situation now, with this heterogeneous type power supply, requires that we go into a more modern and heavy duty diesel generating plant.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you given any consideration to the utilization of nuclear power?

Major MULROY. Yes, sir. There was a study made on this, sir, by Kaiser engineering people.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What was the conclusion?

Major MULROY. We had several problems in that particular area. Lack of water for cooling is one of the problems. Then there is the matter of agreement with the particular country concerned for putting in the nuclear power. Then there would be excessive costs to put this thing in. I guess the cost would be tremendous.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this new powerplant meet all existing and planned requirements?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir. It meets planned requirements and estimated additions into the foreseeable future, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What type of fuel will this plant use?

General SEEMAN. This is diesel oil. Their rated load has to be a little higher because they are operating at 7,600 feet approximately above sea level. They have to be specially modified.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No.

Mr. LAIRD. No.

LOCATION 9, PHILIPPINES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is location 9, Philippines.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 09	Clarke Air Base, Luzon	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Angeles, 2 Miles S	Philippine Islands	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1949	Active

II - MISSION

CLASSIFIED

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT		CLASSIFIED			
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ --
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 0
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 39,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 40,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 79,000

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 JUN 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 JUN 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 JUN 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
141	5	Operations Building Addition Design 32% completed. Cost to date: $2,000 Arch-Engr: Navy		SF	24,730	1,652	0	1,652	39	0	39	39

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions on this item. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

LOCATION 12, JAPAN

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is location 12, Japan.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 12	Hokkaido	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Chitose, 4 miles SW	Japan	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1945	Active

II - MISSION

CLASSIFIED

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT		CLASSIFIED			
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	2872.5	($)		$ 7,684,068
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 7,684,068
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 4,595,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 447,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 6,391,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$19,117,068

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 JUN 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 JUN 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 JUN 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
141	53	Operations Building Addition Design 40% completed. Cost to date: $1,658 Arch-Engr: Far East Dist. Engr.		SF	32,473	2,775	0	2,775	98	0	98	98
411	51	POL Yard with Pipeline Design 17% completed. Cost to date $407 Arch-Engr: Far East Dist. Engr		Bbl	0	10,000	0	10,000	38	0	38	38
442	58	General Purpose Warehouse Addn Design 37% completed. Cost to date $2,608 Arch-Engr: Far East. Dist. Engr		SF	0	53,989	27,735	26,254	472	242	230	230
					423							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: USASA Location 12, Japan

DATE: 2 Apr 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 JUN 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTAND. 30 JUN 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTAND. 30 JUN 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
724	60	Bachelor Officer Quarters Addition Design 37% completed. Cost to date: $1,410 Ardh-Engr: Far East. Dist. Engr.		Men	8	20	0	12	135	0	81	81
										TOTALS	447	447

424

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will these various additions meet all of your requirements at this particular location?

Major MULROY. As far as I know, sir, as our program now, 1963 through 1968, the present situation indicates this would be the last addition required for that particular operations building of that type, sir. We have a section in a classified portion of the program which is separate and apart from this particular operation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on this location?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

LOCATION 13, ENGLAND

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is location 13, England.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 13	England	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Harrogate, 7 miles SW	England	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1957	Active

II - MISSION

C L A S S I F I E D

U.S./British agreement, 11 Dec 1951, security of tenure is for 21 years effective 1 Jun 1955 with provision for extension.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)		C L A S S I F I E D			

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	548	(#)	5,000,000	$ 5,000,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 5,000,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 327,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 135,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 370,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 5,832,000

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	Semi-Perm FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
722	42	EM Barracks w/o Mess Design 0% complete; Cost to date: $-0-. Arch-Engr: British Air Ministry, London, England.		Men	365 431	58	0	58	135	0	135	135

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

552

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for barracks space here at the present time?

Major MULROY. We have semipermanent barracks space. This is Harrowgate, England. We have had an increase in the number of personnel and a recent increase to the operation facilities. We are presently utilizing the dayrooms and the other space within these facilities for barracks. There is insufficient space there at the present time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

LOCATION 23

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is location 23.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 23	Classified (Overseas)	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Classified	Classified	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1960	Active

II - MISSION

CLASSIFIED

* Foreign Rights

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)		CLASSIFIED			

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	716.39*	($)	8,648,000	$ 8,648,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 8,648,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 3,047,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 40,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 8,102,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 19,837,000

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
141	95	Operations Building Addition		SF	21,766	6,387	5,087	1,300	204	164	40	40
		Design 60% completed. Cost to date: $1,440										
		Arch-Engr: Lublin, McGaughy & CIE Ltd. Albergo Corallo Livorno, Italy										

433

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

554

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?
Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.
Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

LOCATION 90, JAPAN

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is location 90, Japan.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 90	Brady Air Base, Kakata, Kyushu	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Fukuoka City, 10 miles SSW	Japan	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1954	Active

II - MISSION

CLASSIFIED

Admin Agreement

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT		CLASSIFIED			
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	101.01	($)	909,000	$ 909,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$ 909,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 84,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 28,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 280,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 1,301,000

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
141	11	Operations Building Design 40% completed. Cost to date: $800 Arch-Engr: Far East District Engineer.		SF	22,670 435	1,360	0	1,360	28	0	28	28

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions. Are there any questions?
Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.
Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

LOCATION 276

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is location 276.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 276	Classified	Semi-Permanent	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Classified	Classified	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1955	Active

II - MISSION

C L A S S I F I E D

* Foreign Rights

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED			$	$	$
2. LEASED		266*	($ 0)	237,000	$ 237,000
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)					$ 237,000
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 71,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 1,452,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	✓	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
722	96	EM Barracks w/o Mess Design 0 % completed. Cost to date $ 0. Arch-Engr: Mediterranean Div Engr		Men	0	391	349	42	593	522	71	71
					437							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no questions. Are there any questions?
Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.
Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

LOCATION 281, SHEMYA AIR BASE, ALASKA

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is location 281, Shemya Air Base, Alaska.

83500 O—62—pt. 1——36

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
USASA Location 281	Shemya Air Base	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Anchorage, 1,500 miles W SW	Alaska	U. S. Army Security Agency	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Classified		1956	Active

II - MISSION

CLASSIFIED

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)		CLASSIFIED			

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 54,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 0
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
141	16	Operations Building Addition Design 50% completed. Cost to date $1,400 Arch-Engr: Alaska Dist Engr.		SF	850	1,230	0	1,230	54	0	54	54
					439							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What study is being made of the transition from coal to gas?

General SEEMAN. I believe your question refers to the big powerplants at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is correct.

General SEEMAN. The discovery of substantial deposits of natural gas some few years ago has led to its development by commercial concerns. They have built a pipeline which leads into the Anchorage area and have a franchise for the distribution there.

The Chief of Engineers, in cooperation with the local command, has studied the requirement and the present status of the plan indicates that savings in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million to a million dollars a year could be made by converting the plants. However, our present law and regulation prevents this being done as a maintenance and operation type project. The studies were not completed by the time we went to press with this plan.

I think we can safely predict it will be a line item in our program just as soon as we can arrange it, subject, of course, to the approval of higher authorities on the changeover of fuels, which is the first lap we have to run, and, second, the approval of the authorities of the Congress. It is estimated in round numbers they can save the cost of the changeover in the very first year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is very interesting.

General SEEMAN. It is somewhat unusual.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

STARCOM COMMUNICATIONS STATION, HAWAII

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is Starcom Communications Station, Hawaii.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
STARCOM Communications Station	Hawaii	Semi-Permanent	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Honolulu		Pacific	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
			Active

II - MISSION

Provide reliable, rapid and secure communication facilities to meet world wide requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified/Specified Commanders and the Military Forces of the United States.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 157,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 278,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
811	7	Continuous Power Supply Design 20% completed. Cost to date: $1,560 Arch-Engineer: Honolulu District Engineer.	KVA	0 446	250	0	250	157	0	157	157

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

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Mr. SHEPPARD. How long have you been in this installation without continuous power supply?

General SEEMAN. This continuous power supply is a new requirement in the Starcom communications system due to the interlocking of all of the transmitting and enciphering devices. The synchronization is very important. You will notice in our program there are 11 stations like this, a number of them in the classified section. They vary from 100 to 250 kilovolt-amperes at one point, but the plan is to provide enough inertial carryover so they will be able to carry this before they put their emergency power on the line without losing their synchronization.

There are some in the United States, one in Alaska, one in Hawaii, some in the European and Asiatic areas. They are all essentially the same.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The requirements are similar for all of them?

General SEEMAN. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

PACIFIC COMMAND

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now we come to Pacific Command. Please place the installation summary on page 448 in the record at this point.

(The page follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Pacific Command	(0)	(11,615)	(11,615)
Korea	0	8,650	8,650
Okinawa	0	2,775	2,775
Starcom stations, Manila and Saigon	0	190	190

KOREA

Mr. SHEPPARD. The first item is Korea.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Eighth United States Army	All Subordinate Command Areas	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Seoul	Republic of Korea	U. S. Army, Pacific	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Tactical - Tactical and Logistical			Active

II - MISSION

To carry out the responsibilities of the United Nations Command, U. S. Forces, Korea, and the Eighth U. S. Army.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 8,650,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 50,000,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	Temporary FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
131	330	STARCOM Transmitter Facilities Design 39% Complete, Cost to Date: $13,200 Arch-Engr: G.H. Anderson & Assoc., Yokohama, Japan	SF	0	7,000	0	7,000	915	0	915	915
131	331	STARCOM Receiver Station Facilities Design 39% Complete. Cost to Date: $4,900 Arch-Engr: G.H. Anderson & Assoc., Yokohama, Japan	SF	0	3,000	0	3,000	231	0	231	231
610	340	Hdqtrs, EUSA Main Facility (SP) Design 5% Complete, Cost to Date: $600 Arch-Engr: Far East Dist Engr	SF	0 449	4,495	0	4,495	175	0	175	175

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you discuss with the committee briefly existing Starcom facilities and the necessity for the items you are requesting here, including the continuous power supply? Is your response to this parallel with the one regarding the same situation in Hawaii?

General SEEMAN. The particular item for continuous power supply is exactly the same as Hawaii, sir. The first two items, a Starcom transmitter and a Starcom receiver in the Pusan area, are strictly new and different this year.

You may recall last year we had an item for a relay station in the Pusan area. This is to put the main transmitter and receiver facilities in the Pusan area and get them out of that Seoul area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year the committee reduced the request for construction in Korea and pointed out a need for the restudy of this entire operation and the construction proposed in that area. Could you tell us exactly what you have done in this respect since you were last before the committee?

Colonel ADAMS. I can comment in a general way, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please do.

Colonel ADAMS. The approach in Korea was to undertake to reevaluate the several individual requirements, since it was an across-the-board matter, and this got them into redesign on some of the items. They are a little bit slow over there anyway with their foreign system in getting things under contract. We have had advice that this type of redesign had slowed down their program of getting underway to some extent. To the best of my knowledge, they are not eliminating items. They are shaving some on most of the items.

Can you amplify that any, Colonel Rhea?

Colonel RHEA. I think for the record, sir, we had a request in last year for items totaling $10,635,000. The committee and Congress eventually approved $9 million but did not deny any of the items. We undertook to accomplish those items within the cost ceiling of $9 million. This has caused the reevaluation and redesign which Colonel Adams discussed.

In general terms, we have very carefully reviewed and gone over long-range requirements in Korea, but we feel we must adequately support the deployment there. I believe Colonel Adams was planning to have the general from Korea here perhaps tomorrow.

We also still have some long-range requirements for deficiencies in the living accommodations for troops we continue to have there for a long time. But we have very carefully screened the request from the command. They initially this year came in and asked for some $30 million in items for Korea. We have a program here now, including the air defense items in Korea, which are in a later page, totaling some $11.9 million.

We feel that a program somewhere along this line of $9 or $10 million a year for the next several years will be required if we are going to stay in Korea with our present sized forces.

Colonel ADAMS. Specifically on the question of the nine versus the larger amount, we are not far enough along in the placement of this work to provide a final comment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, you are not far enough along on this particular project to give a complete answer.

Colonel ADAMS. In the replacement under contract, that is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are the Starcom facilities in this request about the same as those you referred to previously?

General SEEMAN. The Starcom facilties; yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

FORT BUCKNER, OKINAWA

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Fort Buckner, Okinawa.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Buckner	Okinawa	Permanent	RY-1-4
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
	Ryukyu Islands	U. S. Army, Ryukyu Islands	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Defense, Training, and Logistic Support		1945	Active

II - MISSION

Carries out the responsibilities of the United States in the Ryukyu Islands as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and protects the interests of the United States in the Far East.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED			$	$	$ 0
2. LEASED		11,521	($ 2,255)	207,522	$ 207,522
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61				(Except Land Rent)	$ 207,522
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$ 11,215,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 2,775,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$ 15,100,000
7. GRAND TOTAL					$ 29,297,522

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
217	536	Signal Field Maintenance Shop Design 5% completed. Cost to date: $1,200 Arch-Engr: Pacific Arch-Engrs,Inc., Okinawa		SF	0	25,000	0	25,000	448	0	448	448
218	537	Parachute Field Maintenance Shop Design 46% completed. Cost to date: $4,618 Arch-Engr: Okinawa Dist. Engr.		SF	0	9,600	0	9,600	210	0	210	210
515	515	9 Ammunition Igloos Design 35% completed. Cost to date: $4,200 Arch-Engr: Okinawa District Engineer.		Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	653	0	653	653
					462							

(continued)

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Fort Buckner, Okinawa

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
811	511	Continuous Power Supply (STARCOM) (SP) Design 7% completed. Cost to date: $148. Arch-Engr: Pacific Arch-Engr Inc., Okinawa.		KVA	0	125	0	125	46	0	46	46
421	544	Munitions Storage Facility (Phase III) Design 2% completed. Cost to date: $600 Arch-Engr: Okinawa District Engineer		SF	0	133,160	63,960	69,200	2,081	663	1,418	1,418
										TOTALS	2,775	2,775
					463							

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. With all of the Navy, Air Force, and Marine facilities on Okinawa, what consideration have you given to doing your parachute maintenance and repair work in existing facilities there rather than the construction of new facilities?

General SEEMAN. The Air Force facility cannot now handle the cargo type parachutes. They ship their cargo parachutes now to Japan. This requirement came in, sir, just because there was no other facility on the island to do this. They do have a temporary facility now 7 miles from their drying tower and storage building.

One of the requirements of this is to provide it in a more efficient location.

Colonel ADAMS. Having an airborne unit there, our parachute requirements are considerably higher than those of the Air Force.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are the Navy and Marines doing there?

Colonel ADAMS. I do not know specifically, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the status of the design and construction of other phases of the munitions storage facilities at this phase?

General SEEMAN. There are two munitions storage facilities on our program, sir. One is classified.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am directing my question to design and construction.

