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Senate Hearings

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

H.R. 17637

89th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Fiscal Year 1967

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 17637

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS, 1967

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1112, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Ellender, Yarborough, and Saltonstall.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENTS OF W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS); BRIG. GEN. J. C. DALRYMPLE, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; LISTER R. MOORE, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION, PROCUREMENT, AND RESEARCH DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; COL. H. G. FULLER, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; COL. E. H. HOLLAND, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS; LT. COL. R. P. MULROY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY; MAJ. D. R. PAQUETTE, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; D. F. SNELL, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; JOSEPH MANDELSON, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL; AND WALTER FLYNN, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

General Shuler, we are glad to see you in harness as I believe last year something was said about your forthcoming retirement. We told you goodbye then, but we will just untie that knot and continue.

You always have a special welcome. I am delighted that you are going to appear for the Army. We will be glad to hear from you now.

Gentlemen, we will proceed in the regular way to consider the military construction appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967. I would like

to welcome you gentlemen from the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army.

To outline briefly:

Budget Requests

The budget estimates, as submitted by the Department of Defense in January 1966, include:

Army, $190,600,000; Navy, $133,600,000; Air Force, $242,900,000; Defense agencies, $7,547,000; Naval Reserve, $5,400,000; Air Force Reserve, $3,600,000; Air National Guard, $9,400,000; and family housing, Department of Defense, $521,900,000.

This makes a total request of $1,114,947,000. This is a decrease of $1,975,695,000 from the appropriations for fiscal year 1966. So you see, gentlemen, this bill has been drastically reduced from previous years.

Also, I am advised that the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1967 military construction have been reduced by $95,607,000 by congressional action of the Armed Services Committees and the Military Construction Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

1967 Funding

We will first hear from the Army. General Shuler, insert at this point in the record your proposed 1967 funding by project.

Mr. Shuler. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Military construction, Army program proposed fiscal year 1967 funding

[In thousands of dollars]

Command	*Cost*
Inside United States	(67,140)
CONARC	49,282
1st Army	(12,524)
3d Army	(16,169)
4th Army	(7,893)
5th Army	(12,100)
6th Army	(596)
U.S. Army Materiel Cmd CONUS	12,893
U.S. Army Security Agency CONUS	145
U.S. Army Strat Comm Cmd CONUS	1,707
U.S. Army Alaska	3,113
Outside United States	(38,162)
U.S. Army Pacific	2,640
Okinawa	(2,640)
U.S. Army Forces Southern Cmd	2,011
U.S. Army Materiel Cmd O/S	31,333
U.S. Army Security Agency O/S	1,970
U.S. Army Strat Comm Cmd O/S	208
Section 102	64,898
General authorization	20,400
Program total	190,600

Fiscal year 1967, by command, by station, and by priority

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	Authorization, year	Program element code	Category	Type of construction	Unit of measure	Number of units	Total cost
	1ST ARMY							
	FORT DEVENS, MASS							
16	5 enlisted men's barracks complex		70204011	722	P	Men	1,630	$7,117
	Station total							7,117
	FORT DIX, N.J.							
58	Training ranges		70202011	179	S	Deciliter		1,914
	Station total							1,914
	FORT EUSTIS, VA.							
114	Aviation engine instrument facility		70204011	171	P	Square feet	11,210	396
72	Support facilities for enlisted men's barracks		31201051	723	P	do	19,575	512
230	Hangar heating systems, alternate		70204011	211	P	do	16,170	49
	Station total							957
	FORT KNOX, KY.							
158	Engine maintenance training building		70204011	171	P	Square feet	54,600	1,623
134	Training ranges, modernize		70202011	179	P	Deciliter		847
235	Laundry waste disposal		70204011	832	P	Linear feet	5,560	66
	Station total							2,536
	Subcommand total							12,524
	3D ARMY							
	ARMED FORCES EXIT AND ENTRY STATION, ALA.							
1	Modernize and expand facilities		31201051	610	P	Square feet	50,413	235
	Station total							235

Fiscal year 1967, by command, by station, and by priority—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	Authorization, year	Program element code	Category	Type of construction	Unit of measure	Number of units	Total cost
	FORT CAMPBELL, KY.							
209	6 AIR DEL rigging buildings		31201051	141	P	Square feet	30,720	$355
	Station total							355
	FORT GORDON, GA.							
66	11 enlisted men's barracks complex		70204011	722	P	Men	3,586	12,630
	Station total							12,630
	FORT JACKSON, S.C.							
51	Personnel center complex		70202011	171	P	Square feet	133,000	2,631
	Station total							2,631
	FORT RUCKER, ALA.							
66	Tactical training facility, TAC-1		70208011	141	S	Square feet	13,240	318
	Station total							318
	Subcommand total							16,169
	4TH ARMY							
	FORT BLISS, TEX.							
290	Radar test facility, Army Materiel Command		65104091	310	P	Square feet	7,500	432
125	Tactical equipment shops and facilities		70204011	214	P	do	29,181	1,204
297	Alternate facility, former Biggs Air Force Base		70204011	179	P	DL		3,300
	Station total							4,936
	FORT CHAFFEE, ARK.							
61	Sewage treatment plant		70202011	831	P	Thousand gallons	1,000	225
	Station total							225

	FORT HOOD, TEX.							
118	Exclusion area facility		31201051	171	P	Square feet	14,192	354
132	Water system improvement		31201051	841	P	Thousand gallons	2,000	1,517
	Station total							1,871
	FORT POLK, LA.							
82	Training ranges		70202011	179	S	DL		861
	Station total							861
	Subcommand total							7,893
	5TH ARMY							
	FORT RILEY, KANS.							
152	10 enlisted men's barracks complex	W, 1966	31201051	722	P	Men	3,260	[1] 12,100
	Station total							12,100
	Subcommand total							12,100
	6TH ARMY							
	FORT ORD, CALIF.							
202	Rifle squad tactical range		70202011	179	S	DL		596
	Station total							596
	Subcommand total							596
	CONARC total							49,282
	U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND							
	ATLANTA ARMY DEPOT, GA.							
45	Independent waste treatment plant		73038011	831	P	Thousand gallons	100	237
	Station total							237
	CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT, S.C.							
45	Sewage treatment plants		73038011	831	P	Thousand gallons	35	200
	Station total							200

[1] $3,100,000 new authorization; $9,000,000 prior authorization (Public Law 89-188).

Fiscal year 1967, by command, by station, and by priority—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	Authorization, year	Program element code	Category	Type of construction	Unit of measure	Number of units	Total cost
	EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.							
161	Sewage disposal plant addition		73038011	831	P	Thousand gallons	2,000	$721
118	Quality assurance laboratory		65104091	310	P	Square feet	34,100	2,572
	Station total							3,293
	FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.							
55	Consolidation of storage facilities		78004011	441	P	Square feet	277,030	249
	Station total							249
	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA.							
90	General supply depot, modernize		73038011	441	P	Square feet	84,740	193
	Station total							193
	NATICK LABORATORIES, MASS.							
26	Instrumentation building		65104091	310	P	Square feet	3,360	109
	Station total							109
	PICATINNY ARSENAL, N.J.							
15	Pyrotechnic R. & D. laboratories		65104091	310	P	Square feet	9,928	620
	Station total							620
	REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.							
210	Convert 3 buildings, laser factory		65104091	310	P	Square feet	49,432	600
	Station total							600
	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.							
34	Heli simulator and ballistic range		65104091	310	P	Square feet	23,600	626
31	Alternate buildings, small arms R. & D		65104091	310	P	do	116,960	2,620
	Station total							3,246

	SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.								
40	Modernize warehouses 242 and 244		73038011	441	P	Square feet	521,000	31
	Station total							31
	SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.								
61	Aircraft engine test cell		73038011	211	P	Square feet	2,660	158
70	Storage modernization		73038011	441	P	do	223,425	209
	Station total							367
	TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH								
56	Modernize warehouses		73038011	441	P	Square feet	1,710,000	457
	Station total							457
	WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y.								
20	Convert buildings 120 and 124, laboratories		78004011	310	P	Square feet	45,024	955
	Station total							955
	WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.								
216	Range facilities, phase II		65102061	310	P	Square feet	28,917	2,336
	Station total							2,336
	AMC total							12,893
	ARMY SECURITY AGENCY CONUS								
	VINT HILL FARM STATION, VA.								
46	Headquarters and storage building		71014011	141	P	Square feet	5,200	145
	Station total							145
	Command total							145
	U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMAND, CONUS								
	FORT LEWIS, WASH.								
297	Communications maintenance, USASCC		72002011	214	P	Square feet	27,720	916
	Station total							916

Fiscal year 1967, by command, by station, and by priority—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	Authorization, year	Program element code	Category	Type of construction	Unit of measure	Number of units	Total cost
	FORT RITCHIE, MD.							
46	Water treatment plant		75808011	841	P	Thousand gallons	300	$172
47	Fire alarm system, ANMCC		75808011	880	P	Boxes		225
48	Electric power generator, ANMCC		75808011	811	P	Kilovolts	1,250	263
49	Dual power distribution system, ANMCC		75808011	812	P	Linear feet		131
	Station total							791
	Command total							1,707
	U.S. ARMY, ALASKA							
	FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA							
187	Airfield pavement and lighting		36201051	111	P	Square yards	56,845	1,200
196	Ammo storage facility		36201051	422	P	Square feet	1,140	218
228	Air defense control facility		36111021	141	S	do	2,650	783
	Station total							2,201
	FORT J. M. WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA							
121	Air defense control facility		36111021	141	P	Square feet	2,650	802
122	Emergency power, hospital		74050011	811	P	Kilovolts	313	110
	Station total							912
	Command total							3,113
	USARPAC, OKINAWA							
	OKINAWA, VARIOUS							
630	DCS communications building addition, USASCC		72002011	131	S	Square feet	8,730	247
628	Electric power tengan, USASCC		72002011	811	P	Kilovolts	1,250	455
634	Dehumidified storage, Buckner		34201051	441	P	Square feet	243,000	1,774
636	Power, Yaetake/Sobe, USASCC		72002011	811	P	Kilovolts		164
	Station total							2,640
	USARPAC total							2,640

	U.S. ARMY FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND							
	PANAMA AREA, C.Z.							
4	Security fence and lighting, ammunition area		38201051	872	P	Linear feet	42,400	629
7	Autodin facility, [Deleted], USASCC		72002011	131	P	Square feet	18,493	1,382
	Station total							2,011
	Command total							2,011
	U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND, OVERSEAS							
	KWAJALEIN ATOLL							
T81001	NIKE X R. & D. support facilities		64121041	310	P	Square feet	160,000	21,036
T81002	NIKE X support facilities		64121041	390	P	DL		5,592
T82000	NIKE X facilities R. & D. support		64121041	390	P	DL		3,280
T83000	Kwajalein test site support		64121041	390	P	DL		1,425
	Station total							31,333
	Command total							31,333
	ARMY SECURITY AGENCY, OVERSEAS							
	LOCATION 03							
620	Bachelor officer quarters		71014011	724	P	Men	8	62
	Station total							62
	LOCATION 04 ASMARA							
105	Heating plant rehabilitation		71014011	821	S	B.t.u		30
151	Bachelor officer quarters		71014011	724	S	Men	18	175
110	Classroom/mess building, USASCC		72002011	723	S	Square feet	1,250	40
74	Snack bar		71014011	740	S	do	4,800	115
113	Equipment maintenance shop		71014011	214	S	do	14,320	270
114	Warehouse		71014011	442	S	do	40,350	406
	Station total							1,036
	LOCATION 177							
11	Headquarters building		71014011	610	S	Square feet	6,000	74
12	Warehouse		71014011	442	S	do	7,500	92
13	Enlisted men's mess addition		71014011	723	S	do	3,100	65
14	Bachelor officer quarters		71014011	724	S	Men	40	251
15	Site work and utilities		71014011	890	S	Deciliter		113
	Station total							595

Fiscal year 1967, by command, by station, and by priority—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	Authorization, year	Program element code	Category	Type of construction	Unit of measure	Number of units	Total cost
	LOCATION 276							
122	Roads		71014011	851	S	Square yards	22,470	$221
	Station total							221
	LOCATION 277							
4	Enlisted men's service club		71014011	740	S	Square feet	3,520	56
	Station total							56
	Command total							1,970
	U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND, OVERSEAS							
	VARIOUS							
21	Microwave building, Tan Son Nhut		72002011	131	S	Square feet	2,600	208
	Station total							208
	Command total							208
	SECTION 102							
	U.S. ARMY, EUROPE, VARIOUS							
79	Resite 3 HAWK battalions		32111041	149	S	DL		10,000
	Station total							10,000
	VIETNAM VARIOUS							
T01000	Military construction support, allied forces		35001011	149	T	DL		33,000
	Station total							33,000

	CLASSIFIED PROJECTS							
T77000	Classified DOD project		75810011	149	P	DL		21,898
	Station total							21,898
	Command total							64,898
	GENERAL AUTHORIZATION							
T01000	Planning		75078011	000	P			9,900
T02000	Access roads		75078011	000	P			500
T03000	Minor construction		75078011	000	P			10,000
	Station total							20,400
	Command total							20,400
	Program total							190,600

Budget Request

Senator Stennis. General, you may proceed.

Mr. Shuler. Mr. Chairman, I have an opening statement which we have furnished to the committee. I can either file it, sir, or I can tell the committee very briefly——

Senator Stennis. It is fairly brief. I would like to hear it.

Mr. Shuler. All right, sir. It is a pleasure for me to present to you the Army's fiscal year 1967 military construction appropriation program.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1967 military construction, Army, is $190.6 million total obligational authority. Congressional actions taken subsequent to submission of the budget have resulted in a net reduction of $40.5 million. Thus our request before this committee is for $150.1 million.

Fort Riley, Kans., Facilities

This consists of $120.7 million for new authorization items, $9.0 million for an item authorized in a prior year, and $20.4 million for continuing authorization items. The prior year authorization item is for seven enlisted men's barracks and support facilities, authorized by Public Law 89–188, at Fort Riley, Kans.

Nonbudgeted Items

In addition to the appropriation request indicated in this statement, the Department of the Army has requested permission of the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget to request of this committee an additional $12,706,000 to fund 15 additional line items not included in the President's budget. The addition of this amount, if granted, will not exceed the President's request of $190.6 million.

Senator Stennis. You say you requested that permission. Did you get it?

Mr. Shuler. This has not been decided on yet, sir. But we have permission to put this statement in my opening statement. We hope to get to the committee as soon as possible the decision of the Secretary of Defense.

Subcommittee Position on Nonbudgeted Items

Senator Stennis. You know, we are always glad to hear you on any matter that affects the Army, but in a few days now if the President does not make a statement to the public, if Congress does not run away with things, spending more money I mean, appropriating far more money than is needed for the operation of the Government—so, just taking the cue from him we won't look with favor on anything that he has not requested, unless the proof is very strong indeed.

Mr. Shuler. Yes, sir; I understand.

Senator Stennis. I expect to handle it special on the floor when we present this bill. We have repeated statements about the reck-

lessness of the Congress in appropriating money. You expect them to make up their minds about this right away?

Mr. SHULER. Certainly before you close your hearings.

Senator STENNIS. If the administration can't make up its mind, General, it is an indication that they must not need it very badly.

AUTHORIZATION OF NONBUDGETED ITEMS

Mr. SHULER. Sir, if I may explain this a little further, this covers the items that Congress added to the program on the authorization side. Also, several items that have prior authorization. As I say, this does not increase the President's budget request.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, but that is not the point. The point is whether or not the Defense Department is going to ask for it. I am not cutting you off. I am going to hold the President to his own formula. I am not saying we are not going to put them in. We are going to proceed with consideration of these items.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

Mr. SHULER. I would like to point out, sir, and this is not in my statement, that our request before this committee is only one-third of what we have been able to come before this committee with in the past recent years. It is very small.

UTILIZATION OF PRIOR-YEAR FUNDS

Senator STENNIS. I know, it is very scant. You are not permitted to spend funds that you have in prior years.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I want you to make a showing on those projects during these hearings.

Mr. SHULER. All right, sir.

WORLD WAR II TEMPORARY STRUCTURE MODERNIZATION AND REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The projects included in this year's appropriation request are our most urgent needs. Although over one-fourth of the Army's total physical plant at our permanent stations is composed of World War II temporary structures that are becoming seriously deteriorated, the level of effort for their replacement in this year's appropriation request has necessarily been curtailed.

The reduction in the pace of our replacement program for this fiscal year is a reflection of the austere criteria which were applied in formulating the fiscal year 1967 program. Under those criteria only those projects required to meet operational schedules, to support new missions or required for other compelling and urgent reasons, such as, safety and public health were included.

Prior to this request, we had suceeded in reaching an adequate annual rate, or level of effort, for replacing our troop housing. A similar level was being sought for other categories that would have allowed replacement and modernization of the physical plant over a period of about 12 years. This would have required about $300 million each year for replacement and modernization alone.

Because of increasing construction costs and the reduced military construction, Army, program, I must tell you that when the

replacement and modernization program is resumed, an annual level exceeding $300 million will be necessary.

As a side line, sir, at the rate of the program I am presenting to you today for modernization and replacement, it will take 72 years time to replace the old World War II facilities; 72 years and they are already 25 years old.

Senator STENNIS. Those are all of your projects.

PROJECT GROUPINGS

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. The projects for which we are asking your approval are grouped by function and mission in this manner:

General purpose forces, $49.8 million; research and development, $41.2 million; and general support, $59.1 million.

I will briefly summarize the facility classes that are included in this request.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator STENNIS. Those research and development projects there, even in an austere budget like this, I am impressed with the fact that research and development is almost as much as your general purpose funds. What items are in research and development?

Mr. SHULER. $31 million of it, sir, is for Nike X. That is the bulk of it. That is the reason for the size of it.

FACILITY CLASS SUMMARY

Operation and training facilities, $45,413,000

Included in the 15 items of this category are $33 million for construction in support of allied forces in Vietnam.

Mr. Chairman, this was transferred to this program from the MAP program. So we carry it in our total. This is a new requirement on our program which further points out how small the other part of the program is.

The remaining projects are for airfield improvements, communications facilities, and training facilities.

Research development and test facilities, $42,203,000

This category contains 13 items, the largest of which is for Nike X research and development facilities at Kwajalein at about $31 million.

Other items include quality assurance laboratory at Edgewood, alternation of buildings at Rock Island for small arms research and development facilities, and improvement of range facilities at White Sands Missile Range.

Housing and community facilities, $33,123,000

The major item in this category is $31.8 million for barracks complexes at three stations. This will provide a total of 8,476 spaces.

Utilities and grounds improvement, $5,019,000

This category consists of three electrical projects, five antipollution projects, two water projects, and five minor projects for roads, heat, fire alarm systems, and grounds improvements.

Supply facilities, $965,000

There are three projects in this category for storage facilities, one inside the United States and two overseas.

Maintenance and production facilities, $2,597,000

The major item of the five items in this category is tactical equipment shops at Fort Bliss.

Administrative facilities, $309,000

This category contains two items, a headquarters facility at an overseas Army Security Agency site and the modernization of an Armed Forces examining and entrance station.

Continuing authorization items, $20,400,000

This includes $9.9 million for the necessary planning and design of military constructions projects, $10 million for minor construction projects to satisfy small—under $200,000—urgently required unforeseen construction requirements, and $500,000 for access road requirements.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the fiscal year 1967 military construction projects, $10 million for minor construction projects to satisfy small—under $200,000—urgently required unforeseen construction requirements and $500,000 for access road requirements.

I will be pleased either to answer questions the committee may have or to see that the answer is provided.

NONBUDGETED ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. General, going back to these special items you mentioned on page 2, about your request to the Budget Bureau, and

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so forth, you mentioned 15 additional line items. Perhaps Mr. Rexroad has those here, but if you will give us a list. Read them out, please.

ADDITIONS IN AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Mr. SHULER. First, I would like to read out the items added by the two authorization committees.

A sewage treatment facility at Fort Jackson, S.C. An academic building for training in rotary aircraft at Fort Wolters, Tex. Three small items at the U.S. Military Academy to allow the expansion to continue.

Those are an indoor rifle and pistol range, relocation of Thayer Road and increase in the quartermaster refrigerator storage. The last one is the fuel conversion project at Fort Richardson, Alaska, which amortizes in less than a year.

Then in the prior authorization category, sir——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. You say those were added-ons by the Congress?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; they were added on by the House and agreed to in conference and they are now authorized by law.

PRIOR AUTHORIZED ITEMS

Under prior authorized items there is an enlisted men's barracks for the hospital at Fort Benning, Ga. A division headquarters at Fort Bragg, N.C. Rehabilitate six buildings at Fort Bliss, Tex. Rehabilitate two buildings at the Army Pictorial Center, and a POL laboratory at New Cumberland Army Depot.

The other four items, sir, are a limited war laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground; operations building addition at Vint Hills Farms, which is an Army security agency station; a USEUCOM command and control center at Stuttgart. This comes about, sir, from the reshuffle over in Europe and the French problem. This would move this headquarters from DesLoges, France, into the location in Germany that I cited.

The last is an explosion chamber at Edwards Arsenal which was destroyed by fire.

Senator STENNIS. Those are all congressional add-ons?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. The first six I read, sir, were congressional add-ons.

Senator STENNIS. The others were this special group?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have in the record now those two categories in complete form.

Mr. Rexroad said something just came in this morning about this Fort Riley. You covered that in your statement.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. I will defend the project, sir, later on.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would take up these that are outside the budget in category 1 that you are going to testify on, take those

up as a special group. And then this $12.7 million that is still outside the budget, but you are expecting to get those approved, take those up, too.

Mr. SHULER. The $12.7 million covers all the items including the add-ons by the Congress, the entire list of 15.

Senator STENNIS. That clears it up some.

Mr. SHULER. I would like to make it clear, sir, and I know you know this, that the Army has no authority to request these items at this time. We are merely informing you, sir, that we are trying to get approval to come before the committee with them.

Senator STENNIS. I think while you are here you ought to state the facts, because there is no use having to come back.

Mr. SHULER. I can do that right now, if you wish, sir.

REPETITIVE ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. I believe we had better proceed on the regular items. Let us take your regular book. Do you have this group showing here of what you call repetitive items?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. I have very few repetitive items because of the small size of the program, frankly, Mr. Chairman.

STANDARD BARRACKS COMPLEXES

There are two categories. There is $31,847,000 worth of barracks complexes. These are at three installations and 8,476 spaces. These are the standard barracks complexes that we have come before this committee on request for the last 4 or 5 years. There is no difference whatsoever.

Senator STENNIS. That totals $31 million?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. That is the barracks and all the supporting facilities. Each complex supports 4,000 men, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many complexes?

Mr. SHULER. There are two complete ones and one partial to complete another project at Fort Devens which was started in 1960. That would complete that complex. There are really 2½.

Senator STENNIS. Where are they located?

Mr. SHULER. Fort Devens is the partial complex, Fort Gordon, and Fort Riley are the full complexes.

Senator STENNIS. Have you gotten the barracks down to the essentials, and come up with definite plans.

Mr. SHULER. Sir, normally we have a request of over $100 million for this type thing.

Senator STENNIS. I mean of this complex, itself.

Mr. SHULER. That is what I am saying, sir. Our complex request normally is over $100 million.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe I made myself clear. I am talking about the one complete unit here, say, for Fort Gordon. You reduced

that now and got it down to just the essentials that you are asking for to go in the units or complexes?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir, we have.

Senator STENNIS. It takes care of something like 4,000-plus men?

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir; regimental size, group size.

Senator STENNIS. There are 4,000 men in a regiment now?

Mr. SHULER. In a training center regiment, yes, sir, this is so. We have groups and battle groups which are somewhat comparable.

Senator STENNIS. This is what you call a training regiment at each complex?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I have been thoroughly sold on your idea and wish we could get along with this construction of barracks faster.

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS

Mr. SHULER. The other repetitive item group, sir, consists of four stream pollution abatement projects. As you know, sir, in accordance with an Executive order of the President, we have developed a 5-year water pollution control plan. This is a part of that, a very modest bite of it. This would amount to about $1.4 million total at Fort Chaffee, Atlanta Army Depot, Charleston Army Depot, and Edgewood Arsenal. These concern sewage or industrial waste that we are trying to clean up, sir, where we are dumping into a stream.

Senator STENNIS. How much do they come to, total?

Mr. SHULER. About $1.4 million.

Those are all the repetitive items in this size program that we have.

FIRST U.S. ARMY

FORT DEVENS, MASS., ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS COMPLEX

Senator STENNIS. Suppose we start in the book now and without any idea of rushing through at all. Nevertheless, let us proceed, because we are fairly familiar with most of these items.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

On page 3, sir, is the first line item at Fort Devens. This is one of the barracks complexes I referred to. This will give us five barracks and support facility to complete a regimental area which we started in 1960 fiscal year.

We are presently using the old World War II type buildings. This is a standard plan reduced to the minimum essentials.

Senator STENNIS. That will take care of only 1,630 men, I believe.

Mr. SHULER. These are five barracks, sir. This is the partial one I referred to and takes care of only about half of them.

Senator STENNIS. This is going to cost $7 million plus?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

FORT DIX, N.J., TRAINING RANGES

The next item, sir, is on page 6 at Fort Dix, N.J., which is one of our most important training centers. This concerns training ranges. We need improvements here, sir, to get better combat skills in our

infantry trainees. This would give us a rifle squad tactical range, close combat range, combat fire range, physical test site for combat training.

Also, it would improve 39 infantry ranges, 13 target detection ranges, 24 bivouac training, and 27 field training areas.

This would bring our training ranges up to where they ought to be at Fort Dix, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is not a barracks complex at all.

Mr. SHULER. No, sir; these are training ranges for combat training of the troops.

Senator STENNIS. That is $1.9 million?

Mr. SHULER. $1.914 million, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

FORT EUSTIS, VA., FACILITIES

AVIATION ENGINE INSTRUCTION FACILITIES

Mr. SHULER. On page 9, Mr. Chairman, at Fort Eustis, Va., which is the Transportation Corps Center, we are asking for three items: An aviation engine instruction facility; a hangar heating system alteration, and support facilities for a barracks area.

The first item, $396,000, sir, provides a classroom building and building for engine test cells for maintenance and repair of aircraft engines at the Transportation Center. This center, sir, is the only organization that qualifies our maintenance personnel on our Army aircraft and it is very important to us to have this project.

We are now operating in fair weather outside and we can't operate in bad weather. We have excess engine noises. We lack adequate latrines, power, heat, and water.

HANGER HEATING SYSTEM ALTERATION

The next item is on page 10, sir, hangar heating system alteration. This will provide installation of additional heating equipment in an existing hangar building used for research and testing. The present system is inadequate.

SUPPORT FACILITIES FOR ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

On page 11 is the last item. These are roundout support facilities in connection with four barracks built in 1958.

In order to operate these barracks we have had to divert other barracks for our administration, supply, and logistics support. This request will give us that and let us use the barracks diverted for proper use.

Senator STENNIS. The way you are setting up the training units now, you won't have to do things of this kind, you will have everything you need in your complex; is that right?

Mr. SHULER. The complex, sir, is a complete facility. It is permanent. It will last 80 to 100 years. We are now using, as you know, World War II barracks where we don't have those.

NONBUDGETED ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. Senator Ellender, I know you remember General Shuler. He has been with us for several years in a very fine capacity. He mentioned something like $12 million here that he wanted to testify on. He is expecting the Budget Bureau to send up a request right away.

I told him we would hear him, but the President was announcing every day that Congress was running away with "bridle and bit" in spending money that he was not asking for and we want to get the facts because we want to know very definitely whether or not the Budget Bureau was recommending these items.

All right, General.

FORT KNOX, KY., FACILITIES

ENGINE MAINTENANCE TRAINING BUILDING

Mr. SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Knox, Ky. The first item is on page 14. This is the Armor Center of the Army. The first item is an engine maintenance training building. This will provide a permanent classroom building in which nearly 4,000 engine mechanics will be trained annually in the maintenance of tank engines and wheel vehicle engines associated with our armored units.

We are now in very unsuitable wooden temporary World War II buildings. They are crowded, inadequately ventilated and heated, and they are actually dangerous to the health of the students working in there with these engines.

Senator STENNIS. This is your main armor school for tanks, is that right?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This building is where you tear down and build back and repair these engines?

Mr. SHULER. This is right, sir, and teach them how to maintain them.

TANK MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have such an urgent need for this now? The tank is a weapon which has been in use a good while.

Mr. SHULER. Sir, we are frankly quite short of qualified maintenance personnel for all of our equipment. This is an urgent need to bring this up where we can maintain our equipment properly, bring it up to combat readiness.

Senator STENNIS. I know a little over a year ago the preparedness investigators found the condition you talked about. A lot of these tanks, I don't know what term was used, but they were inactive for want of proper repairs.

Will this help fill a gap of that kind?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you any other area or place in the United States where this kind of work is carried on?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. This is the central and only place where we teach this type maintenance, sir. I think this fits in here. This is the armored school and everything down there is slanted toward armor.

INSTRUCTORS AND TRAINEES

Senator ELLENDER. How many people are trained, and how many instructors are at this facility?

Mr. SHULER. We put out about 4,000 people a year trained. These, of course, are all military people being trained, sir. I would have to furnish for the record how many instructors.

(The information follows:)

There are 52 instructors of whom 14 are hired civilians related to this facility.

USE OF TANKS IN VIETNAM

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent are we using tanks now in the war in South Vietnam?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, I will have to be careful on classification, but we——

Senator ELLENDER. Are you using any at all?

Mr. SHULER. Some, sir, but I think we all know it will have to be limited because of the terrain. The point is that we must keep our armored divisions at combat readiness. We don't know what will happen anywhere.

Senator ELLENDER. In Vietnam, we have a conventional war. I have been concerned about trying to prepare for conventional war and for missile warfare.

I am wondering if we can carry on both; however, this is not a matter for you. I realize this is not in your domain of responsibility.

Mr. SHULER. One of our problems is the turnover. As the Senator knows we don't keep these people very long. We have to train replacements for them. This is quite an important program.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General Shuler.

MODIFICATION OF TRAINING RANGES

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir, the same station, is on page 15, modification of training ranges.

This, sir, is to modernize existing ranges at Fort Knox by providing electricity at 33 ranges, construction of control towers and stands at two ranges, installation of electrically operated pop-up targets and the like.

We are limping by with a bunch of nondescript generators at these ranges. We want to get rid of them. Actually this will save us $111,450 estimated annual savings when we get rid of these generators and the people who have to maintain them and have electrical power out there.

Senator STENNIS. These are ranges for firing tanks?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Are you going to buy the electricity from some source?

Mr. SHULER. We already have the power on the post to put this in. I don't know how the power is procured at this particular location.

Senator ELLENDER. If you don't generate it yourself, you will have to buy it.

Mr. SHULER. I think it is the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. that we purchase the power from.

Senator ELLENDER. How do you propose to save the money you say you will save?

Mr. SHULER. By getting rid of these gas-driven generators. There is a great variety of them that require a lot of maintenance, and getting rid of the people who have to do the maintenance on them.

MODIFICATION COST AND AMORTIZATION

Senator ELLENDER. How much will such an installation cost?

Mr. SHULER. $847,000 will do this whole job and save us $111,000 plus a year. Besides that, sir, we have an inadequate set of facilities and this will improve the training of tank firing.

Senator ELLENDER. Will this be solely for night work?

Mr. SHULER. This will be both night, sir, and daytime but the electricity is to operate all these electrically operated targets rather than generate the electricity with gasoline-driven generators. At present we are using thirty-one 5-kilowatt generators and four gasoline engines. We will eliminate all of those and all the personnel that have to contend with their maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. I take it this way, General. Fort Knox is your main training center for your tank crews. You say you need this money to bring the ranges up to date; is that right?

Mr. SHULER. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. This is a basic and essential part of training; is that correct?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. The amortization is a byproduct in this case which I think makes it even a better project.

Senator STENNIS. You do have relatively a scant number of items you are asking for.

The fact that this item is on there is more than just average proof that you need it because you had to make same hard choices where you were going to put your money, I know that. You say on your responsibility here and now, and this sounds like a lot of money to me, just to modernize a training range, that you absolutely need this and you are inadequately prepared as it is.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. There is more to this project than just putting in the electricity. I have recited part of it. We are bringing all these ranges up to the status they should be to improve our training.

UNAUTHORIZED ITEM

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are further questions, the next item, which is laundry waste disposal, $56,000.

Mr. SHULER. That was not authorized, Mr. Chairman. That was denied.

Senator STENNIS. That is stricken out.

THIRD U.S. ARMY

ARMED FORCES EXAMINING AND ENTRANCE STATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA., FACILITIES

Mr. SHULER. We come now to Montgomery, Ala. An Armed Forces examining and entrance station. This will improve the existing buildings and give us a new mess at this examining and entrance station. We have a daily input from 200 to 300 people of Army, Air Force, and Navy.

We do triservice. Secretary Vance and Secretary Morris have taken trips and have looked at these stations and they feel they have all got to be upgraded. The condition gives a very bad image to the man coming in to be examined.

We want to make minor improvements so that we have a decent facility when he first meets the service.

Senator STENNIS. Montgomery, Ala., is not the only place you need it on that basis, is it?

Mr. SHULER. We have a program, sir, and we will be in on the next program for a number of these. This is the first one. We chose the one that is in the worst shape and put it in this program.

EXAMINATION OF INDUCTEES

Senator ELLENDER. Is that for inductees?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, this is where we examine the man both for mental qualifications and medically. The if he is accepted he goes to an induction station such as at Fort Jackson. There he is inducted.

Senator ELLENDER. Does all this come about because of the war in South Vietnam?

Mr. SHULER. There certainly is an increase in the activities due to that, sir. Normally we run these stations for the normal draft.

Senator STENNIS. General, why not just send them all to Fort Jackson to start with?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, Jackson was set up for bringing them into the service, fitting their uniform—there are 71 of these examining and entrance stations throughout the country. Some are in leased space, some in GSA space, some we own. We own this one.

We find that the travel of these men, costed out, considering that, it is better to have these in the various centers of population. This is where they are all set up. This does not give the man the uniform, does not give him all his equipment. This is done at the post to which he is assigned.

We find this works better than to put these centers in the various posts. It is cheaper to do it this way.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Let us proceed to the next item.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY., AIR DELIVERY RIGGING BUILDINGS

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 20 at Fort Campbell. This will provide an all-weather air delivery rigging facility in which the tactical equipment of the battalions of an airborne division can be rigged for air drop.

We have contingency missions, as you know, sir, for the 101st Airborne Division which requires very rapid deployment of the units and their weapons and equipment. We have to be able to rapidly assemble and tactically rig this equipment for air drop. We have no suitable all-weather facilities at Fort Campbell for this purpose. It is carried on out of doors and in various hangars and storage buildings during inclement weather.

This will give us a material improvement in our capability to answer an alert, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am not sure I understand this project. You say all-weather air delivery rigging facility. Air delivery; what does that mean?

Mr. SHULER. That means you place this equipment aboard the aircraft and it flies with the troops and you drop it off with the parachute. This rigging protects it so that it won't get damaged.

CURRENT FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. I have seen that in your demonstrations. You mean you don't have such an essential matter as this now? You don't have a building in which to carry out this function.

Mr. SHULER. Sir, as I say, we are doing it out of doors in good weather and using various hangars and storage buildings which are not suited for this purpose. We feel that the importance of this is such that in this small program we need this item, sir. There is only one battalion on the alert at one time, so this is the end of the requirement. One battalion is the unit, total unit, that we are talking about for this requirement.

Senator ELLENDER. How many such facilities have you in the country?