Colonel ADAMS. We show a low percentage of completion, 2 percent on this munitions facility, stage 3. Being a standard plan, this should not pose a problem in getting on with design.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year you stated an additional requirement of 114,952 square feet. This is now increased to 133,160 square feet.

General SEEMAN. This is due to the additional deployment of some additional units since that time and due to a restudy of their ammunition requirements. They are putting certain classes of special ammunition in the theater that they did not have before.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year you also stated that the project in the 1963 program was increment No. 3, and pointed out from your justifications that this would complete the work. What is the reason for that change?

Colonel RHEA. I suggest we hold this item over until we have the classified session.

General SEEMAN. It is open that the deployment of the airborne battle group there has been in this past group. The consolidation of an engineer construction battalion from Guam has taken place there. There has been a sizable augmentation of a LOG command, it has been activated, and I believe some augmentation of the special forces.

Colonel RHEA. I believe the chairman is really concerned more with the special munitions where we did have that in an item last year. We had two phases of it actually in the fiscal year 1961 program. This is the highly classified part. Your remarks, General Seeman, I believe, are concerned with the other ammunition project there.

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir; conventional.

Colonel RHEA. We can get this discussion in considerable detail but it is classified.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will go into it later. Last year you programed 23 igloos at a total cost of $987,000. This year you are programing 20 of the same type of igloos for $1,418,000. How do you explain this large cost differential?

General LAMPERT. I cannot give you a factual explanation. I am reasonably sure that the answer is that our experience has improved since the estimates presented to you last year were developed.

General SEEMAN. There are 20 igloos. The 21st building is a storage warehouse for inert components. The separate estimate on that inert storage warehouse is $200,000. There is a sizable segment of paving in this program. I believe this is an extension of their site development plan somewhat in the ammunition storage area.

Colonel ADAMS. On the unit cost, to supplement General Lampert's remarks slightly, the program last year was based on a nonstandard and cheaper igloo. This plan is based on our standard Stradley design, which is slightly more expensive but a better facility.

Colonel RHEA. Colonel Adams, actually I think what we have here is last year's igloos were the standard completely curved section igloo, and what we have in this year's program is the Stradley that has straight walls up about 8 feet and then the curved section.

This Stradley with the straight walls costs more than the standard curved section, but it also provides about 1½ times as much storage capacity.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In other words, you figure you are picking up the difference by the enlarged storage capacity?

Colonel RHEA. Yes, sir; we are getting more storage capacity in each of the igloos than we had in last year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Do you have a square foot cost with you? Give me the square foot cost of last year's igloos compared to this year's igloos for the record.

(The information follows:)

The 23 igloos in last year's program were the curved-section standard type, which have a gross area of 2,411 square feet each. The justification sheets presented to the Congress listed the cost as $37,000 per igloo, or $15.35 per square foot. The 20 igloos in this year's program are the Stradley type, which have a gross area of 2,460 square feet each. These igloos are estimated at a cost of $48,000 each, or $19.51 per square foot.

The Stradley igloo contains 20 percent more cube than the standard igloo and its straight side walls 8 feet high provide for more efficient utilization of space; thus, approximately 50 percent more tonnage can be stored in the Stradley. Compared on a tonnage capacity basis, the relative figures are $15.35 for the standard igloo and $13 for the Stradley type. For the above reasons, the Stradley has been adopted as the general standard ammunition igloo, unless there are other factors such as quantity-distance safety considerations.

EUROPEAN COMMAND

Mr. SHEPPARD. Now we shall take up the European Command. Please place the installation summary sheet in the record at this point.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Installation summary

[In thousands]

	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
European Command	0	$9,536	$9,536
France	(0)	(4,655)	(4,655)
Captieux	0	3,488	3,488
Nancy	0	108	108
Orleans installation (Coligny)	0	315	315
Paris installation (Evreux)	0	313	313
Saumur Signal Depot	0	183	183
Verdun (Jardin Fontaine)	0	248	248
Germany	(0)	(1,176)	(1,176)
Baumholder	0	77	77
Hanau	0	409	409
Munich post	0	135	135
Pirmasens	0	50	50
Various locations	0	505	505
Tropospheric scatter system	(0)	(3,705)	(3,705)

CAPTIEUX, FRANCE

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our next item is Captieux, France.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Captieux Sub-Post	Captieux	Temporary	34-4
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Bordeaux 47 miles NW	France	USAREUR (REAR) COMZ	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Ammunition Depot		1950	Active

II - MISSION

To receive, store, issue and maintain Ordnance Class V supplies of Theater Reserve Stocks.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	28	429	18		475
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	23,342.67	($ 726/yr)	14,491,191	$ 14,491,191
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 31 Dec 60			(Except Land Rent)	$ 14,491,191
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 3,488,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
421	48	69 Stradley Igloos		SF	18,000	498,000	0	171,948	10,102	0	3,488	3,488
		Design 100% complete. Cost to date: $91,700 Arch-Engr: Ammam & Whitney, Paris, France										
					473							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

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Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the total cost for your complete requirement at this installation, including subsequent years?

Colonel ADAMS. We are in for 69 out of 200 igloos. The cost of the 69 and supporting facilities is $3.4 million. This is just about a third of the cost. The total cost of the 200 projected for this site would be in the order of $10 million, $10 to $11 million.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What annual savings do you expect as a result of the new construction?

General SEEMAN. The overall project they estimate will save $3.7 million per year from the lower cycle of renovation, the lower cost of maintenance due to the exposure and the dampness, and the reduced road net and reduced firebreak and reduced fence they have to keep up now around these many small hut-type storage areas.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Last year the committee approved most of these items in France, but I believe they were eliminated in the Senate. Have you discussed these matters with them since that time and met any of their complaints or fears in this respect?

General SEEMAN. No, sir; we have finished our hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee, but we have not had our appropriations hearings yet.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

NANCY DEPOT, FRANCE

Mr. SHEPPARD. Our next item is Nancy Depot, France.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Nancy Depot	Nancy	Temporary	EC-61-16
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Nancy, 8 Miles E	France	U. S. Army, Europe (Rear) COMZ	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
General Depot		1951	Active

II - MISSION

Distribution, filler, static storage depot for all Ordnance Standard Nomenclature List (groups A through N plus federal stock and class code items, including tires, tubes, towed artillery, transport and combat vehicles and assemblies therefore). Also, returned material, maintainance in storage, demilitarization and modification of mission items. Storage distribution and issuing of Engineer Class II and IV items. Quartermaster Field Maintenance for materials handling equipment for installation and area. Installations, area command, general depot.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	67	1,066	22		1,155
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	1,297	$ 90/yr)	14,991,609	$ 14,991,609
3. INVENTORY TOTALS (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATIONS NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATIONS IN THIS REQUEST				$ 108,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATIONS				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
831	25.8	Sewage Treatment Plant extension Design 100% Complete, Cost to Date: $5,100 Arch-Engr: Pierre Dufau, Paris, France		MGD	0.050	0.100	0	0.100	108	0	108	108

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 — PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How does the sewage treatment requirement at this installation relate to that in the surrounding community?

General SEEMAN. This is to bring it up to a standard to be acceptable to the French officials and to the surrounding community standards. There are two of them. This one at Nancy, and they both discharge from their existing plant on to adjacent land. The effluent has not been treated.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

ORLEANS INSTALLATION, FRANCE

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Orleans installation, France.

83500 O—62—pt. 1——37

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Orleans Installation	Orleans	Temporary	53-1
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Orleans	France	USAREUR (REAR) COMZ	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Troop Housing and Support		1951	Active

II - MISSION

To provide administrative and logistical support to Headquarters, United States Army, Europe (REAR) Communications Zone, and other units, elements and activities provided by a station complement as required.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	386	1237	304		1927
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	1,660.22	($ 45,176/yr.)	21,662,879	$ 21,662,879
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 31 Dec 60			(Except Land Rent)	$ 21,662,879
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 315,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30June 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30June61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30Jun61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
112	158	Airfield Taxiway Design 60% completed. Cost to date: $3,840. Arch-Engr: Lublin McGaughy, Paris, France.	SY	0	11,135	0	11,135	83	0	83	83
131	146	Communications Bldg (Coligny Caserne) Design 65% completed. Cost to date: $3,575. Arch-Engr: Holca Schumberger & Cie. Paris, France.	SF	6,373	5,600	0	5,600	110	0	110	110
811	7	Continuous Power Supply (STARCOM) Design 0% completed. Cost to date: $0. Arch-Engr:	KVA	0	250	0	250	122	0	122	122
				479					TOTALS	315	315

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?
Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.
Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

PARIS INSTALLATION, FRANCE

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Paris installation, France.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Paris Installation	Paris	Temporary	EC-76-130

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Paris	France	U. S. Army Europe (Rear) COMZ

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
Troop Housing Support	1944	Active

II - MISSION

To provide administrative and logistical support in the Paris Area including international and United States National elements of SHAPE and its subordinate allied headquarters, Headquarters, USEUCOM, St Andre Aerial Support Center, Cherbourg cable head and other assigned or attached units as directed.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	126	1,202	1,629		2,957
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	321	(@ 27,702/yr)	14,176,751	$ 14,176,751
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 313,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
421	106	5 Ammunition Igloos (Evreux) Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $5,300 Arch-Engr: Lublin McGaughy, Paris, France		SF	2,566	12,300	0	12,300	313	0	313	313

185

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this complete your requirement for this type of storage facility at this installation?

General SEEMAN. Yes. This is the five ammunition igloos at Evreux. The problem here is this airfield and storage facility supports all of our airdrop operation in this European area. They do not have ammunition storage although they do have the storage of all of the other components. This requires trucking at over 200 miles by highway. Because it is a sort of a package-lot operation, where they like to drop a balanced load as much as possible, this gets into sort of a retail shuttling back and forth and it is highly inefficient as well as dangerous in operation because sometimes they must respond fairly promptly in their plans.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

SAUMUR SUBPOST, FRANCE

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Saumur subpost, France.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Saumur Sub-Post	Saumur	Temporary	57-2
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Saumur	France	USAREUR (REAR) COMZ	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
General Depot		1952	Active

II - MISSION

Receive, Store, and issue Signal Class II and IV items, for Base Section, Seine Area Command, Orleans Area Command. Receive and store theater reserves stocks (Signal and Engr). Receive, store and issue theater operational and reserve dry battery stocks. Rebuild and/or modify unserviceable Signal stocks to include test and calibration of radiac equipment, testing of crystals and repair and testing of photographic equipment.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$ 6,781,185	$ 6,781,185
2. LEASED	533.51	($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 31 Dec 60			(Except Land Rent)	$ 6,781,185
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 183,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
131	T03	Signal Service Building Design 20% Completed. Cost to Date: $2,000 Arch-Engr: Lublin McGaughy, Paris, France		SF	0 488	10,000	0	10,000	183	0	183	183

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Saumur Sub-Post	Saumur	Temporary	57-2

5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)	7. COMMAND
Saumur	France	USAREUR (REAR) COMZ

8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS
General Depot	1952	Active

II - MISSION

Receive, store, and issue Signal Class II and IV items, for Base Section, Seine Area Command, Orleans Area Command, Receive and store theater reserves stocks (Signal and Engr). Receive, Store, and issue theater operational and reserve dry battery stocks. Rebuild and/or modify unserviceable Signal stocks to include test and calibration of radiac equipment, testing of crystals and repair and testing of photographic equipment

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED			$	$ 6,781,185	$ 6,781,185
2. LEASED		533.51	($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 31 Dec 60				(Except Land Rent)	$ 6,781,185
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 183,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$
7. GRAND TOTAL					$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
131	T03	Signal Service Building Design 20% Complete, Cost to Date: $2,000 Arch-Engr: Lublin McGaughy, Paris, France		SF	0	10,000	0	10,000	183	0	183	183

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?
Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.
Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

VERDUN POST, FRANCE

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Verdun Post, France.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Verdun Post	Verdun	Temporary	62-10
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Verdun	France	U. S. Army Europe (Rear) COMZ	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Troop Housing and Command Support Activities		1950	Active

II - MISSION

Provide logistical and administrative support for Headquarters, Theater Support Command (TASCOM) and following depot and operational activities in Verdun Area:

Verdun General Depot; Verdun Ordnance Class V Depot; Etain Transportation Center; Chicago Area (General Supply Storage); Engineer Construction Group Headquarters; Engineer and Ordnance Field Maintenance activities.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	74	2,607	331		3,012
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED			$	$	$
2. LEASED		1,634.9	($ 42,000/yr)	15,691,801	$ 15,691,801
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF			(Except Land Rent)		$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 248,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$
7. GRAND TOTAL					$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	Semi-Perm FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
831	112	Sewage Disposal Plant (Jardin Fontaina) Design100% Complete, Cost to Date: $11,900 Arch-Engr: Pierre Dufau, Paris, France		MGD	0 491	0.30	0	0.30	248	0	248	248

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the situation with reference to the sewage disposal facilities in the surrounding local areas?

General SEEMAN. This is exactly like the one previous. They are now discharging raw sewage into local streams and waterways. It has been the subject of criticism in sanitary reports by the surgeon and complaints by the French Government.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

BAUMHOLDER POST, GERMANY

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Baumholder Post, Germany

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Baumholder Post	Baumholder	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Baumholder	Germany	USAREUR - Northern Area Command	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Technical and Logistical Support		1951	Active

II - MISSION

Provides administrative, logistical and security support for Baumholder and Idar-Oberstein areas for assigned, attached and lodger units and their dependents.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	661	9,641	97		10,399
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	133	10,595	123		11,451

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	1,996	($ 18,975)	2,287,447	$ 2,287,447
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 58,439,568
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 77,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	Semi-Perm FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
214	5	Motor Maintainance Shop, Smith Barracks Design 30% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 450. Arch-Engr: Federal Republic of Germany	SF	41,762	3,702	0	3,702	77	0	77	77

494

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

585

Mr. SHEPPARD. You had a buildup of facilities in Germany as a result of the Berlin situation. There is thought now of decreasing the number of Army troops in Germany. Have you given consideration to these factors in formulating this military construction program?

General SEEMAN. Very definitely, Mr. Chairman. As I can recall, there are no facilities for personnel. These are motor maintenance shops and hardstands essentially which are necessary because, first, they are getting an increased element of mechanization there, more self-propelled vehicles. Second, because some of their ready positions with their combat loads on are located in and around their barracks or standing on the shoulders of the roads. This has become a sort of intolerable situation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

HANAU POST, GERMANY

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Hanau Post, Germany. We will insert in the record page 496.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Hanau Post	Hanau	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Hanau	Germany	USAREUR - Northern Area Command	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Technical and Logistical Support		1945	Active

II - MISSION

Provides Administrative, logistical and security support for Hanau, Gelnhausen, and Buedingen areas for assigned, attached and lodger units and their dependents.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	728	8,835	87		9,650
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	775	11,105	98		11,978

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED	2,547.54	($ 3,998.40)	$ 2,399,720	$ 2,399,720
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 70,757,989
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 409,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
852	8	Resurface Hardstand, Gelnhausen		SY	0	29,368	0	16,738	228	0	228	228
		Design 50% Completed. Cost to Date: $750 Arch-Engr: Federal Republic of Germany										
852	9	Hardstand, Gelnhausen		SY				12,630	181	0	181	181
		Design 15% Completed. Cost to Date: $420 Arch-Engr: Federal Republic of Germany								TOTALS	409	409
					496							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How long do you intend to occupy this installation?

General SEEMAN. We have no specific time, but it is a hard core location as long as we are required to be in Germany.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?

Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

MUNICH POST, GERMANY

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Munich Post, Germany.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Munich Post	Munich	Temporary	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental): COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Munich	Germany	Souther Area Command	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Logistical Support		1945	Active

II - MISSION

Exercises command and administrative control of assigned and attached units, Provide authorized and administrative support to units, agencies and individuals residing within the Post. Formulate and be prepared to implement emergency plans.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	778	9,073	294		10,145
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	1,912	21,467	626		24,005

IV - INVENTORY

	LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED			$	$	$
2. LEASED		112,149	($ 561,878)	24,509,751	$ 24,509,751
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)					$ 235,235,377
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY					$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST					$ 135,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION					$
7. GRAND TOTAL					$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c		UNIT OF MEASURE e	Semi-Perm FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
852	5	Hardstand, Fort Skelly Design 30% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 450. Arch-Engr: Federal Republic of Germany		SY	0 501	9,760	0	9,760	135	0	135	135

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?
Mr. SHELLEY. No questions.
Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS, GERMANY

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Various Locations, Germany.

83500 O - 62 - pt. 1 - 38

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR: 1963 | DEPARTMENT: ARMY | DATE: 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Various Location	Germany	Semi-Permanent	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
	Germany	USAREUR	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
			Active

II - MISSION

See Classified Justification Book

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 505,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	Semi-Perm FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
149	70	Operational Facilities Design 5% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 330. Arch-Engr: Federal Republic of Germany	DLR	0	LS	0	LS	352	0	352	352
149	71	Operational Facilities Design 5% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 125. Arch-Engr: Federal Republic of Germany	DLR	0	LS	0	LS	153	0	153	153
									TOTALS	505	505
				506							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

EUROPEAN TROPOSPHERIC SCATTER SYSTEM

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is European Tropospheric Scatter System.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
European Tropospheric Scatter System	European Continent	Semi-Permanent	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Classified	Classified	Chief, Signal Officer	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Strategic Communications		New	New

II - MISSION

To provide long-haul inter theater trunking communications associated with the STARCOM network and which may also be used in a limited degree to meet intra command communications requirements

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	33	488	98		619

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 3,705,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 3,705,000

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #3									
722	4	Barracks w/o Mess	Men	0	24	0	24	108	0	108	108
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0									
		Arch-Engr:									
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #7									
722	3	Barracks w/o Mess	Men	0	24	0	24	95	0	95	95
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0									
		Arch-Engr:									
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #12									
721	3	Barracks w/Mess	Men	0	25	0	25	211	0	211	211
		Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $0		511							
		Arch-Engr:									

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: European Tropospheric Scatter System

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #13									
131	1	Equipment Building	SF	0	6,568	0	6,568	267	0	267	267
		Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
811	2	Electric Power Supply	KVA	0	1,125	0	1,125	220	0	220	220
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
722	3	Barracks w/o Mess	MEN	0	24	0	24	108	0	108	108
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #14									
131	1	Equipment Building	SF	0	6,568	0	6,568	267	0	267	267
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
811	2	Electric Power Supply	KVA	0	1,125	0	1,125	220	0	220	220
		Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #15									
131	1	Equipment Building	SF	0	6,568	0	6,568	267	0	267	267
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $0 Arch-Engr:									
811	2	Electric Power Supply	KVA	0	1,125	0	1,125	220	0	220	220
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:		512							

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM *(Continued)*

INSTALLATION NAME: European Tropospheric Scatter System

DATE: 2 April 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY			PHYSICAL CAPACITY *(In units shown in Column e)*					COST TO GOVERNMENT *(In thousands of dollars)*			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #16									
610	1	Administration Building	SF	0	12,000	0	12,000	270	0	270	270
		Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
131	2	Equipment Building	SF	0	14,000	0	14,000	520	0	520	520
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
811	3	Electric Power Supply	KVA	0	1,500	0	1,500	285	0	285	285
		Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
		STARCOM Tropospheric Scatter Facility #17									
131	1	Equipment Building	SF	0	6,568	0	6,568	221	0	221	221
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Dato: $0 Arch-Engr:									
811	2	Electric Power Supply	KVA	0	1,125	0	1,125	215	0	215	215
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date : $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
721	3	Barracks w/Mess	Men	0	25	0	25	211	0	211	211
		Design 0 % Complete, Cost to Date: $ 0 Arch-Engr:									
									TOTALS	3,705	3,705
				513							

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I notice that none of the planning and design has begun on any of the installations of this request. Would you explain to the committee just what you have in mind here and why we have no designs?

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, this whole system is tied in with Air Force as well as Army requirements. The Army Signal Corps is the monitoring agency for the development of criteria for this design. We are awaiting the provision of this criteria so we can proceed with the design of these facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why are your cost factors presently before the committee for consideration without any design or without any general estimate?

General SEEMAN. You will recall the first phase of this STARCOM tropospheric scatter was in last year's program. This is the second phase of the tropospheric scatter on the European system; as part of a defense communications agency, the troposcatter in Europe is the responsibility of the Army for provision of the facilities and the operation. It came along as a package. It will be more or less standard when we get it because it will be site adaptation of these different sites. There is provision of barracks which will be more or less standard, but it came along late in the program. We could not get the design underway.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the status of contracts as of last year?

Colonel ADAMS. They are not yet under contract, sir.

Mr. NORWOOD. It is the same category.

General SEEMAN. Colonel Sanford, can you add anything to that?

Colonel SANFORD. This whole effort is a part of a communications system which, as General Seeman has pointed out, is shared partially by the Air Force and partially by the Army. We have had some difficulties in the past, which we can cover more extensively in the classified portion of the hearing, because they involve other governmental identities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What I am getting at is this. What has caused the delay in getting our contracts out from last year's justifications?

Colonel ADAMS. There has been some continuing evolution in the nature of the gear to be installed, and the construction people are waiting for this to be made firm before they can get on with building the housing.

General SEEMAN. As you know, there has been a budgetary shuffle, taking this out of O. & M. appropriation and putting it into the PEMA appropriation.

Colonel SANFORD. I might point out a little more detail. The engineering for the facilities themselves has a bearing on the construction. In other words, the engineering for the equipment in the facilities has a bearing on the construction of the real estate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It should have a major bearing.

Colonel SANFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Particularly in view of the fact if you are going into heavy black box operation, until you know the dimensions obviously you design around your dimensions; is that right?

Colonel SANFORD. Yes, sir. We would like to go into this a little more in detail in the classified portion of the hearings.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Very well. We will inquire into this aspect further when we come to that portion of the bill.

Are there any base rights involved at any of these installations which we do not now possess?

General SEEMAN. Not in these projects in this program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have explained the condition of the construction schedule. What is the status of the first phase of the Central European Communications System which was authorized and funded last year?

General SEEMAN. This is the one which Colonel Adams referred to as not being under contract yet.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you presently using for administrative space for the headquarters staff for the command and management of the European Strategic Communication System?

Colonel ADAMS. This is really a new administrative entity, as I understand it, to go into this administrative facility and be in a generally supervisory position over the several new STARCOM stations.

Mr. BULLOCK. That administrative organization is just being established.

Colonel ADAMS. That administrative organization is just being established.

CARIBBEAN

Mr. SHEPPARD. Turning now to the Caribbean, we shall insert at this point the installation data on page 530.

(The page follows:)

[In thousands of dollars]

Caribbean	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Total	0	582	582
Fort Allen, Puerto Rico	0	171	171
Fort Clayton, Canal Zone	0	411	411

FORT ALLEN, PUERTO RICO

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 530. The first item is Fort Allen, Puerto Rico.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR 1963	DEPARTMENT ARMY	DATE 2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Allen	Puerto Rico	Permanent	
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
Juana Diaz, 4 Miles N	Puerto Tico	Signal Corps	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Signal Communications Relay Station		1960	Active

II - MISSION

Operate and maintain a major relay and electronic switching station in the Army world-wide communications system. This station provides a dependable communications capability between CONUS and points in Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific Area.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	39	367	194		600
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)	34	455	233		722

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	1,030.58	$ 333,542	$ 5,197,017	$ 5,230,559
2. LEASED	0.37	($ 1)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 5,230,559
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 676,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 171,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 516,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$ 6,593,559

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	JUSTIFICATION PAGE NO. d	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
550	215	Dispensary Addition Design 0% Complete, Cost to Date: $0 Arch-Engr: Jacksonville Dist Engr	532	SF	3,195	720	0	720	27	0	27	27
722	216	EM Barracks Design 58% Complete, Cost to Date: $4,000 Arch-Engr: Jacksonville Dist Engr	534	Men	0	303	246	52	839	447	144	144
										TOTALS	171	171
					531							

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Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions?
Mr. LAIRD. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

FORT CLAYTON, CANAL ZONE

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pick up the next item having to do with Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
[illegible]	ARMY	2 April 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Fort Clayton	Balboa	Permanent	PC-40-198
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
3 Miles SE	Panama Canal Zone	U. S. Army Caribbean	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**
Administration, Depot and Housing		1919	Active

II - MISSION

To furnish necessary garrison facilities for quartering and training of assigned units and Latin-American students (TAGS); ground and antiaircraft defense of the Panama Canal; training of individuals for deployment in other overseas theaters.

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT 31 Dec 61	140	1,455	734		2,329
2. LONG RANGE (Phase D	143	1,268	611		2,022

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED	115	$ ---	$ 0	$ 42,272,761
2. LEASED	6,007	($ 607)		$ 0
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 Jun 61			(Except Land Rent)	$ 42,272,761
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$ 582,000
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 411,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 5,283,000
7. *GRAND TOTAL*				$ 48,548,761

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)				COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	JUSTIFICATION PAGE NO. d	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
[illegible]	46	Major Tape Relay Center w/Power Plant Design 53% Complete, Cost to Date: $ 10,590 Arch-Engr: Kononoff & Smith Inc, Coral Gables, Fla.	536	SF	0	11,581	0	11,581	411	0	411	411
					535							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will this project meet your needs in this respect in the foreseeable future?

General SEEMAN. That is correct. This is required due to the necessity to relocate from a building on Quarry Heights. This is alteration of two buildings to consolidate and accommodate this function.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What are you using for tape relay facilities at the present time?

General SEEMAN. They are using this part of a building on No. 81 at Quarry Heights. The commander in chief of the Caribbean Command desires the space there and requires us to relocate at the earliest possible date.

There is an increase, as you know, in the importance of the Latin-American area. Secretary McNamara and General Lemnitzer have made a number of visits there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why is it necessary that a portion of the existing center be relocated?

General SEEMAN. Because of the requirements of the Commander in Chief, Caribbean Command to have this space in his Quarry Heights building.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. No questions.

AIR DEFENSE—CONUS AND OVERSEAS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Air Defense. Please place the installation data in the record at this point.

(The data follows:)

[In thousands of dollars]

Air Defense	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Total	0	17,035	17,035
CONUS-wide	0	8,499	8,499
Los Angeles, sites 04, 29, 32, 78, 88 and 94	0	17	17
San Francisco, sites 87 and 88; Pittsburgh, site 71	0	235	235
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico	0	4,600	4,600
Alaska	0	289	289
Hawaii	0	113	113
Korea	0	3,282	3,282

Mr. SHEPPARD. Insert also in the record pages 539, 540, 541, and 542.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
Air Defense	CONUS and Overseas		
5. NEAREST CITY	**6. COUNTIES (If continental); COUNTRIES (If overseas)**	**7. COMMAND**	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		**9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY**	**10. STATUS**

II - MISSION

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE (Phase I)					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF (Except Land Rent)				$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$ 17,035,000
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$ 30,000,000
7. GRAND TOTAL				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM NO. b	DESCRIPTION c	JUSTIFICATION PAGE NO. d	UNIT OF MEASURE e	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61 f	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED g	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 h	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED i	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES j	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS OUTSTANDS. 30 Jun 61 k	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED l	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED m
		CONUS-Wide										
722	59&60	Rehab BOQ's and Barracks (NY 60)	543	Dlr	180	21	0	21	140	0	140	140
		Design 50% completed. Cost to date: $3,800 Arch-Engr: John J. Kassmer										
723	68&69	Latrine Facilities, Sites C-72 & C-93	544	SF	0	204	0	204	40	0	40	40
		Design 75% completed. Cost to Date: $1,500 Arch-Engr: Chicago Dist Engr.										
149	-	NIKE-Hercules Improvement Kits (less HIPAR) - 29 Sites	545	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	1,450	0	1,450	1,450
		Design 48% completed. Cost to date: $26,687 Arch-Engr: Varies										

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DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

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V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Air Defense -- CONUS and Overseas

DATE: 2 Apr 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	JUSTIFICATION PAGE NO.	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
149	-	NIKE-Hercules HIPAR (w/Improvement Kits) 12 Sites	546	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	3,262	0	3,262	3,262
		Design 30% completed. Cost to date: $38,000 Arch-Engr: Varies										
442	-	Storage Building -Electronic Spare Parts, 126 Sites	547	SF	0	43,200	0	43,200	500	0	500	500
		Design 65% completed. Cost to date: $6,400 Arch-Engr: Varies										
149	1	Regional Headquarters (1st Region)	548	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	1,162	0	1,162	1,162
		Design 12% completed: Cost to date: $7,600 Arch-Engr: New York Dist. Engr.										
149	1	Regional Headquarters (6th Region)	550	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	685	0	685	685
		Design 40% completed: Cost to date: $12,200 Arch-Engr: Falk & Booth, San Francisco, Calif.										
149	-	Alternate Battery Acquisition Radar	551	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
		Design 10%completed. Cost to date: $5,800 Arch-Engr: Varies										
141	22,23, 24,26, 70,71, 72,73, & 74	Ready Buildings -Sites C-03L, C-41C, C-49L, C-61L, C-72C, C-93C, C-93L, M-02 and M-74.	552	SF	0	11,445	0	11,445	260	0	260	260
		Design 0% Completed. Cost to date: $0 Arch-Engr: Chicago Dist Engr.										
					540				SUB TOTALS (CONUS WIDE)		8,409	8,409