Mr. SHULER. 82d Airborne, sir, at Fort Bragg and this one are the only two airborne divisions we have, sir. I don't know what type facilities they are operating out of at Bragg but I know at Campbell they are operating out of these makeshift facilities that I cited. Fort Bragg has a similar requirement.

CONTINGENCY AND PRACTICE MISSIONS

Senator ELLENDER. What becomes of the equipment you put on the rigging? What becomes of the stores when you load it? Is it sent abroad?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. You see, this battalion is on the alert. It has contingency missions. It must take its equipment with it if it is called to go on a contingency mission.

Also, it practices. This equipment goes on aircraft the same as the troops do.

Senator STENNIS. Let me illustrate. A small jeep would be an illustration, would it not?

You rig it up so that you can drop it from a plane?

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir, or a small bulldozer. It is quite large equipment we drop now, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this not more or less a training station?

READY ALERT

Mr. SHULER. Sir, this unit is ready to fight on an alert. If trouble came up in location X in the world, they would board up with all their stuff and fly there and go into action. Of course, in training they practice this thing, but they are ready to go.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that primarily for foreign service?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. To defend our friends across the seas, that is what it is for, is it not?

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ALERT

Senator STENNIS. Would an illustration be the Dominican Republic? The President sent part of an airborne division down there.

Mr. SHULER. I don't think we made an airdrop, sir. We went in by sea. But this is a must. There are areas where we would have to do this and we are quite adept at it.

Senator ELLENDER. You say it is a must?

Mr. SHULER. I say it is a must to be trained and be ready to do this type of thing. It is the only way to get there fast with whatever you need, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I imagine you are right, because of our many obligations abroad. In my opinion we have too many. I am not going to argue that with you because you don't fix policy. But we seem to be getting ready to defend the whole world.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

FORT GORDON, GA., ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS COMPLEX

Mr. SHULER. The next item is Fort Gordon on page 22.

Senator STENNIS. The next item is on page 21. As I understand that is one of your enlisted men's barracks complexes that you have explained in years heretofore and you explained it this morning—Fort Gordon.

Senator Ellender, this is a rather complete package here, trying to get the Army some better facilities, especially in more important places.

We have been allowing about two or three of these a year, have we not?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, it has been much more than that. It has been 6 or 7 complexes and I would say over 20,000 spaces.

Senator STENNIS. Anway, it has been going on several years?

Mr. SHULER. About 5 years.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that brick and mortar construction?

Mr. SHULER. This is permanent construction; yes, sir.

BARRACKS COMPLEX PROGRAM

Senator STENNIS. I think it is a good program. It was spaced over a period of 5 years originally—more than that.

Mr. SHULER. We were trying to clear it up in 12 years but at the rate of this program it would be 72 years.

Senator ELLENDER. I hope by that time we won't have to use the facilities.

BUDGET REQUEST

I notice here on page 21 you have category code 722–66. What does the 66 mean? Is that 66 different buildings, or what?

Mr. SHULER. This is a line item number, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice the estimated cost is $12,630,000.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That is for how many buildings?

Mr. SHULER. That, sir, is for 11 barracks, plus all the items you see on page 23. You see, this is a complete setup, sir, for 4,000 men. You have your barracks, your messes, your headquarters, your classrooms, your storage buildings, your heating plant. Then you have a small chapel, gymnasium, dispensary.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, look at page 23.

Mr. SHULER. So, you see, this is much more than barracks.

Senator ELLENDER. This is a little over $3,000 per person.

Mr. SHULER. For the total thing. The barracks alone is $1,850 per person. That is the statutory limit.

Senator STENNIS. There are classrooms and messhalls, storage facilities; you have a group dispensary here, group gymnasium. All this goes into the package?

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir. We don't need anything else for these 4,000 than we have asked for in this.

Senator ELLENDER. Will this chapel be used by all denominations?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; this is correct. But only for use of this regiment.

MILITARY POST EXCHANGE

Senator ELLENDER. What about the post exchange building? Is it leased to whoever manages it?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir; this is a very small post exchange—toothpaste, shaving cream, the barest essentials. These men train in this area. When they get a break from training, they can run into the post exchange and get these things and come out. The post does not use this. This stocks limited items. It is run by the military.

Senator ELLENDER. They are not supplied with groceries, as are commissaries.

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. It has nothing to do with the commissary.

POST COMMISSARY BUILDING

Senator ELLENDER. You have a commissary on the post aside from this?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Of course it is operated by the military at a profit.

Mr. SHULER. Yes. It generates surcharge funds with which they can do certain alterations, minor alterations like shelves and displaying merchandise, and that sort of thing. It just has to support itself, sir. It is not trying to put money in the bank.

POST EXCHANGES

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SALARIES

Senator ELLENDER. We have quite a large contingent of people throughout the world, including military personnel, who assist in managing this, don't we?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, plus civilians, sir. They hire civilians. A civilian could supervise it, but there is some military supervision. The prices are so set to the customer that you make a little money to do these minor alterations. Otherwise, you stay in the blue. It is not intended to make dividends for the soldier and everything else. That is what the post exchange does.

Senator STENNIS. Who pays the salaries of these civilian employees in these post exchanges and commissaries?

Mr. SHULER. They are paid by the post exchange service, which is combined Army and Air Force; and they are paid from the profits of the operation. This is a non-appropriated-fund-type thing. In the commissary, they are paid from operations and maintenance funds.

Senator STENNIS. The civilian employees?

Mr. SHULER. Yes.

MILITARY PERSONNEL SALARIES

Senator STENNIS. What about the military employees?

Mr. SHULER. There are some military employees, sir, in the commissary who are regular military. They are assigned there as a duty, quartermaster-type people.

Senator STENNIS. They are paid as any other person in the military?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; just military pay. They are part of the Army.

Senator ELLENDER. Being able to buy things cheap is part of the fringe benefit they get.

Mr. SHULER. That is true.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me you ought to put the prices of those items high enough to at least pay the cost of the operations of it, including the sum equal to the salaries of the military men that you use.

OVERHEAD COSTS

Senator ELLENDER. I suggested several years ago that we also include the amount necessary for electricity, for water. But you absorb all of that, don't you?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The cost of the building, too, that is considered a part of the fringe benefit?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are further questions, the next item.

FORT JACKSON, S.C., PERSONNEL CENTER COMPLEX

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir, is at Fort Jackson, S.C., on page 25. This, again, is a very important training center. This item will pro-

vide facilities to house and process an input of about 3,000 personnel each week. They arrive from the examining stations. This is the full processing to get them ready to go out and start their training at this particular station. They must be tested and classified, given orientations and physical examinations, issued clothing and other administrative items, and then sent to their training on the base, or possibly at another station where they don't have one of these centers, to take their 8 weeks of basic training.

We are operating now in 52 separate old wooden World War II buildings scattered all over the post. This is very inefficient and presents a very bad picture to the inductee. This would take care of this situation.

Senator ELLENDER. Why do it now? You know, I remember several years ago I accused the engineers at Fort Belvoir of taking advantage of a war situation to get what they could not get in peacetime. I wonder if the same thing is not occurring here.

Mr. SHULER. Senator Ellender, I would like to take a few minutes here to tell you our problem.

REPLACEMENT COST FOR WORLD WAR II PLANT

We have over $3 billion replacement cost to replace the old World War II plant that was thrown together in a big hurry, as you know, sir, in the mobilization for World War II, with a 5-year life expectancy. These structures are already 25 years old. At the rate this program would replace it, it would take us 72 years. What I am saying, sir, is that these have to be replaced someday. There is a mission for the facility there. For a program this small, which is about a third of what we have asked for previously, we have only put in this program the things on replacement that would help us in the war, would help us in peacetime, and help gradually knock out this problem we have on this $3 billion.

STRUCTURE DETERIORATION OF BUILDINGS

Senator ELLENDER. How much of this facility will you restore with this money? You can't provide for all the inductees who come there?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. This would give us one center for all the needs of Fort Jackson. Then we do away with these old scattered buildings, 52 of them, I believe I said. Yes, sir. They are about to fall down. I have been down there, Senator. I tell you as an engineer I would say that it is not going to be many years until this plant starts falling down all across the United States. It is structurally deteriorating.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL AND MISSILE AGE WARFARE

Senator ELLENDER. That comes from the proposition that the Army, Navy, and Air Force are advocating conventional war preparation, although we live in a missile age. I am not going to argue that with you, because that has been determined some time ago.

Of course, if we keep on in this direction, necessarily, we will have to provide all these things at a great cost to the taxpayer.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, just to get the whole picture here, we have been the last 2 years feverishly preparing for a war that we are already in, conventional weapons only, because we had neglected to keep prepared for that kind of war. It is a hard choice to make. It has been an eye opener to me.

Senator ELLENDER. As the Senator knows, I have stated on several occasions before the whole committee that we are living in a missile age.

Senator STENNIS. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. And, in my opinion, our Government could not afford to prepare for both the missile and conventional warfare. We are doing all of this to protect the world. I don't know where this will lead us to.

Senator STENNIS. I am not critical of your point at all, but when it comes to the question are we going to use the missile, when we are in a war, if we are not going to use the missile, we have to be ready to fight it the other way. I don't see any objection to this center complex, particularly, as compared to all this money held up which has already been appropriated.

FORT POLK, LA., TRAINING RANGE

I have been down to Fort Polk. You need a lot of money down there. What are you asking for for Fort Polk?

Mr. SHULER. We have an item in there.

We have a training range item, sir. I must say that Fort Polk is not a permanent station; Fort Jackson is. It is one of our stations that seems to get hard treatment when the Army authorized strength goes down, we close it. When it increases, we open it.

FORT JACKSON, S.C., PERMANENT STATION

Senator STENNIS. I remember a few years ago when I was on the committee the Army would not ask for anything for Fort Jackson. The people in South Carolina kept raising Cain about it.

Mr. SHULER. We only ask for permanent structures after a post becomes permanent, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Of course, this is one that you are using to a great extent in building up the Army to additional size.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

GOALS FOR ARMY BUILDUP

Senator STENNIS. What are your announced goals for the Army? Give us those figures. I knew those the first of the year. Do you have that handy?

Mr. SHULER. I have it here, sir. I am wondering about the classification.

Senator STENNIS. I said the announced goals. What has been published about it?

Mr. SHULER. May I write them on a piece of paper and hand them to you?

Senator ELLENDER. We will get it from the New York Times.

Mr. SHULER. I have to protect myself, Senator Ellender.

Senator STENNIS. I can't remember, myself, which is classified and which is not. But the point I am making here is, that we are building up this Army very rapidly. Here we have the National Guard and Army Reserve, many of them trained, with years and years of training, ready to go and we close our eyes to the fact that they are combat ready. Now we have to spend the extra money to take in extra men. I think we are going to extremes.

(Classified information was furnished the subcommittee.)

FORT RUCKER, ALA., TACTICAL TRAINING FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The next item is Fort Rucker, on page 27, a tactical training center, which requirement is for officer and enlisted men's billets at a tactical training field located 32 miles from Fort Rucker.

We are presently in tents, field kitchens, open-pit latrines. This construction would not be permanent; it would be semipermanent, wood frame and concrete block type, which is cheaper. We are presently training, sir, tactical aviation people. We require about 115 instructors out there as a permanent party. These are what these facilities would be for. This is part of the very heavy load we have on training our pilots and our other personnel and Army aircraft.

ARMY RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTERS

Senator STENNIS. I would like to see you have all these things. I know all over this Nation last summer we had thousands and thousands of Reserves and National Guard people out in summer training. It is pitiful to see the lack of facilities. What has the Army done to try to get some of those conditions remedied, as well as this at Fort Rucker? Have you requested anything this year for the Army Reserve and Army National Guard training centers?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, as recently as last year we put money into Pickett and Hill for that purpose. We put money into Indiantown Gap for that purpose. We put money in Camp Drum for that purpose. As you know, there has been some money put into Camp Shelby in Mississippi, in the Guard and Reserve program.

So, we are cognizant of this.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR TRAINING

Senator STENNIS. What did you try to do about it this year, in this budget? Has the Army made any effort?

Mr. SHULER. The only item we have, sir, is a sewage treatment plant at Camp Chaffee.

Senator STENNIS. That is not the question. I know what you have it here for it. My question is, How hard has the Army tried? What did the Army do to try to get the budget to approve some of these items?

Mr. SHULER. I would like to furnish that for the record, because the Chief, Office of Reserve components has that program. I would like to furnish that for the record, what he did request.

Senator STENNIS. Does anyone present know what, if anything, the Army requested for the budget that we are considering now for items of the kind that I have already outlined for the training of the National Guard and the Army Reserve?

Mr. SHULER. There is only one project in this particular budget, that is the sewage——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, General. I asked the question of the group assembled. I want to know if there is anybody here who can testify, and I am calling on anyone here from the Army as to what they know, if anything, as to what the Army requested—not what is in the book, but requested to be in this budget for the Army Reserve and National Guard training.

You don't have any proof available now. I expect the facts are that General Sutton is the only one in the whole Army that made any real effort to get any items in. Now my point is not that you don't need these, my point is that I know you need some of these other facilities which are very, very low in cost compared to what the Regular Army demands are, very low. And they do some mighty fine training. I think we would get a whole lot out of the military dollar spent that way.

If we are going to defend the whole world, as Senator Ellender says, we are going to have to rely on the Reserves. There are not many in the regular service that are pressed for funds for those purposes. I want to get right down to the nub of it. I want to say something about this on the floor, because I think there is more to be known about it.

So, General, you understand my question now.

Mr. SHULER. I understand it. I would like to clarify one thing, sir.

ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS TRAINING FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. I want to get a promise, though, first that you are going to get everything you can on it and put it in the record.

Mr. SHULER. I certainly will. I want to clarify this is not in my program. This is in the Guard and Reserve program.

Senator STENNIS. That is right. You are speaking for the Army today, though. I will ask you to bring it in.

Mr. SHULER. I will get it.

Senator STENNIS. Wherever you get it, I would like it to come through you.

(The information appears on p. 106.)

68-787—66——3

PERSONNEL FACILITIES

Senator ELLENDER. How many men will these 115 instructors train and for how long a period? I notice the instructors will be there only 3 weeks a month, according to the justification.

Major PAQUETTE. We are now training, down there, around 270 people and approximately 12-day period. This particular project is for the people who must stay there time after time, as the cycles come through. The students, the 270 people, will continue to live in a tactical environment, tents, pit latrines, and operate day and night with generators, and this sort of business. But the men who must stay there year in and year out, we would like to have some facility for them to live in.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is it limited to 3 weeks? Do they change?

Major PAQUETTE. We have a small break, sir. It is a scheduling thing. Maintenance of aircraft that have been used, scheduling of classes, the next class to come. For example, we will turn out 425 a month with the input beginning in November.

TRAINEE PERSONNEL

Senator ELLENDER. How many trainees do you have at a time there?

Major PAQUETTE. 270 is about what it is now. It will increase, by the way. It will be much worse than indicated on this sheet.

Senator ELLENDER. You need 115 instructors to train 270?

INSTRUCTORS, SUPERVISORS, AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Major PAQUETTE. These are instructors and supervisory personnel, sir, support personnel, such as cooks, people who run the area. They stay there all the time, sort of a permanent party.

Senator STENNIS. If the gentleman will yield right there, I believe I see the difficulty. These people you are talking about living there all the year, their replacements do, they are in charge of all this training?

Mr. SHULER. They are the instructors.

Senator STENNIS. You want a permanent facility for them there?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

TACTICAL FLIGHT FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. What about those boys who are there in training for 15 days or whatever it is? How do they live?

Major PAQUETTE. They live in tents. It is a tactical environment. That is why we call it a tactical flight facility. It is part of their instruction.

Senator ELLENDER. How many such facilities have you in the country?

HELICOPTER PILOT TRAINING

Major PAQUETTE. Sir, Fort Rucker—and this is primarily involved with helicopter training—Fort Rucker is the advanced primary helicopter training center for the Army. As it stands today, it is the only advanced primary helicopter training center for the Army. We train all helicopter pilots.

Senator ELLENDER. At that base?

Major PAQUETTE. At that base in the second 16 weeks of a 32-week training period.

Senator ELLENDER. You have a base nearby. What does that base do?

AVIATION CENTER

Major PAQUETTE. That is the aviation center, sir, for the Army.

Senator ELLENDER. Why do you have it way from your——

Major PAQUETTE. We have an airspace and geography problem. We have to separate these various classes. We run over 600 aircraft at one time at Fort Rucker during the day. This is the reason.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further, thank you, sir.

FOURTH U.S. ARMY

FORT BLISS, TEX., FACILITIES

TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS AND FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item then.

Mr. SHULER. The next item is at Fort Bliss, Tex., sir. It is on page 30. For tactical equipment shops and facilities. This will provide organizational maintenance facilities for six combat and combat support units that have been relocated at this station from Fort Chaffee. There are no facilities at Fort Bliss now for these units. We are carrying on our maintenance as best we can in open space. We have a severe dust problem at this station. To make it easier to maintain our equipment and keep it up to combat readiness, sir, this is a necessary project.

Senator STENNIS. That is a lot of money in here, $5 million. We are on page 30 now.

Mr. SHULER. May I correct that, Senator?

Senator STENNIS. These items are listed here $3.3 million that are not authorized?

Mr. SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. That brings you down to the $1.2 million on page 30?

Mr. SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any questions on that one, Senator, page 30? It is the same old problem you have here about better buildings, better equipped buildings, and all to do your maintenance and repair?

RELOCATION OF TRANSFEREES FROM FORT CHAFFEE, ARK.

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir. In this case we have no facilities at all. These units were moved from Fort Chaffee, when Fort Chaffee was closed.

Senator ELLENDER. Are these permanent buildings?

Mr. SHULER. These will be permanent buildings; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are having to do the work now out in the open?

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, unless there are questions, the next item.

RADAR TEST FACILITY

Mr. SHULER. Page 32. This will provide a facility for testing radar equipment associated with the development of air defense weapons at White Sands Missile Range. The testing of this equipment is presently carried out in a quonset-type structure. This is an inadequate structure. It cannot be cooled in the summer, it does not provide adequate protection against wind, rain, and dust. We have about $12 million worth of equipment in the structure. This is a semipermanent type building which is cheaper than permanent. One story wood frame, and concrete block.

Senator STENNIS. You have $12 million worth of equipment in quonset huts?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How long has it been there? Is this modern equipment, or old equipment?

Mr. FLYNN. This equipment is being accumulated. It has not all been there for any given period of time. It is equipment that is being added from time to time, as the state of the art is improved and the necessity for having more sophisticated test equipment in order to test our air defense weaponry. I cannot state how long any one particular item has been there. But it is a matter of accumulating this equipment to meet our present program in our air defense work.

DETECTION AND TRACKING INFLIGHT MISSILES FOR GROUND EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT

Senator STENNIS. Just what do you mean, testing? Testing the engines or testing your radar equipment? This says radar facility, $200,000; frequency converter, $60,000. The rest of it is in supporting facilities.

Mr. FLYNN. I would like to point out that the conduct of these tests is related to our missile operations, but it is independent of the actual firing of missiles that are run at White Sands.

Senator STENNIS. What missiles are you talking about now, which ones?

Mr. FLYNN. This equipment is used to track missiles that are in flight and to enable your ground-to-air missiles to zero in on them and put them on target, so that they can be destroyed. The purpose of the test here is to take the radar facility and obtain data and other information which is required in order to complete the development of ground equipment which will enable us to protect our own forces against enemy missiles.

Senator STENNIS. This goes with the Nike-Hercules type, or something beyond that type?

Mr. FLYNN. This equipment is used for any type of air craft in flight. It doesn't go with any particular kind of aircraft or air-to-ground missile. It is simply used for ground detection and tracking, and computing ranges and elevations, so that you can improve the accuracy of your own equipment which will be sent up to destroy the enemy aircraft that are coming over your territory.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this mostly for training purposes?

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Mr. FLYNN. No, sir; this is research and development. This is to develop equipment and techniques of being able to counter the enemy aircraft and missile action.

Senator ELLENDER. I thought most of that was done under research and development contracts.

Mr. FLYNN. The actual development work is done under contract, but this facility is a test facility which is part of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command. We have an Air Defense Board at Fort Bliss which runs engineering tests and service tests on equipment which is developed through the industry.

Senator ELLENDER. Who makes the equipment you use for testing?

Mr. FLYNN. Private contractors, sir.

RAPID OBSOLESCENCE OF EQUIPMENT

Senator STENNIS. We have had all kinds of proof about this back and forth, but just to say $12 million worth of equipment, that is very impressive. But according to my recollection this equipment gets out of date mighty fast with reference to testing missiles.

Suppose you get us a special estimate on that, General.

Mr. SHULER. All right, sir.

(The estimate follows:)

RADAR TEST FACILITY

The mission of the Air Defense Board, which is a subordinate element of the USA Test and Evaluation Command, is to:

(*a*) Plan and conduct service tests, military potential tests, check tests and confirmatory tests of Air Defense materiel, most of which is developed under contract for the Army by private industry.

(*b*) Participate in the planning and conduct of engineering/service tests.

(*c*) Participate in the planning, supervision, and monitoring of troop tests.

(*d*) Provide advice to proponent agencies and developers.

The bulk of the equipment to be housed in the requested facility consists of a NIKE Hercules Air Defense Missile System and a Hawk Air Defense Missile System—both without launchers and missiles. In addition there are other items of supporting equipment such as computers, cameras, tracer stereographs and radar sets. This equipment is valued at $12,000,000.

As the componentry of these systems has changed due to improvement in the state of the art and greater sophistication, equipment has been crowded into smaller unit space and in fact some is now housed in tentage. This is an unfriendly environment, as ultimately the systems are housed in vans specifically designed to give proper environmental protection and temperature and humidity control. The lack of adequate storage and use space and protection contributes to a degradation of equipment efficiency, inaccurate results and longer time factors for tests. Leakage from heavy rains creates a safety hazard to personnel also due to high voltage involved.

The principal use of the equipment is to establish an Electronic Countermeasure (ECM) environment in order to evaluate electronic counter countermeasures capability of the Hercules and Hawk missile systems. The goal is to be able to break through the countermeasure environment and detect, track and destroy unfriendly aircraft in flight. In addition the Air Defense Board is also involved in a joint test program with the Air Force and the Navy. This equipment is used to test the effectiveness of the ECM jamming equipment on the aircraft to determine its potential effectiveness against unfriendly missile systems.

Although the Hercules and Hawk systems (early versions) are in the field, the state of the art of missile weaponry particularly jamming and anti-jamming

technology, has taken a radical upswing in the past two years. It must be assumed that hostile countries have at least the same capabilities as the U.S. Therefore, unless a dynamic development and test program is maintained, our forces will find themselves unable to cope with enemy missiles and aircraft when called upon to go into combat. This test facility plays a vital part in the evaluation of the changes that are being made.

Lack of adequate storage space, operational facilities and environmental controls not only is hazardous for personnel and detrimental to the maintenance of very complex and expensive electronic equipment but it also is detrimental to timely completion of test programs. The urgency of the construction of this facility is reflected by a slippage factor of 30% during theh past six months in the conduct of the test program due to inadequate facilities. With the continued deterioration of facilities now in use, this slippage factor can be expected to increase. For example, deferment of this project one more year means a comparable delay in the testing of development work now underway on the NIKE Hercules Missile System.

FORT CHAFFEE, ARK., SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Senator STENNIS. All right, go to the next item, please, page 33.

Mr. SHULER. Fort Chaffee, sir. The line item is on page 34, request for a sewage treatment plant. This would provide facilities for the treatment of sewage from Fort Chaffee and elimination of pollution of the Arkansas River. Although this is not an active post, about 300 persons use the facility on a continuous basis, and we have summer training requirements for about 7,500 reserve people. At the present time we are dumping raw sewage into the Arkansas River. We wish to correct that.

Senator STENNIS. Here is an item of the type I was talking about a moment ago. Fort Chaffee, of course, is no longer active but you are using part of it?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a mobilization-type station which we have to retain.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

EXCLUSION AREA FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

Mr. SHULER. We come to Fort Hood, sir. The first item on page 36, an exclusion area facility. This will provide secure classroom and storage area in which to store and give instruction on classified weapons and devices pertaining to an armored division. At the present time we have no such secure facility at Fort Hood for this purpose. We also need the facilities we are now in for motor maintenance. These are classified type weapons systems, sir, used by armor. There are two armored divisions at this station.

Senator ELLENDER. Are they used to train there?

Mr. SHULER. They train here, sir, and this facility is really a security problem, an exclusion area to keep anybody out who is not cleared for this type weaponry.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you ever carried on anything in connection with this at Fort Polk?

Mr. SHULER. I don't believe this type, Senator; no, sir. I don't believe this type.

Senator ELLENDER. Because a lot of the equipment at Fort Polk was moved to Fort Hood when Fort Polk was closed for the third or fourth time.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. We are doing basic training at Fort Polk now, sir. It is a basic training center.

GUARDHOUSE

Senator STENNIS. You have an item down here of guardhouse, $6,000. You can't build much of a conventional guardhouse for $6,000. Is that a prison, or is this just a place for sentries to stay?

Mr. SHULER. This is to make secure the sentry box. There are actually three of them in the $6,000.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. SHULER. On page 37 is the second project, improvements to water system at Fort Hood. This, sir, will increase the capacity of the water system to that needed to support the post population. During the past four summers, it was necessary to curtail the use of water in order to have enough for one large fire. If we had had this catastrophe, we really would have been in trouble. This post is probably our most populated post in the Army. There are roughly 40,000 people there, and the families have to be added to that. So, you can see this just like a city. We are short of water, and this will not have any capacity to do other than take care of the post itself. It will not have capacity to take care of anybody outside the post.

Senator ELLENDER. How do you proceed to obtain this water system? What is your source of water? Wells, or what?

Mr. MOORE. We have a waterplant on Belton Reservoir, sir. It is about 12 miles from Fort Hood. The water is taken from the reservoir at that point.

Senator ELLENDER. It just treats the water?

Mr. SHULER. May I answer that, sir?

Senator ELLENDER. Anybody. You, or anybody else.

Mr. SHULER. This is for elevated water tanks, two of them, pumphouse and additional lines. These are additional pumps, additional storage capacity, and the lines. This is not for treatment.

Senator STENNIS. You just have to have more ordinary water here?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; we are short of water.

FORT POLK, TRAINING RANGES

Senator STENNIS. If there are no other questions, the next item please.

Mr. SHULER. On page 39, sir, Fort Polk. The item is for training ranges. As I said, this is a basic training center. We need these ranges to better our basic infantry training and marksmanship. These facilities include the construction of an M–14 transition range, the installation of target devices, the 106 recoilless rifle range, efficiency test range, and the like.

We need this, sir, to bring our training up to the proper level.

Senator ELLENDER. You don't have to acquire any additional land do you?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I have been down there, and you certainly are getting a lot for your money down there. I don't see how you can come up here asking for all these other items without asking for construction money for Fort Polk. How many men do you have down there now?

Mr. SHULER. As of the end of March, sir—and I can't say that this has not changed, but I don't think it has—about 25,000. Again, Senator, I certainly agree that money ought to be put into Polk. It is not a permanent station. You recall the Capehart housing we started down there when the post was classified permanent and it had to be canceled, and we had to pay the contractor off. This is what we are trying to avoid.

Senator ELLENDER. Since we are on Fort Polk, it strikes me that with all the facilities and with all the land we have there, the Army missed a bet by not making that permanent years ago instead of fooling around with other small places. But I am not going to argue the point now.

Senator STENNIS. I want to personally approve this item here for $861,000 for Fort Polk. As I say, the need down there is so great for that many men that I just don't see how you can be so scant with it and continue to ask for so much for others.

The next item, please.

FIFTH U.S. ARMY

FORT RILEY, KANS., ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS COMPLEX

Mr. SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the next item is on page 41. The item is "Fort Riley, Kans." It is an enlisted men's barracks complex. We have covered that in the repetitive item, sir. It is exactly the same standard plan as the one at Fort Gordon.

Senator STENNIS. I remember those from the time we authorized the complexes, and everything. We are generally familiar with them.

Senator ELLENDER. This is more or less to replace what you have there now?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Make them permanent?

Mr. SHULER. Permanent; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is well established, permanent training for the Army at Fort Riley. You have one of the divisions in Vietnam trained at Fort Riley, don't you?

FORT RILEY AND FORT CARSON LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a division station. You will recall, Senator, we had a land acquisition project so that we could fire all our weapons out there. Incidentally, sir, both of those land acquisition projects at Carson and Riley were very successful. You told us to treat the people right. I can assure you that we did, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is fine. I am glad to hear such a good report.

The next item, please.

SIXTH U.S. ARMY

FORT ORD, CALIF., RIFLE SQUAD TACTICAL RANGES

Mr. SHULER. At Fort Ord, sir, on page 44. We are asking for rifle squad tactical ranges. This will provide for these type ranges, sir, to bring our standard of training up to where it should be. This is again a basic training center. We have no ranges suitable for teaching the new techniques. These techniques, sir, are a great improvement over the past. We have to integrate the training and we need more realistic targets that are electrically controlled. We need live firing exercises, immediate evaluations of the efficiency, and it offers us a chance to compare the efficiency of one squad against the other. This is a far cry and a great improvement from the known distance range type rifle training that we used to conduct in the World War II period.

Senator STENNIS. This is one of the major training centers for Army men?

Mr. SHULER. Yes. sir. On the west coast, it is the biggest one.

Senator STENNIS. You need this to make possible more modern techniques in giving the rifle training; is that correct?

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It seems that you should have already had it and not waited this long to ask for it. If there are no further questions, we will proceed with the next item.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

ATLANTA ARMY DEPOT, GA., INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT PLANT

Mr. SHULER. We now come, sir, to the Army Materiel Command portion of the program. The first item is at Atlanta Army Depot, on page 47. This is one of the repetitive items I cited to correct the dumping of industrial waste. This would be for a treatment plant to take care of this problem.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, just a minute. The general announced in the beginning you had—how much was it for the waste problem in the bill?

Mr. SHULER. I believe it was $1.4 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. In the bill as a whole you have four projects?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. And this is essential in the modern way of taking care of industrial waste to avoid pollution; is that right?

Mr. SHULER. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. I presume that is to comply with the act that was adopted by Congress.

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir. I stated that previously.

Senator ELLENDER. You have until 1967, otherwise the Government takes over?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. We will have more in the next year's program, too, and finish it up.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you think you will be able to arrange for all of them before 1967 comes around?

Mr. SHULER. Not 1967; no, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I think that is the limitation put in the bill.

Mr. SHULER. The 5-year program that we submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in compliance with the legislation, I had not heard of finishing it at all by 1967.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

Senator ELLENDER. When did you start the 5-year program?

Mr. SHULER. This is the first year, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Must this all come out of the military appropriation? In other words, if we are going to clean up these areas—I know it has to come out of the Government, but must it all come out of the military?

Mr. SHULER. The Army is generating all of this difficulty at this particular post. The instruction is that each agency will take care of its own problem. I feel we should pay for all this. We are generating the waste.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you have the whole expense?

Mr. SHULER. Of whatever our problem is; yes, sir. Army only.

Senator STENNIS. That is fair play. Let each agency of Government pay for its own.

The next item.

CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT, S.C., SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Mr. SHULER. Page 49 is repetitive item of the same category, Charleston Army Depot, sewage treatment plant facility.

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, pass to the next one.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

QUALITY ASSURANCE LABORATORY

Mr. SHULER. The next station, sir, is Edgewood Arsenal. The first project is page 51. We are requesting a quality assurance laboratory. This is to provide a laboratory, sir, in which quality assurance testing can be conducted on chemical agents. The work performed in the existing facilities is hazardous at present. It affects the safety of personnel and adversely affects the accuracy of tests. We are handling here highly toxic and dangerous agents, sir. We feel that this situation should be corrected immediately.

Senator STENNIS. Did we have this up last year?

Mr. SHULER. We had this up last year, sir. The reason that it is back in the program is that we consider it very important.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman.

How vital, how much priority has this?

Mr. SHULER. I would say this, because of the danger to health and the hazardous operations involved, this is very high in priority.

STOCKPILE RELIABILITY TEST

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the stockpile reliability test, for instance?

Mr. MANDELSON. The stockpile reliability tests which we refer to is a test of things like gas masks, and similar protective equipment, to determine whether they are capable of doing the job they were designed to do; namely, to stop toxic agents from reaching the lungs of the wearer. There are many other such tests.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Before you stockpile them, you test them; is that it?

Mr. MANDELSON. Before and while they are in stockpile, sir, because they do deteriorate with time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. You might keep your seat there until we get through with this item.

Senator Ellender, do you have some questions?

Last year we had this matter up rather thoroughly, and I don't recall just where it was dropped out, but we postponed it, did we not?

HEALTH DANGER

Mr. MANDELSON. I can tell you very quickly, it was lost in authorization, sir. The committee said it was not entirely convinced that the item was essential at that time. My claim is, sir, that we have a real hazardous problem in the health of the people, it is dangerous. I think for that reason primarily it should be corrected at this time.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad, have you been out to this place?

ABSENCE OF CONTROL FACILITIES

Mr. REXROAD. Yes, sir; I have seen this. Some of the buildings, Senator, that the laboratory is now located in go back to World War I. Particularly the floors and ceilings and the physical structures of the buildings are very bad. Also, we found while we were out there that there was no storage, that the storage factor in relationship to safety was very hazardous.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean hazardous?

Mr. REXROAD. The toxic chemicals, if they were to get out of control where they have them stored, they have no facilities to shut off doors, or airtight doors, to drop to protect this situation.

Senator STENNIS. In my book, $2,385,000 is a good deal of money. I know I can go around in my home and find a lot of things that are wrong and need to be replaced, expanded. What impresses me here is what you say about the danger. Is there negligence, General Shuler?

Mr. SHULER. I would also add to that, that if the troops get issued to them faulty gas masks, or anything like that, we have that problem. This is what we are trying to make sure does not happen.

REPLACEMENT OF OLD OUTMODED PLANTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are the six buildings you propose to demolish involving 17,458 square feet, all beyond repair, beyond improvement?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; they are. We have a contract, so to speak, with the House Appropriations Committee that when we replace old outmoded plants then in general we will demolish a square footage comparable to that which we get in the new structure. I think, in general, this is a good policy, because I don't think that stuff should receive any maintenance money when it is so outmoded and it is about to fall down.

Senator STENNIS. If it is so necessary for this laboratory to provide gas masks safe for a man to use, it looks to me that it is mighty late to come in and ask for it. We assumed that you had those essentials already. Now if this is added capacity you need, we could expect you to have those already anyway. Is this for added capacity you need because you are increasing the Army?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. This is a new facility to correct the condition we have described.

(Additional information follows:)

QUALITY ASSURANCE LABORATORY

The present Quality Assurance Laboratory was constructed in 1918 and has long been obsolete, inadequate, and hazardous in use. It is the only laboratory in the free world conducting the program of testing and assuring the military value of chemical munitions in stock or in procurement. It has been declared unsafe for personnel (military and civilian) working in the building in repeated inspections conducted over many years. Storage facilities are so limited that they are frequently stacked in the corridor thus partially obstructing entrance and exit. Rainstorms usually result in leaks through ceilings and ventilating systems which carry chemical agent contaminated rainwater over floors, hoods, cabinets and other equipment. It is impossible to maintain temperature and humidity controls which are required to validate many of the tests scheduled. The building has no waste-disposal system capable of handling toxic wastes without dangerous pollution of surrounding waters. Instead, such wastes are separated and handled by special procedures which are expensive in terms of man-hours required. The collection of such wastes to facilitate disposal, in itself, presents the hazard of accumulating lethal agents. A spill in handling such accumulations would endanger all personnel in the environment.