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued)

INSTALLATION NAME: Air Defense - CONUS and Overseas

DATE: 2 Apr 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY (In units shown in Column e)					COST TO GOVERNMENT (In thousands of dollars)			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	JUSTIFICATION PAGE NO.	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
124	67 to 72	Underground Fuel Storage - Los Angeles Sites LA-04, 29, 32, 78, 88 and 94	553	Gal	0	6,000	0	6,000	17	0	17	17
		Design 40% completed. Cost to date: $ 330. Arch-Engr: Quinton Engineer, Ltd, Los Angeles, Calif										
811	33	Increase Commercial Power HIPAR, Pittsburgh Site 71L	554	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	235	0	235	235
		Design 10% completed. Cost to date: $ 370. Arch-Engr: Louisville Dist. Engr										
	40&41	San Francisco Site 87 & 88	554									
		Design 50% completed. Cost to Date $3,740 Arch-Engr: Sacramento Dist. Engr.										
310	192	Zeus Multifunction Array Radar Facilities White Sands Missile Range	555	SF	0	30,000	0	30,000	4,600	0	4,600	4,600
		Design 0 % completed. Cost to date. $ 0 Arch-Engr:										
149	66	Improvement Kit, Nike Site Peter (Btry B)	556	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	289	0	239	289
		Design 15% completed. Cost to date. $1,700 Arch-Engr: Alaska Dist. Engr.										
149	9	AN/FPS - 71 Radars, Hawaii Defense Area	557	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	113	0	113	113
		Design 60% completed. Cost to date. $3,300 Arch-Engr: Honolulu Dist. Engr.										
					541							

DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM *(Continued)*

INSTALLATION NAME: Air Defense - CONUS and Overseas

DATE: 2 Apr 1962

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY *(In units shown in Column e)*					COST TO GOVERNMENT *(In thousands of dollars)*			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	JUSTIFICATION PAGE NO.	UNIT OF MEASURE	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 30 Jun 61	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun 61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 30 Jun61	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
132	337	Signal Support Facilities, SAM - Korea Design 10% completed. Cost to date: $5,237 Arch-Engr. Not selected	558	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	1,760	0	1,760	1,760
149	339	Headquarters, Air Defense Command Facility - Korea Design 8% completed. Cost to date: $2,323 Arch-Engr: Seattle Dist. Engr.	559	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	525	0	525	525
149	323	Supplemental Missile Facilities - Korea Design 26% completed. Cost to date: $6,200 Arch-Engr: Far East Dist. Engr.	560	Dlr	0	LS	0	LS	997	0	997	997
								SUB TOTALS (KOREA)			3,282	3,282
								GRAND TOTALS			17,035	17,035

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DA FORM 1674a-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Colonel ADAMS. May I say this, Mr. Chairman. There are 17 items under "Air defense," 7 of which are classified. They will be taken up later in the classified section.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We will handle them as we discussed the other day.

Will the construction of these storage buildings for electronics spare parts complete your requirements?

Colonel BARNES. This should complete the requirements for all of our foreseeable electronics spare parts for the systems which we know now or can foresee that we will add to the NIKE-HERCULES system.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Why do you find it necessary to move the First Region headquarters from adequate quarters at Fort Totten, N.Y., to what appear to be inadequate facilities at Hancock Field and Syracuse, requiring the construction of a new building for over $1 million?

General SEEMAN. This is the requirement of the combined Air Force-Army-Air Defense Command to collocate the Army headquarters echelon at Fort Totten with the one at Syracuse. You will notice there are two in the program this year. The other one, out on the west coast, has more available existing Air Force facilities, and it is in the program at a lesser cost. However, at Hancock Field in Syracuse they did not have any available space.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What facilities exist at the installation at the present time?

Colonel BARNES. It is entirely occupied by Air Force. We will have available only a mess hall, which is existing, which can be used. All other facilities will necessarily have to be built to support the Army activities there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What consideration did you give to locating this at some other site where facilities are readily available or reasonably available?

Colonel BARNES. The Norad region headquarters has been located at Hancock Air Force Base. In the last few years construction, I believe, is still being completed for Air Force facilities not only for the Air Force division command headquarters there but also the Norad region.

Similarly, there is a SAGE installation there which is a part of the command echelon of the NORAD region.

To meet the collocation requirement it was necessary to move the Army component into the same installation.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW TYPE BOQ

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is indicated you propose construction of bachelor officer quarters. Actually, these are not officers' quarters but in reality three and four officer family housing units; is that correct?

Colonel BARNES. That is correct. The Air Force is building that type facility at Hancock, and since we will be located at an Air Force installation, we are having our design compatible with the Air Force design.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You say compatible with design. What is the purpose of compatibility here?

Colonel BARNES. I believe the Air Force philosophy on that is so that these houses could be used later, if necessary, for family housing. These are family housing type quarters being used initially for

bachelors' quarters and, if necessary, could be converted to family quarters.

General LAMPERT. May I add something to that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please do.

General LAMPERT. As you perhaps know, for some years there have been discussions among the three services in which the Defense Installations people have taken an active interest as to the appropriate type of bachelor officers' quarters to be used in different circumstances.

The Air Force, because of local situations in various places, has become interested in the possibility of building small structures which are almost identical to family residences, but building them for the purpose of quartering bachelor officers.

In the Army, on the other hand, over at least the last 10 or 15 years we have followed the practice, in general, of building larger buildings somewhat comparable to a two-story motel or a dormitory where they give officers one or two rooms with connecting bath.

The Navy has been interested in both types and also because of the relatively congested situation on some of their Navy bases have also been interested in building the multistory or high rise type buildings for officers.

Just recently the Secretary of Defense has gotten us all together and has had us work up some new plans for types of bachelor officers' quarters which could be built under a Defense-imposed target ceiling of $7,000 per officer. This contrasts with the statutory limit of $8,500 per officer. This has been going on in the last few months. In the Army we were assigned the job of coming up with a new standard design for a so-called motel-type unit which is very comparable to some of the motels that you are familiar with in your area in southern California where you have a two-story building with a balcony running along the second floor, and there are individual rooms or apartments opening off the balcony.

We have come up in the Army with some designs that look quite good and which we think can be built for under $7,000 per officer.

The Navy was assigned the job of coming up with a similar standard design for the multistory or high-rise type which they have about completed. The Air Force, because of their original interest, were assigned the job of coming up with several layouts for the residential type BOQ's.

As I understand the intention of the Department of Defense, it is that they will determine for a given installation which one of these three types of BOQ's the individual service will build. So that any one of us may be directed by the Defense Department for a given installation to use the high rise or the individual residence or the motel type.

I think that, although I am not personally positive, I believe that has entered into the decision at this particular Air Force base to use the residential type.

Mr. SHEPPARD. When will your particular design be perfected or presented to DOD for analysis?

General LAMPERT. We have presented preliminaries and have gone back and done a number of changes. We retained an architect-engineer firm to work with our people on this. We are essentially

at the finalization of the standard design. There are a few items we are still working on, but they are practically complete.

Colonel ADAMS. They have been approved and accepted by Defense, all three based on preliminaries.

General LAMPERT. I have some sketches here if you would like to see them.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let me see them. This is somewhat of an innovation and I am curious about them.

General LAMPERT. These are the so-called residential type here, Mr. Chairman, which the Air Force was given the job of coming up with. There are four bedrooms, a combination living-dining room, kitchen, and some storage facilities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is this in general the schematic that came out of the Army?

General LAMPERT. This is the schematic from the Air Force for the residential. These are the high-rise type here, Mr. Chairman. The actual number of rooms and number of stories would depend upon the requirement at each installation.

Colonel ADAMS. This high-rise type of standard design, I believe, is rather large, based on over 300 rooms. We will have difficulty building it for any smaller package.

General LAMPERT. The schematics of the so-called motel type are shown here with respect to this drawing. The first-floor layout with individual rooms, entrance on either side of the building, and a similar arrangement on the second floor where you enter the individual rooms from the outside balcony or porch. We might also go to a one-story elevation where there is requirement for a smaller number of officers.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It would be somewhat of an innovation structurally speaking, as against the older design.

General LAMPERT. Yes, sir. Of course, we will have some flexibility in the external architectural treatment, so I think we can get harmony of appearance.

Colonel ADAMS. There is one feature of this new Army design we are pleased with, which is that it does provide an individual bath for each officer. We save enough in other building features, elimination of corridors, et cetera, to get this even at the reduced price.

AIR DEFENSE REGION HEADQUARTERS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please advise the committee of the reasons for the move of the Sixth Region headquarters from Fort Baker to Hamilton Air Force Base.

Colonel BARNES. This, too, is an operational requirement as is the First Region. It has the added requirement that the First Region does not have in that the Army commander of the Sixth Region is also the NORAD commander of the Sixth Region. He commands all Army, Navy, and Air Force air defense elements in the Sixth Region area and logically must be located with his staff so that in the event of an air defense emergency he can operate immediately.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What will be done with Fort Totten when this move is completed?

General SEEMAN. It is under study at the present time, sir. We at one time were thinking about consolidating a number of other activities there. There is a Capehart housing project there of some years'

standing which is good, and we have a vital need for housing in that area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is that Capehart about 6 years old?

General SEEMAN. About that, sir. It was built when the region went in there. The final determination as to the severability of the land and the actual closing or inactivation has not yet been made, but it is under study with Defense.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How much of your funds can be used at Baker to renovate this installation for this particular mission, including the family housing?

Colonel BARNES. I do not have that figure, but I can provide it for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

The Department of the Army does not propose to spend any of this money for rehabilitation of the buildings now occupied by Headquarters, Sixth Region. $106,672 has been spent to date for rehabilitation of buildings occupied by this headquarters since 1957. Ninety-eight Capehart units completed in July 1959 at a total cost of $1,759,191 have been built at Forts Baker and Barry for military families stationed at those posts plus Fort Cronkhite.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the construction of these ready buildings complete the requirement for this type function?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Colonel BARNES. For the Fifth Region. We have other regions for which we may come back to Congress to request funds for next year.

INCREASED POWER AND GASOLINE STORAGE FACILITIES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you comment in the same general way with reference to the increased power and gasoline storage facilities.

General SEEMAN. These are some stations in the Los Angeles area, I believe.

Colonel BARNES. For the fuel requirements, sir, those are stations, all but one relatively isolated on the hills and the mountain surrounding Los Angeles. They are wasting large amounts of O. & M. money now by having to travel down off of the hills, off of the mountains, fill up with gas, and go back to provide their operating requirements up at the site.

This will provide an emergency storage on the site so that the site can remain operational during an air alert emergency.

General SEEMAN. They can purchase in bulk instead of on the credit card by going down with individual vehicles.

Colonel ADAMS. These are quite small tanks, sir; $17,000 is the total item.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the item?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I notice that the design work is not very far along on any of these projects. What is the reason for that?

General SEEMAN. This is correct, Mr. Laird. It varies from zero in one case to 65 percent. The zero, as you will notice, is at the White Sands Missile Range facilities, which we will get into more deeply under the classified area.

Mr. LAIRD. I notice also on these ready buildings it is zero.

Colonel BARNES. These are standard designs for which there will be practically no design effort expended. They are readily expandable and once the Congress has approved them, we will be able to do the site adaptation very quickly.

Mr. LAIRD. We are going to get into the White Sands later?

Colonel BARNES. Yes, sir.

Mr. LAIRD. No further questions.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pick up the next item, "General authorization."

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	DEPARTMENT	DATE
1963	ARMY	2 Apr 1962

I - INSTALLATION DATA

1. NAME	2. LOCATION	3. TYPE	4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NO.
General Authorization			
5. NEAREST CITY	6. COUNTIES *(If continental)*; COUNTRIES *(If overseas)*	7. COMMAND	
8. PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OR PRODUCT		9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	10. STATUS

II - MISSION

III - PERSONNEL STRENGTH

CATEGORY	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
1. PRESENT					
2. LONG RANGE *(Phase I)*					

IV - INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES	LAND COST	IMPROVEMENTS	TOTALS
1. OWNED		$	$	$
2. LEASED		($)		$
3. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF			*(Except Land Rent)*	$
4. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				$
5. AUTHORIZATION IN THIS REQUEST				$
6. ESTIMATED FUTURE AUTHORIZATION				$
7. *GRAND TOTAL*				$

V - INSTALLATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FACILITY CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY				PHYSICAL CAPACITY *(In units shown in Column e)*					COST TO GOVERNMENT *(In thousands of dollars)*			
CATEGORY CODE NO. *a*	LINE ITEM NO. *b*	DESCRIPTION *c*	JUSTIFICATION PAGE NO. *d*	UNIT OF MEASURE *e*	PERMANENT FACILITIES INVENTORY 19__ *f*	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED *g*	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19__ *h*	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED *i*	ESTIMATED COST OF REQUIRED FACILITIES *j*	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OUTSTANDG. 19__ *k*	NEW AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED *l*	NEW APPROPRIATION REQUESTED *m*
		Planning	565									15,000
		Minor New Construction	566									14,000
		Access Roads	567									1,500
											Total	30,500
					564							

DA FORM 1674-R, 1 AUG 57 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

PLANNING

Mr. SHEPPARD. The next item is "Planning." You are requesting $15 million for planning and design in fiscal year 1963. How does this compare with your estimated obligations for fiscal year 1961 and 1962?

Mr. NORWOOD. In 1961 we obligated $12,022,000 for planning. In fiscal year 1962 to date through February we have obligated $9,900,000. We now anticipate obligating by the end of this fiscal year $15,200,000.

Colonel ADAMS. The figure which Mr. Norwood gave in the $9 million range was the end February figure. In recent recapitulations and studies with the Engineers we have determined that we are pretty tight to carry out our remaining design program until new money comes through.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Please list for the record for the past several years the funds obligated for planning and design, together with the total value of the overall construction program for the years involved.

General SEEMAN. We will be happy to do that, sir.

(The information follows:)

Fiscal year	Obligations for planning	Value of programs under design
1960	$10,293,000	$415,000,000
1961	12,029,000	384,000,000
1962 (to Mar. 31)	11,200,000	453,000,000

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is your guideline for the estimated size of the fiscal year 1964 Army military construction program?

Colonel ADAMS. We are just entering the 1964 programing, sir. We have our projects submitted from the field and are beginning our discussion of them with the Department of the Army level people. The approach will again follow the functional package system introduced by Department of Defense last year.

We have no dollar control levels upon us as yet. I have an original 1964 program, first cut list, that adds up to about $360 million, which represents the initial screening by the Department of the Army.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In this planning request, what are your problems, if you have any, which you have not so far stated or that I have not inquired into?

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, speaking from the standpoint of the Chief of Engineers, we understand the intent of the Congress in making these planning funds available to put us in position where we come before you each year with plans to support our appropriation request, and those plans should be as far advanced as possible.

So really, sir, our fundamental problem is to improve our performance and receive these funds as soon as they are appropriated and to get them out into the hands of our various district offices, get the design work started, and push it along as rapidly as can be done.

Our problem is to get ourselves somewhat on a schedule at least 2 months ahead of where we have been able to get up until now.

I feel there are certain areas of improvement that are open to us. In our office we have been discussing these very extensively for the last few months. We hope when we get up here next year we will

have generally a percentage completion figure which will be better than the figure we are giving to you this year. That is the most serious broad problem we face, and there is not one easy answer to it except try the different solutions open to us to improve our performance.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are the funds presently requested for planning going to be not only available but enough to take care of proper planning?

General SEEMAN. We estimate that they are. There are some intangibles at the present time. Just how much of these Defense agencies out of title IV of the authorization act as originally reported we will have to pick up; also, there is something intangible as to the size of the family housing program, whether it will be MCA or revolving fund-type operation. We go out to the field as of some months ago for the 1964 program, tell them to come in with their list of projects in priority about the size of twice the last fiscal year program. We do not know what our slice out of the Army budget will be and also the Army does not know what its program is to be except the guideline the Secretary of Defense's next year of his 5-year program.

On that basis we get a lineup from the commands of what their priorities are. We do not go to the Chief of Engineers to tell him to go on preliminary design on that whole list. We wait until the next step of what the size of the budget is going to be. Then we give him preliminary design instructions so he can come up with the preliminaries, as we go further through Defense and Bureau of the Budget.

This, as you can see, would be a considerable amount of waste design. Just as quickly as we see what the Bureau of the Budget and Defense will do, we go with final design. This is the point General Lampert is making. If we can get 2 months ahead, we would be much better off.

Colonel ADAMS. We issued from General Seeman's office yesterday authority to the Corps of Engineers to initiate preliminary design on about two-thirds of these items under consideration for 1964.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In the preliminary design approximately what percentage is handled within your own shop in your own capability as compared with what you have to contract out?

General LAMPERT. Of course, it varies from year to year depending upon the size of the program, but our experience at present——

Mr. SHEPPARD. Take last year, for example.

General LAMPERT. Roughly half of all this is handled in our own offices and roughly half is contracted out to architect-engineer firms.

Mr. SHEPPARD. With reference to that which you contract out, is it the policy to continue with the same A & E people who run your original or preliminary for the finalization, or do you split that up?

General LAMPERT. We review the situation at the conclusion of the preliminary design before we make a contract for the final. But in the majority of cases if we are satisfied with the work of the A. & E. on preliminary, we attempt to negotiate a contract with him for the final. The only cases where we would not do that would be where we were dissatisfied with his work or where we were unable to agree on a reasonable price or where we had some other failure to agree of that nature.

In the majority of cases we follow up with the same A & E on the final design as we have on the preliminary.

General SEEMAN. It would be exceptional if we did not.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It certainly is less expensive to do it that way.

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir; you have an investment in that man.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You select A & E people, that is left to your discretion?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir; that is the contracting officer. He keeps his finger on all A & E capabilities in the area.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You are not compelled to go into competition in this field?

General SEEMAN. Not in the professional field.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If there is any breakdown, "the monkey is on your back."

General SEEMAN. That is right, but he must be in line with his costs. He cannot sandbag us.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any questions on the planning aspect?

Mr. JONAS. No questions.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SHEPPARD. Next is Minor Construction. How does the estimate for fiscal year 1964 compare with prior year estimates and what is the reason for any change you might have?

General SEEMAN. Last year the Congress finally approved $5,250,000. When we started out this year in our program, we asked for $6 million—this was last year that we asked for $6 million. As you know, there is a requirement now that all modifications and alterations over $25,000 each cannot be constructed out of O. & M. as in past years.

We have already started to feel the pressure of increased modifications and alterations of existing buildings which must be handled under MCA. The majority of those will be under $200,000 because this is the way local commanders meet their changes in mission. We are anticipating here about double what we had last year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the background of experience about your problem with the types of contractors with specific ability in the field of renovation as against that of new construction?

General LAMPERT. Speaking on the renovation and construction of what you might call conventional buildings, our experience in general is that the same type of contractor is qualified to do either, but I think our records will probably show that the alteration and renovation contracts tend perhaps to go to smaller contractors rather more often than is the case with the new ones.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It depends upon the size?

General SEEMAN. Yes, smaller and more local. The big ones do not move in for little jobs.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You do not cut these contracts up into renovation for the purpose of getting them on set-aside, do you?

General SEEMAN. No, sir.

General LAMPERT. Well, sir; we are under instructions with all of our work to consider breaking the work into manageable segments which would lend themselves to being set up under small business set-aside.

General SEEMAN. I am afraid the chairman is thinking about what is contrary to law and regulation, that you do not deliberately break up your projects to be able to do the work which you would be prevented from doing otherwise.

General LAMPERT. We certainly do not do that.

Colonel ADAMS. There are two other important considerations we should mention in connection with this increase of minor construction and with reference to the year ahead. We do have the two new divisions and no specific provision in the 1963 program to take care of their urgent requirements to fit into their new stations.

We have substantial reorganization within the Army that is going to bring about a number of headquarters moves. We expect a substantial burden, part of which we will have only minor construction to meet.

General SEEMAN. Anything over $200,000 must come in as a line item and be deferred to the 1964 program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will you find yourself confronted in putting together your cost estimates on renovation with somewhat of the problem due to the unknown factor, particularly where you are involved in the older type of construction as against the more modern?

General LAMPERT. Yes, sir. That, of course, does come up from time to time, particularly where you have to remove plaster or walls in order to find out the condition behind them. We do the best we can ahead of time. We get into a building and punch holes through the plaster at various locations, expose concealed heating and water pipes and electric wiring, et cetera. But we do from time to time run into conditions we did not know about and we have to handle them the best way we can under our contracting procedures.

Colonel ADAMS. On the average, we do not have too aggravated a problem, sir, because our post engineer corps are rather specialized in this sort of work. A substantial portion of the design for this type of work is developed by the post engineer force as distinguished from AE or the district engineer system.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would place in the record a tabulation showing the projects approved for fiscal year 1962 and those in process at the present time.

Also I wish you would list for the record your obligations for this work for each of the last 5 years. That will give us a rather useful breakdown for analysis.

General SEEMAN. Minor construction?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

(The information follows:)

The Military Construction, Army obligations for minor construction projects for the last 5 years are:

Fiscal year:	*Obligations (in thousands)*
1958	$8,168
1959	5,067
1960	2,898
1961	4,498
1962 (as of Feb. 28)	3,031

The tabulation of projects approved and those in process for approval is as follows:

Projects funded in fiscal year 1962 as of Apr. 1, 1962

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Polk, La	Construct gunnery tank range	$194,771
Cameron Station, Va	Modify warehouse 6	132,800
Tooele Ordnance Depot, Utah	Convert warehouse for automatic data processing system facility.	183,523
Gravelly Point, Va	Classified project for building T-7	107,826
Sandia Base, N. Mex	Addition to water supply system	101,200
Fort Belvoir, Va	Addition to building 1338 for storage	44,800
Fort Buchanan, P.R	Construct 30 slabs for classroom tents	40,000
	Construct shower and latrine facilities	53,000
Fort Myer, Va	Construct 500,000-gallon water tank	138,000
Fort Greely, Alaska	Modify electric system	71,313
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Erect hangar and construct aircraft parking apron	60,000
Munsan-Ni, Korea	Ship and install diesel generator	68,500
Classified	Classified	47,825
Do	do	45,072
Do	do	28,560
Do	do	38,707
Do	do	30,048
Do	do	39,424
Do	do	30,106
Do	do	47,825
Do	do	45,072
Do	do	28,560
Do	do	49,990
New Orleans Army Transportation Terminal, La.	Construct lift bridge	26,600
Fort Belvoir, Va	Modify 3 buildings for office space ERDL	98,980
	Modify building H-356 for meter test laboratory	48,300
	Rehabilitate cold storage plant	89,000
	Engineering and operations building	194,250
William Beaumont Hospital, Texas	Modify building 7125 for admission, disposition, and emergency treatment facilities.	55,000
	Addition to building 7124 for urology clinic	60,000
Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C.	Alter building 38 for outpatient clinic	198,000
Fort Lee, Va	Building for emergency power for Starcom	111,860
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Construct 44-kilovolt powerline	64,000
Army Ordnance Arsenal, Detroit, Mich	Sanitary sewer system	96,000
Fort Gordon, Ga	Provisions for standby generator	35,589
	Modify building for Signal Maintenance School	183,200
Fort Bragg, N.C	Facilities for Special Warfare School	35,835
	Construct warehouse for ammo storage	120,000
	Additional boiler for community center	26,400
	Bituminous paving at Special Warfare Center	70,000
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	Alter building for automatic data processing system.	83,500
Fort Meade, Md	Animal holding facility	176,000
Camp Irwin, Calif	Modify building 1 for signal control facility	66,100
Fort Knox, Ky	Animal holding facility	122,000
Woodbridge, Va	Erect chain link fence at DA transmitting station	56,778
Camp Wolters, Tex	Acquisition of land and construction of sod stage field for helicopter training course.	118,500
Fort Hamilton, N.Y	Convert building for Chaplains School	198,000
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Igloo storage	90,000
Orleans, France	Modify facility for automatic data processing system.	61,000
Poitiers, France	do	26,600
Fort Clayton, C.Z	Electric distribution system	125,000
Panama	Install converters for HAWK sites and direct support ordnance shops.	44,845
Fort Buchanan, P.R	Mess hall for training center	175,000
Fort Hood, Tex	Renovate 7 buildings for new division headquarters.	79,000
Okinawa	Construct 4 ammo igloos at Henoko	185,600
	Construct hangar with shop at Sukiran Airstrip	194,000
Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Modify building 220 for automatic data processing system.	192,500
Korea	Construct building for communications center at Pusan.	61,000
Hartford, Conn	Convert NIKE site water supply to municipal system.	80,000
Fort Belvoir, Va	Construct vault and addition to building for Nuclear School.	84,000
Sierra Ordnance Depot, Calif	Security facilities	194,000
Milan Ordnance Plant, Tenn	do	139,000
Red River Ordnance Depot, Tex	do	195,000

Projects scheduled for processing and funding in fiscal year 1962

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Hood, Tex	Battalion motor park hardstands	$200,000
	Improve bachelor officer quarters	112,100
Fort Monroe, Va	Modify battery parrott for signal facility	107,100
Fort Polk, La	Modify buildings for classrooms	200,000
	Modify buildings for reception center	68,000
	Trainfire I Range	147,000
Tooele Ordnance Depot, Utah	Calibration Laboratory	108,000
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	Alter building 299	77,000
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y	Protection of river bank	200,000
Bengies, Md	Modify facilities for AG publication depot	200,000
Oberammergau, Germany	Military school facility	112,200

Funds available in fiscal year 1962 include $200,000 from prior-year appropriation for projects which were in process at the close of fiscal year 1961, $1.5 million reprograming approval in fiscal year 1962, $500,000 savings generated in this fiscal year from completed projects, and $5.25 million from the fiscal year 1962 appropriation.

Mr. JONAS. Will you use all your current year funds?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Colonel ADAMS. They have all been committed except a little over $1 million which we have set aside to cover some projects that are already coming in.

Mr. JONAS. I take it from what General Seeman told us, you can get by with a few million dollars less than this request?

General SEEMAN. No, sir. We have some projects in 1962 which have been given authorization by the Secretary of Defense that we are not able to fund.

Mr. JONAS. I understood you to say it would take about twice as much money as in the current year and that would be about $10.5 million.

General SEEMAN. Two or three times.

Mr. JONAS. You want to change that?

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Have you people had set-asides to the extent you can tell us what it is costing to put them in the set-aside category?

General LAMPERT. As you will recall, last week in discussing the problem when General Wilson was here you asked for certain information and we have asked our field offices for that and will submit that information to the committee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish you would, but I do not think that particular question was asked at that time. That is what motivated this question. So if you do have the information or get it we would like to have it.

General LAMPERT. We cannot answer that question specifically this morning. I would like to supply that for the record.

(The information will be found on p. 367.)

ACCESS ROADS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Insert in the record a list of the Access Roads requirements for fiscal year 1963 and a table showing the roads constructed in fiscal year 1962.

General SEEMAN. Yes, sir. We have that information and will provide it, sir.

(The following information was submitted for the record:)

The list of access roads projects for fiscal year 1963 is as follows:

Anniston Ordnance Depot, Ala	$89, 600
Fort Devens, Mass	112, 000
Detroit Arsenal, Mich	33, 600
U.S. Army Reserve Center, Muskegon, Mich	33, 600
Fort Carson, Colo	280, 000
Saddle Road (Pohakuloa Training Area), Hawaii	784, 000
NIKE sites:	
W–26, Annapolis, Md	5, 600
W–92, Rockville, Md	73, 800
BD–10, Bellevue, La	44, 800
Total	1, 457, 000

The list of access roads projects funded in fiscal year 1962 is as follows:

Camp Wahsega, Ga	$60, 000
Camp Wahsega, Ga. (2d increment)	123, 530
Fort Rucker, Ala	94, 000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	92, 500
U.S. Army Reserve Center, Duluth, Minn	18, 900
NIKE sites:	
PR–99, North Smithfield, R.I	41, 000
M–SP 70, St. Bonifacius, Minn. (2d increment)	112, 500
M–SP 20, Roberts, Wis	125, 400
M–SP 40, Farmington, Minn	28, 000
TU–79, Armena, Ga	34, 000
R–28, Jeffersonville, Ga	23, 000
R–88, Bryan, Ga	39, 000
B.G. 40, Elroy, Tex	24, 150
Additional funding:	
West Point, N.Y	17, 180
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	727, 400
NIKE site: MSP–90, Bethel, Minn	3, 460
Total	1, 564, 020

Mr. SHEPPARD. To what extent do you make efforts to use local agencies in the work on these requirements, if any?

Colonel ADAMS. We deal through the Bureau of Public Roads in all our efforts, and they work with the State involved and with the local governmental agencies. Generally, we are under duress from the local communities and the Bureau of Public Roads will certify a requirement against this Department of Defense funding and recommend that we undertake it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Any questions on this item?

Mr. SHELLEY. No.

Mr. JONAS. No.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1962.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE, AND MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

WITNESSES

MAJ. GEN. L. E. SEEMAN, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
MAJ. GEN. C. P. KERR, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
H. T. LaCROSSE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY
MAJ. GEN. F. W. WARREN, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE AND ROTC AFFAIRS

Mr. SHEPPARD. General Seeman, go ahead with your statement.