In the area of stockpile reliability this facility conducts a program of worldwide scope (including the Asian theatre) of testing defensive equipment (e.g., gas masks) in storage or in the hands of using troops, both American and allied. The inadequacy of the facility has caused the program to lag years behind schedule to the detriment of the degree of assurance that can be offered the user. The tests involved call for the use of toxic agents to determine penetration time of the mask canisters and filters. This, in the overcrowded conditions which prevail, presents unacceptable hazards.

The facility is located across the road from the headquarters of Edgewood Arsenal. A single spill of a lethal agent would force evacuation of both buildings and of other buildings nearby (e.g. physical test laboratory) and may also cause casualties. As it is, chemical agent is expelled from the hoods into the atmosphere and, under unfavorable atmospheric conditions, may reenter the building and/or create a hazard in the area surrounding the structure.

The Quality Assurance Directorate mission requires the laboratory to support the Edgewood Arsenal Research and Development effort in many ways. Specifically, the equipment used by Research and Development personnel for protection in their work must be tested out and declared serviceable for use in the technical context involved. In its work on agents of much greater lethality than any now in stockpile and on new flame agents of exotic character, the Quality Assurance Laboratory cannot accept the hazard of testing Research and Development protective masks, gloves, and clothes against the new materials without the inevitable casualties it can expect because the facilities for protecting them are known to be inadequate. In addition, it cannot carry out the tests necessary to prove out the reliability of new defensive and detection equipment to protect

against the new agents because tests using them would almost certainly cause casualities in the old facility.

According to the scheduled progress of Research and Development for the new developments, if the new laboratory is approved for Military Construction, Army, 1967, there will be a 6-month gap between the progress of Research and Development in these new items and the ability of the Quality Assurance Laboratory to support the Research and Development effort as already indicated. Further delay would place the Arsenal in an untenable position in deciding whether to continue with Research and Development and risk casualties because of lacking Quality Assurance support or to direct Quality Assurance support of the program regardless of the great risk of casualties incurred in a facility inadequate to handle the work safely.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir, on page 52, at Edgewood Arsenal is the last of the four repetitive——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, just a minute. The sewage disposal plant addition, that goes with the water here, that is item 161?

Mr. SHULER. This is the one, sir, on page 52?

Senator STENNIS. Is that the one you are taking up now?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. This is the fourth of the repetitive items for cleaning up our sewage and industrial waste problem.

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are questions, let us proceed to the next one.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA., CONSOLIDATION OF STORAGE FACILITIES

Mr. SHULER. Frankford Arsenal, sir, page 54.

Senator STENNIS. That is the one I was looking at. That is what I was confused on.

Mr. SHULER. This is consolidation of storage facilities. This project, sir, would eliminate the use of the Tacony warehouse area which is just a few miles away and would consolidate this storage into Frankford Arsenal area, and we would have an amortization in a short period of time, sir, by excessing the Tacony warehouse facilities and area. This is a fast amortization, and is on the closure list announced.

Senator STENNIS. What is a fast amortization?

Mr. SHULER. This is in effect an annual savings of approximately $447,000, and will release for disposal Tacony warehouse real estate acquired at $3,379,000. With the cost of the project only $249,000, this is just a half year or less.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to save four-hundred-some-odd thousand now by building this building?

Mr. SHULER. $477,000 a year, sir, by getting out of the Tacony area and by building this building, the first cost of which is $249,000. After we pay that, then the savings go on annually.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't this an oldtimer? Isn't there a row in Pennsylvania about storage?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. This would not move anything out of Pennsylvana or even out of this area. It only moves it 3 miles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You will recall, maybe it was the Marines or Navy——

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; the shipyard at Philadelphia you are thinking about.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is not involved in that?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The Army is entirely independent of any practice in that regard?

Mr. SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. Since you are underwriting this saving, General, we will approve this item.

NATICK LABORATORIES, MASS., INSTRUMENTATION BUILDING

Mr. SHULER. The next item is on page 57, Natick laboratories, which is in Massachusetts. On page 58 is the item, an instrumentation building, $109,000. This is for research on problems affecting the air delivery of material.

Senator STENNIS. Wait a minute, you are over to page 58 already?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, the other items were denied in the authorization.

Senator STENNIS. Start again.

Mr. SHULER. $109,000 for an instrumentation building at Natick Laboratories in Massachusetts. This is a research and development project, sir, which has to do with the air delivery of material. This is a problem of how to package the combat equipment and material for airdrops by both parachute and free fall. In the 101st Airborne Division this was a mater of being on the alert and supporting contingency requirements, actual operations. This is research and development to better the methodology of making these airdrops.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What this amounts to, Mr. Secretary, is that it is an effort to improve test facilities for dropping materiel?

Mr. SHULER. Parachutes and rigging. The rigging and the parachutes, the platforms, how you put it together.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further, go on to the next item, please.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, N.J., PYROTECHNIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES

Mr. SHULER. The next item is Picatinny Arsenal, on page 60. The pyrotechnic research and development facilities. This will provide a centralized pyrotechnic laboratory for the development of pyrotechnic materials for all three services. The present facilities are inadequate to house the equipment and the instrumentation required to maintain progress in this field. The buildings are scattered over a distance of up to 4 miles. I am sure the commitee realizes the importance of pyrotechnics in the Vietnam area where we wish to illuminate the area at night. This is a very urgent research and development project, so far as we are concerned.

Senator STENNIS. How much are you going to save on this? What is your estimate in savings?

Mr. SHULER. I don't claim to save anything on this, Mr. Chairman. I claim this to be a military necessity to move forward vigorously in the pyrotechnic field of research and development.

Senator STENNIS. To what extent are we using these in Vietnam, if it is not classified?

Mr. SHULER. We are using them to the fullest as the state of the art stands now. What we want to do, sir, is try to get further use of them. We would like very much to have all night long over there illuminated so that we can guard against these surprise attacks, and so forth, and conduct operations.

Senator STENNIS. The next item? You say this is up front in your requirements for research?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And all the services are going together in conducting this?

Mr. SHULER. This is done at the Army arsenal. The inputs are fed in from the other services and they do participate in this.

Senator STENNIS. They do work for all three?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA., CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS FOR LASER FACILITY

Mr. SHULER. On page 62, at Redstone Arsenal we wish to convert some buildings for laser facilities. We do have a minimum research and development program in the laser field there now. [Deleted.]

I am sure the committee is familiar with what laser is. If not, sir, we can tell you a little bit about it. It is really amplification of signals at the frequency of light, and you get great penetrating power.

Senator STENNIS. General, you have $149 million worth of property down there at Redstone Arsenal. You have $7 million more authorized. Couldn't you find something within all that to take care of this little project?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, the project is to convert existing buildings. We are not building a new building.

Senator STENNIS. This is a conversion?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is good. Are there any other questions?

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

ALTER BUILDINGS FOR SMALL ARMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Mr. SHULER. On page 64, sir. For Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois, a request to alter buildings for small arms research and development. This is necessary, sir, due to the closing of Springfield Armory. This takes the residual research development and engineering mission reduced in strength and moves it into the Rock Island Arsenal, so that we can then report Springfield Armory to the GSA and it can be excess. We can't move out of Springfield into here without these facilities to move into. This is an alternation of existing buildings.

Senator STENNIS. Are these Honest John and Little John rockets tactical weapons?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; they are tactical weapons. Yes, sir.

HELICOPTER SIMULATOR AND BALLISTIC RANGE

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to have this helicopter simulator and ballistic range? Is that part of your tactics?

Mr. SHULER. Are you on page 66?

Senator STENNIS. They are both listed on page 63.

Mr. SHULER. The helicopter simulator and ballistic range, which item is actually on page 66, is for the development, testing, and evaluation of our aircraft weapon system. We now test these systems under actual flight and conditions at Fort Rucker and at Aberdeen Proving Ground. As you know, we developed the use of our aircraft and certain firing platforms, and we use this in Vietnam very much. This is a very important program. The helicopter simulator is a great savings in cost, sir. It is not as good a test as an actual flight, but our figures show that one flight test costs $96,000 and by using the simulator, it cost $9,000.

As I say, this is not as good as the regular test, but that is a tremendous saving.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see why you don't already have it.

OPPOSITION TO SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL CLOSURE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Shuler, I am one of those who fought this Springfield Armory for at least 3 years. We argued that what is hampering here is just what would happen; that you are going to have a very substantial increased expense in Rock Island Arsenal before you can start full operations.

Mr. SHULER. Senator, I would like to say this, and I respect your statement very much. But the cost of going to Rock Island was figured into the Department of Defense's fiscal report on this. This is figured in the net saving. This is not a new thing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But it is part of the expense.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have no further comment.

Senator STENNIS. You have a comment on these matters and the merits of them, what you think about them, don't you?

SMALL ARMS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

Senator SALTONSTALL. I will say this. I assume that these are necessary additions in Rock Island, if we are going to continue to research and manufacture small arms.

Mr. SHULER. It is actually research and engineering; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The research in the latest and up-to-date small arms?

Mr. SHULER. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, unless there is something further, we can move over to the next item.

Mr. SHULER. Page 70.

Senator STENNIS. Modernize warehouse.

Mr. SHULER. We lost that, sir, in authorization.

SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF., AIRCRAFT ENGINE TEST CELL

Page 70 is the next one.

Senator STENNIS. If you gentlemen excuse us just a minute, Senator Saltonstall and I have a matter here to take care of.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we will cover a few more here because time is short. With the consent of the general and his supporting staff, we will run into 12:15.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. Page 70, sir, the Sharpe Army Depot. We are asking for an aircraft engine test cell. This is to provide six aircraft engine test facilities instead of the mobile stands now being used. We overhaul all reciprocating aircraft engines at this depot, sir. Before we send them back to the field to be reinstalled in aircraft, we have to give them an equivalent test to be sure they will be acceptable when they are installed. Right now, we are using mobile-type test cells. When we have inclement weather, we don't have cover for them. This will be a permanent location, $158,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did we not have this item last year?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You did not have it?

Mr. SHULER. We had other items but not the test cells. No, sir.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y., CONVERT BUILDINGS TO LABORATORIES

We lost the next two items, sir, in authorization. That is page 71 and page 73. The next item is on page 75, Watervliet Arsenal. It is to convert two buildings to laboratories. The laboratories there are responsible for basic, applied, and supporting research efforts concerning our conventional weaponry. These laboratories are charged with the responsibility for generation of knowledge which will lead to conventional weapons and enhance the characteristics of these types of weapons. They have to develop unique and also recognized capabilities in the areas concerned with composite materials, ultra-high-pressure phenomena, theoretical and experimental mechanic and dynamic and shock testing.

It is our major center for our conventional weaponry development. This will convert existing building to laboratory requirements for this effort.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where are you doing this work now?

Mr. SHULER. It is being done here, sir, but we need to expand; we need better facilities than we now have.

Senator STENNIS. In other words, this is an expansion of the plant?

Mr. SHULER. This is for expansion and betterment.

Senator STENNIS. You have a regular run of these arsenals. Why are there so many of those in the bill this year?

Mr. SHULER. I believe it is about normal, Senator, in the ratio of the cut I told you about. This is the Army Materiel Command section. It does run fairly high.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you were having this stepped up because of new developments and things you learned about this type of warfare.

Mr. SHULER. We are trying here to improve our conventional weaponry across the board except for the small arms type, which is handled elsewhere.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX., RANGE FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Mr. SHULER. This is at White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex., and is on page 77, range facilities, phase 2.

As you know, sir, this is a national missile range. It is used by all services, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, Defense Atomic Support Agency, and any other Government agency or contractor to test weaponry. We have a program to improve the range facilities; that is, the metering and the various things we need to make our tests and to develop our weaponry further.

We were allowed the first phase last year, $2,685,000. This is the second phase in a 7-phase program to bring this range facility up to where it should be so that it can do its mission properly.

Senator STENNIS. What are you testing? These are facilities to carry out what kind of tests?

Mr. SHULER. Virtually any missile that can fly, sir.

May I amplify that?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. SHULER. There are approximately 100 separately managed programs supported continuously by White Sands. The types of tests are many and varied, surface-to-surface, surface-to-air, air-to-air, air-to-surface, rocket firing, space vehicle or target vehicle development. Reentry physics, upper atmosphere research, bombing drop tests. There is a long list of additional tests.

Senator STENNIS. This is what takes big money, these misslies, when you get into that.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA., HEADQUARTERS AND STORAGE BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Mr. SHULER. We now come, sir, to an item at Vint Hill Farms in Virginia on page 80. This is the headquarters of the Army Security Agency in this area. This is for facilities for the cadre and full strength of a battalion, sir, the cadre which is assigned there and has all its equipment; $145,000 for this headquarters and storage building.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, is this statement accurate on page 80—

> If this project is not approved the administrative and supply activity of this unit can not be accommodated?

Does it mean that the work that is going on there now cannot be carried forward unless we put these buildings in?

That seems an awful extreme statement.

PERSONNEL

Mr. SHULER. This is the headquarters and storage building for this battalion I mentioned which at full strength will be 1,233, and a cadre strength which is there now of 247.

I can't divulge the mission of it because it is classified but this is for that unit. If we don't get this facility we can't move the unit in. We have no place——

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is the unit now?

Mr. SHULER. It is to be moved in there, sir, to be activated and moved in.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, it is going to be a new unit that is going to move in there, sir?

Mr. SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. These are the housekeeping troops who are going to run it?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir; this is the regular Army Security Agency-type unit that does their mission.

Senator STENNIS. It will be a battalion?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have the other facilities there that they need?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; we started building at Vint Hill Farm I believe about 3 years ago.

U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

FORT LEWIS, WASH., COMMUNICATIONS MAINTENANCE FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir, is page 83, Fort Lewis, Wash., a communications and maintenance facility. This is to provide adequate facilities for storage, maintenance, and training on strategic communications equipment and equipment assigned to the level of a signal group. We are doing limited maintenance right now in unheated temporary buildings. The lack of proper facilities hampers the functioning of this group. They have a worldwide mission of troubleshooting on electronics.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are working on this now in temporary buildings? This would be a permanent building for the same service; is that correct?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How old are the temporary buildings?

Mr. SHULER. One of them, sir, is over 20 years old and in a state of deterioration. The others, I believe, and I would like to correct this in the record, are World War II-type temporary buildings which would mean they are about 25 years old. But I have the building numbers and I will verify each building.

(The information follows:)

All buildings involved are World War II structures as verified by previous visits by staff representatives.

DEFERRAL OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will you supply this for the record, because it seems to me from listening to the President about a need for keeping expenditures down, that if these temporary buildings could be

used for 1 more year and provide the same service, new construction should be deferred.

Mr. SHULER. The main thing is, sir, as I stated, they don't give us adequate facilities to carry out the mission of this unit. I agree that any construction probably can be deferred a year, but if you do that every year it gets stacked up real good and it is awful hard to contend with at some later date.

FORT RITCHIE, MD.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Mr. SHULER. We were denied the first two items, sir, at Fort Ritchie, the first one on page 86, and the second one on page 87. That takes us to page 88 at Fort Ritchie, which is a request for water treatment plant. [Deleted.]

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to the next one.

Mr. SHULER. The same thing obtains, sir, on the next one which is the fire alarm system [deleted] to put automatic sprinkler systems in unmanned storage areas.

[Deleted.]

Senator STENNIS. You haven't had these two items up before?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if there are no questions, we will go to the next item.

USE OF COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have you looked into the question as to whether the commercial facilities could take care of this problem in case of trouble?

Mr. SHULER. We have been using the commercial facilities and if we didn't have any trouble, they could cover. But if we had trouble and they were destroyed [deleted] we would need our own facilities [deleted] to continue to operate.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You believe it is necessary to put in $791,000 in order to operate?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; if we depended on the outside and we lost the outside we could not operate.

U.S. ARMY, ALASKA

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

AIR DEFENSE CONTROL FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Mr. SHULER. We lost the first item, sir, on page 92, at Fort Richardson, Alaska.

The next item is page 93 at the same post, Fort Richardson, Alaska, which is an air defense control facility. This will provide necessary facilities to accommodate the installation of the AN/TSQ–51, which

is our most modern control system for Nike-Hercules. This construction includes an operations building, barracks and support facilities. We are presently getting our fire control from Fire Island, which is an Air Force installation and they have there an outmoded system. This will materially improve the control of the installed Nike-Hercules in this area.

Senator STENNIS. General, I thought we had all the Nike-Hercules installations finished and we were not spending additional construction money on this weapons system.

REPLACEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS (AN/TSQ-51)

Mr. SHULER. This is essentially so, but not in this program of replacing the old missile master type control system with this new AN/TSQ-51, which is much more modern and sophisticated and gives us better control of the firing. We have put a number of these in in the last couple of years. This is another one that we need, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This you say is a more sophisticated Nike-Hercules?

Mr. SHULER. It is a more sophisticated control system to coordinate your batteries and their firing so that you don't get duplication and firing at the same target.

Senator STENNIS. How many more of these will you need in future years?

Mr. SHULER. May I furnish that for the record, sir? I do not know that and I will furnish it.

Senator STENNIS. Could you estimate?

Mr. SHULER. I know that there is one more in Alaska. I do know that.

AUTHORIZED REPLACEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Let me get your comment on this. If they are so essential why did you not ask for both of them this year?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, we did ask for both of them. The authorizing committee in the Senate gave us one and took the other one out. I don't know the reason for it but they did that. We did ask for both of them, we would have liked to have had them.

Senator STENNIS. You supply it for the record and call it to the special attention of Mr. Rexroad what additional ones you will have in the future years. I don't mean additional just for Alaska but wherever situated.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The AN/TSQ-51 system is van mounted and we intend to enclose them in new structures only in severe climate. Under present disposition, only the the two sites in Alaska qualify. The several in the CONUS will be in the open, as will be others planned for overseas, unless existing shelter is already available.

Approved and funded so far are [deleted] tactical systems in the United States, plus one training system located at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITY

Mr. SHULER. Page 94, Fort Richardson, ammunition storage facility. This is for classified munitions, sir, necessary to support the mission of an infantry brigade in Alaska. [Deleted.]

Senator STENNIS. It is concerned with supplying an entire brigade?

Mr. SHULER. These are the classified munitions for a brigade; yes, sir.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA, HOSPITAL EMERGENCY POWER

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. We lost the first item on page 96. On page 97 is emergency power for the hospital at Fort Wainwright. We have a 10-year-old existing standby generator. We had 14 power failures during fiscal year 1965. You just can't operate a hospital that way. This is $110,000 to give us proper emergency power setup.

Senator STENNIS. Can you get one up there for that small amount?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. This is a standby unit.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of unit?

Mr. SHULER. This is a 312-kilovolt-ampere emergency generator, has automatic start, and is capable of carrying full load within 6 seconds after power failure. The structure goes around it. So that the main cost is the generator itself. We estimate $71,000 out of the $110,000 for the generator setup.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Certainly you have to have it. It seems to me like it would cost you more than that, in Alaska, especially.

Next item.

U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS

TENGAN EMERGENCY ELECTRIC POWER

Mr. SHULER. The next page, sir, is page 102, on Okinawa. This item, sir, is emergency electric power at Tengan on Okinawa. This will correct the total emergency electric power supply at this station. We have emergency power being supplied by two undersized generators which are lacking in the regulatory features that are necessary. This would correct this situation. This is a StratCom center and very important to us.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio there?

Mr. SHULER. It is unity, essentially. Unity to Washington, D.C., 1 to 1. Actually it is 0.95.

YAETAKE AND SOBE POWER UPGRADE

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The next item is $164,000 to upgrade the power at two other locations on Okinawa. This is also improvements to the power supplies and to improve the reliability of the standby units. We have to be on a 24-hour basis and while connection to commercial power provides the normal source, we need this backup in case the commercial power goes out. This again, sir, is one of our important centers. This is actually a tropospheric scatter type of station, where we bounce the signal off the ionosphere.

U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command

PANAMA AREA, CANAL ZONE

Autodin Switch

Senator Stennis. That brings us to the Panama Canal.

Mr. Shuler. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. What do you have to say about that item?

Mr. Shuler. On page 106, sir, is the first item which is an Autodin switch. This will provide a switching center building [deleted] in Panama as part of the increment of the worldwide digital switching system. The Autodin system provides secure global communications for the President, Department of Defense, and many other U.S. Government agencies.

We are trying to meet an operational readiness date here, sir, and this will take care of the Autodin switch system in this area.

U.S. Army, Pacific

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Civilian Powerplant

Senator Saltonstall. If I might go back for a moment to Okinawa, Mr. Secretary, isn't there a $15 million project there for a powerplant?

Mr. Shuler. I believe this is in another program. It is not a military construction, Army project, it is in another program, civil affairs, I believe.

Senator Saltonstall. Yes; but we would be putting $15 million in a powerplant out there if we do it.

Mr. Shuler. I don't know if they are going to do it or not, sir, but it is needed. This is to increase the capacity of supplying the island. My problem here is one of backup generation in case the commercial power failed to keep these stations running without interruption.

Senator Saltonstall. You are saying that this project which you are asking for on Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands, which amounts to $619,000 is completely different from the commercial powerplant. I believe this is to cost $18 million.

Mr. Shuler. Yes, sir. It has no connection whatsoever.

Senator Saltonstall. That is what I want to know.

Mr. Shuler. It is to save us in case the commercial power goes out.

Senator Saltonstall. If we went forward on the $18 million plant, that would not help you?

Mr. Shuler. No, sir; not a bit.

Senator Saltonstall. Thank you.

U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command

PANAMA AREA, CANAL ZONE

Autodin Switch

Senator Stennis. We have a few minutes now. Let us take this Panama Canal if we can. What page is that?

Mr. Shuler. I just finished page 106, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. I had not finished it because I want to understand something about it. What is the urgency and why do you need this now? You say if this item is not approved the facility will not be ready to meet the DOD operational date, fiscal year 1968.

WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Colonel HOLLAND. I am Colonel Holland from the Office of Chief of Communications, Electronics.

There are 13 of these switches going in on a worldwide basis, excluding CONUS. We have a building occupation date that we are trying to make in order to meet the equipment delivery date so that they system can be operational on a worldwide basis. The system itself in Panama will supply digital communications on a much more rapid basis than we have now for both the Army, Navy, Air Force, and some other subscribers, including the State Department. We have two going into Europe, some in southeast Asia and the Pacific. The urgency of it is to meet the equipment delivery date so that it will be a part of the entire system.

Senator STENNIS. Work together for what, Colonel? We have been authorizing hundreds of millions of dollars for worldwide communications ever since I have been on the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTED INTEGRATED SYSTEMS—ARMY

Colonel HOLLAND. Sir, communications today are being automated with this type of equipment. A lot of our traffic is on cards and must be sent over a very rapid means in order to be of any value to us here in Washington or between these stations. It is an expensive operation but in order to keep up with the demands that are placed on our communications system we are having to automate and this is one of the ways we are doing it.

Senator STENNIS. What is this communications system you are talking about to be used for and who will use it? Is this a part of the President's worldwide setup, or the Army's or the Department of Defense?

Colonel HOLLAND. It is the Department of Defense, Defense Communications Agency, actually, gives us instructions as well as the other services on what part we will operate. I believe that General Starbird has gone over this with some of your committees in the past. But it is a Department of Defense-directed, integrated system.

This is the Army's portion of it. We have several other stations but Panama happens to be one of ours. But all of the services will participate in this system.

(Additional information follows:)

The DCS AUTODIN is world-wide automatic, fully electronic, transistorized, high speed data communications system. This system is a secure network in the sense that it will provide secure traffic flow by use of link encryption between the switches of the world-wide network.

Senator STENNIS. Of course, it just happens to be located in the Panama Canal Zone, it is not connected with the operation of anything there; is it?

Colonel HOLLAND. Well, it is one of the points that was selected by the Defense Communications Agency because there is a large communications need and complex there. In other words, it is a focal point. From there we come into the States on a submarine cable and connect into the rest of the worldwide defense communications system.

COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM

To answer your question, sir, all of these headquarters, including Panama and Europe and all these other places, everything is going on a computer basis. You can't send computer traffic over the type of communications system we have now. That is the reason we need these sophisticated switches. It does require a special type of building. In this particular case it will be an add-on or colocated with the AUTODIN communications center.

Senator STENNIS. I am frank to say all this computer system amazes me.

Colonel HOLLAND. It operates very effectively, to answer your question, sir. I have seen it in operation. This is a very sophisticated, highly complex system. There is no question about it.

PROXIMITY OF SYSTEM LOCATION TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Senator STENNIS. What will it be used for from the Panama area? Doesn't the Defense Department know about things that are happening?

Colonel HOLLAND. It will allow the commander there to communicate with any place in the world through this system, through the defense communications system, in a much more rapid manner than he can do so now. It will also allow the staff. Everyone is connected in on the entire system on a worldwide basis.

As I say, this is a focal point, Panama, for much of our communications system in South America and Central America.

(Additional information follows:)

AUTODIN FACILITIES, PANAMA

The AUTODIN switch in Panama is the last switching center required to complete the AUTODIN world-wide network. It will consist of 75 lines and will serve forty-seven (47) subscribers within the Canal Zone, these are: thirty (30) Army; nine (9) Navy; and eight (8) Air Force.

There are ten (10) to fifteen (15) subscribers outside the Canal Zone that are also served by this switch. These are primarily Military Advisory Groups, State Department, etc.

MANUAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Senator STENNIS. Do we not already have other worldwide communications systems?

Colonel HOLLAND. Yes, sir; we do have but they are manual and they are slow and, as I said, take high-frequency radio, which is what we have depended on in the past, it will not pass digital traffic, that is computer traffic. That is why you need something of this nature.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have one question, Mr. Chairman.

Is this an oversimplification? We have today two or three worldwide communications systems, have we not, that are separate and the purpose of this is to tie those systems together.

Colonel HOLLAND. Essentially, yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that an oversimplification?

SINGLE WORLDWIDE DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Colonel HOLLAND. Slightly. We actually have one worldwide defense communications system. It is supported by all three services. All three services are responsive to the managership of the Director of the Defense Communications Agency. This, of course, is the purpose of it. Autodin is to bring under the managership of one person so that they will have a single Defense Communications System.

Does that answer your question, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad, do you have anything?

All right, gentlemen, thank you very much.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

General, could you be back at 2:30?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will take a recess until 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m. the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m. the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1966)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

U.S. ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND

PANAMA AREA, CANAL ZONE

SECURITY FENCE AND LIGHTING, AMMUNITION AREAS

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

Gentlemen, you may continue now, please, where you left off. We had finished the Canal Zone part; had we not?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir——

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, I don't believe we had looked at that one on page 107.

Mr. SHULER. Page 107 is the next item. That is security defense and lighting for the ammunition areas. This is chain link fence for protection, sir, of this ammunition storage area, and perimeter flood lighting. We have recently consolidated our ammunition storage here and we need this to make it secure.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

KWAJALEIN ATOLL

NIKE-X RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES DEF

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. Next we get into Nike-X in the Kwajalein area. The total breaks down, total request $31,333,000, breaks down into four major items. For tactical multifunction array radar [deleted] million; [deleted] million for additional missile site radar, power, and support requirement; [deleted] million which supports the missile site radar and launch complex; and [deleted] million for Kwajalein test site supporting facilities. This is all supporting research and development effort on Nike-X, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to say that we are meeting our construction milestone. We are not behind on anything as far as our construction schedule is concerned. The first line item, sir, is on page 110.

Senator STENNIS. All of it now goes to make up a package; is that correct?

Mr. SHULER. All of it, sir, is in support of the research and development effort. These four categories that I recited are the principal things supported by this money.

Senator STENNIS. This is all part of the research and development of the Nike-X project for fiscal year 1967, is that right?

Mr. SHULER. That is correct, sir. We got from the Congress $14.3 million in fiscal year 1965 and $24 million in fiscal year 1966. This request is $31.3 million. [Deleted.]

Senator STENNIS. All right; go ahead. If there is anything further you would like to say about each item, please do so.

MULTISTORY TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER BUILDING

Mr. SHULER. I would say on these items that they are part of this total effort. The first item is on page 110. This is a multistory transmitter and receiver building to house the tactical multifunction array radar. This is a major component and is actually the primary sensor for the entire system. It is a very complex building. It has a sea water cooling system to dissipate the heat from the transmitter. It houses shops and other facilities. This is necessary, sir, to test and evaluate the Nike-X system.

Would you like to see the architect's rendition of this item, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. SHULER. It shows you the complexity of the structure. Colonel Fuller just returned from Kwajalein where he spent a week.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS COST ESTIMATES AND CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much. Who put these figures together? Whose estimates are these?

Mr. SHULER. These are estimated by the Corps of Engineers, sir, who have been doing the construction work out there since the inception.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost ratio on these projects?

Mr. SHULER. 2.4 to 1, sir. It is very expensive.

Senator STENNIS. The only way you can justify these facilities is just close your eyes and take whatever figure you give and hope for the best.

Mr. SHULER. All of this is competitive bidding, negotiated. It is not cost plus fixed fee. So there is competition.

TACMAR BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. You say here on page 110, for instance, the TACMAR building. [Deleted.]

Mr. SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. Then you have an item down lower, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, [deleted].

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is virtually a third as much as all the rest of the building.

Mr. SHULER. Sir, if you look below the [deleted] million, you will see that parentheses are on the next five items. That is a breakdown of the [deleted] million.

Senator STENNIS. That explains it then. That is a breakdown of the total. Then you add sea water cooling and that makes it [deleted].

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Still that is a big bill to put in heating, ventilating and air conditioning.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. I would say this is a very complex system, very delicate equipment. It has to have the right environment, the humidity and temperature and so forth.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to briefly cover these items and then see what Senator Saltonstall has to say about it?

RELOCATION OF NATIVE ISLANDERS TO EBEYE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Secretary, Senator Stennis and I know about the Nike X, what is proposes to do. Have we got the consent, of the neighboring islands to carry on this research and testing?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; it is my understanding that that is so. As you may recall, we had a project in past years to move the natives onto a different island and build them a community.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have been on Kwajalein. It is a small island if you are going to put this money in there.

MECK AND EBEYE ISLANDS

Mr. SHULER. It is not all on Kwajalein. It is also on Meck and Ebeye Islands. We have moved the islanders from this territory and into a smaller island and built them a community. This was in the program last year or 2 years ago. That is now under construction or completed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The French or the Russians can't object to our testing?

RETURN OF NATIVES TO ISLANDS FOR HARVESTING OF CROPS

Colonel FULLER. I believe I can respond. The corridor across the Kwajalein atoll has been cleared of any indigenous population. They have been concentrated mostly on the island of Ebeye. The first increment of housing was done, I looked into it, it was a very nice job, greatly improved their standards. The remainder of the family units are under construction now. They were initiated when I was out there last month. They will be built the same way. It will greatly improve their standards. When there is no firing going on, they can still get back to their island and harvest their coconuts and other produce. But during any shoots coming down the range from Vandenberg Air Force Base, there will be no indigenous people in the corridor. We will have the island [deleted] with our missile site radar on it as part of the test and that will be hardened construction.

COMPLETION OF PHASE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have put in a very substantial amount of money, for the Nike X research. Has the Congress approved enough money so that all this additional $31 million is necessary to be spent to carry out the tests and so on in the development of the Nike X?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have we approved enough money to justify additional expenditures to continue the research and development program?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You can answer that question affirmatively?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; this is necessary to continue the research and development program which supports the final end product.

Colonel FULLER. As General Shuler mentioned, one more increment next year will complete the phased program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I make a remark off the record?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHULER. I want to make it clear that my answers concern construction, military construction, Army, and not any other research and development funds. I hope that that was your question.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The money is in there for it.

Mr. SHULER. Congress has made available all military construction, Army, money required that we have requested.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Which one of you gentlemen now has personal knowledge of this matter? Colonel Fuller, you have been out there, do you have personal knowledge of it?

Mr. SHULER. Colonel Fuller has personal knowledge of it and Colonel Kenney.

CERTIFICATION OF NECESSITY FOR BUDGET REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. Can you gentlemen say on your personal knowledge that this much money is needed for these purposes?

Colonel FULLER. I would liketo say, Mr. Chairman——

Senator STENNIS. Go as far as you can on it.

Colonel FULLER. The resources of the Corps of Engineers have been utilized in this manner. The Mobile district develops the research elements using a well-known architect-engineer firm, and then they pass them out to the Honolulu district which has Kwajalein under its jurisdiction to site adapt the facilities and finalize the estimates. They have very fine talent, both in-house talent and architectural engineer talent, to verify these estimates. Of course, when we prepare them for budget purposes, this is about 2 years before the awards are made. These estimates are updated up until the congressional hearings. Naturally research and development facilities are a little bit difficult to estimate in advance. The criteria is still in the state of the art. However, we have been on the money so far and we anticipate, unless there are unusual changes in construction cost or in the last half of the design on these facilities, to come within the money. We feel that we should be able to meet it, but we cannot say that we will not be back again next year to take care of a cost increase.

Senator STENNIS. We want you to come within the money all right, but we want to feel that our recommendation has some value when we say that this much money is necessary. You have a $31 million item here. It is $2\frac{4}{10}$ times as much as it would be if it were constructed here. This figure will go to the floor if we recommend it and doubtless will never be looked at or challenged in any way, just

go on through. So we feel that before we put it in the bill we ought to have somebody who has some personal knowledge about it——

Colonel FULLEE. The Corps of Engineers is in on the design conferences all the time. They are very careful to screen out the nice-to-have items and keep it down to those things which are essential to accomplish the research and development mission.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, will you yield at that point?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, I yield.

AUTHENTICATION OF ESTIMATES BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why would it not be a good plan for us, Mr. Chairman, to ask the Corps of Engineers to give us a brief report on their estimate of the amount of money that is needed. In other words, could you give us a statement from the Corps of Engineers that these estimates are in their opinion correct and not excessive?

Mr. SHULER. Senator, the Corps of Engineers made these estimates.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Can we get the report on which they made it?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. Being in the engineering business and estimating business and based on our experience out there in the last 3 years in constructing, they make these estimates on the ground.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could they give us a two- or three-page summary to authenticate these estimates?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir, we will be glad to.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would that not be helpful, Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, it would. I would like to have at least one witness who took part in making the estimates up. I don't know whether you have such a person available in Washington or not.

Mr. SHULER. Mr. Chairman, although we have people here from the Corps of Engineers in Washington, we would have to get the district engineer from Honolulu in here, we would be glad to give you a report as to specifically how this was estimated.

But the Corps of Engineers has estimated every line item in this entire program and always has. They are our technical estimator experts.

Senator STENNIS. We know that, General. We did not start on this yesterday, ourselves, looking at it from the congressional standpoint. After all, you have to take what figures they give you. You come here and we have to take what you give us. We go on the Senate floor, they have to take what we give them. Let us get back to the heart of this thing and get somebody's writing in here if they can't come, telling us what they did about it. That goes back to the original source, what is called the best evidence rule in the courtroom, talk to the man who did the work.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is not doubting you, but these things don't work out this way every time, you come back and need more money for various reasons or ask too much, and we never hear about those. I would not suggest that you have the district engineer back in from Honolulu, but do your best to get us a statement.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir, we will be glad to.

(The statement was furnished to the subcommittee and placed in the committee files.)

NIKE X SUPPORTING FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Mr. SHULER. The next item is on page 111. Nike X supporting facilities. [Deleted.]

Senator STENNIS. I think our remarks will apply to all of these.

NIKE X FACILITIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Mr. SHULER. All right, sir. The next one is on page 112.

Senator STENNIS. I mean all of those for the same project, Nike X.

Mr. SHULER. All right, sir, we will be glad to furnish that report.