GENERAL STATEMENT

General SEEMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have previously presented to this committee the Army's fiscal year 1963 request for the "Military construction, Army" appropriations. I will now present the requests for the appropriations for military construction, Army National Guard, and military construction, Army Reserve. With me now are representatives of the National Guard and the Army Reserve to present requirements for National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities and Reserve centers.

Last year in the conference report of the two Armed Services Committees, it was requested that beginning with the fiscal year 1963 program the authorization of construction for Reserve components revert to the consultative type of authorizations utilized prior to fiscal year 1959. Accordingly, there are no specific geographical line items included in the authorization request presented to the Armed Services Committee this year. Therefore, the projects shown in the justification books previously furnished to the committee have not been individually authorized by the Congress at this time, inasmuch as that authorization is expressed only in terms of total dollars for the major projects for the respective Reserve components. The fiscal year 1963 funding plans represented in these books are a tentative listing of those projects currently being advanced in planning and comprise the most likely projects to be authorized under the consultative type of procedure. To the extent that factors may develop to warrant changes through the consultative process, some of the projects may be deferred and other comparable projects substituted.

For the Army Reserve, the proposed $10 million funding plan, consisting of $8 million in new appropriations and $2 million in unallocated carryover of funds from fiscal year 1962, would provide 20 new Army Reserve centers, 3 transfer and rehabilitation projects, 2 alterations, 1 expansion, and 1 separate maintenance shop plus funding for minor construction, land acquisition, and advance planning.

For the Army National Guard the proposed fiscal year 1963 funding plan consists of $7 million in new appropriations and $5 million in unallocated carryover of funds from fiscal year 1962 and would pro-

vide 60 armory projects, 12 nonarmory projects plus minor construction and advance planning funds.

These funding plans, when combined with allocated carryover funds available from fiscal year 1962, will enable obligations totaling $12 million for the Army Reserve and $17.3 million for the Army National Guard. The planned carryover of funds into fiscal year 1964 is estimated at $4.1 million for the Army Reserve and $2.9 million for the National Guard. As in the case of the Active Army authorization and funding levels, we believe the carryovers of the Reserve Forces construction are at a reasonable level for preserving working program continuity.

The Army estimates that the remaining facilities requirements after fiscal year 1962 will be 395 new Reserve centers out of the total present requirements estimated 1,427 (which includes leased and donated facilities totaling 490), and there will be approximately 343 National Guard armories out of an estimated net requirement of 2,732 when the construction program is completed. Additionally, there will be a requirement for approximately 330 modifications of existing armories. We continue to exploit all possible joint use of National Guard and Reserve assets, as well as joint use with Navy and Air Force units.

This concludes my presentation of the proposed military construction appropriation for the Reserve components of the Army which is contained in the bill before you. The detailed justifications for projects to support our requests for appropriations are contained in two books. Sufficient copies have been furnished to the committee counsel for each of the committee members.

Maj. Gen. C. P. Kerr, the Assistant Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Maj. Gen. F. M. Warren, the Chief, Army Reserve and Reserve Officers Training Corps Affairs, are both here to present their respective programs.

General Kerr is here from the Guard Bureau and General Warren to go into as much detail as you wish, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think for the benefit of the committee and for yourself, we will insert their statements in the record at this point, and then we will go to work on individual items.

General SEEMAN. All right, sir.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF CHIEF, U.S. ARMY RESERVE AND ROTC AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Maj. Gen. Frederick M. Warren, Chief, U.S. Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs. It is my purpose to report on the Army Reserve construction program under chapter 133, title 10, U.S. Code.

We are most pleased to report that our past efforts to achieve the maximum practical degree of joint construction with other components have borne positive results. Through the fiscal year 1961 program, only 12.4 percent of the centers authorized provided for joint construction and utilization. In fiscal year 1962, 39 percent were joint projects.

The graphic illustration, inclosure No. 1, shows the status of programing for Army Reserve Centers. A total of 542 valid centers has been authorized by Congress through fiscal year 1962. Of these, 462 have been completed, 50 or under construction, and 30 are in various stages of design, preliminary to being awarded. Of the total estimated requirement of 937 centers, 395 remain to be authorized.

The chart at inclosure No. 2 reflects the number of expansions accomplished through fiscal year 1962. By fiscal year 1961, 14 expansions to existing centers

were accomplished providing space for 3,000 reservists. In fiscal year 1962, 4 more expansions were authorized providing 800 additional spaces.

We depict at inclosure No. 3 the number of alterations and additions to existing centers accomplished and/or programed through fiscal year 1962. This work consists of providing features required to constitute a complete training facility that were omitted in our earlier programs. Examples of this type work are alterations to interiors of centers and provision of assembly halls and maintenance shops. Our program on assembly halls is complete. At the beginning of fiscal year 1963, only 20 of a total of 140 maintenance shops remain to be provided. Our recent partial mobilization has caused us to take a new look at storage space provided in the standard plan centers. Future years programs may include alterations and additions of storage space to permit issuance of a greater amount of authorized supplies and equipment, thus reducing mobilization time.

Chart No. 4 summarizes the status of Army Resrve construction funds. You may observe that by the end of fiscal year 1961, we had obligated $132.8 million of the $142.5 million available and appropriated up to that time. As of fiscal year 1962, $156.9 million has been appropriated of which it is anticipated that we will have obligated by the end of fiscal year 1962, $148.8 million. This will leave a $8.1 million carryover into fiscal year 1963, of which $2 million represents uncommitteed prior-year funds.

The new authorization being requested for fiscal year 1963 totals $9.9 million.

Line-item justification data for the tentative fiscal year 1963 MCAR program, copies of which were previously provided the committee, consists of 20 centers, 3 transfer and rehabilitation projects, 2 alterations, 1 expansion, and 1 separate maintenance shop, at a total cost of $8,336,000. It also contains a line-item for advance planning in the amount of $700,000 and another for land acquisition in the amount of $764,000. $200,000 is included for minor construction. The total funding plan is $10 million. Of this amount, $2 million is available, as previously stated, from unused prior years appropriations. The appropriation being requested is $8 million.

The obligation schedule provides for $12 million in fiscal year 1963 with a $4.1 million carryover into fiscal year 1964.

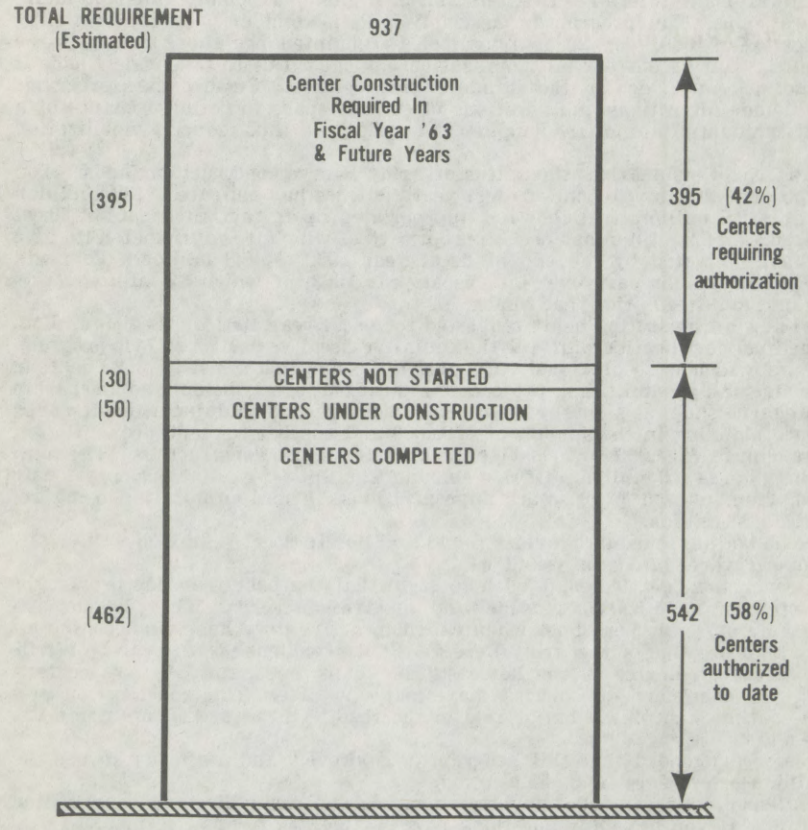
In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to state that the past year has proven the high state of mobilization readiness of the Army Reserve. The efficiency exhibited by our unit personnel when called to active duty has enhanced the already high prestige of the Army Reserve. This excellent posture can be attributed to a high degree to the home station plant, our Army Reserve centers, which you gentlemen of Congress have made possible. This construction program continues to play a major role in the readiness posture of our Army Reserve units.

It is recommended that this program be approved, and authority to use the $2 million prior years funds be granted.

Gentlemen, this concludes my statement on the Army Reserve construction program. If you have any questions I will be pleased to answer them.

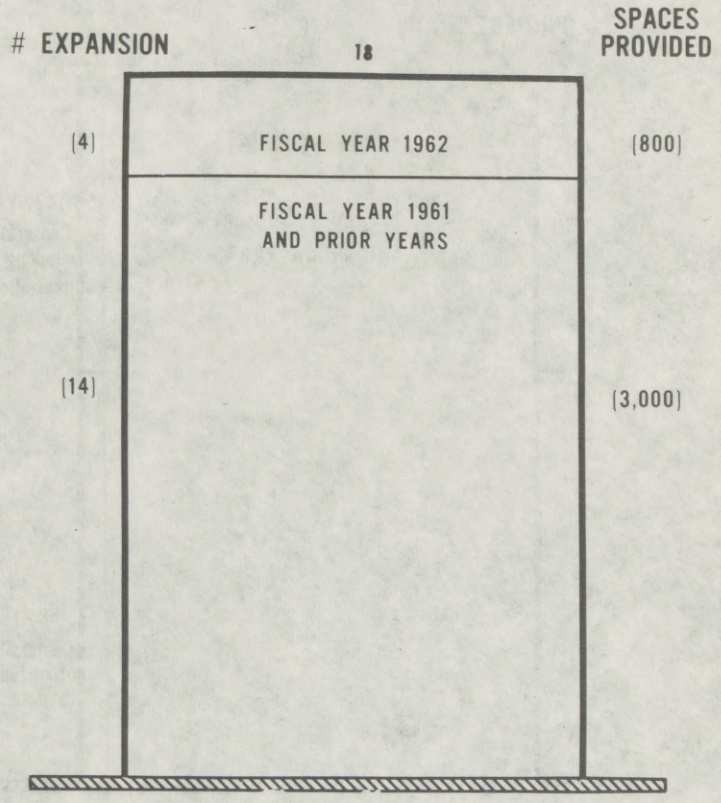
U S ARMY RESERVE CENTER CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMMING STATUS

AS OF 1 JANUARY 1962



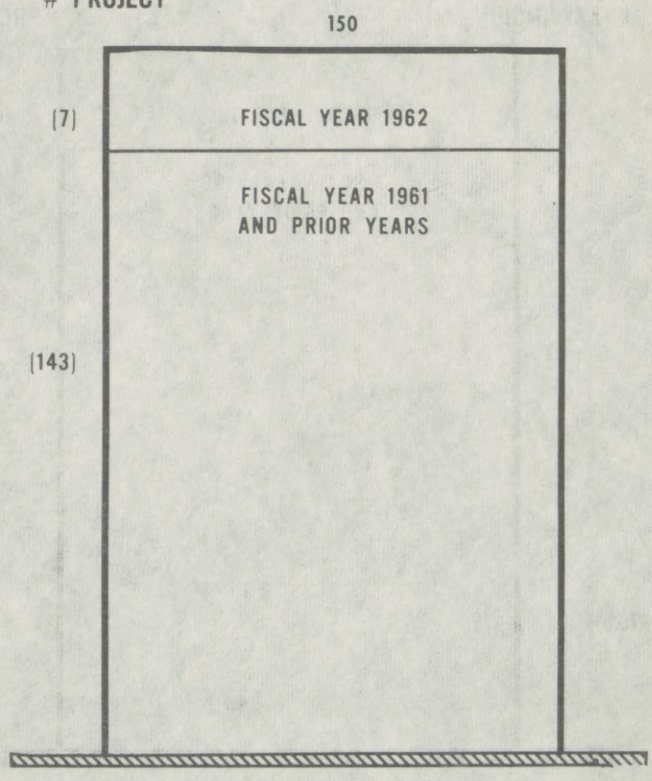
Incl #1 to FY 1963 MCAR Program.

U S ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION EXPANSIONS



Inclosure No. 2

U S ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

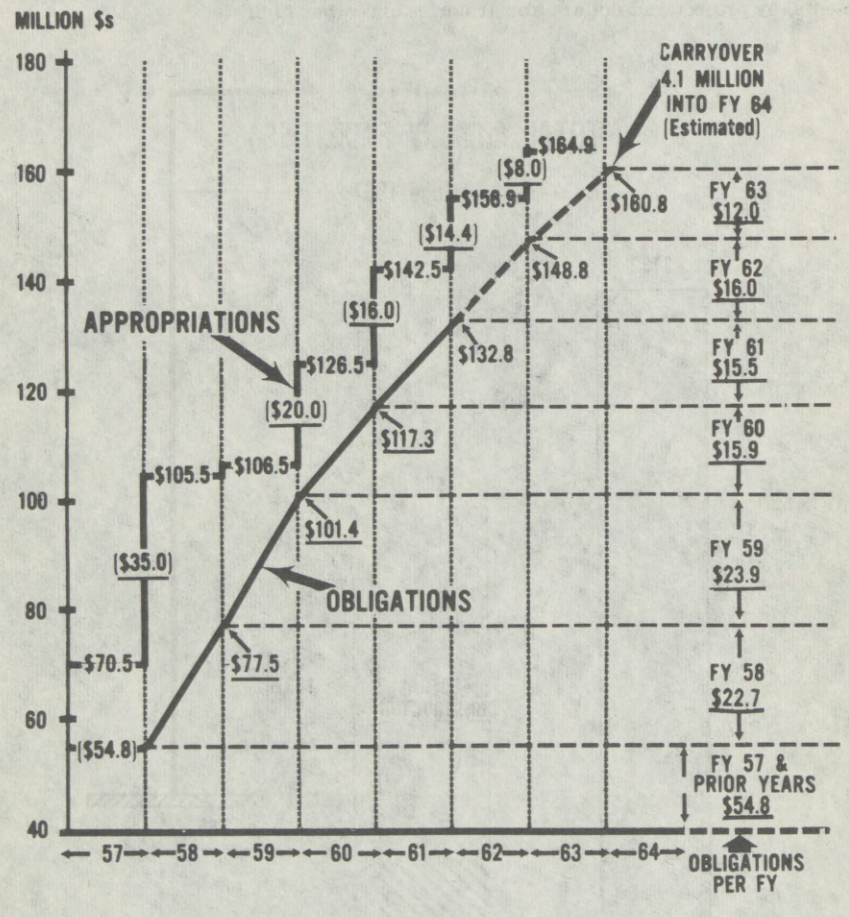


Inclosure No. 3

ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CUMULATIVE STATUS - 29 JANUARY 1962