Senator STENNIS. Nike X includes what you call the Sprint.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, Zeus and Sprint.

Senator STENNIS. It is all the same, one is an extension of the other.

Mr. SHULER. That is right.

(This information was furnished to the subcommittee.)

Senator STENNIS. Colonel Fuller, how long were you out at Kwajalein?

Colonel FULLER. I was out there on a 1-week trip, sir.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Senator STENNIS. What are the living conditions there for our people, what quarters do they have?

Colonel FULLER. The living conditions vary from different places. The worst conditions were some of the contractor quarters that were put up to last only a short time, with such as 2-by-2 studs to last for the construction period. Up on the northernmost island of Roi Namur because of lack in other places those are still in use. We hope to bring a project over to replace those next year. On the island of Kwajalein there is a so-called permanent barracks, a thousand-man barracks, which was built several years ago when the Navy had the site. It is ventilated by opening windows and, of course, the typical climate there is 80 percent humidity and 80° temperature, both of them in the eighties. Air conditioning is important. The barracks are very crowded right now as they are building up. However, with the facilities that are being added we will keep pace with the expansion of the work force on the island and with the facilities that we have within this program or under construction or coming in next year. It is crowded, but it is adequate.

Senator STENNIS. Crowded but adequate?

Colonel FULLER. Right. There are some family quarters there, mostly in trailers. Again crowded but adequate.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY, O/S

OVERSEAS PROJECTS

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS, BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The next area is Army Security Agency overseas projects. The total list of projects is on page 115 and 116. These are all small projects.

The total amount of the entire list is $1,970,000. They are at various places overseas. The first one is on page 117. I know you are familiar with the Army Security Agency mission, how important it is. This one is on Okinawa, $62,000 for bachelor officers' quarters. This is because of the fact that we have got to have billets for at least 12 key officers who are required to be operationally present at all times.

Senator STENNIS. That will take care of eight men.

Mr. SHULER. It will be 8 spaces in the bachelor officers' quarters, with 4 spaces already there it will take care of 12.

ETHIOPIA

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOP

Senator STENNIS. That brings you to page 118.

Mr. SHULER. This item for Ethiopia is an equipment and maintenance shop which will provide space for maintenance of more than 135 pieces of ordnance equipment used by the Army Security Agency and attendant units. Until September 1965 we had leased space in Asmara, but we were unable to continue the lease.

Senator STENNIS. This is 135 pieces of ordnance equipment.

Mr. SHULER. Used in connection with the Army Security Agency. This is a worldwide classified effort.

Senator STENNIS. Could you tell us in open session how many troops you have there?

PERSONNEL AND DEPENDENTS

Colonel MULROY. This is a triservice facility, sir. We have there now, sir, approximately 1,743 people. This includes other than Army security agency people. The number of the personnel is not classified. In addition to this, of course, we have a certain number of dependents who are with these people living in Asmara, Eritrea.

Senator STENNIS. 1,700 and some-odd people in service?

Colonel MULROY. Yes, sir. These are service personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Plus the dependents?

Colonel MULROY. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Plus some civil service people?

Colonel MULROY. We have some civil service, yes, sir. We have Navy type people there. We also have stratcom-type people as well as Army Security Agency.

Senator STENNIS. About how many in all? I know this is an estimate, but how many in all, personnel and dependents?

Colonel MULROY. It is now close to 3,000. In addition, this is the primary military installation in that part of Africa, and we support other government agencies there to include the American consul's office, this type of thing, AID program people, MAG-type personnel are supported with our common support-type facilities at that particular location.

Senator STENNIS. 1,700 and how many in the military service?

Colonel MULROY. 1,743, sir.

LEASE ON LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are these buildings being built on property that we lease from the Ethiopian Government?

Colonel MULROY. Yes, sir, these facilities are being constructed on land that we do presently lease from the Imperial Ethiopian Government. We actually occupy seven different tracts down there. They are not all occupied by the Army Security Agency.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Under the terms of the leases, if we give up the buildings, do they revert to the Ethiopian Government?

Colonel MULROY. The fixed facilities that are constructed there will revert to the Ethiopian Government. The equipment that is contained therein remains the property of the United States.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How long a lease do you have?

Colonel MULROY. Our lease is based on an annual basis. We do have an agreement with the Government of Ethiopia that extends for 25 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. While the properties are at seven locations, they could terminate those in a year?

Colonel MULROY. I don't believe that the facilities that we are talking about now could be terminated within a year. The facility that the lease was terminated on was from a private owner. This was just a facility to house these vehicles and maintain them. What we are doing now, we will construct this facility on land that we do lease from the Imperial Ethiopian Government, falls within the purview and under the provisions that we have with the Government.

MILITARY PERSONNEL BREAKDOWN

Mr. SHULER. We have been in here, Senator, for 19 years.

Senator STENNIS. Could you give us a breakdown of these 1,743 military men, a breakdown according to service?

Colonel MULROY. Yes, sir, I can. I can give it to you now or later for the record. [Deleted.]

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have the Navy represented?

Colonel MULROY. Sir, we start talking about the various missions of the people who are involved here. I would rather defer until we go into closed session.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

WAREHOUSE

Mr. SHULER. Page 119. We request a warehouse to increase the storage space at this station. This again is in Ethiopia. We have a deficit resulting from the inability to renew the lease for 19,000 square feet of space and a commercial warehouse and demolition of 23 small temporary structures previously used for storage which we had to tear down to make way for building family housing. All of this construction, sir, is semipermanent which is cheaper than permanent construction.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

ASMARA, CLASSROOM AND MESS BUILDING

Mr. SHULER. On page 120, classroom and mess building, $40,000. This is an isolated location here at Kagnew Station, and this allows us to serve hot meals to the communication crews on duty and to conduct technical training. There are no messing facilities for this purpose at present. We are now busing the crews to and from the nearest location.

Senator STENNIS. Where is this?

Mr. SHULER. This is outside of Asmara, Ethiopia.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost ratio of this warehouse on page 119?

Mr. SHULER. This is 0.9, sir. In other words, slightly cheaper than here.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. Page 121, bachelor officers' quarters, for 18 additional persons. We have 26 bachelor officers' quarters, spaces. This additional number of spaces is required. We have 233 officers and civilians assigned to this station. This is also in Ethiopia. Again, this is semipermanent construction.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

SNACK BAR

Mr. SHULER. The next is the snack bar which will provide a sandwich and soft drink concession to accommodate 2,836 military and dependent personnel.

Senator STENNIS. That is page 122?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is just to meet the elementals of daily living, facilities of this type.

Mr. SHULER. That is right, sir.

HEATING PLANT REHABILITATION

Page 123, heating plant rehabilitation, $30,000. We have inspected this plant and we find the boiler plant to be in bad need of rehabilitation due to corrosion and scaling. This would correct that, sir.

KOREA

WAREHOUSE

On page 124, warehouse in Korea. This is all ASA, sir. This has to do with the proposed relocation of the 508th Army Security Agency group from Yong Don Po near Seoul to Pyong Taek, approximately 50 miles distance. This is necessary because the approach to the proposed Han River bridges which is a Korean Government project will bisect our existing installation. So we are having to move. We need five items. This is the first one. The other four are the group headquarters building, mess addition, BOQ, and some utilities.

Senator STENNIS. You believe it will cost you all that?

Mr. SHULER. This is because the Korean Government is running their approach to the Han River bridge right through our installation.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, ENLISTED MEN'S MESS, AND BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Mr. SHULER. The next item is on page 125, which is the second one that I recited, $74,000 which is the headquarters building which we need to have because we are having to move. The third item is an addition to the enlisted men's mess of $65,000. The next item in that same group, page 127, is a BOQ for 40 officers and civilians assigned to this group. We only have 20 existing bachelor officer's quarters spaces and they are all fully occupied.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why are we being required to move?

Mr. SHULER. Because the Korean Government needs to put its road approach to the bridge over the river right through our existing installation.

Senator STENNIS. Do they run their road through any of their existing installations?

Mr. SHULER. I do not know, sir. I suppose it is similar to a highway right-of-way where you have to dispossess people.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have we agreed to move?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; we have no choice.

Colonel MULROY. The facilities that are existing are temporary type facilities that we built there prior to the Korean outbreak in 1950. They are quonset-type things. So actually what we are vacating there is not a very good type of facility.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of agreement are you getting from them to insure against repetition of this? I know you don't get a deed to the land, but what do you get?

Colonel MULROY. The location of facilities where we are moving to is an established military base, and we are only occupying one portion of it. In effect, too, we are consolidating our activity, and we are having a savings in reduction in total number of personnel.

Senator STENNIS. I did not make my question clear. I want to know what do you have in the way of title to the land.

Mr. SHULER. We don't have any, sir. We don't have any assurance on any major post over there that they won't want to go aboard.

SITE WORK AND UTILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The last item in that group is on page 128, which is site work and utilities. This will provide necessary extensions for the utilities, fencing, roads and site work associated with the buildings that I have defended prior to this item.

LOCATION 276, ROADS

The next location is classified on page 129.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you omit that one. You are not down to all classified?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. The only thing that is classified is where the location is. The project is not.

Senator STENNIS. All right, go ahead and justify it.

Mr. SHULER. This project will improve the access roads to this station and communications between major station activities and the security patrol road. We have existing unpaved roads that are badly deteriorated and we have high cost of vehicle maintenance running them over these roads. The security requirement dictates frequent patrols on the perimeter roads and we are not properly connected to those roads. This is about 4 miles total of roads and it is bituminous paved.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost ratio in that area?

Mr. SHULER. This is 1.1 to 1, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is more than just pocket change, $221,000.

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. [Deleted.]

Senator STENNIS. All right, General; the next item.

KOREA, ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB

Mr. SHULER. Page 130, this is in Korea. This is an enlisted men's service club, $56,000 for 85 men of the ASA Company. They are in a very isolated island outpost. We have no other facilities, no military or anything near them. Being on the type of duty they are on, sir, I feel this is a just item in the request.

U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND O/S

VIETNAM, MICROWAVE BUILDING AND SUPPORT FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. That finishes the Army Security Agency. We go to page 133, Mr. Chairman, for a microwave building and support facility at Tan Son Nhut in Vietnam. This is to provide two buildings at this communications site. One of the buildings will house microwave equipment, part of which is now in space borrowed from the Air Force, and the other buildings will house supply and administration forces. These are now located in portable vans and tents. This is an urgent requirement, Mr. Chairman, as the communication load in southeast Asia increases.

Senator STENNIS.. Is this the war area over in Vietnam?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir, this is correct.

Senator STENNIS. You are getting a lump-sum authorization for that, aren't you? Why are you coming here for this little item?

Mr. SHULER. We didn't include this item in the supplemental request, sir. This timing is good on this program.

Senator STENNIS. It is needed in here?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why can't we continue to use—if we are all in this war together—the Air Force building? Do they need it for any other purposes?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. It is borrowed there from them and they need it. That is only part of it. We are in these tents and portable vans which makes it quite inefficient.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am just curious to know. In other words, the Air Force says we need this building, so they are going to make the Army move out and move into a building of its own.

CONSOLIDATION OF OPERATIONS

Mr. SHULER. No, sir; this is one reason I think we should move out. They need the building. The other reason is that we are in tents and portable vans and we need to be consolidated. So the Air Force gets a building and we get a better operating facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is a better way to operate the war then theoretically?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CONSTRUCTION IN VIETNAM

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. In all this large building program over there, General Shuler, what have the U.S. Engineers been responsible for? What part: if any?

Mr. SHULER. They have the troop construction, Mr. Chairman, with engineer construction units. The Navy has the OICC, which is the officer in charge of construction. They have the big civilian contracts over there for carrying out construction for all services.

Senator STENNIS. That is all under Navy?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. They are the contracting agency.

Senator STENNIS. You just have the matters you built for yourself, the Army?

Mr. SHULER. That is right and only with troops except for some for the Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. Barracks?

Mr. SHULER. Barracks, temporary airfields, storage depots, some port work.

Before we go in closed session, I would like to say we lost the item on page 135 for the Hawk. We lost the item on 139 which was a Department of Defense item.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Before we go into executive session, if I may, I would like to cover the general authorization, which is planning, access roads, and minor construction.

Senator STENNIS. That will be all right. What was it you said about your loss of items? What do you mean, in the authorization?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You just make them now to keep up the continuity.

Mr. SHULER. I noticed you have them in your book.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

On page 143 is our request for planning. We ask for $9.9 million. This is required for general planning, engineer studies, preparation

of standard plans and criteria and design of specific construction projects. Both to carry on the design in this program, and to design ahead for the fiscal year 1968 program. Most of this amount is required for final design of construction projects in this program. Of course, we need advance planning in the 1968 budget.

1966 Appropriation

Senator Saltonstall. How much was put in last year? These are three general items. We always have a bit of argument with them. You put in $10 million for minor construction, $500,000 for access roads, and $9.9 million for planning. I was curious to know what we had in past years, if that is about the average.

Mr. Shuler. Of course the planning money, sir, will depend on the size of the program. If we come up to you with, say, a $150 million program as against a $500 million program, we would ask for less planning money naturally. I am trying to find the figure.

Senator Saltonstall. General Shuler, it has been called to my attention it was $36,125,000 for these three items last year.

Mr. Shuler. Yes, sir; this is $20.4 million.

Access roads

I think we asked for a million dollars in access roads last year and half a million this year. The minor construction is pretty close to what——

Senator Saltonstall. You have $24 million in round figures as opposed to $36 million last year.

Mr. Shuler. $20.4 million.

Senator Stennis. You want $9.9 million now?

Mr. Shuler. In this year's request, yes, sir; for planning only.

Senator Stennis. How much did the House approve?

Mr. Shuler. They approved the $9.9 million.

Senator Stennis. I think you have covered that enough.

Mr. Shuler. On the next page the House approved a half million dollars for access roads. We have projects already certified by the public roads and by the Department of Defense. We have certification requests in for a total of these two of a little over $2 million, and with the carryover money and this half million dollars, we will just about come out even.

Minor construction

On the minor construction we got a cut by the House Appropriations Committee. We got a cut from their markup of $5 million out of the $10 million we requested. With complete respect for the action of that committee, sir, I honestly feel that of all the times to cut this program this is not the time. With the turmoil and activity that is going on now, in which this is very useful because we are able to do projects that we missed getting in the past program and for which we can't wait until the next one, to cut this in half is really

going to hurt us because we have $4 million already committed in the first quarter of this fiscal year which would leave us only a million dollars for the last three quarters if the House holds to this $5 million. We have not gotten this little in recent years.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about planning now?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir, this is minor construction.

Senator STENNIS. I am sorry, I did not catch that before.

Mr. SHULER. It is page 145. We never have gotten this small a figure in the years I can remember, sir, in this program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking for this as a reclama?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What reason did the House give?

Mr. SHULER. They didn't give any reason. In fact this is the only cut they made in our program, except for a few dollars here and there that we can live with.

(Additional information follows:)

RECLAMA

General authorization

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Minor construction	$10,000,000	—$5,000,000	$5,000,000

Reasons for restoration request

Since the implementation of Section 408 of PL 84-968 (FY 57), the Army's requirements for minor construction projects financed by Appropriation, Military Construction, Army (MCA) have averaged over $15 million annually. Until Fiscal Year 1963, the Army has been able to fund only about $6 million of these annually within the available MCA Appropriations. A revision in statutes in FY 62 by PL 87-144 prohibits the use of funds appropriated for maintenance and repair of facilities for alteration projects costing in excess of $25,000 each. Work of this nature must now be accomplished with MCA funds.

All prior fiscal year MCA funds appropriated for minor construction have been allocated to field commands to finance approved minor construction projects. During the first two months of this fiscal year, approximately $4 million of the Army's requested MCA funds for minor construction in fiscal year 1967 have been committed to finance projects pursuant to authority of House Joint Resolution 1180, 89th Congress, PL 89-481 approved 30 June 1966, making continuing appropriation for the fiscal year 1967. Of this amount, about $3 million in obligational authority has been given field commands to accomplish approved projects. Even though much of the Army's urgent construction requirements can be met through supplemental programs, minor construction authority is the only vehicle available to the Army to provide facility support to unanticipated mission requirements on a timely basis when not otherwise authorized by law.

Because of this $4 million commitment on valid urgent requirements, the reduction would leave the Army with only $1 million to cover urgent projects for the remaining three-fourths of the fiscal year.

House report statement (page No. 24)

General authorization

The Committee has approved $15,400,000 for the various general authorizations for the Department of the Army, as shown in the following tabulation:

Planning	$9,900,000
Minor construction	5,000,000
Access roads	500,000

Status of MCA minor construction funds, fiscal year 1967, using continuing authorization (as of Sept. 12, 1966)

	In millions
Funds requested in fiscal year 1967 MCA appropriation	$10.0
Obligational authority given field commands	3.3
Balance	6.7
Committed on projects pending secretarial approval	1.0
Balance	5.7

NOTE.—About $2,000,000 in projects are currently under review in Headquarters, Department of the Army, for consideration of funding in fiscal year 1967.

Military construction, Army minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1967 under continuing authority (as of Sept. 12, 1966)

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Knox, Ky	Close combat range	$170,100
Clinton, Ohio	Improve tactical power at air defense site CD-27	80,200
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Construct prefab building for aricraft modifications and systems test facility.	198,500
Sierra Army Depot, Calif	Construct prefab building for ammunition, clean and preservation maintenance facility.	58,900
Atlanta Army Depot, Ga	Alterations to Building No. 512 for supply central receiving facility.	164,600
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa	Construct radar test site	175,900
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa	Alterations and addition to storage facility No. 55	176,900
Red River Army Depot, Tex	Construct component cleaning and repair building	170,300
Fort Monmouth, N.J	Addition to calibration laboratory	73,200
Tooele Army Depot, Utah	Modify 2 buildings for small arms, rebuild facility	179,40
Umatilla Army Depot, Oreg	Renovate, cleaning and paint building	88,800
Charleston Army Depot, S.C	Construct facility for engine test shop	33,300
Pueblo Army Depot, Colo	Alter building for maintenance facility	48,500
USMA, West Point, N.Y	Addition to laundry facility	69,000
Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex	Air condition orthopedic wards in hospital	112,400
Korea	Construct 6-man BOQ at compound No. 8	51,000
Do	Construct 12-man BOQ at compound No. 29	65,200
Do	Construct 24-man BOQ at compound No. 68	119,100
Do	Construct 12-man BOQ at compound No. 69	78,200
Do	Construct 24-man BOQ at compound No. 77	116,200
Do	Construct 100-man barracks at compound No. 6	129,700
Do	Construct 12-man BOQ and 50-man barracks at compound No. 80.	165,400
Do	Construct 24-man BOQ at compound No. 118	120,000
Bayonne, N.J	Convert and expand restaurant facilities	178,000
Do	Modify Building No. 72 for troop housing	181,000
Do	Truck traffic facilities	193,000
Various locations	Adjustments due to cost increases on prior approved projects.	152,850
Total		3,349,650

Military construction; Army minor construction projects pending approval at secretarial levels (as of Sept. 12, 1966)

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Benning, Ga	Training facilities	$159,475
Fort Knox, Ky	Alter building for Army reception center	92,600
Do	Renovate hospital facility	169,423
Fort Gordon, Ga	Alter hospital mess facility	102,600
Do	Midrange moving target range	97,700
Red River Army Depot, Tex	Addition to building for intern training facility	176,100
Fort Monmouth, N.J	Air condition classrooms for equipment operation	59,900
Various locations	Adjustments due to cost increases on prior approved projects.	42,700
Total		900,498

Minor construction obligations (as of June 30, 1966)

Fiscal year	Amount approved by Appropriations Committees	Total obligation authority	Amount obligated
1962	$5,250,000	$10,355,000	$6,214,000
1963	13,100,000	17,441,000	7,938,000
1964	7,000,000	16,503,000	8,392,000
1965	8,500,000	16,611,000	7,070,099
1966	9,725,000	[1] 19,800,269	13,199,663

[1] Includes $1,000,000 reprogramed from major construction contingency reserves.

Military construction, Army minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1966, as of June 30, 1966

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Monroe, Va	Alterations to building No. 59 for automatic data processing center.	$150,700
Fort Wolters, Tex	Alterations to aircraft field maintenance shop	135,700
Fort Belvoir, Va	Alterations to building No. 1000 for automatic data processing center.	47,300
Fort Bragg, N.C	Construct communications and weather facility at Simons Army Airfield.	72,450
Fort Dix, N.J	Interim training facilities	154,100
Carlisle Barracks, Pa	Addition to building 635 for Defense Communications Agency element.	46,570
Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.	Construct temporary troop housing and support facilities	185,000
Fort Benning, Ga	Construct prefab for tracked vehicle maintenance classroom.	198,484
Fort Hood, Tex	Facilities to support combined aircraft maintenance activities.	193,900
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Construct prefab buildings for classroom facilities	111,300
Fort Wolters, Tex	Construct crossrunways at 5 stagefields	194,800
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	Heliport facilities	198,300
Fort Wolters, Tex	Revision on previously approved project for addition to stagefield No. 5.	197,955
Seneca Army Depot, N.Y	Enclose area between buildings 808, 810, and 811	64,700
Fort Gordon, Ga	Improvements to hospital facilities	158,500
Fort McPherson, Ga	Revision on previously approved project for addition to signal building No. 205.	92,510
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Construct troop trails	49,500
Harry Diamond Laboratories, Washington, D.C.	Alterations to building 122 to house superflash X-ray equipment.	46,100
Oakland Army terminal, California.	Alterations to building 640 for community facilities	35,484
U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas.	Alterations to building No. 37 for troop operations and support facilities.	121,928
Sierra Army Depot, Calif	Modify building No. 57 for communications center	96,500
Edgewood Arsenal, Md	Expansion of utility system	170,300
St. Louis, Mo	Conversion of space to accommodate automatic data processing equipment.	199,727
Fort Monmouth, N.J	Automatic digital network training facility	197,228
Fort Detrick, Md	Alterations to buildings Nos. 538 and 539 for research and development activities.	87,000
Seneca Army Depot, N.Y	Modify 10 igloos for storage of weapons systems	62,700
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	Modifications to Rock Island Bridge south approach and viaduct.	129,529
White Sands missile range, New Mexico.	Revision on previously approved project to alter facility for deadweight test machine.	155,450
Savannah Army Depot, Ill	Convert building No. 802 for special storage facility	65,700
Pueblo Army Depot, Colo	Expansion of radar test site and shop	155,700
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J	Addition to building No. 171 for security facilities	56,200
Do	Modify buildings 95 and 18 to accommodate functions transferred from Letterkenny Depot.	44,600
Thailand	Operational and supporting facilities for Army Security Agency activity.	98,400
Army Map Service, Md	Alterations to space for photo laboratory	197,200
Forest Glen, Maryland	Revision in previously approved project for hazardous research laboratory.	192,870
Fort Amador, C. Z	Alterations to building No. 47 for intelligence activity	112,705
Quarry Heights, C.Z	Modify facility at Ancon Hill to provide for security	49,700
Vicenza, Italy	Convert building to office space and construct communications center and support facilities at Caserma Erderle.	197,200
Do	Provide administrative and community support facilities at Caserma Passolagua.	99,600

Military construction, Army minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1966, as of June 30, 1966—Continued

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Camp Darby, Italy	Convert space to accommodate Office of Mediterranean Division engineer.	103,400
Camp Stanley, Korea	Construct erosion control facilities	61,600
Helamano Military Reservation, Hawaii.	Alterations to building No. 300 for 25th Infantry Division School facilities.	84,700
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	Alterations to building for communication center	93,000
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Alterations to 9 buildings 25th Infantry Division School facilities.	107,000
Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Alterations to facilities to accommodate the 319th Military Intelligence Battalion.	93,200
Ford Island, Hawaii	Alterations to buildings 166, 167, and 175 for the 500th Intelligence Group.	121,000
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	Modify building 632 to house electronic computer system	69,882
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.	Modify building 54 to accommodate Univac computer	36,068
Ford Island, Hawaii	Alterations to 3 buildings to house the 29th Engineer Topo Battalion.	199,700
Sunny Point, N.C	Revision in previously approved project for communications facility.	93,200
Maison Fort, Orleans, France	Revision in previously approved project for automatic data processing facility.	173,390
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif	Modify facilities for central supply management operators	111,160
Forest Glen, Md	Alterations to building 503 for research and development	42,800
Schweinfurt, Germany	Classified	186,900
Steinbachtal, Germany	do	199,100
Bernbach, Germany	do	152,600
Limbach, Germany	do	190,200
Bad Kissingen, Germany	do	155,600
Viernheim, Germany	do	197,000
Koeppern, Germany	do	182,100
Bruchsal, Germany	do	190,700
Feucht, Germany	do	169,600
Wertheim, Germany	do	191,000
Fort Belvoir, Va	Alterations to facilities to house automatic data processing equipment.	40,450
Navajo Army Depot, Ariz	Railroad loading ramp	33,000
Gura, Ethiopia	Quarters and messing facilities for satellite communications terminal.	159,500
Pirmasens, Germany	Alterations to building to house special intelligence communications facility.	81,100
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Construction of utilities for 61 satellite tents	44,000
Do	Construction of utilities for 50 satellite tents	42,800
Do	Construction of utilities for 41 satellite tents	39,700
Do	Construction of utilities for 50 satellite tents	41,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	Electrical alterations to training buildings	26,803
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa	Extend parking facilities	89,600
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	Alteration to training facilities	47,790
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Addition to building 5250 for command and control network.	197,500
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J	Increase scope and cost on approved project to modify building 173 for communication center.	134,740
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois.	Alterations to facilities to accommodate automatic data processing equipment.	137,953
Fort Knox, Ky	Training facilities (firing ranges)	75,399
Do	Alterations to classroom facilities	97,132
Camp A. P. Hill, Va	Construct 2 classroom buildings	113,785
Fort Lee, Va	Miscellaneous training facilities	41,600
Fort Sill, Okla	Classrooms for target acquisition facilities	45,868
Do	Training facilities for artillery and missile officers candidate school.	143,376
Do	Construct 4 prefab classrooms for cannoneers	85,000
Fort Polk, La	Construct firing range complex	199,522
Do	Convert shop buildings to classrooms	94,486
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	Rehabilitate messhalls 601A and 602A	46,900
Do	Rehabilitate building 615 for classrooms	30,100
Fort Bragg, N.C	Construct 3 temporary classroom buildings	109,600
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Construct mobilization training facilities	48,700
Fort Benning, Ga	Modify buildings for reception center	80,518
Fort Eustis, Va	Classrooms for specialist training for transportation school.	63,700
Fort Benning, Ga	Construct airborne training facilities	199,980
Fort Knox, Ky	Electrification of firing range	106,586

Military construction, Army minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1966, as of June 30, 1966—Continued

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Alterations to messhalls and dayrooms	$139,371
Do.	Alterations to community facilities and chapels	27,308
Do.	Alterations to classroom facilities	138,140
Do.	Alterations to dispensaries	71,915
Do.	Alterations to supply rooms	77,816
Fort Polk, Louisiana	Addition to quartermaster laundry	45,729
Do.	Water well on north post	41,652
Fort Gordon, Ga.	Alterations to classroom facilities	55,520
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Construct 650-man messhall	151,000
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Convert buildings to classrooms	88,811
Do.	Construct tent floors and ancillary facilities	131,500
Fort Benning, Ga.	Fire shed improvements	42,890
Fort Holabird, Md.	Convert warehouse to classroom facility	195,700
Fort Devens, Mass.	Expansion of electrical distribution system	195,700
Fort Dix, N.J.	Rehabilitation of messhalls	99,468
Fort Riley, Kans.	Construct aircraft mockup training facility	29,635
Fort Lee, Va.	Facilities for cooks school	67,100
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Alterations to troop administrative facilities	199,987
Do.	Alteration to troop billets	199,964
Fort Devens, Mass.	Construct tactical equipment shop	89,100
Fort Sill, Okla.	Construct troop equipment park	50,200
Do.	Renovates messhalls and construct latrines	66,200
Do.	Construct vehicle maintenance facilities	149,600
Fort Belvoir, Va.	Alterations to barracks for officer candidate school	70,300
Do.	Alterations to officer candidate school classrooms	120,700
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	Construct radar training facility	175,600
Fort Eustis, Va.	Aviation maintenance training facilities	154,900
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	Alterations to troop detached facilities	96,015
Do.	Alterations to training facilities	151,200
Red River Army Depot, Tex.	Alterations to ammunition dock CP3N	38,400
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.	Modifications to equipment processing shop	35,900
Red River Army Depot, Tex.	Alterations and addition to storage shed	29,200
Do.	Extend electric power to ammunition loading docks	44,675
Vietnam	Extension to signal relay facility at Phu Lam	116,621
Sagami-Oni, Japan	Modifications to hospital facilities	161,568
Johnson Air Force Base, Japan	do	85,300
Fort Irwin, Calif.	Alterations to troop housing	43,800
New Cumberland Army Depot, Ariz.	Expand aircraft maintenance shop	92,000
Navajo Army Depot, Ariz.	Ammunition support facilities	33,900
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	Modify facilities for computer expansion	195,100
Fort Ord, Calif.	Alter facilities for wheeled vehicle maintenance course	64,000
Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Alterations to computer service center	36,700
Heidelberg, Germany	Alter building 28 for intelligence activity	186,000
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Construct facilities to dispose of filter backwash water from water treatment plant.	93,920
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Interim facilities for Army Materiel Laboratory	180,500
Do.	Site preparation for research and development materiel processing laboratory.	193,800
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	Alter building 5027 for computer site	168,500
Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex.	Air condition orthopedic wards	112,400
Quarry Heights, C.Z.	Modifications to headquarters facility	66,800
Korea	Construct 6-man BOQ and 100-man barracks at compounds 20 and 21.	176,100
Do.	Construct 6-man BOQ and 100-man barracks at compound 30.	168,600
Do.	Construct 6-man BOQ and 100-man barracks at compound 56.	172,900
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	Modify map distribution facilities	144,300

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator STENNIS. Now you come to your classified matters.

Mr. SHULER. Unless you want to take up these 15 items. I think it might be better to go into classified session.

(At this point, the subcommittee proceeded in executive session: and at the conclusion of the executive session the subcommittee proceeded further in open session as follows:)

OPEN SESSION

Senator STENNIS. Let us proceed now for the time being with your other items, please.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	Fort Jackson

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$1,441,000	P.L.	831	7 02 02 01 1	South Carolina

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$1,441,000	6100	B3C4-72	Sewage Treatment Facility ✓ REP

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY			
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF BLDGS 1	b. NO. OF STORIES	c. LENGTH Irreg	d. WIDTH Irreg
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY 2,500,000 GPD	f. GROSS AREA NA		
c. TEMPORARY		g. COOLING NA	CAP. NA	COST $ NA	
15. TYPE OF WORK		19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE			
a. NEW FACILITY	X	Participate with the City of Columbia, South Carolina, in the construction of a primary sewage disposal plant and the enlargement and relocation of a portion of the existing sanitary sewer interceptor lines. The Army will obligate itself to pay to the City of Columbia its pro rata share of the capital cost of secondary treatment when such is provided. It is estimated that secondary treatment will be required within 5 to 10 years after completion of the primary treatment plant.			
b. ADDITION					
c. ALTERATION					
d. CONVERSION					
e. OTHER (Specify)					
16. REPLACEMENT	X				
17. TYPE OF DESIGN					
a. STANDARD DESIGN					
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X				
c. DRAWING NO.					

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
			$	$ 1,441
a. Treatment Plant			LS	465
b. Outfall Sewer			LS	976
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 1,441

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M TG)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	3,000	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	0	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	2,500	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	2,500	
f.	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	2,500	2,500

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to provide new sewage disposal facilities for the installation. The existing disposal plant is located adjacent to a civilian residential area. The strain on community relations and the extreme discontent of the adjacent property owners is shown by a petition from Boyd, Burton and Lumpkin, Attorneys at Law, Columbia, South Carolina, dated 12 May 1963, and signed by 48 property owners. The State of South Carolina is pressing the City of Columbia to complete their project as soon as possible. Delay of this project from this program will prohibit participation with the City of Columbia. Should this occur, Fort Jackson will be placed in the position of completely remodeling the existing facilities or constructing new facilities at the Congaree River entirely on their own. The present plant will be demolished upon completion of the new facility. The deterioration of the existing sewage disposal plant, constructed in 1941, is such that repairs to structures and replacement of equipment is a continuing requirement.

THIRD U.S. ARMY

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY

Mr. SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I hope your page no. 1 is Fort Jackson sewage treatment facility. I would like to take up first the group of items that were added by the Senate and House in authorization conference. Then I will take up the other.

This first item for Fort Jackson, sir, is to provide new sewage disposal facilities for the installation. The existing plant is located right adjacent to a civilian residential area that is built up there and we have a very strained relationship between the post and the civilian community because of the foul air that exists on account of the proximity.

PARTICIPATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

By participating with the municipality, and this request is timed to so do, it would cost us less to build a new plant than if we waited and built one without participating with the local authorities. This is the city of Columbia I am talking about, right adjacent to the post. We feel, sir, this is a good project. It wasn't in the President's budget, but was added by the Congress. We need it. The only reason it was not in the program is that the size of the program was so small.

Senator STENNIS. The only reason it was not in your regular program?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If it is so urgently needed, it seems to me like it should have been in there at the expense of something else.

Mr. SHULER. I will say to you that the Army requested it, sir, and it was denied us in the Department of Defense.

CONTRIBUTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Senator STENNIS. You say here "participating with the city of Columbia." How much are they going to contribute to your $1.4 million?

Mr. SHULER. We are giving them the money, sir, and they are handling the contracts. It is a prorated share of the entire project.

Senator STENNIS. You mean our pro rata share of all of them?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. Their share is higher than ours, I know that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have some more money you have to pay out for this purpose within 5 to 10 years, if I read this correctly.

Mr. SHULER. When we come to secondary treatment, yes, sir. This gives primary treatment. They are paying more than we are, Mr. Chairman. I do not have the figure here, but I will furnish that for the record. This is strictly a pro rata share basis. It is the very cheapest way to do this. If we wait, it will cost us considerably more.

Senator STENNIS. What are the figures for the next installment?

Mr. SHULER. It will be much less than that because this is primary treatment and the base of it.

Senator STENNIS. We will just set this aside and we won't consider it anymore until we get your figures. We want to know what the city is paying and what we will be required to pay to finish it up.

Mr. SHULER. We will furnish that for the record.

Senator STENNIS. This is not disapproval but it is not approval either until further proof.

(The information follows:)

SEWAGE PLANT COSTS

Primary treatment in current program:	
Treatment plan	$3,910,000
Fort Jackson portion (13 percent)	(465,000)
Outfall sewers	2,004,000
Fort Jackson connection and pro rata share of common outfall	(976,000)
Total primary treatment	5,914,000
Fort Jackson portion	(1,441,000)
Future secondary treatment plant:	
Estimated total	3,000,000
Expected Fort Jackson share (13 percent)	(358,000)

FOURTH U.S. ARMY

FORT WOLTERS, TEX.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	Fort Wolters

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 1,026,000	P.L.	171	7 02 08 01 1	Texas

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 1,026,000	6100	B453-19	Academic Building DEF

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY			
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF BLDGS 1	b. NO. OF STORIES 3	c. LENGTH	d. WIDTH
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY		f. GROSS AREA 46,838 SF	
c. TEMPORARY		g. COOLING Air Cond	CAP. 190 Tons	COST IS 152,000	
15. TYPE OF WORK		19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE			
a. NEW FACILITY	X	Grade beams on drilled piers; reinforced concrete frame and floors; masonry exterior walls and partitions; built-up roofing on concrete deck and rigid insulation; sprinkler system; and gas-fired hot water heat.			
b. ADDITION					
c. ALTERATION					
d. CONVERSION					
e. OTHER (Specify)					
16. REPLACEMENT					
17. TYPE OF DESIGN					
a. STANDARD DESIGN					
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X				
c. DRAWING NO.					

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Academic Building	SF	46,838	$ 19.10	$ 895
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				131
a. Electrical Service			LS	30
b. Water, Sewer, Gas			LS	14
c. Roads & Parking	SY	6,350	4.75	30
d. Walks, Curb, Gutter			LS	13
e. Storm Drainage			LS	16
f. Site Improvement			LS	18
g. Communications			LS	10
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 1,026

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	67,217	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	29,338	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	20,379	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	20,379	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a − e − f − g)	46,838	46,838

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to provide facilities for primary flight training classroom courses, and academic administration in support of a programmed input of approximately 2,200 students per year. Two classrooms each of sufficient size to accommodate a primary helicopter in addition to 60 students, are required on a daily basis in the conduct of aircraft maintenance training. Existing facilities consist of modified, semi-permanent motor vehicle-type shop, and maintenance buildings for training; and academic administration operations are housed in converted battalion headquarters-type buildings. These existing facilities do not lend themselves to high quality training nor effective administration. Deferral of this item will necessitate the conversion of additional supply-type buildings thereby increasing the quantity of substandard and inadequate classrooms. All buildings will revert to troop use as originally designed.

ACADEMIC BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. On page 2, academic building at Fort Wolters for helicopter training. This will provide facilities for our training classroom courses and academic administration and support of a program input of about 2,200 students a year. These classrooms are of sufficient size to accommodate a primary helicopter in addition to 60 students. They train on this helicopter indoors. The existing facilities consist of a modified semi-permanent-motor-vehicle-type shop and maintenance buildings for training and academic administration operations. They are also using converted battalion-headquarters-type buildings. These facilities just don't lend themselves to proper training, sir, in the subjects. All these buildings that I have cited will revert to troop use for which they are needed and were originally designed.

Senator STENNIS. What did the House Committee on Appropriations do on this item?

Mr. SHULER. The only item, sir, that the House Committee on Appropriations approved was the Fort Jackson sewage treatment facility. They said on the rest that the design was not far enough along. I think I can refute that, sir, by actual statistics. We were not asked to testify on that point, but that is just not so, sir.

68-787—66——6

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	United States Military Academy

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 513,000	P.L.	171	7 02 10 01 1	New York

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 513,000	6100	B113-86	Indoor Rifle & Pistol Range DFRP

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY			
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF BLDGS 1	b. NO. OF STORIES 1	c. LENGTH 314'	d. WIDTH 108'
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY		f. GROSS AREA 33,912 SF	
c. TEMPORARY		g. COOLING CAP.		COST ($)	
15. TYPE OF WORK		19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE			
a. NEW FACILITY		Modification of Bldg 665 to provide: (1) Pistol Range w/50' and 75' firing lines, each w/30 firing points; control desk and spectator seating area. (2) Rifle Range w/50' firing line w/30 firing points, control desk and spectator seating area. (3) 4 dressing rooms for rifle and pistol teams. (4) 2 arms storage rooms. (5) Male and female public latrines, and (6) Locker rooms, "gang"-type showers and a supply room. Work includes installation of bullet traps, targets and a target return system, acoustic ceiling tile throughout, acoustic wall treatment in certain areas, vinyl asbestos tile in circulation areas and team rooms, masonry partitions.			
b. ADDITION					
c. ALTERATION					
d. CONVERSION	X				
e. OTHER (Specify)					
16. REPLACEMENT					
17. TYPE OF DESIGN					
a. STANDARD DESIGN					
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X				
c. DRAWING NO.					

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Rifle & Pistol Range			$ LS	$ 513
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 513

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	33,912	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	25,380	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	33,912	33,912
24. RELATED LINE ITEMS	Item 16 - Cadet Union Building	

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to provide indoor rifle and pistol ranges. The present ranges are located in Buildings 645 and 649 which will be demolished in connection with the construction of the Cadet Union Building. The ranges are necessary to provide facilities essential to the training of the U.S. Corps of Cadets in smallbore rifle and pistol marksmanship and to support the cadet competitive marksmanship. These ranges also support the training of other military personnel and are used by organized civilian rifle and pistol clubs. If this item is not provided there will be no indoor rifle and pistol ranges available after construction of the Cadet Union Building.

INDOOR RIFLE AND PISTOL RANGE

Senator STENNIS. The next item, page 3.

Mr. SHULER. There are three items for the Military Academy in connection with our expansion of the Corps of Cadets.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me. I might have caused you to skip one there. Did I?

Mr. SHULER. Page 3.

Senator STENNIS. Three is right.

Mr. SHULER. Yes. The first of these three West Point items is an indoor rifle and pistol range. This, sir, is to increase the capacity of this type training which is quite important to us, both for marksmanship and competition to accommodate the increase in the corps of cadets.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	United States Military Academy

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 1,611,000	P.L.	851	7 02 10 01 1	New York

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 1,611,000	6100	B113-89	Relocate Thayer Road DFRP

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	X
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	

16. REPLACEMENT

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY NA

a. NO. OF BLDGS. | b. NO. OF STORIES | c. LENGTH | d. WIDTH

e. DESIGN CAPACITY | f. GROSS AREA

g. COOLING CAP. COST IS

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

By-pass road with 12' minimum lane width and new surfacing. Area 1 - New intersection of Cullum and Thayer roads including retaining wall; Area 2 - Widen and improve Cullum Road from Jefferson Road to a point approximately 150' south of Williams Road including overpass over Williams Road (14' clear height, 32,000 lb axial loading); Area 3 - Widen Cullum Road from Jefferson Road to Washington Monument and realign/widen Clinton Place; Area 4 - Realign Ruger Road to intersect Washington Road in vicinity of flagpole. Provide safe pedestrian crossings of Washington and Ruger Roads by constructing over and underpasses.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
a. Area 1 By-Pass Road			LS	350
b. Area 2 By-Pass Road			LS	650
c. Area 3 By-Pass Road			LS	200
d. Area 4 By-Pass Road			LS	411
				1,611
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				1,611

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M NA)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD		
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a − e − f − g)		

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to separate vehicular traffic from cadet pedestrian traffic in the Central Cadet area, eliminate two dangerous intersections. Thayer Road now bisects cadet pedestrian traffic to academic facilities. Cadet adherence to a rigid time schedule necessitates stopping all traffic on Thayer Road a minimum of 15 minutes seven times daily. Time lost reduces operating efficiency and represents a financial loss. Grade and alignment problems make the Thayer-Cullum Roads and the Washington-Jefferson-Ruger and Howard Roads intersections dangerous for vehicles and pedestrians. An expanded Corps of Cadets requires additional parade area while construction of the new Washington Hall will encroach on and reduce the size of the Plain. Present location of Thayer Road precludes the required reconfiguration and expansion of the Plain. Proposed by-pass and improvements will eliminate safety hazards and permit expansion of the Plain. This proposal was selected after study of numerous schemes. This item is a key element in the orderly expansion of the Corps of Cadets. If it is not provided, expansion will be disrupted, present inconveniences, safety hazards and financial losses will grow worse, and the conduct of Cadet Parades involving the expanded Corps of Cadets will be made most difficult.

THAYER ROAD RELOCATION

Next is the Thayer Road relocation. This is extremely important to us in the expansion because we have a very bad situation where traffic has to be closed for a minimum of 15 minutes seven times a day in order to let the cadets double time from the barracks area across to the various academic buildings and to return. You see, the traffic comes right down between the barracks and academic buildings and goes across the parade grounds. This will relocate this road.

In addition we need this area which the road occupies to get back that part of the parade grounds that we are losing by extending the messhall and barracks forward onto the parade ground. This last one is a project under contract which the Congress gave us the money for 2 years ago.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	United States Military Academy

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 327,000	P.L.	432	7 02 10 01 1	New York

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 327,000	6100	B113-96	Refrigerated Storage DFRP

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	X
d. CONVERSION	X
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES | c. LENGTH | d. WIDTH

c. DESIGN CAPACITY | f. GROSS AREA 35,240 CF

g. COOLING | CAP. | COST IS

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Improve 538 SF of existing substandard refrigerated storage, and convert an additional 2,986 SF of basement area in Building 667A to refrigerated storage. Additional refrigeration types will include: ventilated storage, meat chiller, egg and dairy, fruit and vegetable, and frozen food storage. This project also provides for a properly coordinated cold storage area which will have a central compressor condensing area.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
			$	$ 327
a. Demolition & Removals			LS	4
b. General Construction			LS	99
c. Mechanical			LS	224
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 327

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M CF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	136,790	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	5,380	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	101,550	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	101,550	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	35,240	35,240

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to improve 538 SF of existing temporary substandard refrigerated space, and provide additional refrigerated space. The existing space being modernized along with the proposed additional space to be constructed will provide the required refrigerated storage facilities needed now and for the expansion program. The existing Post refrigeration facility is very uneconomical, each refrigerator having its own condenser and compressor. This project will provide for a properly engineered facility. Existing refrigeration is inadequate to support the existing requirement and will become progressively more aggravated as the expansion program develops.

REFRIGERATED STORAGE

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir, on page 5 is an item to increase the refrigerated storage on the post. This again, sir, is to match the increase in the Corps of Cadets. We are almost doubling the strength of the Corps of Cadets to match the Naval Academy and Air Force Academy. We need to increase this type of facility.

U.S. Army, Alaska

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	Fort Richardson

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 813,000	P.L.	821	3 62 01 05 1	Alaska

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 813,000	6100	B902-211	Fuel Conversion MOD

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	X
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	

16. REPLACEMENT X

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY NA

a. NO. OF BLDGS	b. NO. OF STORIES	c. LENGTH	d. WIDTH

e. DESIGN CAPACITY f. GROSS AREA

g. COOLING CAP. COST IS

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Remove coal burning equipment and install combination gas-oil burning equipment on four of the eight high pressure boilers in the Central Heat & Power plant. Project includes removal of coal chutes and stokers from front of boilers; installation of refractory material over grates, air ducts and wind-boxes and gas-oil burners; erection of elevated firing platforms for burner access; installation of gas piping from meter station outside of plant to boilers; oil piping, pumps and heaters; erection of one 60,000 gal insulated heated oil storage tank, and modification of combustion control equipment.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Boiler Conversion	Ea	4	203300	$ 813
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 813

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M NA)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD		
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project will provide for modification of four of the eight boilers in the Central Heat and Power Plant from coal-fired to natural gas. The four coal-fired boilers not converted will be retained for standby purposes, as only four boilers are necessary to meet station requirements. In the event of a break in the gas line, the interim oil burning and storage facilities are required for the four gas boilers so that they may be kept in operation until the standby coal boilers are placed in operation.

In connection with this project and the companion project at Elmendorf Air Force Base, the Alaska Pipeline Company, Anchorage, Alaska (the gas supplier) will install at their own expense 62,500 feet of high pressure gas line and two metering stations at a cost of approximately $1,000,000 to serve the two installations. Sole liability of government for these costs would be for prorated termination charges in the event the gas supply contract is cancelled by the government prior to the end of the five-year period of the contract.

FUEL CONVERSION

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The last item in this group of add-ons by the Congress is the fuel conversion project at Fort Richardson, Alaska.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Didn't we have this project last year?

Mr. SHULER. This item was before the committee last year, sir. At that time it was deferred. It was added this year by the House and agreed to by the Senate in conference on the authorization side. It is a companion project to one in the Air Force program at Elmendorf, and each one amortizes in less than a year. We have a signed contract with the Anchorage Pipeline Co. for a 5-year supply of gas. They agree to put in a million dollar facility at their own cost and by converting from the coal-fired system to gas we amortize in less than a year. We did not request this in the President's budget, it was added by the two Committees on the Armed Services side.

Senator STENNIS. Where is that? You were referring to Elmendorf. Is that in operation?

Mr. SHULER. That is also coal fired. They have a similar request to this one coming up to the committee. It is not yet approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense. If one of these is approved, the other has to be, or else the contract with the gas company is not valid. So, it is either both of them or nothing.

Senator STENNIS. Didn't you just say that Elmendorf was not up here yet?

Mr. SHULER. The Air Force will present Elmendorf in the same manner I am presenting this one.

Senator STENNIS. This is in the Air Force?

Mr. SHULER. It is a twin project.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you were talking about coming up next year. Senator Byrd of West Virginia has filed a protest about this item, and he wants to be heard on it. So put that down on our agenda.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, will you excuse me?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, we hate to see you leave, but we appreciate that you stayed with us this long. I will see you tomorrow.

LIQUIDATION OF PROJECT COST

You say here, General, that you can liquidate the cost of this change in 1 year's time.

Mr. SHULER. Less than a year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much less?

Mr. SHULER. We will have an annual savings after the first item of cost that is requested in this project, of $970,000 a year.

Senator STENNIS. You have really figured that up and gotten the bottom price on it?

INCREASED COST OF COAL

Mr. SHULER. Not only that, but it does not include a very recent request for increase in coal price which will further better our figures.

Senator STENNIS. How much was that increase per ton, General?

Mr. SNELL. A request for wage increase which is authorized in any contract for coal is under consideration right now and it will for

the Army increase the cost by about $40,000. This is close to 30 or 35 cents a ton. Every dollar more we pay for coal is another dollar saved if we make this conversion.

Senator STENNIS. I know that, but my question was how much has the price of coal increased. The general mentioned that there has been a recent price increase in coal, as I understood it.

Mr. REXROAD. They just signed a new contract for 1 year, and they increased the price of coal last July.

Mr. SNELL. The price of coal in 1965 was $9.71 a ton; 1966, $11.61, 1967, $13.79, and now we expect an increase of 30 or 35 cents added onto that.

AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF COAL

In addition, sir, if I may, the availability of coal from the Evans-Jones Coal Co., the economic availability is becoming less and less. This is caused by the cost of mining coal, the increased ratio of rock to coal. In other words, they have to take out more rock and earth in order to get every ton of coal. The supply is limited. How long coal will last we don't know.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe we can decide that question now, how long coal is going to last. I was out at Wyoming recently. They told me they had enough coal to last until the year 4000. Anyway you have these prices that you have given here. Those are things that have already happened and are in the mill and there is an increase of 35 cents in addition.

Mr. SNELL. Yes, sir.

SOURCE AND SUPPLIER OF COAL

Senator STENNIS. Where do you get your coal for this particular place we are talking about now?

Mr. SNELL. There is only one supplier, the Evans-Jones Coal Co. that supplies both Richardson and Elmendorf.

Senator STENNIS. Where does that coal actually come from?

Mr. SNELL. Matanuska Valley, not too far from Fort Richardson.

Senator STENNIS. A short distance?

Mr. SNELL. A short haul.

Senator STENNIS. Is is now costing you $13 plus per ton?

Mr. SNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else about it that you wish to present?

Mr. SNELL. Not at the moment, sir.

Senator STENNIS. General Shuler, do you have anything else on it?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir; not on this item.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad, we had this up once before. Do you have anything in addition to what these gentlemen have said?

Mr. REXROAD. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We want to hear from Senator Byrd on this. Suppose we ask him to come in if he can when the Air Force testifies. I wish he had thought about it and had the Air Force representative here today. It is so much easier to have taken it all up. Write them a letter to give you the facts in letter form and we will put it in the record right here with this and we will have all that testimony here.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

THIRD U.S. ARMY

FORT BENNING, GA.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	Fort Benning

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$	$611,000 P.L. 87/554	722	7 40 50 01 1	Georgia

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 647,000	6100	B301-143	1M Barracks w/o Mess PEP

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
- a. PERMANENT: X
- b. SEMI-PERMANENT:
- c. TEMPORARY:

15. TYPE OF WORK
- a. NEW FACILITY: X
- b. ADDITION:
- c. ALTERATION:
- d. CONVERSION:
- e. OTHER (Specify):

16. REPLACEMENT:

17. TYPE OF DESIGN
- a. STANDARD DESIGN: X
- b. SPECIAL DESIGN:
- c. DRAWING NO.: 21-01-142(R)

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY
- a. NO. OF BLDGS: 1
- b. NO. OF STORIES: 3
- c. LENGTH: Irreg
- d. WIDTH: Irreg
- e. DESIGN CAPACITY: 263 Men
- f. GROSS AREA:
- g. COOLING: Air Cond CAP. 62 Tons COST: $50,000

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Reinforced concrete foundations and floors. Masonry exterior walls. Built-up roof. Heat from Martin Army Hospital steam plant.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
			$	$ 526
a. Barracks	Men	263	1850.00	487
b. Admin & Storage	SF	2,630	15.00	39
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 121
a. Electrical Service			LS	22
b. Water & Sewer			LS	6
c. Steam Distribution			LS	55
d. Paving			LS	27
e. Storm Drainage			LS	5
f. Site Improvement			LS	2
g. Communications			LS	4
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 647

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M Men)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	20,043	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	34,341	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	15,294	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	15,294	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	263	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	3,986	4,249

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS: None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to provide permanent barracks space for 263 Medical enlisted men assigned to Martin Army Hospital. At present these men are housed in the Kelley Hill area which is located approximately four miles from the hospital where they work. If this project is not approved the men assigned for duty at this 500-bed hospital will continue to accomplish less than their potential work load due to time lost in commuting as there are no other available barracks either permanent or temporary in the vicinity of Martin Army Hospital. The cost of transportation furnished these men is estimated at $7,200 per year. The existing barracks building will be retained for use by the Army Training Center.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS WITHOUT MESS

Senator STENNIS. The next item, General.

Mr. SHULER. The next item is in a new group of five items. These were previously authorized items that have not been funded. Page 7 is the first one. This is for an EM barracks without mess, to support the hospital. The people eat in the hospital. At the present time, sir, these people are living not adjacent to the hospital but 4 miles away. As you know, we have emergency duty in the hospital and long hours. It is normal for us to build a barracks next to the hospital to better support it.

Senator STENNIS. We had this last year and the Senate agreed to it, recommended it. Is that correct?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir. I believe that the House Appropriations Committee prevailed in conference.

Senator STENNIS. We are familiar with that. The next item.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1966	1968		ARMY	Army Pictorial Center

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$	572,000 P.L. 88/390	228	7 80 16 01 1	New York

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$572,000	6100	E112-6	Rehabilitate Buildings 1 and 2 ALT

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	X
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
f. RELOCATABLE	

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

16. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS	b. NO. OF STORIES	c. LENGTH	d. WIDTH

e. DESIGN CAPACITY

f. GROSS AREA

g. COOLING Air Cond CAP. 30 Tons COST IS $2,000

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Provision of adequate electrical wiring, plumbing, lighting, ductwork and interior architectural treatment including acoustical walls and ceilings, new floor surface tile where required and new fixtures in the latrines. The work also involves the provision of improved heating and air conditioning with appurtenances.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
				$ 276
a. Rehab Stages A, AA & B		1	LS	95
b. Modify Electric System and Relocate Sound Branch		1	LS	624
c. Rehabilitate Latrines		1	LS	141
d. Modify Bldg 2 for TV Facility		1	LS	62
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 276

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (UOM SF)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	265,422	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	28,822	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	237,300	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	237,300	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	15,022	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (b - e + f - g)	13,600	28,822

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

15,022 SF to be rehabilitated under this program

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to provide suitable facilities for the Army Pictorial Center, the only complete Motion Picture and Television Production and Pictorial Service Facility of the Department of the Army. Buildings one and two were built in the 1920's for motion picture production and associated activities. Existing plumbing fixtures and service lines are severely corroded because of their age, replacement parts are not available. Electrical wiring is outmoded, inadequate and deteriorated. Television production area is overcrowded by addition of equipment for new developments required to keep pace with the state-of-the-art. Sound stages are subjected to extensive noises from fans, squeaking floors and activities on adjoining stages, requiring complete shut-down of all adjoining activities when "shooting" on any one stage. Audio reverberations preclude optimum recording quality. If this project does not receive funding approval, it will be necessary to continue operation under the existing unsatisfactory conditions, with attendant frequent breakdowns, high maintenance costs and inefficient production. No disposal actions are involved.

REHABILITATE BUILDINGS 1 AND 2

Mr. SHULER. The next is Division Headquarters, on page 8, the Army Pictorial Center, New York City. This is the rehabilitation of two buildings. This project, sir, was authorized and the authorization has been extended to date. This is to upgrade the Army's only complete motion picture-TV production facility which was built many, many years ago for production of silent films only. The project will improve the electric wiring, plumbing, heating, and air conditioning, and acoustical treatment will be provided to the stages. This will be required to make full use of production facilities. At the present time much of the activity must be shut down while using any one of the stages in the production of sound motion picture-TV films. These are training-type films for the military, both television-type production and sound film type and they are sent all over the world to assist in training troops in the various areas of training.

U.S. Army Materiel Command

New Cumberland Army Depot

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
5 Aug 1966	1967		ARMY	New Cumberland Army Depot

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$	155,000 P.L. 89-188	310		Pennsylvania

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 55,000	6100	B252-29	Petroleum Laboratory - Alterations to Building 85, Section 3

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF BLDGS 1 b. NO. OF STORIES 1 c. LENGTH Irreg d. WIDTH Irreg
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY f. GROSS AREA 8,960 SF
c. TEMPORARY		g. COOLING Air Cond CAP. 25 Ton COST ($) 20,000
15. TYPE OF WORK		19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE
a. NEW FACILITY		Alterations of 5,000 SF of administrative space and 3,960 SF of warehouse space to provide laboratory testing rooms, office area, and toilet facilities. Work in the administrative area will include installation of required water, vacuum, steam, gas and electric utility lines. Work in the warehouse area will include construction of a concrete block room with necessary facilities including water, drainage, mechanical ventilation, lighting and air lines. Also included are underground waste tanks and two (12' X 10') prefab metal storage building.
b. ADDITION		
c. ALTERATION	X	
d. CONVERSION	X	
e. OTHER (Specify)		
16. REPLACEMENT		
17. TYPE OF DESIGN		
a. STANDARD DESIGN		
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X	
c. DRAWING NO.		

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Alter to Bldg 85-3	SF	8,960	$ 6.14	$ 55
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 55

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	8,960	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	8,960	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	11,553	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - d)	0	8,960

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to provide adequate facilities for the Army Material Command POL mission which services the 1st Army Area, Military District of Washington and ½ of the 5th Army Area. The POL activity is responsible for conducting technical supervisory visits, quality surveillances and testing of petroleum products and chemicals as authorized in AR 700-9100-2 and AR 700-9100-10. The POL facility is presently located at Schenectady Army Depot, Schenectady, New York. The Schenectady Army Depot is being phased-out and will close on 31 December 1966. There is no way possible for the facility to remain at Schenectady as utilities serving the facility are supplied from the base central distribution systems. It is therefore necessary that this project be provided at New Cumberland Army Depot by 31 December 1966. If this project is not provided by that date the POL facility will be shut down. After that time the facility's mission will no longer be in operation. This will curtail the entire assigned POL mission.

PETROLEUM LABORATORY—ALTERATIONS TO BUILDING 85, SECTION 3

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The next item is New Cumberland Army Depot, page E9. This proposes a POL laboratory at $55,000; the congressional requirement for further study as to alternate means of support and investigation of other installations where more adequate facilities might be available has been completed. The Navy and Air Force have both indicated they could not accept the Army's workload without additional manpower, testing apparatus, and laboratory space. We also considered 10 installations which would be available and confirmed the original decision to relocate the New Cumberland Army Depot. In other words, we have carried out the mandate of the committee report and this is confirmation of our original request.

Senator STENNIS. $55,000?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

1. DATE	FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
27 Jun 1966	1967		Army	Edgewood Arsenal

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
Title IC P.L. 2673 $ 636,000	P.L.	310		Maryland

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 636,000	6100	B805-820.100	Restore Explosion Test Complex

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	

16. REPLACEMENT X

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 4 b. NO. OF STORIES 1&2 c. LENGTH Var d. WIDTH Var
e. DESIGN CAPACITY f. GROSS AREA 4,905 SF
g. COOLING Yes CAP. COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Remove damaged structures. Replace explosion test chamber and penthouse, Building 3561. Replace Building 3562. Repair roof, vent syrtem, and cooling tower Building 3560. Replace two walls and roof of control house Building 3563. Remove and replace service apron and section of road. Replace CBR filter, decontaminate holding tank, effluent system, and utilities as necessary to restore full operational capability.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Replace & Repair Facilities	SF	4,905	$122.75	$ 602
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 34
a. Demolition				(16)
b. Repave Road & Apron				(3)
c. Holding Tank - 5,000 Gal				(11)
d. Steam Lines				(4)
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 636

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	4,905	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(4,905)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	4,905	4,905

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is urgently required to restore facilities destroyed 6 February 1966 as result of an accident. Urgency is dictated by the fact that there is no other facility existing within the Department of Defense having the capability for making integrated tests involving environment, toxic agents, and explosives. Tests on which full results cannot be achieved include those affecting development of infra-red alarm systems, flame fuel mixers, incapacitating and riot control agents, and pressurized pods which will permit safe operations within areas contaminated by nerve gases. Buildings 3538, 3546, and 3726 are being used currently as an interim measure to obtain a portion of required test data; they cannot be continued in use for this purpose since they have no explosive capability and only partial environmental capability. Upon restoration of original explosion test complex, the interim facilities will continue in use for other mission test accomplishment.

RESTORE EXPLOSION TEST COMPLEX

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The next is page 10. Edgewood Arsenal, which is to restore the explosion test complex. This was destroyed by fire. We would propose, sir, to use section 2673, which is continuing authorization for act of God destruction-type projects that we have to replace. This would be $636,000 to replace this.

Senator STENNIS. Where did this happen?

Mr. SHULER. At Edgewood Arsenal.

Senator STENNIS. Why wouldn't the Budget Bureau give you an approval on this?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, this is the first time we have requested this. We have not been turned down on it.

Senator STENNIS. Do you think it will be on the list that comes in this afternoon?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir; I do.

FOURTH U.S. ARMY

FORT BLISS, TEX.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
1 Oct 1965	1967		Army	Fort Bliss

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 0	P.L. 89/188	610	7 02 04 01 1	Texas

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 465,000	6100	B401-26	6 Administration Buildings-Rehabilitation

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
- a. PERMANENT: X
- b. SEMIPERMANENT:
- c. TEMPORARY:

15. TYPE OF WORK
- a. NEW FACILITY:
- b. ADDITION:
- c. ALTERATION: X
- d. CONVERSION:
- e. REHABILITATION:
- f. REPLACEMENT:
- g. TYPE OF DESIGN:
- h. STANDARD DESIGN:
- i. SPECIAL DESIGN: X
- j. DRAWING NO.:

16. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 6 | b. NO. OF STORIES 2* | c. LENGTH Var | d. WIDTH Var

e. DESIGN CAPACITY NA | f. GROSS AREA 62,904 SF

g. COOLING Evap CAP. 200,000 CFM COST ($ 50,000)

17. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Project provides for remodeling 6 buildings into modern and efficient facilities. Work will consist of inclosure of front porches; modification of existing latrine facilities; installation of suspended acoustical tile ceilings; replacement of existing electrical wiring and light fixtures; installation of electrical wall outlets; replacement of doors, windows, and floor covering; repair of woodwork where required; installation of partitions; rehabilitation and extension of heating system; and, installation of evaporative cooling.

* With basement.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
6 Adm Bldgs Rehab	SF	62,904	$ 7.40	$ 466
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$
a.				( )
b.				( )
c.				( )
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 466

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M NA)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	( )	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. PLANNED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS: None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to modernize six former EM Barracks for administrative use. These were constructed in 1915 and were converted to administrative use in 1954. The buildings have had only minor modifications since their original construction as barracks. The lighting, heating, cooling and toilet facilities are sub-standard for administrative purposes. These buildings are structurally sound and remodeling will provide buildings that are equal to new construction at a fraction of the cost of new buildings. Disposal action is not applicable to this project.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS REHABILITATION

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Mr. SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 11, the rehabilitation of six administration buildings at Fort Bliss, Tex. This will modernize six former enlisted men's barracks, sir, for administrative use. These buildings were constructed in 1915 and converted to administrative use in 1954. They have had practically no modification since then, since they were barracks, and the lighting, heating, cooling, and toilet facilities are quite substandard for administrative purposes. They are old buildings but they are permanent type, structurally sound and with minimum modification we can make administrative buildings out of them, at a fraction of the cost of a new building for this purpose.

THIRD U.S. ARMY

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

9 Mar 1964	1965	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	Army	Fort Bragg

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$0	P.L. 87/554	610	31005061	North Carolina

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$833,000	6110	B302-36	Division Headquarters and Finance Office

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
- a. PERMANENT: X
- b. SEMI-PERMANENT:
- c. TEMPORARY:

15. TYPE OF WORK
- a. NEW FACILITY: X
- b. ADDITION:
- c. ALTERATION:
- d. CONVERSION:
- e. OTHER (Specify):

16. REPLACEMENT:

17. TYPE OF DESIGN
- a. STANDARD DESIGN:
- b. SPECIAL DESIGN: X
- c. DRAWING NO.:

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS: 1 b. NO. OF STORIES: 3 c. LENGTH: Irreg d. WIDTH: Irreg
e. DESIGN CAPACITY: f. GROSS AREA: 35,000 SF
g. COOLING: Air Cond CAP.: 120 Tons COST: $ 102,000

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Concrete footings; steel frame with masonry exterior walls; masonry unit interior partitions; concrete floor slabs; built-up roof on steel decking; vaults in headquarters and finance areas; heat from existing central steam plant.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($ thous.)
Div Hq & Fin Office Bldg	SF	35,000	$ 18.50	$ 648.0
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 185.0
a. Site Preparation	NA	NA	LS	(20.0)
b. Roads, Prkng, Walks, Curbs etc	NA	NA	LS	(54.0)
c. Electrical Service	NA	NA	LS	(20.0)
d. Steam Distribution	NA	NA	LS	(41.0)
e. Water & Sanitary Sewage	NA	NA	LS	(7.0)
f. Storm Drainage	NA	NA	LS	(21.0)
g. Site Improvements	NA	NA	LS	(6.0)
h. Communications	NA	NA	LS	(16.0)
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 833.0

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	35,000	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(0)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	35,000	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	0	35,000

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to provide a headquarters and finance office for the 82d Airborne Division. Permanent barracks and the major portion of essential administrative and operational support facilities for the Division were provided in the FY 1952 and subsequent MCA programs. The support facilities did not include a Division Headquarters or a Division Finance Office. In the absence of a headquarters building, Division Headquarters, with 335 personnel, were moved into a permanent 235-man barracks; and, the Division Finance Office, with 33 personnel, was moved into a 3,500 SF battalion classroom building. There are at Fort Bragg 22,802 bachelor enlisted personnel who require barrack space. At present there are only 12,126 available permanent barrack spaces which make it necessary for 10,676 troops to continue to live in temporary barracks. Some of the temporary barracks were rehabilitated in 1952 and have now exceeded the 10-year additional life expectancy provided by the rehabilitation. Upon completion of the permanent Division Headquarters and Finance Office, the buildings now in use will revert to troop housing and classroom facilities and will be used by troops now occupying temporary facilities. At that time, eight buildings with an aggregate area of 26,061 SF and a capacity of 233 troops will be demolished.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS AND FINANCE OFFICE

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. Page 12, division headquarters, and finance office at Fort Bragg. This is required, sir, for the 82d Airborne Division. Permanent barracks and the major portion of essential administrative and operational support facilities for the division were provided in the fiscal year 1952 program and subsequent programs in the military construction, Army. None of these included a division headquarters or division finance office. In the absence of the headquarters building the division headquarters which has 335 people in it were moved into permanent enlisted men's barracks. The division finance office of 33 people was moved into a 3,500 square foot battalion classroom building. These buildings should be reverted to their original design purpose which we intend to do if we can get a decent headquarters at this very important post for the 82d Airborne Division.

I personally feel, sir, that people tend to look at administrative space as low priority, but I honestly feel when you are dealing with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of equipment and 40,000 men and all the training and operations, that a decent headquarters pays off. I don't see how you can get along with a makeshift affair.

Senator STENNIS. Didn't you say you were going to restore some space here to barracks use?

Mr. SHULER. We would restore the diverted barracks and the diverted classroom building to their intended use, get them back to their intended use. They are now being used for the purpose for which this building would be built.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have the money in here to do that?

Mr. SHULER. That is what we are asking for, sir, in this project, $833,000.

Senator STENNIS. I mean do you have the money to restore the others, the buildings you are now using?

Mr. SHULER. Sir, as I say, we have done very little modification on these original buildings. We would use Operations and maintenance money to make very minor repairs.

U.S. Army Materiel Command

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA

1. DATE: 1 Dec 1965	2. FISCAL YEAR: 1966	3. DEPARTMENT: Army	4. INSTALLATION: Aberdeen Proving Ground	
5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION: $ 237,000 Section 103 P.L. 89/188	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION: P.L.	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER: 310	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER: 6 51 04 09 1	9. STATE/COUNTRY: Maryland
10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION: $	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER: 6100	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER: B817-817.100	13. LINE ITEM TITLE: Alter Building 360 for Limited War Laboratory	

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: a. PERMANENT X; b. SEMI-PERMANENT; c. TEMPORARY

15. TYPE OF WORK: a. NEW FACILITY; b. ADDITION; c. ALTERATION X; d. CONVERSION; e. OTHER (Specify)

16. REPLACEMENT

17. TYPE OF DESIGN: a. STANDARD DESIGN; b. SPECIAL DESIGN X; c. DRAWING NO.

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY: a. NO. OF BLDGS 1; b. NO. OF STORIES 2; c. LENGTH 200'; d. WIDTH 51'; e. DESIGN CAPACITY; f. GROSS AREA 15,286 SF; g. COOLING Air Condition CAP. 80 Tons COST ($ 72,000)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Alter Building 360 by constructing a second floor in half the building, which will provide 5,120 SF additional area to the existing 10,166 SF building, new stairs, new latrines, masonry and stud partitions, mechanical room, asphalt tile flooring, accoustical ceilings and painting, air conditioning for the entire building, except carpenter shop, sprinkler system; transformer bank and electric service for air conditioning, carpentry shop and experimental shop equipment, and new lighting throughout the building.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($1000)
Alter Building 360	SF	15,286	$14.90	$ 228
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 9
a. Electric Service			LS	(9)
b.				( )
c.				( )
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 237

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	36,326	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(1,240)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	29,966	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	29,666	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (b + c - d)	6,360	6,360

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS: None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM: This item is required to provide the minimum essential space necessary for effective accomplishment of the assigned mission of the U. S. Army Limited War Laboratory. The proposed alteration is based on accelerated development schedules in response to field requirements, and in part on the anticipated increase in personnel. At the present time laboratory facilities consist of two permanent buildings - a two story brick structure containing containing 19,800 square feet, and housing seven separate laboratories as well as the administrative support functions, and a one story brick structure containing 10,166 square feet and housing the Experimental Shop. The latter is proposed for alteration in order to satisfy the increased demand for additional space. In addition, approximately 1,240 SF of space in a small temporary building is utilized as a biological laboratory. Failure to provide this facility will result in an increasing inability to effectively respond to the urgent need for development of small, simple items in support of limited warfare. No disposal action is anticipated.

ALTER BUILDING 360 FOR LIMITED WAR LABORATORY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Mr. SHULER. The next is page 13. This is alteration at Aberdeen Proving Grounds for a limited war laboratory. This is minimum essential space for effective accomplishment of this mission. This is based on an accelerated development schedule in response to field requirement and in part on anticipated increase in personnel. We are using two buildings now at the present time, 19,800 square feet, housing seven separate laboratories as well as administrative support functions, and a one-story brick structure containing 10,000 square feet which houses the experimental shop. We want to alter the latter to satisfy the increased demand for additional space. This is a limited war laboratory, sir. It is a prior authorized item for a previous year.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything special in addition?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. I can put in some additional data in the record on this item.