APPROPRIATIONS VERSUS OBLIGATIONS

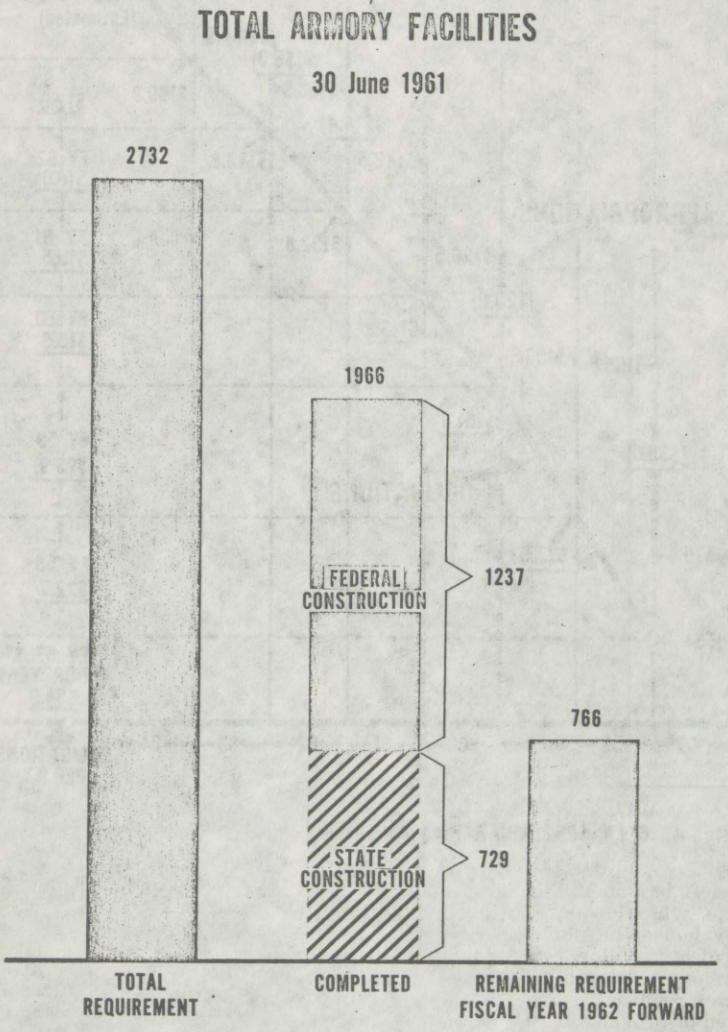


Incl No. 4 to FY 1963 MCAR Program.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome this opportunity to appear before your committee and present the fiscal year 1963 budget request of the Army National Guard construction program for a $7 million appropriation. I have five charts which will illustrate the progress to date and future requirements, by project and dollars, for armories and other facilities.

(Chart 1)

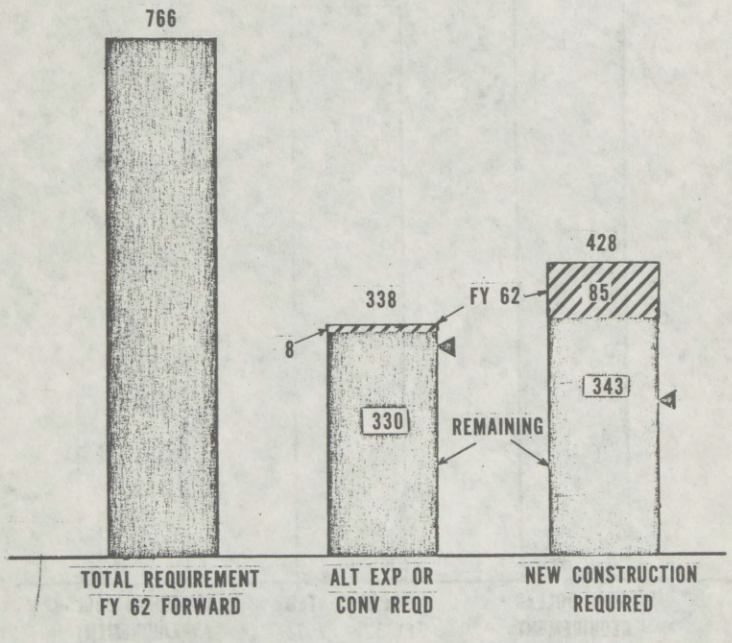


As shown by the left bar the total armory requirements to house the units of the Army National Guard is 2,732. Of this total 1,966 shown by the center bar were completed prior to fiscal year 1962; 729 of these are State-constructed armories which continue to be adequate and 1,237 armories have been constructed with Federal participation. The remaining requirement for construction and alterations in fiscal year 1962 and forward of 766 armories is shown by the bar on the right.

(Chart 2)

ARMORY PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

FY 1962 FORWARD



The left bar on this chart shows this remaining requirement of 766 armory projects, which as of July 1, 1961, required construction of some type to adequately house the units of the Army National Guard. The center bar shows 338 projects of this remaining requirement are for alterations, expansions or conversions to existing armories. The right bar shows the 428 complete new armories required which will replace interim or inadequate old facilities constructed or provided by the States without Federal participation.

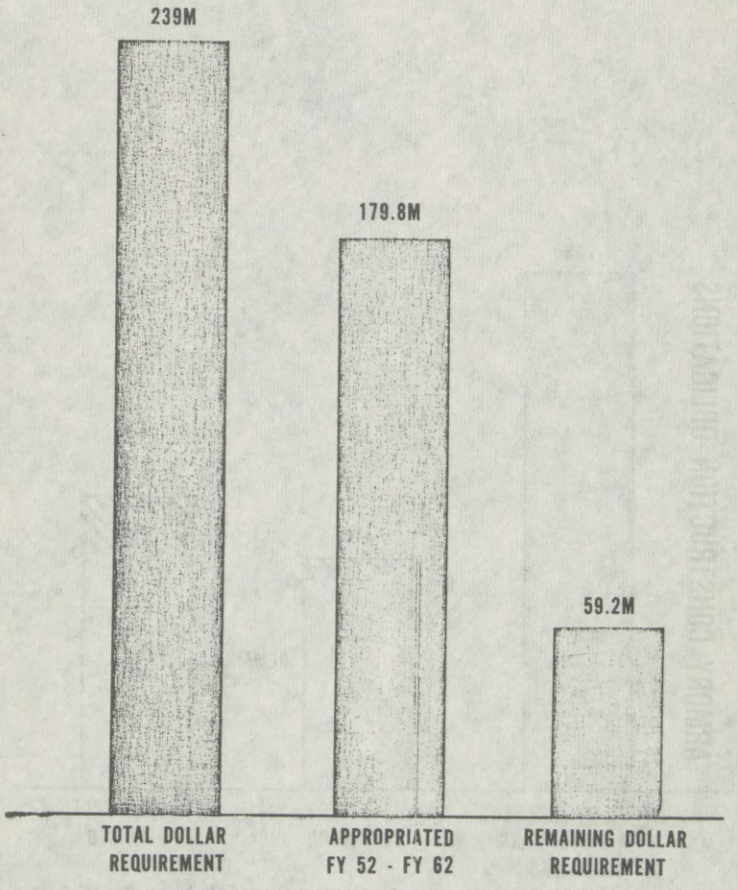
The fiscal 1962 financial plan authorized an armory construction program of $28 million to provide 127 new armories and 16 alterations, a total of 143 projects. The $20 million obligation ceiling imposed by the Department of Defense in December 1961 reduced the armory projects to 93. These are represented by the 8 alteration and the 85 new projects hachured at the top of the two right columns. The 50 remaining projects, 42 new and 8 alteration, authorized but not permitted under the $20 million obligation ceiling, will be carried forward to fiscal year 1963. This represents an appropriation and authorization carryover of about $8 million.

The remaining requirement for construction in fiscal year 1963 and later years is represented by the solid portion of the middle and right bars. As shown, this requirement is for 330 existing armories to be altered, expanded, or converted and 343 new armories to be constructed.

(Chart 3)

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

59.2 MILLION IS THE REMAINING APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT



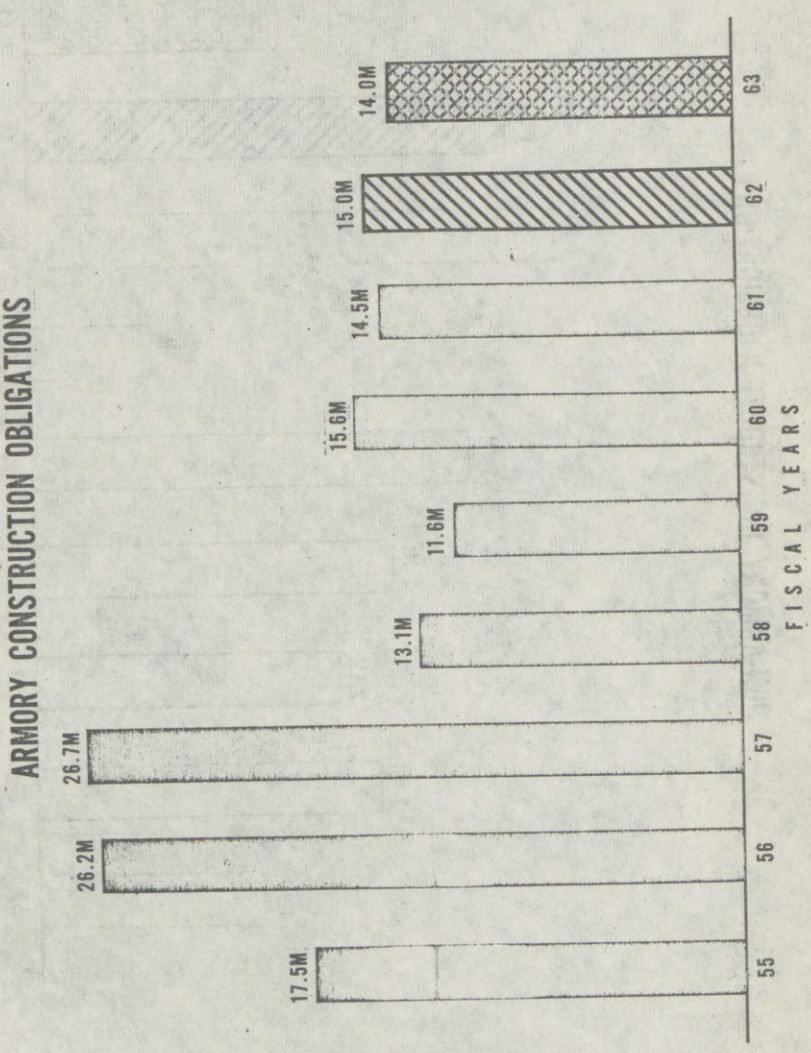
Now I would like to briefly cover the status of armory construction funds.

As shown by the bar on the left, $239 million is the total Federal investment required. Of this, Congress has already appropriated $179.8 million through fiscal year 1962, leaving the $59.2 million shown by the bar on the right as the remaining requirement for fiscal year 1963 and forward.

This chart graphically portrays armory construction progress under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended, by dollar obligations fiscal year 1955 through fiscal year 1961.

Obligations progressed from $17.5 million in fiscal year 1955 to the high performance years of $26 million plus in fiscal year 1956 and again in fiscal year 1957. Funding restrictions reduced obligations in fiscal year 1958 to $13.1 million. Obligations in fiscal year 1959 through fiscal year 1961 reflect the continued limitation placed on annual obligations. Estimated obligations for fiscal year 1962 are $15 million. For fiscal 1963 the programed armory obligations are $14 million.

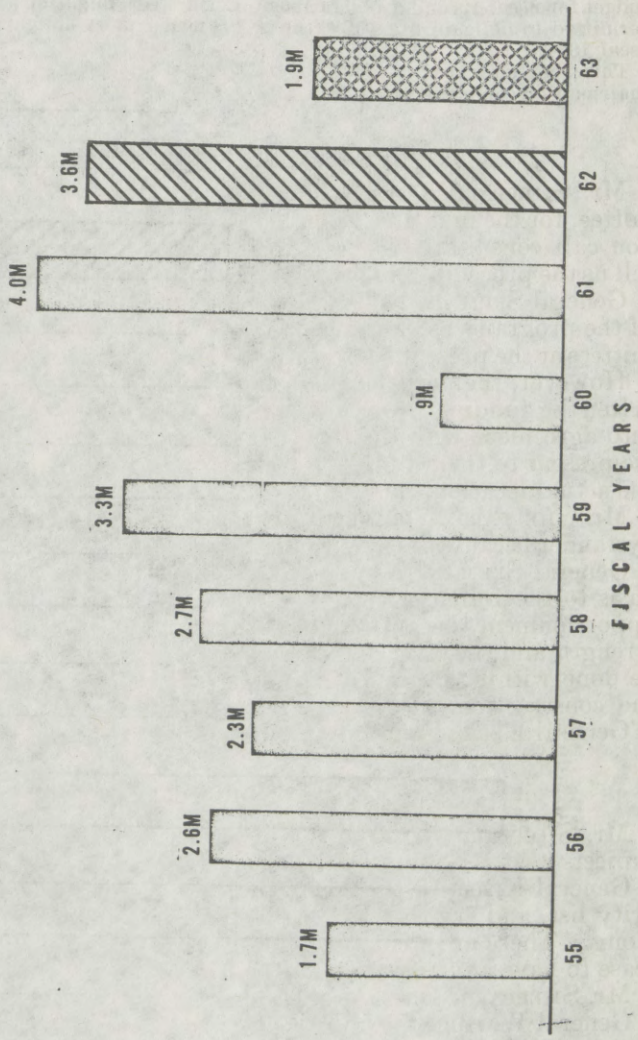
(Chart 4)



This chart depicts the amount of obligation for nonarmory projects for fiscal 1955 through fiscal 1961. It is estimated the obligation in fiscal 1962 will total $3.6 million. For fiscal 1963 the programed obligations are $1.9 million.

(Chart 5)

NON-ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OBLIGATIONS



FISCAL YEAR 1963 BUDGET REQUEST

The financial plan for Army National Guard construction in fiscal year 1963 supports construction of projects totaling $17.3 million: $14 million for armories, $1.9 million for nonarmory-type facilities, $0.6 million for minor construction, and $0.8 million for planning. This program is supported by $13.3 million carrier over from prior years, plus $7 million new appropriation we are requesting in this budget for fiscal 1963. This gives a total of $20.3 million against which we will be permitted to obligate $17.3 million, leaving $3 million to be carried forward to fiscal 1964.