U.S. Army Security Agency

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
17 Feb 1966	1966		Army	Vint Hill Farms Station

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 597,000 Sect 103 PL 89/188	P.L.	141	7 10 14 01 1	Virginia

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 597,000	6100	B817-817.100	Operations Building Addition, WIDEBAND DFRP

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	X
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
f. REPLACEMENT	X
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

16. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS. | b. NO. OF STORIES | c. LENGTH Var | d. WIDTH Var | e. GROSS AREA 18,500 SF | f. COOLING Air Cond CAP. 100 Tons COST ($90,000)

18. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Construct two additions to Building P-260. Reinforced concrete footings, foundations and floor. Masonry exterior walls. Built-up roof. Operations addition (16,000 SF) as follows: 1st floor of 14,000 SF to have duct flooring and a 2,000 SF penthouse. Heat from gas-fired individual plant. Storage addition (2,500 SF) includes covered loading platform. Heat from gas-fired unit heaters.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST $	COST ($000)
a. Addition	SF	(18,500)	25.00	(463)
b. Emergency Generators (2)	KVA	(400)	195.00	(78)
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 56
a. Electrical, Gas & Water			LS	(16)
b. Paving			LS	(23)
c. Sanitary & Storm Sewers			LS	(10)
d. Site Improvement			LS	(7)
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 597

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	79,754	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(16,927)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	26,342	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	34,912	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	61,254	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	18,500	18,500

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS NA

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This item is required to provide a permanent facility to accommodate personnel and equipment necessary to accomplish an increased mission of the WIDEBAND Signal Recovery Center. The WIDEBAND mission is presently housed in temporary Buildings T-229 and T-230, converted farm buildings erected in 1925 and 1930. These facilities cannot accommodate the additional equipment due to space and structural limitations. Further, changes in technical requirements dictate collocation of WIDEBAND operations with ancillary equipment located in Building P-260. If this item is not approved, the increased mission in support of the Southeast Asia effort cannot be accomplished. Existing temporary buildings will continue to be used in support of other NSA missions.

Operations Building Addition

Senator Stennis. The next item, please.

Mr. Shuler. This is the last item, sir, of the 15, on page 14. It is the Vint Hill Farms station. It is an operations building addition. This is for a permanent facility to accommodate the people and the equipment necessary to accomplish an increased mission of the WIDEBAND Signal Recovery Center. This is presently in an old temporary building, converted, erected in 1925 and 1930. They cannot accommodate additional equipment due to space and structural limitations of the building.

Senator Stennis. All right, General. What else do you have?

Mr. Shuler. That is all of the regular program, sir.

Immediate Use of Appropriated Moneys

Senator Stennis. General, as I understand, by asking for all this money the Department of Defense is permitting you to say that you expect to use it for the purposes appropriated and begin as soon as expedient each of these projects. In other words, there is no present intention here of boxing this off and freezing it and holding it?

Mr. Shuler. Not on the Department of Defense's part. You know, sir, the restrictions placed in the authorization bill that requires us to do the 1966 program ahead of this unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the urgency.

Senator Stennis. I am leading into that now. You are asking for all this with the expectation of using the money?

Mr. Shuler. Yes, sir.

Deferred Projects in 1966 Construction Program

Senator Stennis. Now what is the situation about the prior years? I asked Mr. Rexroed to ask you to be prepared on this. Here is one of the questions. What was the amount of funds that the Department of Defense deferred on December 21, 1965, in the fiscal year 1966 program?

Mr. Shuler. $206 million.

Senator Stennis. You are talking about the Army?

Mr. Shuler. Right.

Senator Stennis. Now the next question is this. Have any of these deferred projects in this 1966 construction program to which you have referred been released by the Secretary of Defense for funding and completion?

Mr. Shuler. No, sir.

Senator Stennis. Not any?

Mr. Shuler. No, sir.

Senator Stennis. Do you presently have pending before the Secretary of Defense any request for the release of fiscal 1966 construction funds?

Mr. Shuler. No, sir.

Senator Stennis. I thought you would answer that certainly "Yes."

Mr. Shuler. You said "pending," sir.

Senator Stennis. You mean they have all been turned down, is that right?

Mr. Shuler. What we have requested have either been turned down or were on an informal basis and handled informally, but we did not get any releases.

Senator STENNIS. You mean since this order of December 21 there have not been any of them released?

Mr. SHULER. Not for the Army, sir, no, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I remember the way the authorization bill is written—what is the provision now that you just called my attention to there a minute ago?

LIMITATION ON EXECUTION OF 1967 PROGRAM

Mr. SHULER. As I recall it, Mr. Chairman, we would have to execute or obligate the fiscal year 1966 frozen program prior to initiating anything in this program unless the Secretary of Defense certified as to the urgency of a fiscal year 1967 item as against the fiscal year 1966 program.

Senator STENNIS. The priority of the fiscal year 1967 item?

Mr. SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Over the fiscal year 1966 program.

If you have that language, Mr. Rexroad, read it into the record at this point, the exact language.

SECTION 607, AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. REXROAD (reading):

Section 607. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, none of the military public works authorized by Titles 1, 2, 3, or 4 of this Act may be placed under contract in such time as those military works previously authorized by law, and for which funds have been appropriated and for which the authorization has been extended by Section 606 of this Act, have been placed under contract. The foregoing provision shall not apply to military public works previously authorized by law which have heretofore been deferred and which are certified by the Secretary of Defense to be no longer current and necessary to the mission of the military department or military installation concerned. Certifications by the Secretary of Defense under this section shall be made in writing to the committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, any military public works authorized by titles 1, 2, 3, or 4 of this Act may be placed under contract if the Secretary of Defense determines and certifies in writing to the Committee on the Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that such projects are (1) urgently required in the interest of national defense and (2) more essential to the interest of national defense than those military public works previously authorized by law, described in the first sentence of this section.

Senator STENNIS. That gets it all in the record.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

General, I have another question. What is the amount of funds now presently available to the Department of the Army both for the continental United States and overseas that is available for obligation?

Mr. SHULER. I would like to give it excluding southeast Asia, first, because to me that is a separate item.

Senator STENNIS. Very good.

Mr. SHULER. We have the $206 million which has been frozen against the $206 million worth of projects in the fiscal year 1966 program. That is reserved to carry out that program when released. The portion of the 1966 program that was released and not frozen was $227 million and 85 percent of that is now obligated and that translates into something like $30 million not obligated. So we add

that to the $206 million and that gives us about $236 million, and of course it all has projects that it is committed against.

OBLIGATION OF 1967 APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Senator STENNIS. That is very good. Now the last question of this group. Has the Army received any assurance from the Department of Defense that the funds that we are appropriating now for the fiscal year 1967 program will be obligated in the next 12 months or in a reasonable time?

Mr. SHULER. I know of none, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You haven't been told what the pattern is going to be under this section we have just read?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir, I have not, sir. I don't know any date. I would be very frank with this committee if I did. I don't know of any date when this might be released.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad, do you have any further questions?

Mr. REXROAD. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. General, do you have something more to say?

Mr. SHULER. No, sir. I appreciate the courtesy of this committee over the past 9 years. I promise you I won't be back again as the principal witness.

Senator STENNIS. I wouldn't promise anything if I were you. We don't know. You have a fine record here with us. You have been very fine service to us. General, do you have something you wish to say?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. I look forward to working with you in the next session.

LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY FOR OPERATION OF MILITARY SERVICES

Senator STENNIS. We look forward to working with you. It is mighty easy to get money out of us as you notice. You ought to come up here to some of these other subcommittees sometimes and see how these other departments have to just argue and explain and beg to get just a little money here and there, just a scattered few dollars. You gentlemen from the military come up here and just go home with your pockets stuffed. It takes a lot of money for you to operate but I can't see how you can keep on running a billion dollar bill every year—and this one is very restricted, though, in items I can see that very clearly.

RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD PROGRAMS

We may have something more. I want you to give me a record now about this Reserve and the National Guard request. I think those programs are neglected. I don't belong to the Guard or Reserves, anything like that, I am not so privileged. But the way things are going throughout the world, I think we are going to have to rely more and more on the Reserves and the Guard.

(The information requested on p. 31 follows:)

ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS TRAINING FACILITIES

No new construction funds have been requested in the fiscal year 1967 budget for Military Construction, Army National Guard. The budget for construction funds presented to the Congress provides for transfer of unobligated balances

from Military Construction, Army Reserve to Military Construction, Army National Guard to support the reorganization of the Army Reserve Components on which the remainder of the President's fiscal year 1967 budget is based.

Military Construction, Army National Guard prior year balances of $21.8 million are available to support the proposed $14 million obligation program in fiscal year 1967. The projects included in that program, however, require Department of Defense approval on a line-by-line basis. Because they do not contribute directly to the war effort in Southeast Asia each proposed project must, under current DOD instructions, be justified as satisfying a valid requirement for the existing Reserve Components structure or for the Reserve Components structure which would exist in the event the Armys' proposed reorganization is executed; in addition, the project must be justified as being urgently required because of health, safety or for other compelling reasons. As of 15 September 1966, four projects, totaling $486,000 have been approved by the Department of Defense under this criteria.

Within the proposed fiscal year 1967 $14 million obligation program there are $1.6 million programed for training facilities at Camp Grayling, Camp Ripley, Camp Shelby, and Fort Stewart. Those projects may not be submitted to OSD for approval inasmuch as they do not satisfy the criteria described above.

The fiscal year 1967 budget included no additional funds for Military Construction, Army Reserve, but proposed to transfer $10,000,000 of the $10,380,000 available Army Reserve funds to the Army National Guard. The remaining $380,000 was to be retained by the Army Reserve to pay final expenses of past programs.

A program for improvement of facilities at inactive installations utilized by the Reserve Components has been developed based on DA policy disseminated in November 1965. The seven installations covered by the policy and for which improvements are considered the most urgent are Fort Chafee and Camps Drum, Roberts, McCoy, A. P. Hill, Pickett, and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

A five-year construction program (fiscal years 1968–72) for improvement of training facilities at these installations is currently under review by the DA and construction projects are planned for inclusion in annual construction programs beginning with the fiscal year 1968 program submission.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator STENNIS. We will now recess, with the thanks of the committee. Gentlemen, we appreciate your presence.

(Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., Tuesday, September 13, 1966, the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Jackson, Saltonstall, Hruska, and Thurmond.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON, CHIEF OF PROGRAMS DIVISION, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; JOHN H. LEE, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION CHIEF, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET; LT. COL. E. H. RICHARDSON, LT. COL. HARRY E. BISHER, HARRY P. RIETMAN, BERNARD C. MEREDITH, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. J. F. DAY, JR., COL. R. J. DOWNS, COL. P. APGAR, BERNARD DOVE, AEROSPACE PROGRAMS; LT. COL. HERMAN J. HICKS, LT. COL. GEORGE B. KEEZELL, COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS; COL. KENNETH SMITH, COL. ROBERT MILLER, LT. COL. J. A. BRIGGS, MAJ. JOHN J. KERWIN, PLANS AND OPERATIONS; LT. COL. JAMES S. STONE, MAJ. ROBERT H. REYNOLDS, MAJ. NOAH L. McCULLOUGH, JR., RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; COL. WILLIAM L. ROSS, MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING; LT. COL. RICHARD O. JOHNSON, LT. COL. WALDO G. KNAPP, LT. COL. WILBUR PUGH, LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MAHON, MAJ. ERNEST F. HEARON, JR., PERSONNEL; COL. WALLACE E. JARBOE, LT. COL. NED F. CONNER, SURGEON GENERAL; CHAPLAIN MAJ. STANLEY B. WEBSTER, A. EUGENE STEWARD, CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE; AND LT. COL. FLOYD E. CROSS, INTELLIGENCE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order, gentlemen.

We are glad to have the Air Force this morning. We will move along, gentlemen, as rapidly as we can, consistent with the importance of the subject matter. I have in mind that we can hold hearings every morning until we are through, and perhaps some afternoon

sessions. General, kindly insert in the record a list of all Air Force projects by command.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

(The list follows:)

Command and base listing

[In thousands of dollars]

Program command/base	Location	Amount
P-310 Planning and design		15,000
P-320 Inside United States		159,342
Air Defense Command		5,694
Duluth MAP	Duluth, Minn	260
Hamilton AFB	Marion County, Calif	422
McChord AFB	Tacoma, Wash	528
NORAD	Colorado Springs, Colo	3,797
Perrin AFB	Sherman, Tex	61
Peterson Field	Colorado Springs, Colo	472
Stewart AFB	Newburgh, N.Y	154
Air Force Logistics Command		12,030
Griffiss AFB	Rome, N.Y	225
Hill AFB	Ogden, Utah	1,504
Kelly AFB	San Antonio, Tex	450
McClellan AFB	Sacramento, Calif	2,281
Robins AFB	Warner Robins, Ga	154
Tinker AFB	Oklahoma City, Okla	3,043
Wright-Patterson AFB	Dayton, Ohio	4,373
Air Force Systems Command		16,576
Arnold Engineering and Development	Tullahoma, Tenn	974
Edwards AFB	Rosamond, Calif	3,366
Eglin AFB	Valparaiso, Fla	6,277
Eglin auxiliary No. 9	Fort Walton Beach, Fla	705
Holloman AFB	Alamogordo, N. Mex	4,575
Los Angeles AFS	Los Angeles, Calif	195
Patrick AFB	Cocoa Beach, Fla	484
Air Training Command		11,939
Chanute AFB	Champaign, Ill	586
Craig AFB	Selma, Ala	226
Laredo AFB	Laredo, Tex	220
Laughlin AFB	Del Rio, Tex	675
Lowry AFB	Denver, Colo	2,615
Mather AFB	Sacramento, Calif	2,359
Moody AFB	Lowndes, Ga	225
Randolph AFB	Universal City, Tex	236
Reese AFB	Lubbock Co., Tex	546
Sheppard AFB	Wichita Falls, Tex	2,525
Vance AFB	Enid, Okla	1,169
Webb AFB	Big Springs, Tex	226
Williams AFB	Maricopa, Ariz	331
Alaskan Air Command		3,220
Eielson AFB	Fairbanks	1,655
Elmendorf	Anchorage	365
Various		1,200
Adak NAS	Adak Island	122
Anvil Mountain RRL	Nome	157
Cape Lisburne AFS	Point Hope	152
Delta Junction CST	Denver	28
Fairbanks	Fairbanks	38
Glennallen CST	Glennallen	46
Juneau CST	Juneau	17
Ketchikan CST	Ketchikan	52
Northeast Cape AFS	Kulowiyi	135
Shemya AFS	Chicahago	163
Sparrevohn AFB	Stony River	46
Tatalina AFS	Takotna	130
Tok RRL	Tok	35
Unalaska CST	Dutch Harbor	79
Headquarters Command: Andrews AFB	Camp Springs, Md	1,358

Command and base listing—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program command/base	Location	Amount
P-320 Inside United States—continued		
Military Airlift Command		9,838
Charleston AFB	Charleston, SC	212
McGuire AFB	Wrightstown, N.J	1,920
Norton AFB	San Bernardino, Calif	7,706
Pacific Air Forces: Hickam AFB	Honolulu, Hawaii	193
Strategic Air Command		13,254
Barksdale AFB	Bossier City, La	1,263
Blytheville AFB	Blytheville, Ark	132
Bunker Hill AFB	Bunker Hill, Ind	106
Carswell AFB	Fort Worth, Tex	1,231
Castle AFB	Merced, Calif	2,203
Columbus AFB	Columbus, Miss	494
Davis-Monthan AFB	Tucson, Ariz	591
Ellsworth AFB	Meade, S. Dak	397
Grand Forks AFB	Grand Forks, N. Dak	941
Little Rock AFB	Little Rock, Ark	361
March AFB	Riverside, Calif	3,240
McCoy AFB	Taft, Fla	199
Minot AFB	Minot, N. Dak	440
Offutt AFB	Omaha, Nebr	762
Vandenberg AFB	Lompoc, Calif	186
Westover AFB	Chicopee, Mass	350
Wurtsmith AFB	Oscoda, Mich	358
Tactical Air Command		13,807
Bergstrom AFB	Austin, Tex	4,580
Cannon AFB	Clovis, N. Mex	2,147
England AFB	Alexandria, La	2,187
George AFB	Victorville, Calif	598
Langley AFB	Hampton, Va	468
Luke AFB	Phoenix, Ariz	203
MacDill AFB	Tampa, Fla	1,006
McConnell AFB	Wichita, Kans	609
Myrtle Beach AFB	Myrtle Beach, S.C	371
Nellis AFB	Las Vegas, Nev	1,165
Shaw AFB	Sumter, S.C	473
U.S. Air Force Academy		10,758
Aircraft Control and Warning		3,713
Clear News	4th Judicial District, Alaska	3,369
Condon AFS	Pendleton, Oreg	34
Kalispell AFS	Kalispell, Mont	57
Opheim AFS	Great Falls, Mont	67
Sault Ste. Marie AFS	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	115
Snow Mountain AFS	Louisville, Ky	71
Various		56,962
Ballistic missiles and space		51,006
Aerospace communications		1,726
Control and warning		4,230
P-330 Outside United States		53,858
Air Defense Overseas: Thule Airbase	Thule, Greenland	238
Air Force Systems Command		1,192
Antigua ASN	St. Johns, BWI, Atlantic Ocean	46
Ascension	Georgetown, Ascension Island and Atlantic Ocean.	1,146
Military Airlift Command		486
Lajes Field	Terciera, Azores	396
Wake Island AFS	Pacific Ocean	90
Pacific Air Forces		6,189
Clark Airbase	Angeles, Philippines	571
Kadena Airbase	Koza, Okinawa	1,525
Kimpo Airbase	Seoul, Korea	400
Kunsan Airbase	Kunsan, Korea	382

Command and base listing—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Program command/base	Location	Amount
P-330 Outside United States—continued		
Pacific Air Force—continued		
Misawa Airbase	Misawa, Japan	331
Naha Airbase	Naha, Okinawa	305
Yokota	Fussa-Machi, Japan	739
Various	PACAF	1,936
Strategic Air Command overseas		1,388
Andersen AFB	Agana, Guam	22
Goose Airbase	Labrador, Newfoundland, Canada	1,255
Ramey AFB	Aquadilla, P.R.	63
Torrejon Airbase	Madrid, Spain	48
U.S. Air Forces, Europe		3,513
Bitburg Airbase	Bitburg, Germany	275
Diyarbakir CST	Diyarbakir, Turkey	1,363
Hahn Airbase	Lautzenhausen, Germany	449
Ramstein Airbase	Ramstein, Germany	538
Rhein Main Airbase	Frankfurt, Germany	548
Wheelus Airbase	Tripoli, Libya	340
Southern Air Command: Howard Airbase	Balboa, C.Z.	1,244
U.S. overseas		1,123
Site 4S		39
Site 6C		130
Site 8H		238
Site 9H		657
Site 10C		59
Various		38,485
Ballistic missile and space		5,162
Aerospace communications		3,720
Vulnerability		23,903
MAP		5,700
P-340 Minor construction		15,000
P-350 Support activities		1,100
Access roads		1,000
Minor land acquisition		100
Total, Military Construction Program, fiscal year 1967		244,300

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a prepared statement, General?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, I have a rather comprehensive prepared statement which, with your permission, I would like to insert in the record at this time, and make a few specific comments on the program before you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is a good suggestion and I would be glad for you to do that. I want to say we are glad to have you back with us, General Curtin. We understand your problems, and we like the way you present matters.

I see where the rest of these services have one book and you have four.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE FACILITY ALTERATION

Now we are delighted to have the interest of a Member, Senator Hruska, who is with this subcommittee. He does have a compelling engagement, at 10:30 on the Judiciary Committee and I am going to ask him to present a matter now that is of special interest to him, and then we will call on you, General.

General CURTIN. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator. You may proceed.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Do you wish the general to bring that item up first, and let him explain and then let you supplement? This is Offutt.

Senator HRUSKA. Yes, I would prefer that. It has to do, Mr. Chairman, with the Offutt Air Force Base and the request for construction there, which would accommodate electronic computers for meteorological observations and reporting.

General CURTIN. Yes, I am generally familiar with that.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Senator HRUSKA. It was deleted from the House budget, although the money for the powerplant was allowed. Are you making a request for restoration of that which was deleted?

General CURTIN. Just let me check that, Senator. I believe this is correct. This was the $560,000 request that was deleted by the House. We are making a request for restoration of that amount, sir.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HRUSKA. You are. Could you describe it briefly, and its justification?

General CURTIN. Colonel Fenlon can cover that, sir.

Colonel FENLON. This project is required to eliminate the overcrowding and physical separation in buildings 501, 500, and 301, which has significantly reduced the capability to provide meteorogical support to SAC and DOD organizations. There is a conversion of 19,400 square feet of space involved, providing for administrative and equipment functions in the support of the Global Weather Central, which supplies weather information not only for the Air Force, but also for the Department of Defense and other governmental agencies.

The requirement to provide this service has increased over 1,000 percent during the past 4 years. Proper use of highly technical electrical data processing equipment has not been possible due to unsatisfactory operating conditions caused by the lack of space and adequate emergency power.

Therefore, we are requesting that this $560,000 be reinstated for this project.

IMPROVEMENT OF WEATHER FORECASTING AND PREDICTIONS

Senator HRUSKA. What is the principal object of this construction? Is it to provide additional administrative office space or is it for the purpose of housing this equipment which you describe in your justification?

Colonel FENLON. It is a combination, Senator Hruska, but there is considerable of this space that is for the computers themselves. This is Global Central.

Senator HRUSKA. The command was directed, was it not, by the U.S. Air Force to install additional electronic data processing equipment in January of 1965 for this purpose along this line?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. This is a part of an overall Department of Defense-sponsored program to improve the use of computers in weather forecasting and prediction.

Senator HRUSKA. And it is in keeping, and in compliance with that request that this construction money is requested. Is that correct?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

LIMITED SCALE OPERATION

Senator HRUSKA. The Center is working now, is it not? It is in operation now?

General CURTIN. It is in operation on a limited scale, in the present command post of SAC Headquarters.

Senator HRUSKA. Yes. However, there is a multiple building situation which exists there, which must be eliminated if there is space available?

General CURTIN. No, sir; absolutely not.

Senator HRUSKA. Now, it is true that this equipment would be able to work and you could make it work, even under battle conditions and even in tents, if necessary. However, if we were going to get maximum efficiency in as important an area as this, we must have a centralization of this equipment in one location. Is that right?

INTEGRATION WITH WEATHER SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS

General CURTIN. This is correct, sir, and you have stressed a very important point and that is the importance of the function itself, particularly this weather forecasting and prediction function as we are going out into space.

Senator HRUSKA. And that importance will increase as time goes on, will it not?

General CURTIN. That is correct, Sir.

Senator HRUSKA. And it is integrated with our satellite weather observations, as all of us know.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; they are all integrated.

Senator STENNIS. Which particular item now was it the House left out, gentlemen?

General CURTIN. This was the item——

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. It was 298, $560,000.

General CURTIN. That is correct, Sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

DENIAL OF REQUEST BY HOUSE

Senator HRUSKA. I read from the report of the other body, Mr. Chairman. At page 36 of this report, it said:

> The request for $560,000 for alterations to existing buildings, to increase the administrative space at this location, however, is denied.

RESTORATION REQUEST JUSTIFICATION

The point of my questioning is this: The increase of administrative space is only one facet of it. The other facet has to do with complying with the directive of January 1965 relating to this center and to make it operate efficiently.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. There are those two prongs to it.

General CURTIN. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. Right.

Senator HRUSKA. And I believe the testimony here this morning brings out those facts.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you have made that quite clear.

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for calling this item out of order.

Senator STENNIS. We are delighted to have you here and I am glad to be able to get to this project which is of special interest to you.

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN

Now going back to the presentation by General Curtin, gentlemen of the committee. We have the Air Force with us this morning, as you know, and they appear through Maj. Gen. R. H. Curtin, who is their Director of Civil Engineers.

He has been with us before. We also have Colonel Fenlon and Mr. John H. Lee, who is the Military Construction Appropriations Chief, Directorate of the Budget, and other members of their staffs.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Now, we are glad to have you gentlemen, and without objection, General Curtin's statement will be included in the record and he wishes to highlight or emphasize certain points, and we are glad to have you do that without rushing you at all.

Take your time on that, but the quicker, gentlemen, we get into these line items, why, that is where the meat is, and we will proceed on that basis. General Curtin.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we are here to present the Air Force Military Construction Appropriation request for FY 1967.

The specific objectives of the Air Force to be reached and sustained by this year's budget have been briefed to the members of this Committee in earlier hearings. It is our purpose to provide an insight into the relationship of the funds requested for construction and the attainment of these goals. The manifest importance of the construction of facilities that relate to specific systems is clearly apparent. Not so apparent, but frequently of long range importance is the construction of facilities with rather ordinary sounding titles. These facilities, by creating the proper working environment, or by providing an adequate place for off duty activities makes an indicrect, but very real contribution to the effective accomplishment of our aerospace missions. We have many examples of both of these types of projects. We have included them both in our budget and this fact is a direct expression of the importance that the Air Force attaches to the care of its personnel as well as its equipment.

VIETNAM

Construction funds related to the support of our forces deployed in Southeast Asia have been approved by this Committee and the Congress in separate legislation. The most recent of these was the FY 1966 Supplemental Program. Consequently, except for a small amount which I'll identify later, no appropriations requested in this Bill are justified solely on their relationship to our activities in Southeast Asia. However, we recognize that many of the projects, insofar as they enhance our worldwide transport, training, maintenance and operational capabilities, make indirect contributions to the success of our effort there. The

distinction that has been drawn is that these projects are required under normal circumstances for our regular operations. Their contribution to our operations in Southeast Asia is a collateral benefit.

Program Objectives

The objectives of the construction program are simple and direct. They are (1) to meet the needs of new and continuing operational systems and research and development programs by providing those facilities needed in the budget period to fully exploit their capabilities, and (2) to provide some improvement in troop housing, dining and personnel support facilities.

At this point I will touch on several topics that relate to the program as a whole and then go into more specific detail of our program's content.

Utilization of Facilities

The prime consideration in our stewardship of our real property facilities is the maximum use of each facility. New construction will not be requested until the capability of existing facilities to meet the requirement has been examined and found wanting. This examination encompasses not only Air Force facilities, but also those owned by the other Services and any government agency.

Each of our major installations is required by Air Force regulation to establish a Facilities Utilization Board. The sole responsibility of this Board is to review and validate the effective and efficient use of our real properties facilities. Only after this Board has agreed that there is no available suitable space, nor are there any spread-out-functions that can be consolidated and thus provide space, is a request for funds to alter or construct a facility approved. A similar Board, also established by regulation and headed by a general officer exists at each major command. This Board reviews the findings of the individual Boards at the base level before such requests are forwarded to Air Force headquarters. While there probably always will be honest differences of opinion as to the suitability or availability of existing structures to meet new requirements, we assure you that a sincere effort is being made by the Air Force to reduce these differences to as low a level as possible through systematic reviews and continuing emphasis on better utilization at every level of management responsibility.

Base Closures

The consolidation of functions and eventual closure of certain installations announced by the Secretary of Defense on December 8, 1965 will result in a more effective use of our resources. As in most programs involving long range efficiencies and savings, there are short range costs. This program requests authorization in the additional amount of $13,662,000 spread over eleven installations that are required to accomplish the announced moves, consolidations and closures associated with that particular announcement. Each of these projects and its relationship to the over-all consolidation will be discussed in detail in the review of the program. As was done last year, these requests are limited to the bare essentials necessary to house the functions and personnel newly assigned to the gaining base.

However, as we testified last year there are some construction authorizations in this request to complete the bed-down of logistical units relocated as a part of the depot consolidation and closure actions announced by the Secretary of Defense on November 19, 1964. These projects amounting to $2,333,000 are to provide working space for the last increment of personnel and missions to be transferred to new locations. These projects will also be identified during the line item review.

Deferred Fiscal Year 1966 Military Construction

The Department of Defense, in appearing before a special Congressional subcommittee, stated the reasons for the temporary deferral of projects in the FY 1966 Military Construction Program. Since it is the expressed intention of the Department of Defense to proceed with construction of these approved projects at a future date to be announced, we consider that these facilities will eventually become available. Therefore, we have not reprogrammed nor duplicated any of the deferred items in this request. The House and the Senate Armed Services Committees have been requested to extend the authorization of these deferred projects. This would preclude the automatic recision of the authorization and

thus remove a possible impediment to rapid funding of the project and award of contracts once the deferral action is rescinded. The deferral of these projects has in no way dimmed our vigor in pressing to complete their design. This design effort is proceeding apace and will put us in the best possible position to advertise, award and construct these facilities when we are authorized to proceed.

Condition of Facilities

As stated last year in the introductory remarks concerning the FY 1966 Program, the increasing obsolescence of our real property facilities in the non-operational categories continues to be a matter of concern. There is a limit to what a sound maintenance program can do in extending the life of the many World War II and Korean War structures still in every day hard use on our Air Force installations. In many cases, we are past the point of diminishing returns in the retention of these structures. They should be replaced at the earliest possible time. We also recognize that the demands of Southeast Asia have a priority call on our financial resources in this time period. Therefore, this program does not attempt to modernize or replace facilities unless there is a clear high priority operational requirement or a straight deficiency in the areas of troop housing or community support. The program initiated last year to modernize our real property facilities is at a temporary halt. This does not mean however that we are abandoning the over-all goal of achieving a modern, effective, and economical base facilities complex. Our planning and project development will continue. When circumstances permit, we intend to recommend that funding of this modernization program be resumed on a modest annual basis.

Program Development

The selection of the projects that comprise this program was made by the same series of site surveys, design and technical reviews, requirements analyses, and utilization evaluations that have been followed in the development of our programs in recent years. The effort that is exerted at every level of the Air Force to insure that our construction requests are directed toward our most urgent needs is of considerable magnitude. This is a year round effort for most of the people appearing before you today, and for many more who work at major command and base levels.

As our familiarity with and confidence in the "Five Year" programming technique has grown, we have placed increasing emphasis on future plans and construction requirements in determining what the program for the Budget Year should be. This year, our review encompassed a detailed examination and establishment of a five year construction program as an integral extension of our FY 1967 program selection. With this depth of knowledge of our construction plans for the future, we feel we are in a much better position to discuss needs of the present.

The preceding comments have covered the broad general aspects of our program. I would now like to move to some of the specifics.

Program Summary

The following comments are limited to the construction proposed for the Active Forces since separate presentations will be made on the Reserve Forces Facilities and Family Housing. The Air Force FY 1967 Military Construction Appropriations request for the Active Forces is summarized in the following table:

FY 1967 Military Construction Program

Inside the United States	$159,342,000
Outside the United States	53,858,000
Support activities	31,100,000
Total	244,300,000

This year we are requesting construction at 93 major installations. Of these, 74 are located within the United States, its territories and possessions. The program also provides facilities at a number of other minor sites, including communications stations, missile range sites and small sites of classified activities.

Table I, attached to this statement, summarizes the appropriations requested for the bases assigned to each of the major commands. When examining this table, it should be remembered that most of our installations, though assigned to a single command for management and operation, are frequently occupied by units of other commands. This is done to achieve the twin goals of optimum deployment of forces and maximum utilization of available real property assets. Another evaluation of program emphasis by missions can be obtained using the program package management totals. This is the system now used throughout the Department of Defense. Table II, also attached, summarizes the appropriation request in these program packages. I will now provide further detail on each of the program packages, in turn, and then follow with an abbreviated discussion of the program by construction categories. This latter technique of program exposition will pull together all like facilities such as aircraft shops, airmen dormitories, schools, etc. By these two techniques, the mission oriented approach and the construction oriented approach we hope that you will be able to achieve a quicker analysis of our rquest.

Strategic Forces

Our request for funds to support the operation of our strategic forces is $38.7 million. The major share of this amount, $23.7 million will be spent at MINUTEMAN missile sites in our continuing program of improving the capabilities of these sites to withstand attack and in retrofitting the first missile silos built to accommodate the greatly improved MINUTEMAN II missile.

The December 8, 1965 announcement by the Secretary of Defense stated that the basic bomber force and the base structure of the Strategic Air Command will be adjusted. To achieve this adjustment, we must provide facilities at bases receiving increased numbers or different types of aircraft, or both, as a result of the closures and consolidations. There is $7.0 million in this Strategic Forces program directly in support of the announced force realignment and base consolidations. Included in that $7.0 million is $901 thousand to provide facilities to support the FB–111.

The balance of the strategic program, $7.8 million includes $1.5 million for facilities supporting the B–52/KC–135 weapon system, $560 thousand for interior alteration of SAC headquarters to allow full exploitation of data processing applications to operations and control of the force, and $6.0 million for 25 projects at Strategic Air Command bases for general operational, personnel and community support facilities.

Continental Air and Missile Defense

The Continental Air and Missile Defense segment of our program, which amounts to $19.0 million is a prime example of the range of technologies and weapons being brought to bear on the defense of the North American continent. It is also an illustrative cross section of the construction that must be provided to support these systems. Projects in this package range in location and complexity from airmen dormitories in Alaska to the NORAD underground command post in Colorado, from alteration of radar towers in Greenland to a satellite tracking camera installation in the Pacific area. These are manifest examples of the wide sources of information, techniques and engineering development that go into the program now before this Committee.

The construction of the NORAD command post was a unique undertaking. As such, there has been a continuous evolution of the construction required as new and unforeseen problems arose and solutions were determined. We are requesting $3.8 million to cover these types of "new" requirements and to cover additional costs validated to date on earlier work now complete.

The announced transfer of Biggs Air Force Base, Texas to the Army requires the relocation of some of our units now stationed there. One of these, the 4758th Air Defense System Evaluation Squadron moves into Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. We are requesting seven projects at a cost of $2.8 million at Holloman Air Force Base to accommodate this unit.

The original concept of the operation of the Missile Early Warning facilities at Clear, Alaska has been modified to the extent that the number of personnel, both civilian and military, and the duration of their tour has changed appreciably. The available personnel and support facilities are not adequate to meet the need. This forces the use of substandard facilities, built for temporary use during the construction of the site. Replacement of these temporary, deterio-

rated housing facilities is essential. Our request for $3.4 million at this site will provide personnel housing and support facilities that will correct these deficiencies.

Appropriation in the amount of $1.8 million is requested to provide the fourth increment of the installation of "back-up" interceptor control equipment for SAGE. This program, called BUIC III (*Back Up Interceptor Control*), involves a number of currently owned sites in the United States. It provides a capability for continued control of the air defense system after an attack if the primary system is destroyed.

In addition to the BUIC III facilities, we are requesting $2.4 million for improvements to our Air Defense System. These consist of additional ground-to-air transmitters and receivers, new height finding radars, enclosing two existing radar antennae with rigid radomes, and altering existing radar stations to accommodate the rapid transmittal and receipt of air traffic movement data.

Also included is $1.5 million for the addition of 5,000 KW of generating capacity to the power plant at Eielson Air Force Base in Alaska.

The remainder of the Defense package, $3.3 million includes small projects for operation facilities, troop housing, and improvements to utility plants at various locations in the United States.

General Purpose Forces

The emphasis on expanding and improving the capabilities of our tactical forces is reflected in the proportion of our program earmarked for general purpose forces. Last year, and again this year, one quarter of our proposed program is in support of these forces. The $52.7 million included herein will give our general purpose forces a significant improvement in operational capability. This includes the first increment of a program designed to insure maximum protection and survivability of the forward tactical force when under conventional attack. This wide ranging force requires facilities in the United States for the basing and training of the units. It requires facilities in Europe and other overseas locations for operational deployment.

A significant departure from previous programs is the inclusion of $5.7 million in this package to support the Air Force of the Republic of Vietnam. This amount, formerly included in the Military Assistance Program (MAP) has been included within our USAF construction program to provide a single source and a common manager/construction agent relationship for all the construction being accomplished within the Republic of Vietnam. This programming technique is unique to RVN. All MAP projects in other foreign countries remain in the MAP authorization request. Upon cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Vietnam, we understand that it is planned to revert to the usual programming and construction procedures.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

The continued introduction of the F/RF–4 aircraft into the general purpose forces accounts for $6.3 million of this package. This amount provides the flight simulator buildings, weapons calibration shelters, engine shops, armament shops and support facilities at bases where this aircraft is deployed.

TACTICAL RANGES

The manifest need to continue the training of our tactical fighter bombers in the delivery of conventional and nuclear weapons is evident. To serve this purpose we are requesting authority to extend our tactical air-to-ground gunnery ranges located near Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico at a cost of $1.3 million and McConnell Air Force Base in Kansas at a cost of $609 thousand. Both project requests represent the minimum land acquisition that is necessary to meet the range operating techniques and safety criteria.

BASE VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

A field test, conducted under strict controls has conclusively demonstrated that the expenditure of comparatively modest amounts to provide aircraft shelters, camouflage painting of structures and other passive defense techniques coupled with active ground-to-air defensive weapons and a rapid runway repair capability reduced the vulnerability of our overseas bases against low level attack with conventional weapons. The first increment of this program, identi-

fied as TAB VEE, is included in this request in the amount of $23.9 million. The major portion of this amount, $15.8 million, is for covered revetments and shelters. The balance of the funds will cover work that will enhance the survival of fuel tanks, communication centers, and other base structures essential to continued operations.

TACTICAL COMMAND AND SUPPORT

The major items in this area provide for the relocation of the 12th Air Force Headquarters and supporting units from Waco, Texas to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas. A new headquarters building is included at $2.2 million and certain ancillary structures for the supporting control and communications groups at $754 thousand.

Specialized combat crew training for our tactical aircraft pilots is conducted at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. To enable this school to conduct training for the F–111 aircraft, we are providing a flight simulator, field training building, and supporting shops peculiar to this aircraft. The cost of these facilities is $1.2 million.

OVERSEAS THEATER SUPPORT

Over and above the Theater Air Base Vulnerability Reduction concept discussed earlier, the Air Force is requesting $6.7 million for construction at our tactical bases outside the fifty states. This effort is divided between the Pacific area at $4.6 million and the European area at $2.1 million.

The Pacific area figures include $1.9 million for the fourth increment of munitions storage and handling facilities. The other 13 projects in the PACAF area, all individually costing less than a million dollars, are located on seven major bases. They provide improved operational capabilities and needed support facilities for our assigned forces.

Of the 14 projects in the European area, eight are at Diyarbakir Air Station in Turkey. The proposed expenditure of $1.4 million at this location provides essential troop housing and dining facilities as well as improvements to the base electric power and sanitary sewage systems. The remote location of this station makes construction of these facilities essential to the continued effectiveness of the units stationed there.

The remaining 6 projects at 4 separate installations will correct modest deficiencies in airfield operational facilities and in the base utility systems.

AIRLIFT FORCES

The most rapid evolution of any of our forces, notwithstanding that which is taking place in the Strategic and Tactical Forces, has occurred within the Airlift Force. Our Military Airlift Command has rapidly assimilated the first deliveries of the C–141 Starlifter. It is now making deliberate preparations for the full and immediate exploitation of the C–5 aircraft when they enter the operational force. Construction of facilities is a key element in realizing the full potential of these aircraft. Last year we received appropriations for the first construction directly supporting the C–141. This year $3.8 million of the $9.0 million in the Airlift Program is to provide operational, maintenance and fueling facilities for the C–141.

The first increment of long leadtime items to allow Norton Air Force Base, California to handle sustained C–141 operations was provided in the FY 1966 Supplemental Appropriation Act. This program contains the second increment of facilities at a cost of $4.4 million needed to more fully achieve this capability. Of that amount, $888 thousand is included in the earlier figure for C–141 peculiar facilities. The other construction at Norton provides airfield lighting and alteration of the base operations building, $303 thousand; 1,000 airmen dormitory spaces at $2.1 million; an airmen dining hall, $446 thousand; and officers' quarters for 84 men, $687 thousand.

The balance of the Airlift Program provides improvements to our enroute installation at Lajes Field in the Azores, $396 thousand; alteration of a dormitory and an officers' quarters at Wake Island, $90 thousand; a passenger terminal at Yokota Air Base, Japan, $550 thousand; as well as a maintenance dock and airmen dormitory at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $828 thousand.

Research and Development

Research, development and testing are areas of major effort where the scientific equipment to be housed and the brick and mortar construction frequently merge and become one and the same. Providing our scientific community with the facilities essential to their tasks calls for the highest in professional engineering management. We are continually striving for improvement in our research and development construction effort, since we believe that the future excellence of the Air Force and the nation rests heavily on the research being accomplished today.

Approximately 20% of our request, $47.3 million, is directed to support the wide variety of investigations, applications, and tests conducted by and for the Air Force. The following comments will cover major groupings and special individual projects.

MISSILE RANGES

Last year the Congress provided funds for the acquisition and initial development of land adjacent to the Western Test Range. This program continues that work by providing $8.7 million for construction of shops and assembly buildings required to prepare the Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL) for launch into orbit.

The continued development of the Western Test Range (WTR) to enhance its test capabilities for all launch missions, including MOL, amounts to $6.6 million. This amount includes $2.2 million to alter and adapt existing launch sites to accommodate a variety of launch vehicle and payload combinations; $2.0 million for a central range control center; and, $2.4 million for additional range instrumentation, telemetry and electric power.

The project to develop Advanced Ballistic Re-entry Systems (ABRES) located on the WTR will require alteration of existing facilities to accommodate program objectives. The amount needed is $720 thousand.

The requirement for construction on the Eastern Test Range (ETR) totals to $4.8 million. That amount provides: modification of electrical power facilities to optimize their reliability, $900 thousand; alteration of existing launch complexes to enable them to handle our current and evolving test launch programs, $1.3 million; range instrumentation and communications stations additions and alterations that will keep the capabilities of the ETR in step with advances in the state of the art of data collection and transmission, $1.0 million; facilities at the range support base, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, $356 thousand; and facilities of the down range stations, $1.2 million.

SATELLITE TRACKING FACILITIES

As the number of satellites, boosters, and other material in orbit continues to increase, the equipment needed and the work involved in tracking, evaluating, and reporting on each item increases almost exponentially. We are requesting $12.4 million to provide facilities equal to the task. A major addition to the Satellite Control Center at Sunnyvale, California accounts for $8.2 million and the balance, $4.2 million, provides a new permanent tracking station, additions and alterations to existing tracking stations, and fire protection features at our established stations.

TEST FACILITIES

Facilities in this grouping provide the Air Force with the unique research and development test capability required to evaluate new weapons and technical developments. Typical of this group are:

(a) The Large Aircraft Test Complex at Edwards Air Force Base, California, $2.4 million. This facility will support the performance testing and sub-system evaluation of full size heavy logistic type aircraft. The first aircraft to use this complex will be the C–5.

(b) The modernization of air compressors and exhaust coolers at the Arnold Engineering Development Center. These major air handling components are now approaching their designed life expectancy. They must be replaced to prevent catastrophic failure and to allow continued use of these facilities, $900 thousand.

(c) The modification of the Climatic Test Facility at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, at a cost of $1.6 million to increase its capacity and range to supply large volumes of extremely low temperature air.

(d) The alteration and extension of the Toxic Hazard Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. This $1.6 million project will provide facilities urgently required for critical research on environmental pollution, toxic hazards of fuels and space cabin toxicology.

Also included in the technical facilities program this year are: a Test Complex for development of celestial guidance systems, $1.0 million; Aircraft Arresting Barrier Test facilities, $464 thousand; and a Propulsion Laboratory alteration, $851 thousand. In addition our program in the research and development area includes secondary support facilities amounting to $2.9 million. In this category our requirements include a Data Services Facility, a Technical Library, logistics and administrative facilities in direct support of R&D missions.

General Support

The General Support program contains projects that are not specifically identified with our operational forces. They are, nonetheless, equally essential. Included in this area are the facilities to operate our worldwide logistical system that sustains our present force, to train our personnel for the complex tasks of the future, and to provide the facilities needed by our personnel to accomplish their tasks. This program area, because it has broad applications, contains a substantial segment of our request. The amount of $77.6 million comprises our General Support construction program.

LOGISTIC SUPPORT

The combined total of our logistical depot operations and support facilities at our depots is $8.6 million. As a part of the quality control of our munitions storage, selected samples of stored munitions must be test fired periodically. Our program includes $762 thousand for three projects at Hill Range in Utah to accomplish this function under simple but controlled conditions without the expenditure of range time on more sophisticated ranges. A photo lab costing $114 thousand is requested at Hill Air Force Base, Utah, to process films of test results at the range.

Major logistical control facilities, the buildings that house the people who manage and control our multi-billion dollar production, procurement, and supply operations are requested at three locations. At two locations, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, and Hill Air Force Base, Utah, we are converting existing structures to this purpose. At McClellan Air Force Base, California, we are adding on to an existing structure. The cost of these three buildings is $2.2 million. In conjunction with the management of our logistics effort, we are also requesting $1.0 million for conversion of an existing facility to a microfilm processing plant at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The balance of the work consists of $2.2 million for dormitories, officers quarters, shops, and a waste treatment plant at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma; $1.0 million for three depot production test facilities at McClellan Air Force Base, California; $377 thousand for a quality control laboratory and a fire protection system for a hangar at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas; and $525 thousand for a packaging test lab at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

We are requesting $4.7 million to provide the classrooms, workspace and support facilities to train the qualified technicians necessary to keep our weapon systems in full readiness at all times. The names of the projects are indicative of the range of our specialized training programs. These are jet engine maintenance training, fuel systems training, aircraft corrosion control training, and military and professional training.

FLIGHT TRAINING

Experience with the T-38 flight training aircraft has demonstrated that improved utilization can be obtained if the periodic application of corrosion control protective coatings can be accomplished at the training base. For that reason, we are requesting that a standardized corrosion control facility be constructed at each of the nine bases where training is conducted in the T-38 aircraft. The total cost of these nine shops is $2.0 million, or about $225 thousand per base. We are requesting high altitude training chambers to be installed at three locations at a total cost of $331 thousand; basic flight training buildings for helicopters at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, $244 thousand;

and for fixed wing aircraft at Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, $271 thousand.

To enable our bachelor officer students to be quartered on base during flight training, we are requesting $1.9 million for the construction of 258 officer quarters spaces at Mather Air Force Base, California, and $308 thousand for 40 spaces at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. Three aircraft maintenance shops, an instrument calibration lab, and a power check pad, all at a total cost of $569 thousand complete the flying training package.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Expansion of the Air Force Academy to house the approved increase in the student body is proceeding. This program contains the third increment of the requisite construction. This request is for $10.8 million. The two earlier increments were of $8.5 million and $14.7 million, a total of $23.2 million. The program through this request totals $34.0 million. This compares to the total $40.0 million initially estimated to be needed. We plan to include the remaining needed facilities in subsequent years' programs.

COMMAND SUPPORT

Other homogeneous groupings of construction projects within the General Support area that merit comment are:

Airfield lighting and navigation aids, $2.4 million for projects at 11 locations to construct, extend, or replace runway approach lighting systems, taxiway lights, and approach control navigation aids.

Air communications systems and support—continuing improvements to our global communications net will require $6.3 million. Two items constitute the bulk of this amount. They are improvements to the electric power distribution nets at Defense Communications Systems installations, $2.0 million; and, construction of a tropospheric scatter communications link in Europe, $1.9 million.

Consolidation of our personnel involved in the audio visual fields, which includes mapping, charting, motion pictures, still photography, and film libraries, has been our objective for some time. This is the basis of our request for a project at Norton Air Force Base, California in the amount of $3.3 million. At this installation there is a SAGE facility excess to the needs of that system which, because of its existing configuration and installed electric power and climatic control, is ideally suited to accommodate these functions at a minimum cost for alteration. This altered SAGE building, plus additions will meet our need for an audio visual center and allow efficient utilization of available assets.

Construction at USAF Security Service sites in the amount of $1.4 million; a medical facility addition for $704 thousand; improvements to the Alaska communications networks for $470 thousand; operational, maintenance facilities, and troop housing costing $1.4 million at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland for the Headquarters Command, USAF; and an emergency electric power plant at Howard Air Force Base in the Canal Zone for $930 thousand are the projects that constitute the remainder of this command support program.

That completes a summary of the program in vertical slices, each one of which may include all types of facilities necessary and directly related to the approved force. A brief analysis of the construction program in horizontal slices, or construction categories will yield a further insight on our program objectives. A summary of our program by construction category is provided in Table III attached to the printed copies of my statement.

The Operational and Training facilities category, again as in past years the area of our major proposed expenditures, is $120.3 million. This category includes the improvements to our missile sites discussed earlier as well as airfield pavements, lighting, aircraft fueling facilities and operational training facilities.

Maintenance facilities, the second major category, includes the shops where maintenance of our aircraft, missiles, and vehicles, is organized, directed, and accomplished. Of the $23.7 million included in this category $21.8 million is for aircraft, missile, munitions and electronic systems maintenance. Some $1.9 million is for vehicular maintenance shops. Note that these two categories, the Operational and the Maintenance Categories, plus the Supply Category which includes $5.4 million for the logistics support of our systems, total $149.4 million. This is almost two-thirds of the total $244.3 million requested this year.

In the remaining third of our program, the Troop Housing and Community facilities category grouping is worthy of special comment. We are convinced that continued expenditure of funds to provide a reasonable level of accommodation in the troop housing, community facilities, and recreation facilities areas

will pay dividends in the attitudes, motivations, and in the retention of our personnel. Our request for $33.1 million in this category includes construction of 4,061 airmen dormitory spaces and 1,166 officers quarters at a cost of $10.8 million and $9.3 million respectively and three projects for alteration of dormitory spaces and officers quarters totaling $181 thousand. Construction of cadet quarters and a dining hall at the Air Force Academy account for $9.9 million of the request. The remaining funds will provide two airmen dining halls, a dependents high school, two commissaries and a service club. This program of Personnel facilities, though modest in size, must be viewed in the light of overall priorities and resources available. In the future, when conditions will allow, we will direct more of our construction effort toward the modernization of our real property, predominately in the troop housing and community areas.

The utilities category of this program, $9.1 million, includes sixteen projects at a cost of $2.7 for pollution abatement. We are vigorously continuing efforts to eliminate all sources of air and water pollution generated by Air Force activities. Projects include primary and secondary waste treatment plants, collection mains, and industrial waste treatment plants. Our objective in past, present and future programs is to insure that Air Force bases comply with all local, state, and national pollution control regulations.

Status of Prior Years' Programs

Since receiving appropriations in September 1965 we have made excellent progress in getting the fiscal year 1966 program as well as the few remaining prior years' projects under contract. As of May 1, 1966, we had approximately 183 projects totaling $105 million unawarded in fiscal year 1966 and prior years' programs. We anticipate that by July 1, 1966, this will be reduced to approximately 76 projects totaling $57 million. The above figures are exclusive of the $132 million list of projects deferred by the Secretary of Defense in December, 1965.

Status of Obligations

For fiscal year 1966 the Air Force was granted new obligating authority in the amount of $348 million for our regular program. This coupled with anticipated reimbursement of $1 million make a total of $349 million (exclusive of family housing). This amount, with a carryover of unobligated balance from fiscal year 1965 of $219 million provided a net basic fund availability of $568 million in the current fiscal year 1966. It is now estimated that obligations in fiscal year 1966 specifically against this $568 million will total $288 million. This will leave a carryover of unobligated balances in fiscal year 1967 of $280 million. This unobigated balance of $280 million consists of the $57 million of approved unawarded items mentioned earlier, $132 million of deferred projects, plus $91 million of costs related to the completion of approved projects actually started prior to July 1, 1966. This $91 million is some $54 million less than was available for this purpose last year at this time.

For fiscal year 1967 the Air Force requests $243 million in new obligating authority under the appropriation: "Military Construction, Air Force." These funds, together with the estimated unobligated carryover of $280 million from fiscal year 1966 and $1 million of anticipated reimbursements, will provide a total availability of $524 million to finance Air Force military construction in fiscal year 1967. This again is exclusive of family housing and relates to our regular program only.

Status of Planning and Design

Design of the fiscal year 1967 program was started in December 1965, three to four months later than generally has been the case during the past few years. The late start is attributed mainly to the limited availability of design funds. As stated in last year's testimony, the additional work in South Vietnam was an added and unexpected demand upon our fiscal year 1966 design and planning funds. As the Committee knows we had to rely on FY 1966 design funds to carry initial design efforts of the fiscal year 1967 program. Consequently, design progress of this year's program is now only approximately to the 25 percent level as compared with about 40 percent at comparable times for the fiscal years 1966 and 1965 programs.

All items are under active design at this time with the exception of certain classified projects contained in Section 302 of the program. Design for these is being initiated as rapidly as technical criteria and siting are made available.

We expect to have final contract plans and specifications completed for the bulk of the program by October of this year. In view of the current momentum of design effort we are confident that design of the entire program will be completed in time for all projects to be placed under contract during fiscal year 1967.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement of the Air Force Military Construction Appropriation request for Fiscal Year 1967. We are prepared to discuss each of the projects in this request and will try to answer any questions the Committee may care to direct. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee.

TABLE I.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1967 military construction appropriation for the active forces*

SUMMARY BY COMMAND

Inside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	$5,694,000
Air Force Logistics Command	12,030,000
Air Force Systems Command	16,576,000
Air Training Command	11,939,000
Alaskan Air Command	3,220,000
Headquarters Command	1,358,000
Military Airlift Command	9,838,000
Pacific Air Forces	193,000
Strategic Air Command	13,254,000
Tactical Air Command	13,807,000
U.S. Air Force Academy	10,758,000
Aircraft Control and Warning System	3,713,000
Various classified	56,962,000
Total inside the United States	159,342,000
Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	238,000
Air Force Systems Command	1,192,000
Military Airlift Command	486,000
Pacific Air Forces	6,189,000
Strategic Air Command	1,388,000
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	3,513,000
U.S. Air Forces Southern Command	1,244,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service	1,123,000
Various classified	38,485,000
Total outside the United States	53,858,000
Minor construction	15,000,000
Design	15,000,000
Support activities:	
Access roads	1,000,000
Land acquisition ($25,000 and under)	100,000
Total support activities	1,100,000
Total program	244,300,000

TABLE II.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1967 military construction appropriation—Summary by program element*

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Amount	Percent of total
Strategic Retaliatory Forces	$38.7	15.8
Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces	19.0	7.8
General purpose forces	52.7	21.6
Airlift forces	9.0	3.7
Research and development	47.3	19.3
General support	77.6	31.8
Total	244.3	100.0

TABLE III.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1967 military construction appropriation—Program by construction categories*

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Amount	Percent of total
Operational and training (including ballistic missiles)	120.3	49.3
Maintenance	23.7	9.7
Research, development and test	11.9	4.9
Supply	5.4	2.2
Hospital and medical	.7	.3
Administrative	7.1	2.9
Housing and community	33.1	13.6
Utilities and ground improvements	10.1	4.1
Real estate	2.0	.8
Design	15.0	6.1
Minor construction	15.0	6.1
Total	244.3	100.0

BUDGET REQUESTS

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. I think it would be helpful to the committee if I could set the stage in terms of total dollars that follow the development of the program this year.

First of all, our original request to the Congress this year was $244.3 million. During the authorization hearings, this amount was reduced by $21.1 million, leaving us an effective appropriation request, as you might call it, of $223.2 million.

Now, the House, in its appropriation action on that residual amount, deleted or reduced items toaling $12.2 million. That left, then, a balance of $210.9 million in the program.

As you also are aware, the House in its action on the authorization bill included items that were not in the original request to the amount of $7.7 million.

Senator STENNIS. $7.7 million?

General CURTIN. $7.5 million; I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

HOUSE REDUCTION AND APPEAL

General CURTIN. Of the $12.2 million reduced by the House in its appropriation action. We will reclama $11.6 million of that, and ask your consideration in terms of restoring that amount to the appropriation request.

SOUTHEAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION

Now, three specific comments on the bill that we are considering, Mr. Chairman. As you are aware, it is one of our smaller requests in many years. First of all, I would like to highlight the fact that there are no facilities in this bill for Southeast Asia construction except $5.7 million that relates to Republic of Vietnam.

This was formerly a military assistance program item and at the request of Department of Defense a change of policy was inserted in the military construction.

NEW AND MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The second point I would like to make is that while we have over the years tried to provide increments of modern facilities which we have called things for people, both in terms of new items and modernization, that they are extermely limited in the program before you.

MODERNIZATION OF OLDER FACILITIES

The final point I would like to make is that a few years back, we undertook a program to modernize and update some of our older facilities. Manifestly in this limited program, the replacement of facilities will not be possible, except for approximately $3 million of the most urgently required facilities. Therefore, in essence, our program of modernization of the older facilities is deferred another year.

I think, Mr. Chairman, those three points highlight the program, and the conclusion you must draw is that the bulk of the items in here relate directly to operational needs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator.

BUDGET REQUEST HISTORY

Senator SALTONSTALL. The budget request for fiscal year 1967 was $223 million. The House knocked out $12.2 million of that amount. You have requested a restoration of $11.6 million; is that correct?

General CURTIN. That is correct, Sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House inserted $7.5 million.

General CURTIN. Right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that if we took the $210.9 million that the House allowed you, put back the $11.6 million that you asked for, and included the $7.5 million that the House restored, we would have a total bill of $230 million which is $7 million above the budget request. Am I correct? Roughly correct?

General CURTIN. The $230 million figure is correct, sir, but the original budget request for this year was $244 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Oh, $244 million. So that there is $244 million before you. Now what is this figure of $223 million?

General CURTIN. The $223 million was the net amount, was the amount of the original $244 million request that remained in the authorization bill. In the Armed Services Committee hearings in the House and the Senate, there was a net reduction in that program of $21 million authorized, but the budget request itself was $244 million.

AUTHORIZED BUDGET

Senator SALTONSTALL. So the budget request was $244 million, but the authorization bill cut it down to $223 million.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, then, only before us, General, is $223 million. Am I not right?

General CURTIN. $223 million plus the $7.5 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. Well, then, that would go before the authorization, by $7.5 million, by approximately $7 million.

General CURTIN. No, sir. I didn't make myself clear, Senator. The $223 million was the amount that remained out of the $244 million initial program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

General CURTIN. In addition to that, the Congress authorized the $7.5 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They authorized the $7.5 million above the authorization?

General CURTIN. Above that $223 million figure that I quoted to you.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Above the $223 million.

General CURTIN. The $223 million was what survived out of the original $244 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How can they go above the authorization?

General CURTIN. Well—

Senator SALTONSTALL. Even above the budget request. In other words, well, as I would see it, and maybe I am wrong—Mr. Chairman, I don't want to berate this but I am just curious. We can't go above $223 million; can we?

ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, you can, if you so choose because the figures that I gave originally, Senator Saltonstall, the $223 million was the sum of the items that survived out of the original request. In addition to the $223 million, the Congress chose to authorize $7.5 million more, so the net figure of authorization is the $223 million plus the $7.5 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Oh, I see; so the $7.5 million is in the authorization bill and not in the appropriation bill.

General CURTIN. That is correct. That is what is confusing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. So we have a total amount, or you have a total amount on which we can go forward, of $230 million.

General CURTIN. Approximately $231 million; that is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Approximately $231 million.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that would include the $7.5 million added by the House, and the $11.6 million of your reclama.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Plus the $2,210,900.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. And the other point that you made initially, sir, the residual amount, the $230 million or $231 million, is within the $244 million of the original appropriation request of the President in the President's budget.

PRIORITIES BETWEEN INCREASE IN AUTHORIZED BUDGET AND RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, may I ask this one more additional question: without going into detail at the present time, do you approve of the $7.5 million that the House added?

General CURTIN. The $7.5 million that the House added, Senator, are all valid items, and all represent requirements to the Air Force.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would you prefer $11.6 million rather than $7.5 million?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. Speaking in generalities, now, the $11.6 million represent higher priority items than those in the $7.5 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, if we wanted to cut anything from this bill, you would prefer to have us cut from what the House added in the $7.5 million rather than cut from your reclamas.

General CURTIN. That is a general statement, yes, sir. Each of the items have to be considered on their own merits, but in general terms, that is a correct observation, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. When you go through these items by detail, will you tell us which of the reclama items——

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we are prepared to identify those as we go along, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator STENNIS. All right, General, you proceed, please.

General CURTIN. We are prepared now, then, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, to begin with the line items. Colonel Fenlon will make the presentation.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, we are in book 1, for the Air Force: please call the page.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And when you move from one item to another, I mean, one installation to another, I believe you have all the items listed on the first page, when you come to a new subject.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. First call our attention to that page, then get to the detail, just move right on, and unless you are stopped with questions, just proceed in your own way.

Colonel FENLON. Fine, sir.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Mr. Chairman, the first item is the planning and design on page 22. These funds are required for planning and design, will provide the final design for facilities in the fiscal year 1967 military construction program, and, of course, the funds are required to prepare working drawings, specifications, program cost statements, and design for the fiscal year 1968.

Senator STENNIS. Just a moment's time for us to turn to those pages, after you call the page 1.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, that was on page 22, Mr. Chairman, the design for $15 million for the fiscal year 1967–68 program, for design, planning, and estimate, cost estimates.

PRIOR YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

Senator STENNIS. May I ask how that compares with last year?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. Last year the request was for $20 million to the Congress and the $20 million was appropriated. In the prior 2 years, it was $25 million in each case.

BASIS OF BUDGET REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. What is your rule that you base your request on?

General CURTIN. Well, our initial request, Mr. Chairman, after analysis of the program, is generally between 5 to 6 percent of the total program under consideration.

Senator STENNIS. How did you come out with that $20 million?

General CURTIN. Actually the $20 million, Mr. Chairman, is going to be extremely marginal. And the question in my mind right now, which I can't clearly answer at this moment, is how far we will be able to go with the $15 million; but the $15 million, in my judgment, will be again an extremely marginal year in planning.

Senator STENNIS. But that is the top authorization; is that right?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

DULUTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, MINN.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

Colonel FENLON. Our first command, Mr. Chairman, on page 26, is the Air Defense Command, which is charged with the Air Force responsibility for the aerospace defense of the United States. Our first base is Duluth International Airport, and the item is shown on page 27.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to have a dormitory in view of the fact that we have a ban on building such buildings, generally, because of the war? That puts in issue the main point.

Colonel FENLON. You are referring to the deferred items in the fiscal year 1966 program, Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Colonel FENLON. Well, the Air Force feels very strongly that this is a deficiency here involving the housing of our airmen at Duluth, and notwithstanding, as you mentioned, some deferred items in fiscal year 1966, we feel that this is of the utmost priority in our housing program.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is rather general. Is there some particular new duty assigned here for this group, or something acute, that makes it impossible to wait another year? We are trying to get some general guidelines here.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this, of course, as a dormitory item, was selected in our estimate from a priority of our deficiencies, and it was felt that we shouldn't wait 1 more year in the case of Duluth, based on those priorities.

Senator STENNIS. To be frank about it, we do not like the idea of appropriating and providing a lot of projects and appropriating money for it, and then the executive branch of the Government says, "Well,

we will cut off expertise of this" and then turn around and ask for a whole lot more authorization, and a lot more money, and after we appropriate the money, we have lost control, so I am going to take their guideline here; I propose to take their guideline, and hold this appropriation down some.

DEFERRED ITEMS IN PRIOR YEARS

General CURTIN. In connection with the deferred items, fiscal year 1966 and prior years, Mr. Chairman, we hope, ultimately, that these all will be released for construction, all those for which the requirement remains valid.

Senator STENNIS. Have you had any indication from the Secretary of Defense that they will be?

General CURTIN. Well, I can't speak in total, but we have had some indications that our requests for release are being considered, because as of the present moment, we have just under $10 million of our deferred list which has been released, and two of the major items in there were dormitories, so we do have some hope that this program will be progressing.

Senator STENNIS. You know, we wrote in this authorization bill that you could not build a fiscal year 1967 project, without certifying by the Secretary of Defense that it had a definite priority.

RELEASE OF ITEMS

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. But as I mentioned, we have requested release of items approximately $123 million from the Secretary of Defense, approximately $10 million of those have been released to date, and we have indications that they are considering the balance of our requests.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I just want to add this point, and I will yield to you, we pick up the paper every day and read where the President says that he is trying to hold Congress down, but they spend more money, appropriate more money than he needs, and wants. I favor trying to help him out.

We will see just how badly he needs some of these projects. All right, Senator Saltonstall.

NONCONSTRUCTED DORMITORIES AUTHORIZED IN FISCAL YEAR 1966

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask something along the same line. How much of this dormitory space is left over from last year's program that you have not built? Have you said that, in your full statement?

General CURTIN. No, sir; I would have to add that up. I don't have a figure available immediately, but I can furnish one.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Please do that.

General CURTIN. We have the listing, but I have not added the dormitories, as a group, Senator.

(The information appears on p. 511.)

DEFERRAL OF DORMITORY REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Senator SALTONSTALL. What I had in mind is you are asking for $260,000, is that figure correct?

General CURTIN. $260,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $260,000 for new dormitories and you have many authorized from last year that have not yet been constructed.

General CURTIN. Well, there were several dormitories, but I think we have to make a distinction. Insofar as the Department of Defense could ascertain when they came up with the deferred list, they tried to select dormitories that were replacing existing older and crowded facilities. As a general rule, they released to us dormitories that were related to new missions, to straightforward deficiencies and this sort of thing. Where we had existing facilities that were essentially not overcrowded, but it was just a question of replacing a World War II dormitory, generally, they felt we would defer those for an unknown period of time.

REPROGRAMING OF DORMITORY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, General, at this stage in the game, why can't you, if you have a lot of dormitories that are not too necessary, why can't you reprogram them?

General CURTIN. Two reasons. First, the dormitories that are deferred, in our view, are necessary, and we hope to go forward with them. The other reason, and perhaps the more specific one, is the authorization ties them to a specific location. Even though their dormitories are authorized at base A, we can't build them at base B.

In othe words, we cannot reprogram the authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No; I agree you can reprogram an appropriation, but not an authorization.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Sir.

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL, ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif., on page 29. We have one item here, requesting $422,000 to construct a 600,000 gallon addition to the existing sewage treatment plant, this is one of the items that was in our pollution abatement programs to try to correct a problem in the Oakland Harbor.

Senator STENNIS. Is this necessary?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir: we feel it is very necessary.

Senator STENNIS. It is not just something that is desirable, but it is necessary here for you.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir, we have been working with the California Board on this.

MCCHORD AIR FORCE BASE

POWER CHECK AND HOLDING PAD

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is McChord Air Force Base in Washington, on page 31. We have three items. The first is a power check and holding pad for maintenance work on jet engines of the Military Airlift Command. This is in connection with the C–141 aircraft.

APPROACH LIGHTING

The second is for installation of 1,500 feet of approach lighting required to provide the secondary visual flight approach for high performance tactical aircraft and jet cargo aircraft using McChord.

HANGAR MAINTENANCE, ALTERATION

The last items are for the alteration of Military Airlift Command hangars required for maintenance of the C–141 cargo aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. That is one of our main military airlift operations. Are you using this in connection with the war?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; there is some traffic through there in connection with southeast Asia, I mean, as a byproduct. McChord mainly supports the State of Alaska and Korea, sir; our units in Alaska are the main load that goes through the McChord port.

Senator STENNIS. Support what in Alaska?

Colonel FENLON. Our Air Force units in Alaska.

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND (NORAD), COLORADO

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, Sir, is a Norad Air Defense Command. This is a classified item, if we could take this up in the closed session.

Senator STENNIS. We will; those that are classified, you just say classified, and pass on.

PERRIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

HANGAR MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONAL, ALTERATION

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Our next base, on page 37 is Perrin Air Force Base in Texas. We have one item, $61,000 needed to alter an existing hangar which when completed would provide the space needed for maintenance work on the assigned F–102 type aircraft.

PETERSON FIELD, COLO.

AIRCRAFT GENERAL PURPOSE SHOP, ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. The next is Peterson Air Field in Colorado Springs, Colo. We have two items on page 39, Mr. Chairman.

The first is for $53,000 to provide an addition to the existing aircraft general purpose shops. This space is required for propellor shop

maintenance on the T–29 aircraft that have been assigned here at Peterson.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

The last item is provision of a 200-man capacity airman dormitory, required to provide adequate troop housing accommodations for assigned and program personnel at Peterson. It is a deficiency in space, Mr. Chairman.

ACADEMY FLIGHT TRAINING

Senator STENNIS. You say Academy flight training. Is that a major part of your operation here?

Colonel FENLON. It is a portion, Mr. Chairman. It is familiarization type flying. Of course, this base also supports the headquarters of the Air Defense Command and the North American Defense Command at Norad.

Senator STENNIS. I know that, but the question is directed at the Academy flight training. What percent of the Academy flight training, if you know, do you do there?

Colonel FENLON. We do all of it, sir, with the T–29 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. I see.

Colonel FENLON. All of it is done there. It used to be up at Lowry. But we have closed the airport facilities at Lowry and moved it into Peterson.

Senator STENNIS. Well, what percent, if you know, of the total training for the Academy is done at Peterson?

Colonel FENLON. All of the Academy is done there, Mr. Chairman. I misunderstood your question. I thought you were asking what percent of the flying at Peterson is done for the Academy. That, I would have to provide for the record, but all of the flying for the Academy is done at Peterson.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

ASSIGNED AND PROGRAMED PERSONNEL

Senator SALTONSTALL. You don't tell us how many people you want to provide for that are not now provided for. You simply say for assigned and programed personnel at this installation. I think where there is going to be a very distinct argument with relation to new housing that you ought to give us more detail.

Colonel FENLON. Senator Saltonstall, on page 41, in the quantitative data on the left, on the bottom, we show the number of spaces required, some 1,957, the assets being 994. We have an underfunded item at 200, giving us a deficiency of 763, of which we are building at this time 200.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, there is a lack of facilities now for 763 men?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; when all of the authorized and appropriated construction is completed that we now have underway, 763 would be the deficiency, prior to this.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are asking for will cut it down by 200.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. That, then, General, is pretty high priority.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; particularly at this location.

USE OF PETERSON FIELD BY AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Senator STENNIS. In reviewing this matter to the subcommittee, the Air Force requested an 8,000-foot runway for the Academy. That is a few years ago, and we turned it down. Here was Peterson Field, just 6 miles east of Colorado Springs, and they are using this, I hope profitably, and adequately. Is it adequate for the purposes needed, Colonel?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

RUNWAY, OVERRUN

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next base on page 42 is Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y. We are requesting two items totaling $154,000. The first item is for 16,000 square yards of runway overrun. This is to the 7,000-foot primary runway required for operational flying safety. And the other item——

Senator STENNIS. Operation what?

Colonel FENLON. Operation and flying safety, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Safety.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this is to provide an overrun on the primary runway.