This concludes my statement. I shall be glad to answer any questions the chairman or committee members may have.

CONSULTATIVE TYPE AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. I note that your program presented to the committee, for the first time in several years, is on a lump-sum basis, which you call consultative-type authorizations. I wish you would please tell us the procedures to be used under this new program.

General SEEMAN. As I mentioned in my statement, sir, we have lists of the programs as known to date. Both of the Armed Services Committees at the present time have copies of these lists.

However, the authorization is not specifically on a line item basis. After the funding program is known, then the requirement is to come into agreement with the Armed Services Committee and at that time we present to them for their approval, by one of their subcommittees, the actual location.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You would not mind including this committee as a bystander because of these financial aspects, would you?

General SEEMAN. Not in the least. We have to go on a line-item basis to the Defense Department and the Bureau of the Budget for apportionment, because at the same time they examine the onboard strength and the paid drill strength of each of the units. This must be done within 30 days of the time we wish to go into obligation of the construction. Does this apply to the guard, General Kerr?

General KERR. Exactly the same thing.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS

Mr. SHEPPARD. What criteria do you use for the selection of these projects?

General KERR. In the Army National Guard, we use the State priority list, and try to select at least one out of every State as we go along. There are a couple of States now who probably this year will cease to have any armory requirements. They will be completed.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the same question apply to the Army Reserve?

General WARREN. With respect to the Army Reserve, the priorities are established by the Army commander within each Army area.

These priorities are established by the respective armies and sent to the Department of the Army where the lists are consolidated. We then adjust a nationwide priority within the capabilities of the appropriations. We try to apportion them equally throughout the continental United States in proportion to the military potential.

JOINT UTILIZATION OF FACILITIES

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have commented to some extent in your statements with reference to the improvement in joint utilization of facilities, for which you are to be congratulated. We think it is a splendid approach.

I wish you would discuss with the committee, actions you are taking to further your efforts in this field.

General KERR. In the Army National Guard in fiscal year 1962, we have 11 projects in joint utilization, and in 1963 in our proposed list we have 5 projects. In existence today we have 59 projects in 26 States, and we figure there are approximately 40 that we can, within the near future, put under joint utilization.

General WARREN. The Army Reserves were required by direction of this committee, and by regulation of the Defense Department, to first determine whether joint construction or joint use is feasible before we can even consider any unilateral construction.

Up until 1961, about 12 percent of our projects were for joint use.

In fiscal year 1962, it was 39 percent for that year. We propose that for fiscal year 1963, 50 percent will be joint construction. At the end of fiscal year 1963 we will have 82 of our facilities being jointly used with other services.

Mr. SHEPPARD. While the Congress has been rather assertive in this field, how much have your operations been impaired by the joint operations?

General WARREN. So far as we are concerned in the Army Reserve, it has not impaired us at all. I think it is beneficial.

General KERR. It has not impaired the National Guard.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any States who specifically forbid joint utilization of their facilities?

General KERR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Would you place a list in the record of the States?

General KERR. We will do that.

(The information follows:)

States whose laws specifically forbid joint utilization are as follows:

Mississippi	Puerto Rico	Vermont
Ohio	Texas [1]	New Hampshire [2]

Mr. SHEPPARD. Are there any projects proposed in this budget that have to do with States that object to the joint utilization?

General KERR. Object, or prohibit by law?

Mr. SHEPPARD. One is equivalent to the other. It makes no difference.

General KERR. I will have to put it in the record.

(The information follows:)

[1] State has agreed to future joint utilization.
[2] Law is ambiguous. (Doubt expressed by Attorney General.)

Projects proposed in fiscal year 1963 program in States which prohibit joint utilization

Mississippi:	
Moorhead, 1 unit (type D)	$90,000
Baldwyn, 1 unit (type D)	96,000
Poplarville, 1 unit (type D)	90,000
Ohio: None	
Puerto Rico:	
Mayaguez, 2 U–P	195,000
Guayama, 1 unit (type D)	110,000
Texas:	
Brownwood, 1 U–P (type D)	125,000
Tulia, 1 unit (type A)	69,000
Fredericksburg, 1 unit (type B)	74,000
Vermont: Brattleboro, 1 unit (type D)	129,000
New Hampshire: Franklin, 1 unit (type C)	148,000

General WARREN. That question would not apply to the Reserves.

REORGANIZATION OF RESERVE FORCES

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee was recently presented with a reorganization plan of the Army Reserve Forces. This is now being studied by several congressional committees. Two of our members have not had this program formally presented to them. I wonder if you, General Kerr, and you, General Warren, would discuss this very briefly with the committee in order that the new people might get a better grasp of the whole picture.

General WARREN. The Army has been studying for a year, or a year and a half, under the present administration, a reorganization of the Reserve components, also new missions for the Reserve; and in the last 6 months I suppose there have been some 24 different plans given careful consideration. Many of them were closely related, but there were some deviations.

The present proposed plan calls for the realinement of eight divisions within the Reserve components, four of which will be National Guard and four Army Reserve.

The headquarters of these realined divisions will be retained. They will be called operational headquarters. The functions of the operational headquarters will be to supervise the training and the administration of units within the States where those headquarters exist.

As far as the Army Reserve is concerned, it is proposed to reduce the pay drill strength from 300,000 to 275,000. There has been an examination of the troop basis, and our Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations has come up with an entire new troop basis list for the Reserve components, eliminating some of the present type units we have and adding in place thereof some types of units we do not now have. The overall impact will be a loss of from 300 to 400 company-sized units to the Army Reserve alone.

I think that is a general outline of the program.

This program also calls for increased number of technicians for the Army Reserve. We are far short of them. We will be benefited to that extent by the new program.

It also provides additional equipment.

General KERR. As presently known, as it affects the guard, we will lose four divisions. They will be reorganized or realined into other units. We will retain the division headquarters as operating

headquarters. We will increase the number of brigades in those States where they will lose divisions.

The final wind-up appears to be a loss of about 480 company-sized units.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Can you indicate the States that will be involved in the decrease?

General KERR. It will go all over the Nation. We figure about 10 percent of the present units that we have will be wiped out. It will affect all States. The planned drill strength is about 367,000.

Mr. JONAS. Was this armory program developed before the reorganization plan was decided upon?

General KERR. The present request; yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Have you reconsidered it?

General KERR. We have reconsidered it insofar as we can in regard to locations. It would probably, in some cases, change the location of particular armories.

Mr. JONAS. You say this is going to affect all States?

General KERR. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. It would be about a 10-percent reduction in the National Guard strength, 480 company-sized units?

General KERR. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. That leads me to raise the question whether it would not be a good idea to hold in abeyance the construction of any new armories until this issue is finally settled.

General SEEMAN. One of the considerations in the location of the units, of course, is centers of population and cooperativeness.

Another consideration is the existence of Federal Government investment to make maximum use of existing facilities.

In addition, in both programs, Reserve and guard, there are a number of leased facilities, leased and donated facilities. In these instances, this is one of the considerations, because giving up a unit in that area will not be giving up a capital investment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Am I to understand this will be finally evaluated upon the premise of the capital investment, or the availability of bodies.

General KERR. Bodies and cooperation first, but capitalization investment also.

Mr. JONAS. You consider both of those?

General KERR. Yes, sir.

General WARREN. As far as the Army Reserve is concerned, we have at the present time constructed facilities for only 186,600 spaces. This fiscal year 1963 program calls for 9,900 more, which would make a total of 196,500 spaces.

Under the new program, we would be authorized 275,000, so we have a long way to go. I can assure you that we will build no centers that may become unneeded because of the proposed realinement of Army Reserve units.

Mr. JONAS. You have a long way to go. I was interested to be sure that you do not build some new facilities in areas where you are going to disband units.

General KERR. That has concerned us.

In the National Guard, we have less than 75 percent, about 72 percent of our required facilities for our present strength, so the reduc-

tion in this, a 10-percent reduction, will not affect the overall requirement for a good many years to come. We still lack 766 facilities out of a total of 2,732.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have given us this year's specific figures with reference to the total and future requirements of your construction program. I wish you would tell the committee exactly what guidelines were used upon the premise of formulating the total requirements here.

General KERR. The guideline is our present organization insofar as the National Guard is concerned, not considering the proposed reorganization.

General WARREN. It is based upon a 300,000 strength. However, before a building can be constructed, the locality must have an objective strength of 85 percent of the rated capacity of the proposed building, and actually have an assigned strength equal to 75 percent of the rated capacity.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How firm are you in these numbers that you have presented with respect to specific locations.

General WARREN. All of ours are firm. We have the sites for nine projects right now, ready to go.

General KERR. They are firm in the National Guard; yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I note that many of the units utilizing facilities in the 1963 program are well below strength. What weight do you give to the actual strength status of a unit in assigning facilities to be constructed?

General WARREN. All of ours meet the criteria, the Defense Department criteria.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the criteria?

General WARREN. Eighty-five percent objective strength, 75 percent actually assigned to the unit and present for duty.

General KERR. In the National Guard, our units are in various priorities, and we take 70 percent of the required priority strength before we consider construction of a facility.

Mr. SHEPPARD. General Kerr, I believe that your armory construction projects are initiated by the State adjutant generals, and they furnish you with a priority list within their States.

PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION PRIORITY LIST

What procedures do you use to establish a national priority list for the selection of armories to be constructed?

General KERR. We take the several States' priority list and first give an armory to each State that has a desire for an armory and then the balance of the funds we distribute on the basis of the strength of the States involved, and the priorities are followed then for each State.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If I understand your answer, and I think perhaps I do, you accept the priority list they furnish you; is that correct?

General KERR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Did it ever occur to you there might be some discrepancies in the localized concept as compared to the national?

General KERR. There might be; yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. You do not go behind the priority list furnished you by the States?

General KERR. No, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. How many armories furnish the social as well as the military needs of their communities?

What consideration has been given to the requiring of additional funds from local interests where there is a known use of the facility?

General KERR. Whenever the requirement is increased above that prescribed by the Department of Defense, the local community has to pay the bill. In other words, if they want another 200 feet of armory space, or they want a maple floor to play basketball on, the local people pay 100 percent of the bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. You have a definitized concept of procedure?

General KERR. Yes.

General WARREN. In the Army Reserve, they being completely Federal projects, we do not include local space requirements.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Wait a minute. Do you say completely Federal? The local people gave you the land.

General WARREN. That is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The local people gave you $150,000 to do certain extracurricular activities.

General WARREN. But it is owned by the Federal Government.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I grant you that. Once you get your hands on it, they never get it back. I understand that.

General WARREN. We often get contributional land from either the cities or the States. I meant the construction was from purely Federal funds, so we do not have any additions built by communities and we do not have the same obligation that the guard has.

However, we permit the use of these federally constructed buildings for civic affairs, sometimes for school operations, not on a continuing basis. They must make application each time. There is no cost unless there is a small charge for light, heat, or janitorial service.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In the program, you were one of the guinea pigs. I told these people to put their money in if they wanted to get in the program.

General WARREN. That is how our program got its inception in the early 1950's. Any community that would donate the land got the project.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It was very interesting. The more money you can get your people to contribute, the more interest you have by the locality to keep the project rolling.

Mr. JONAS. I notice in leafing through this program you have five States with three armories and one armory for the whole State of New York. I do not come from New York, but I was struck by the fact that, although it has more people in it than any State in the Union, only one armory is provided.

General KERR. Due to past participation, New York has only a limited requirement remaining. They do have $500,000 matching funds. New York has two projects from fiscal year 1962 funds and one in fiscal year 1963. New York is pretty well up on its armory program because they built a lot with pure State funds without any Federal contribution. I think if they had requested more——

Mr. JONAS. That would not necessarily be controlling if they were in line for additional armories. They pay in a lot of taxes.

General KERR. If they do not want the armory——

Mr. JONAS. If they do not request any armories.

General KERR. If they do not request any, but I am sure if they had requested armories, we would have built them. We had seven or eight in last year's program.

Mr. JONAS. I notice several of our less populated States are in here for one armory. Do you follow that policy permanently of giving one armory per State regardless?

General KERR. That is the way we start the program each year; yes, sir.

There are one or two States who have no armories in here at all, such as Maryland and Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. There will come a time when the small States will have all the armories they can digest?

General KERR. Yes. West Virginia is not in the program for next year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Insert in the record at this point the mobilized strength of the guard and Reserve in fiscal year 1962.

(The information follows:)

Mobilized strength of Army National Guard units in fiscal year 1962

Alabama	3,466	Nebraska	268
Alaska	------	Nevada	------
Arizona	73	New Hampshire	1,050
Arkansas	615	New Jersey	519
California	360	New Mexico	5
Colorado	798	New York	897
Connecticut	------	North Carolina	4
Delaware	265	North Dakota	790
District of Columbia	170	Ohio	400
Florida	296	Oklahoma	------
Georgia	442	Oregon	------
Hawaii	------	Pennsylvania	527
Idaho	663	Puerto Rico	------
Illinois	207	Rhode Island	133
Indiana	------	South Carolina	213
Iowa	67	South Dakota	866
Kansas	469	Tennessee	------
Kentucky	1,148	Texas	9,898
Louisiana	981	Utah	1,603
Maine	476	Vermont	229
Maryland	------	Virginia	478
Massachusetts	865	Washington	55
Michigan	506	West Virginia	2,087
Minnesota	------	Wisconsin	9,967
Mississippi	1,394	Wyoming	322
Missouri	799		
Montana	------	Total	44,371

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Army Reserve mobilized strength by State

Connecticut	1,168
Maine	316
Massachusetts	1,415
New Hampshire	134
New Jersey	1,654
New York	7,201
Rhode Island	294
Vermont	225
Total, 1st Army	12,407
Delaware	157
District of Columbia	173
Kentucky	3,826
Maryland	1,263
Ohio	3,896
Pennsylvania	5,214
Virginia	708
West Virginia	707
Total, 2d Army	15,944
Alabama	1,824
Florida	1,746
Georgia	1,446
Mississippi	1,240
North Carolina	2,158
South Carolina	1,694
Tennessee	1,776
Total, 3d Army	11,884
Arkansas	1,622
Louisiana	1,939
New Mexico	483
Oklahoma	1,807
Texas	4,518
Total, 4th Army	10,369
Colorado	199
Illinois	3,175
Indiana	1,170
Iowa	1,201
Kansas	423
Michigan	1,634
Minnesota	1,362
Missouri	972
Nebraska	399
North Dakota	270
South Dakota	275
Wisconsin	1,462
Wyoming	80
Total, 5th Army	12,622
Arizona	187
California	3,928
Idaho	143
Montana	165
Nevada	46
Oregon	348
Utah	264
Washington	565
Total, 6th Army	5,646
Overseas	11
Total worldwide	68,883

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committee will stand adjourned until the 30th of April.

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