WASTE TREATMENT FACIITY, ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. Waste treatment facility; I think that goes without saying.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. That would conclude our Air Defense Command, except for the additional items that Senator Saltonstall mentioned. We have Tyndall Air Force Base, which was added to the authorization, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Was added?

Colonel FENLON. To the authorization bill. The Senator asked me to mention those as we went through.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Which item? They are not in this book?

Senator STENNIS. No. Since they are not in the book, you had better, maybe, just stay with the book and you can bring them in later.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Colonel FENLON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Our next command is Air Force Logistic Command, the first base is Griffiss Air Force

Base on page 46. We have one item at Griffiss. The request for the installation amounts to $225,000, and provides for one item. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, this is classified.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

Reconnaissance Photo Laboratory, Conversion

Senator Stennis. Next item, please.

Colonel Fenlon. Our next item is Hill Air Force Base in Utah. And the first item is to provide for a conversion of a portion of existing warehouse into a photographic laboratory and facility. Four of these items, Mr. Chairman, were denied by the House Appropriations; they are items Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6, and they are associated with one mission.

Test Range Air to Ground

This is the munitions testing on the range at Hill, complete and comprehensive review was made of all the existing ranges within the United States, prior to the submission of these items in the military construction program. The ranges reviewed were Eglin, White Sands, Edwards, and the Naval Ordnance Test Station in California. All ranges were either saturated or incompatible or not constructed for this type of testing.

These factors indicated that the only remaining and logical place to accomplish the surveillance, production, and flight testing of nonnuclear munitions is at Hill Air Force range. If these facilities required in support of the range are not provided, the Air Force will continue to supply munitions to the tactical forces which may well not be adequately tested. Range testing is required, as it is impossible to adequately test nonnuclear munitions by laboratory type test procedures, and this—we very strongly would like to have these items reinstated in the bill.

Denial of Test Range Budget Request by House

Senator Stennis. Did the House take all of this out?

Colonel Fenlon. They took all four items, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Stennis. What reason did they give?

Colonel Fenlon. The report said that support of the air-ground test range at this installation is denied. The committee does not feel that adequate consideration has been given to the accomplishing the mission programed for this range at existing military installations throughout the country, and has denied this request, pending a more realistic review by the Department of Defense of the potential use of existing facilities and ranges.

Senator Saltonstall. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator Stennis. Yes, sir.

Making Base Functional

Senator Saltonstall. Colonel, Hill Air Force Base was the subject of a good deal of difference of opinion several years ago, am I not right?

General Curtin. That was correct, when we initially established the range, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have $102,308,000 invested here already. Is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are asking for is additional appropriations to make Hill Air Force Base function the way it should function. Is that right?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Senator.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that if the House allowed you the test range, and the logistics facility depot conversion, they allowed you the two big items. They cut out the photo laboratory, the paint shop, the supply and equipment warehouse, and the airman's dormitory; is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Senator Saltonstall, if I may, the items that the House knocked out, which are directly related to this munitions testing mission at Hill range, were reconnaissance photo laboratory, the test range air to ground, the supply and equipment warehouse, and the airman dormitory addition. These were directly associated with this particular mission. They did approve the paint shop, the logistics facility depot conversion, and the steam heat maintenance.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, have you changed your opinion in any way, has the Air Force changed its opinion with relation to Hill Air Force Base? You wanted it very badly. There was a great deal of discussion about it. I think Senator Stennis probably remembers it better than I do. We went forward with it at the time.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE TEST RANGE

General CURTIN. That is correct. We are talking about two installations. We have Hill Air Force Base, and then across the lake is the range. It was the establishment of the range that you refer to when it initially came up. What we are saying here, we have invested in the range now something of the order of $10 to $15 million just in facilities. I am not accurate on the precise figure, but that order of magnitude.

We are asking for another $876,000 to add to the existing facilities at the range so that the range can take on this added function.

Senator STENNIS. Well, pardon me now, just a minute. Page 49 here says "Hill Air Force Base."

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Does that include the range?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR RANGE

Senator STENNIS. How much of this $1.5 million is for the range and how much is for the base proper?

General CURTIN. There is $876,000, which is the total of the four items that Colonel Fenlon referred to and that amount relates to the range.

Senator STENNIS. Are these items absolutely necessary?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You know this committee, as I recall, was one that helped you get the range setup. The House had left it out. That is your recollection.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

ADDED FUNCTION TO RANGE

Senator STENNIS. Frankly, it looks like you tell us what you need and we give it to you. You ought not to be coming back within a year or two for more.

General CURTIN. This is an added function.

Senator STENNIS. Unless it is something you have.

General CURTIN. This is an added function to the mission of the range.

With a very modest amount, we can take on this added function and get greater use out of the facilities that we already have.

Senator STENNIS. I suppose we have it clear as to what goes to the range and what goes to the base.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

AIRMEN DORMITORY, ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. The airmen's dormitory doesn't go to the range, does it?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, it does, Mr. Chairman. That is in support of the range.

Senator STENNIS. I believe we have the record complete on it.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY, CONVERSION

Let us proceed.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base is Kelly Air Force Base in Texas, on page 56. We have three items totaling $450,000, Mr. Chairman. The first is for the conversion of a building to provide an adequate quality control laboratory where cemental and metallurgical processes are controlled.

The present facilities are inadequate both in size and physical limitations.

MAJOR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, AIR CONDITIONING

The next item provides for air conditioning two buildings occupied by administrative personnel. The hot and humid climate conditions in this area make air conditioning essential and practical for administrative facilities.

FIRE PROTECTION DELUGE SYSTEM

The last item provides an automatic water deluge stream for fire protection of an existing hangar at Kelly.

McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Taxiway Lighting

Senator STENNIS. No questions? You may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. McClellan Air Force Base, Calif., on page 60. We have four items, totaling $1.8 million. The first provides for completing the taxiway lighting system on two taxiways. This is a safety item for airfield operation.

Radar Test Facilities

The next item provides a facility for testing and calibrating large radar antennas.

No other Air Force facility exists with a capability of supporting these large radars.

Engine Maintenance Runup Facility

The third item provides for construction of a noise suppression facility for operating ground testing of engines on the F–111 aircraft, and the last item, provides increased capability for testing facilities for increased jet engine workloads, and the test cell will be altered to provide adequate test for the J–75 engine and the TF–30 engine.

Logistical Facility Depot, Addition

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, the logistical facility depot; addition of $1,000,273. This project is required, and will provide space for approximately 450 people?

Colonel FENLON. That project was deleted by the authorization bill, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That was deleted?

General CURTIN. Deleted in the authorization review.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is out?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Gentlemen, off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Large Aircraft Maintenance Dock, Addition

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, our next base is Robins Air Force Base, in Georgia, page 66. The program requested amounts to $154,000 for additions to two existing maintenance docks to provide adequate maintenance space for the Military Airlift Command C–141's at Robins.

Senator STENNIS. I want to go back to Robins for just a moment.

Give us a little more about the maintenance dock. It is a small amount, but why do you have to have it now?

Colonel FENLON. Well, this modification and addition is to adapt these hangars to the C–141 and this is timed with the assignment of the new aircraft to Robins.

Senator STENNIS. This Robins Air Force Base. Is that the same as the Warner Robins?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

MAINTENANCE DOCK, FUEL SYSTEMS

Colonel FENLON. Our next base is Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma, and we also had a deletion in the authorization bill, which would be on page 70 of your book. That item was deleted in authorization. The maintenance docks fuel system.

AIRCRAFT GENERAL PURPOSE SHOP

The first item on Tinker, page 68, provides for a new heat treatment and protective coating facility. This treatment is to lengthen the service life of jet engines and component parts. As I say, the second item on page 70 was deleted.

The third and fourth items——

Senator STENNIS. Wait a minute. You have not justified that $576 thousand for a general purpose shop. I have been out to Tinker and it is a fine installation, but I don't see where you have room to put anything else at Tinker, $128 million has been spent there.

PROCESSING JET ENGINES

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this is a new process brought about by the change in the jet engines and the items that are involved in this AMA. In other words, it will give us the space to do this type of a process. I grant you that we do have——

Senator STENNIS. What new process is it? You say here that you want to extend the life, lengthen the service life of jet engine components. Do you have these shops elsewhere? Is this the first one, or is this a new process of extending the life of what?

Colonel Ross. Colonel Ross, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed Colonel.

Colonel Ross. We nickel plate and cadmium plate rotor blades and other components of these high temperature, high revolutions-per-minute engines to extend the life, specifically by reducing and inhibiting corrosion and erosion during the combustion process. The engines, as you are aware, sir, are getting more powerful, and larger, and are utilizing higher temperatures.

SPACE INADEQUACY

The existing space, 6,500 feet, which is entirely inadequate will revert to other maintenance functions, should we be granted this project.

This depot the overhaul depot for a large number of modern jet engine types, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do your other bases have similar aircraft shops?

Colonel ROSS. Not for these engines, sir. Our engine depots are split between Kelly Air Force Base in Texas, and Tinker. Our entire jet inventory is split between those two. There is no duplication of like facilities.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, on page 71, Mr. Chairman, is a dormitory. There are insufficient dormitories to house our airmen here at Tinker. The existing inadequate quarters are overcrowded and substandard World War II barracks, occupied to the maximum. We have a deficiency of some 662; we are asking for 400 spaces in this dormitory project.

OFFICER QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. Office quarters, $956,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, the officer's quarters, 120. This is an item that was denied by the House Appropriations, Mr. Chairman. We would like to ask your consideration for reinstating it. It was deleted in the House because they felt that we should be building one highrise, rather than three separate buildings. The project provides for construction of three buildings, the feasibility and acceptability of combining this requirement in a single building had been examined in detail.

A single multistory building is not feasible and it would interfere with the runway clearances and also the terrain where this must go is best adapted to these three buildings rather than the highrise.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND CREW TRAINING

Senator STENNIS. Are any items on this page 68 that are generated primarily by the war in Vietnam? This airman's dormitory? Why are you having to add at an old base like this, I mean, a relatively complete base? Why do you have to have airmen's dormitories, all of a sudden? Is it because of the war?

Colonel FENLON. No, I don't believe we could directly relate it, Mr. Chairman, to the war. We do have an increase here in that the crew training is done here, for the military airlift command's crew training. They have converted now to C–141's and this puts a larger workload, I mean, a greater number of people, airman type people on the base than we had previously because it is a logistics command depot, predominantly civilian.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE MAIN

Senator STENNIS. Next item. Your industrial waste main.

Colonel FENLON. This is a pipeline and pumping station required to provide the movement of industrial waste from the waste area into the waste plant for treatment. We have been working with the Public Health Service on this, on their report, and we are trying to correct this deficiency with this item.

BASE EFFICIENCY

Senator STENNIS. Some of you might have heard me mention this before. I think it was 10 years ago, I was out at Tinker Air Force Base, and with all deference to everyone, at that time, it appeared to me this is the best run, most completely operated installation that I had ever been on.

I tell you, they really did a job there. They saved the old crates, cut them up into something useful. It was really run as though they had a view on the dollar, trying to save something. I am sure it is well run now, but it has been a lesson to me to see the way that General operated things. I heard those engines running all night; I did not sleep much but I got a lesson otherwise.

Is there anything else on Tinker?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, Sir. May I ask a question Mr. Chairman? Why, if this is an established air base, do you need additional quarters at this time? Has the training out there enormously increased?

PERSONNEL INCREASE

Colonel FENLON. As I mentioned, Senator Saltonstall, the C–141 training program there for MAC has increased the officer and airman load on that base over what had previously been its loading from a logistics base type.

In other words, the AMA, as we call them, made up mainly of civilian personnel, but this particular mission, the training in the C–141, does put many more airmen and officers on this base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So what it amounts to is that the building of the C–141 and putting it into operation has justified the increase in personnel at that base?

Colonel FENLON. That is the biggest factor, sir. We have other missions that have moved in there of a smaller nature, that have added to it also.

OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Senator SALTONSTALL. But the House denied the officer's quarters. Is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, on the basis that we should be building a highrise.

Senator STENNIS. I believe you are renting quarters now, off the base, for these officers. Is that right?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if you get these officer's quarters, now, you are going to ask for a reduction in the amount appropriated for rental purposes?

General CURTIN. There would be an offsetting saving on this. We hope that we could put all the officers on the base, and not continue this lease, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else for Tinker?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

ENGINEERING TEST LABORATORY

Our next base is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, on page 74.

The first item, the engineering test laboratory, was denied by the House Appropriations. Basically, they stated this activity is presently carrying on at Brookley Air Force Base, and they said, the testimony before the committee disclosed that a review of potential utilization of facilities at other military bases has been limited to those facilities available at the Air Force Logistic Command depots.

There are compelling reasons why this activity should be conducted at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. The management of nearly all Air Force material, procurement, and production activities is centered at that base.

Similarly, it is the location of most of the Air Force laboratories, including the ones which test new materials. Hence, the requirement for the development and testing of packaging techniques are generated at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

AUTOMATED DATA EQUIPMENT

Additional, existing automated data equipment at that base is being programed to support the request laboratory, which will result in elimination of interservice duplication and the attainment of the DOD standardization, and an instant retrieval capability here at Wright-Patterson.

We would like to ask you to consider reinstating this in the bill.

MICROFILM PROCESSING PLANT (CONVERSION)

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The amount of $955,000 for microfilming which you say you need because the engine designs are changing and you are going to make them at Wright-Patterson and send them to the various stations around the world. Is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This is a central depository for this microfilming here at Wright-Patterson.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would be a reasonably accurate statement, that I made to you.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; I believe it would.

TOXIC HAZARDS LABORATORY, ADDITION/ALTERATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, these toxic hazards of fuels and space cabin toxicology. Is that a research item?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is a research item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an alteration or an addition to a plan that you have already out there.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator THURMOND. Would the chairman yield at this time?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Would the chairman yield?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, I am the acting chairman, Senator. Go ahead.

Senator THURMOND. I just want to ask you about this toxic hazards laboratory. Is the research being done there of such a nature that it could be applicable to other places, or is that a military situation existing only at this particular airbase?

UNIQUE CAPABILITY

Colonel HESBERG. Colonel Hesberg, sir. The laboratory, the toxic hazards laboratory at Wright-Patterson is a unique facility, nonexistent elsewhere in the United States, even in the free world. This work is peculiar in that the exposure of biological specimens to reduced atmospheres, comparable to our manned orbiting laboratory, can be conducted in order to find out whether the atmosphere which we plan to use for our pilots in the manned orbiting laboratory is safe for their exposure for extended periods of time.

This work can be done nowhere else in this country.

Senator THURMOND. You say it cannot be done anywhere else?

Colonel HESBERG. Without building a facility comparable to this, it can't. There is no existing laboratory capability anywhere in this country or the free world.

USE AND VALUE OF RESEARCH

Senator THURMOND. What I am trying to get at is, would the result or the information gained by this research be of value everywhere? For instance, if research is conducted on exhaust and fumes from automobiles, whether it is carried on in Texas or New York, that would be of advantage to the whole Nation, everywhere. Is this a project of that nature or is this a project that applies specifically to a hazard, a toxic hazard that exists at this particular air base?

Colonel HESBERG. I understand your question. No, sir. No; this is not a hazard that exists at this air base. The information generated by this laboratory is useful not only to the Air Force but to NASA, the Navy, and to industry, throughout this country, as well as the Public Health Service.

Senator THURMOND. So it is just a general research project, that is being conducted there, but the information would be valuable anywhere else.

Colonel HESBERG. If I may, sir, when you say a general research project, the products that we examine there are oftentimes peculiar to the Air Force operation, such as toxic fuels and propellants, but this information is equally useful to the Public Health Service, and all air bases throughout the world that would have these propellants or fuels. Therefore, the information has to be integrated into our environmental program.

Senator THURMOND. And this is the only place that has such a facility?

Colonel HESBERG. Of that nature and capability; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Such a laboratory?

Colonel HESBERG. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ENGINEERING TEST LABORATORY

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now the House cut out the engineering test laboratory. Is the Air Force requesting a reclama on that?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would you explain that a little more fully? Why should we put that back?

LOCATION OF LABORATORY

Colonel FENLON. Well, the tenor of the comment of the House was to the effect that we had not investigated all other bases in the Air Force, if you will, to place this mission down in perhaps other facilities, my statement was that there are compelling reasons why we want to put it at Wright-Patterson, and these were mainly because of the management of all of the Air Force material, procurement, and production activities are centered at this base, and similarly, the location of the Air Force laboratory, including the one which tests new materials, and hence the requirement for development and testing of packaging techniques are generated right here at Wright-Patterson.

Thus, we would like to have our laboratory that is developing those procedures colocated.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you put a high priority on that?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Please insert in the record a statement on the Propulsion Laboratory, Logistical Facility, and Primary Distribution Line.

PROPULSION LABORATORY (CONVERSION)

Colonel FENLON. This project is required to convert obsolete existing space in the building 18 complex. This space, which was originally designed and equipped in 1941–44 as a development and test area for World War II piston engines and accessories, will be converted to use as a modern research and development area for advanced ramjet, turbine, and electric aerospace propulsion systems and power generation research. Although the 1941–44 buildings are structurally sound, various modifications are required to provide adequate laboratory space, correct deterioration and correct original World War II installation deficiencies. Much bulky obsolete equipment must be removed, and areas previously used for engine overhaul and engine dynamometer labs require extensive modification to provide required environmental conditions, electric power and power distribution systems in support of current energy conversion and advanced electric propulsion systems. The laboratory is located in an ideal location to support aero-system development and associated research and technology of required propulsion systems. The realization of this project will provide the Air Force an excellent laboratory facility for a modest price of $4 per square foot as compared with a new equivalent laboratory at $36 per square foot. It will insure effective utilization of the past Air Force investment and will provide a modern, effective propulsion laboratory for another 20 years.

LOGISTICAL FACILITY, BASE, CONVERSION

This project is required to provide adequate administration and support space for the accounting and disbursing center for this base. This operation, which serves the entire Wright-Patterson complex, is now located in two widely separated facilities. The physical layout and condition of the buildings as well as the separation prevents a satisfactory operation fo this important function. Sixty-two people in this organization are occupying inadequate space in building 1 on an interim basis and 280 people in building 70, an old wood-frame warehouse. Alteration of a portion of a permanent warehouse building (building No. 1) offers the most economical method of correcting the unsatisfactory conditions and allows a consolidation of functions. The facilities now being used will revert back to warehouse when this project is completed.

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION LINE, UNDERGROUND

This project provides an additional electrical feeder line to augment circuits B6K and B7H which serve the most heavily populated portion of area B. This circuit will permit rerouting of electrical power loads to insure minimum disruptions to the key activities serviced by these circuits in the event of cable failures. These circuits provide electrical power to the key offices of the Aeronautical Systems Division which exists to insure a continuous source of new technology and rapid translation of this technology into useful military systems. During the summer of 1965, circuits B6K (three single conductor, 250 MCM VCLC cable) and B7H (three single conductor, 300 MCM VCLC cable) had 175 amperes and 185 amperes peak demand loads, respectively, and each circuit could carry the total load in the event of a failure in the other circuit. With the provision of air conditioning and upgrading of buildings in this area, the known demand loads on circuits B6K and B7H will be increased to 295 amperes and 323 amperes respectively, which results in a total demand load which exceeds the capacity of either circuit. Therefore a power failure in either circuit will result in severe power restrictions being placed on the remaining circuit in order to provide some power to users on the circuit with the outage. Failure to provide this project will perpetuate the present unsatisfactory conditions and will prevent installation of the proposed third feeder line circuit which would permit switching of loads in the event of a power outage. Also, lack of this project would eliminate increased reliability of circuits B6K and B7H which will be obtained through redistribution of loads.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. Are there any other questions with relation to the Wright-Patterson?

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

ARNOLD ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENNESSEE

TEST FACILITY WATER COOLING SYSTEM, ALTERATION

We turn over to page 82, and the first three items with relation to the Arnold Engineering and Development Center, on page 83.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we have three items on page 83 at Arnold. The first provides alterations of the test facilities cooling system which will increase the capacity of the water discharge system, thereby providing maximum utilization of the cooling water supply systems that are in existence here at Arnold for testing.

ENGINE TEST FACILITY COMPRESSOR, REPLACEMENT

The second item provides for the replacement of deteriorated and hazardous rotors and diffusers for three rotating air compressors and exhauster equipment located in the rocket engine test facilities.

ENGINE TEST FACILITY COOLER (REPLACEMENT)

The last item would replace five of the exhaust gas surface coolers in the rocket engine test facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, are there any questions on these items? They would seem to be very fundamental.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE

AIRCRAFT TEST FACILITIES

We will turnto page 87, which is the Edwards Air Force Base, in California. Three items.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, three items, Mr. Chairman. The first item provides aircraft test facilities for flight testing the C–5A, the new heavy logistics aircraft program for the Air Force.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a new aircraft and this is a necessary facility. Is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir. This is the C–5A, the heavy transport which is the follow-on to the C–141 we now have.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And there are no present facilities that can be altered to take care of it?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir; there are no facilities large enough to take this aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are there any questions on that substantial item?

EQUIPMENT TEST FACILITY, DEFICIENCY/REPLACEMENT

Colonel FENLON. The second item is an equipment test facility to provide vibration measurement and calibration services and standard research evaluation in support of the flight test center and the rocket propulsion laboratory at Edwards. It is also related to the C–5A, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, all these three items are for this new airplane.

ARRESTING GEAR TEST COMPLEX

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; the last item is for the arresting gear. This is an upgrading of a current arresting gear test complex to provide for personnel and equipment safety while performing tests related to the development of runway barriers to stop all aircraft. In other words, this is not related only to C–5A. These are our other high-performance aircraft at Edwards that are under test.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then is this item, if we wanted to cut down a little bit, would this arresting gear test complex be the lowest priority of these three items, or would you say they were all fairly equal?

Colonel FENLON. Of these three items at Edwards, I would have to answer "Yes," sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What?

Colonel FENLON. I say, of these three items at Edwards, I would have to yes, of the three, that would probably be the lowest priority.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are there any questions on the Edwards Air Force Base?

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

TECHNICAL LIBRARY

We turn to the Eglin Air Force Base in Florida, where there are a substantial number of items, involving $6,277,000. Were these all approved by the House?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, they were.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, go ahead.

Colonel FENLON. The first item would provide a technical library required to release vitally needed laboratory space now occupied by the technical library, and to satisfy increased library requirements.

TEST CELL

The next item will provide two sound attenuated engine test systems, which will permit day and night testing of jet engines without excessive noise that accompanies testing on the existing test stands.

DATA SERVICES FACILITY

The third item will provide a data services facility for an increased requirement resulting from major increases in conventional munitions development and weapons system testing, here at Eglin.

CLIMATIC TEST FACILITY, ALTERATION

The fourth item is for the alteration of a climatic test facility which will provide the additional environmental control required in conjunction with testing the new C–5A transport engines, controls, systems, and components.

The fifth item is a classified item, on page 96, which we can cover later, Mr. Chairman.

SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE, REPLACEMENT

The sixth item is a new warehouse urgently needed to replace six storage buildings destroyed by a tornado on December 25, 1964, and 28 buildings that have fabricated beyond economic repair.

COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY, ADDITION

And the last item here at Eglin would provide a fourth-floor addition with 75 beds to the composite medical facility. This additional floor will accommodate patients requiring psychiatric care and treatment.

DATA SERVICES FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. I have been down to Eglin, some several years ago. I know this is a tremendous installation, a huge investment, too, over $122 million spent, $15 million additionally authorized. I did not hear the first part, but this $1½ million data services facility. What is that? Give us a little more on this project.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This is a facility to accommodate the data reduction equipment. There are large-scale digital computers, and video processing also that goes along with it. The problem is increased application of data services in the range mission at Eglin, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean when you say "data services?" Is that computers?

Colonel FENLON. This is the computer storage of data, and the correlation of it, the production of it, if you will, in whatever form you require, and, as I say, the real crux of this requirement is the increased range missions here, and the need for additional computer capability.

CLIMATIC TEST FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. This climatic test facility, I know, I understand in part, at least, what that means, but $1.6 million for alteration, why the alteration? Why is that necessary?

Colonel STONE. Colonel Stone, from Research and Development, Senator Stennis.

The climatic test facility has been utilized during the development and test process of all of our aircraft that we have in the operational inventory today. With the coming of the C–5A aircraft, and these large, high bypass engines, we do not have in the existing facility, the 280 capability to provide cold air in the amounts required to test these engines at a sea level condition. The proposed modification essentially takes advantage of the latent capability in the refrigeration plant of the present facility. It cools brine, which is stored, then run through heat exchangers, to increase the total air makeup capability of the facility from 200 pounds per second, on a continuous basis, to 600 pounds per second or a monetary burst in power up to 1,600 pounds per second, which is required for the C–5A engine and far greater than any of the engines we have developed to this date.

Senator STENNIS. So this is due to the increased power thrust, and increased capacity.

Colonel STONE. Air handling capacity, to get the thrust from this large engine, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, Colonel.

STATUS OF 1966 APPROPRIATED FUNDS

General Curtin, what percentage of your authorizations and appropriated funds for fiscal year 1966 have you been allowed to spend? Do you have a figure in mind of approximately the percent?

General CURTIN. No, from fiscal year 1966, Mr. Chairman, a rough order of magnitude, we have been permitted to go ahead with approximately two-thirds of our program. There is about a third of it on a dollar basis that was temporarily deferred by the Department of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you think you are going to get to build a large percent of all these projects? You must have been thinking the war would be over, when you made up this budget.

General CURTIN. No, sir; as we understand the reasoning, in this particular budget, the Department of Defense, in their review of our original request in the fiscal year 1967 tried to apply to this budget the same ground rules that they used in coming up with the deferred construction.

Senator STENNIS. I don't think we have ever admitted we are at war on a large scale.

LIMITING OF MODERNIZATION AND UPDATING

General CURTIN. As I pointed out, sir, in my opening remarks, in this budget, we have practically no modernization or updating of our existing plant.

Senator STENNIS. I notice it looks "skimpy" in places.

Senator Jackson is with us this morning, he handled the authorization bill this year, and did a fine job with it, and knows a lot about this program.

STUDY BY AUTHORIZING SUBCOMMITTEE

Senator, do you have anything you want to say now?

Senator JACKSON. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. We were concerned about the climatic test facility. We did go into that, and found that it was the only place where they could do the work, in connection with the environmental problems involved in the C–5A.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Thurmond, you were on that subcommittee, too. Do you have something you want to say about this?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think the authorization bill that we acted upon, of which Senator Jackson was the chairman, went into these matters thoroughly, and I am satisfied with what was done.

TEST CELL

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator.

What about this test cell? It appears that down at Eglin you ought to have enough test cells to take care of the whole Air Force. A million dollars is still a great deal of money, in my book.

Colonel Ross. Colonel Ross, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to have it, and why do you have to have it now, Colonel?

TAC FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

Colonel Ross. We have TAC fighter aircraft down there, sir which require a checkout to a very substantial degree before the engines are installed on aircraft. It is a very complicated system we have now, which requires hours of checking, to make sure the engine is performing, before we install it and take the aircraft off the ground. This is not an item exclusive to Eglin, but at all operational bases where we have these aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator JACKSON. May I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. What type of tactical aircraft are you talking about?

Colonel FENLON. F–4C's.

Senator JACKSON. The Phantom. This is the one that is primarily involved.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the existing cells are so located and so configured that the noise levels, and the amount of running that is being done, is such that it makes it almost inoperable in the area that they are located.

Colonel Ross. That is correct. I might add that an integral part of the cell is the sound suppression feature.

EGLIN AUXILIARY FIELD NO. 9, FLORIDA

MEDIUM AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE DOCK

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please, gentlemen, page 99.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, page 99 is Eglin Auxiliary No. 9. This is Hurlbut Field in Florida. The project totals $705,000.

The first item will provide three medium aircraft maintenance docks required to alleviate the critical shortage of covered aircraft maintenance space here at this base.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM, ADDITION

The last item is an addition to the water supply system to provide sufficient potable water for the base. This is where we have our Air Commando Wing, and our training here.

Senator STENNIS. Training for what?

Colonel FENLON. A lot of this training, of course, is involved in the mission we are in in southeast Asia at this time, this was in operation prior to that.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you put it at Eglin Auxiliary No. 9?

ISOLATION AND ADAPTABILITY

Colonel FENLON. The facilities that we had there, we felt, were best adaptable to this, and certain isolation, I think, was involved, too, rather than in the center of one of our main bases, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You mean this is secret training of some kind?

Colonel FENLON. To some degree, but not necessarily that. That was not a prime factor in its location.

Senator STENNIS. Does it run up the cost to be establishing new auxiliaries? I don't know. I am not familiar with this base.

Colonel FENLON. This base was in operation, Mr. Chairman. This was just an additional mission there, but it was in use, before, it has been all along. It is the main auxiliary at Eglin.

Senator STENNIS. It is strange to me, you need more of these maintenance docks, when you have so many, but this is out away from the main base.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

OPERATIONAL APRON, REPLACEMENT

Senator STENNIS. The next item, page 102.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Holloman Air Force Base, in New Mexico. The first item is for the replacement of an operational apron to provide satisfactory parking space for the ADC systems evaluation squadron that is approved to move into Holloman Air Force Base.

SQUADRON OPERATIONS

The second item is a quadron operations building, required to provide space for the same squadron, Mr. Chairman.

MAINTENANCE HANGAR

An the third item, the maintenance hangar, is again required in conjunction with the ADC mission. This item was denied, in the House appropriations. They stated that existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of aircraft currently located here. This project is for a hangar with attached shops, and it is required to furnish space for this particular squadron that is moving in. This air defense unit arrived at Holloman on the 15th of March of this year, and is presently occupying space assigned to the Tactical Fighter Wing on a temporary basis. The project is required so that this ADC function can be assigned permanent facilities in their area on the north side of the base. The construction leadtime is consistent with the return of the TAC fighter wing to their facilities.

ORGANIZATIONAL AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP

The fourth item, here at Holloman, on page 107, is an aircraft maintenance organizational shop to provide additional maintenance space for the TAC fighter wing in their area.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE INSPECTION AND REPAIR SHOP, ADDITION

The fifth item is an addition to the aircraft engine inspection and repair shop, to provide maintenance space for the systems evaluation squadron for the aircraft engines involved in their aircraft.

AIRCRAFT FUEL SYSTEM, MAINTENANCE DOCK

The sixth item is a fuels systems maintenance dock required to provide adequate fuel systems maintenance for the tactical aircraft that are assigned.

Senator STENNIS. Aircraft fuel system? You have a separate shop just for the fuel system?

Colonel FENLON. Fuel systems dock, sir. This is a safety hazard proposition, of having to provide specific facilities for this type of operation, in the fuel systems maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of hazard are you talking about? Explosion?

Colonel FENLON. Explosive hazards, with the fuels.

General CURTIN. Fuels and vapors, Mr. Chariman. You have to be very careful.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT SHOP

Colonel FENLON. The next item is an ordnance equipment shop required for the maintenance of the aircraft weapons release system in the Phantom aircraft.

ARMAMENT AND ELECTRONICS SHOP

The eighth item is an armament and electronics shop required again in support of the Air Defense Command systems evaluation squadron which is moving into Holloman.

The ninth item is a classified item which we will discuss in the closed session, Mr. Chairman.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

The 10th item is a dormitory required to house bachelor and unaccompanied airmen assigned to the Holloman Air Force Base. Again, this deficiency is mainly due to the movement of the systems evaluation squadron in here.

OFFICER DORMITORY

The 11th item is an officers' quarters, required to provide bachelors' quarters, and for the same reason. The last item is an addition to commissary required to provide adequate space for a salesroom and allied subsistence items. With the addition of the new missions on this base, the existing store is much too small to support the present base population.

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions——

MAINTENANCE HANGAR

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. What about the maintenance hangar? I have read the House language. They say that the committee fails to see the requirement for these funds until the return of a Tactical Air Command aircraft which are presently absent from Holloman.

Colonel Ross. Colonel Ross, sir.

That is correct. That is the language of the House report. However, as stated in the form 1391, the requested space is not for TAC, but for the 4855th Defense Evaluation Squadron, which is there now. This squadron is temporarily utilizing inadequate TAC space, which is on the opposite side of the airfield from its complex of operations. We will need——

SPACE INADEQUATE FOR TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, how is it inadequate?

Colonel Ross. Inadequate in size, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Do you mean the aircraft you are referring to were moved in to take the place of the tactical aircraft?

Colonel Ross. Not to take their place, but to move to a new location.

Senator JACKSON. I mean, to take the hangar space, or to utilize the hangar space.

RETURN OF TAC AIRCRAFT

Colonel Ross. It is utilizing the hangar space, and we expect TAC to come back in July of 1968, sir. Should this project be denied, we will have no place to——

Senator JACKSON. Well, it is certain that TAC will be coming back in 1968?

Colonel Ross. In accordance with our program, sir, with our current plans, it will be back in 1968.

Senator JACKSON. Is that——

General CURTIN. Well, I think——

Senator JACKSON. I think we ought to have that clarified, that's all.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly. That is a good point.

LEADTIME FOR CONSTRUCTION

General CURTIN. I don't think anyone can be certain of the date, Senator Jackson, but for planning purposes, we had to make an assumed date, and as you well recognize, there is a leadtime in building this facility.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

General CURTIN. We felt that this was a reasonable thing to program it in this particular budget, to have it available on that planned date. If they come back a little later, then we have a little period of grace.

Senator JACKSON. It is on that assumption that—excuse me.

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

Senator JACKSON. But it is on that assumption that you are requesting.

General CURTIN. But it is in this time frame. Now, if it is 1969, then we could theoretically put it in a follow-on budget, Senator Jackson. Nothwithstanding the fact that they are utilizing TAC's space, on the opposite side of the base, it is a very inefficient operation, but one, as you say, you could live with for a year or so.

Senator JACKSON. That's all.

Senator STENNIS. We want them to have a place when they get back, but I would think about the priorities, I understand we don't have enough planes, yet, to fight in the war that is already going on. It seems to me like that we ought to have a priority over what we are going to do with a group hangar for those that are coming back in 1968.

General CURTIN. The only point that I made, Senator Stennis, is the question of leadtime it takes to build one of these things.

Senator JACKSON. What is the leadtime, approximately?

General CURTIN. About 16 to 18 months under the most favorable condition would be my guess on this particular item.

Senator JACKSON. That seems like quite a while.
Senator STENNIS. Yes.
Senator JACKSON. You can build down there the year around.
General CURTIN. It is a $1½ million project, and a lot of it will depend, again, on the competition in the area, what contractors you can get for this job, and so on.
Senator STENNIS. Well, it will take you a good deal of time.
Are there any questions? If not, proceed Colonel.

LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

GROUP HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, ALTERATION

Colonel FENLON. The next base is the Los Angeles Air Force Station on page 116, Mr. Chairman. The total program being requested is $195,000, consisting of one item, for alterations to a group headquarters building to provide adequate facilities for the support group, engineering functions, and civilian personnel office of the Space Systems Division.
Senator STENNIS. What is your main alteration? To give it more space?
Colonel FENLON. No. It is mainly painting and some repair, and alteration just to house these people administratively. They are now located some 2½ miles away from the main station.

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

APRON ACCESS TAXIWAY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.
Colonel FENLON. Patrick Air Force Base, on page 118, Florida. The total program requested is $484,000 for four items. The first item is an apron access taxiway required to provide safe access from the primary runway, to the only existing aircraft parking apron which can support heavy aircraft. Operation of the C–135 instrumented aircraft scheduled to begin here in support of the Apollo flights in 1967 make this taxiway essential.

TELEPHONE DUCT FACILITY

The second item is for a telephone duct facility required to protect high precedence defense communications agency services, missile tracking and control nets as well as tielines, control circuits, timing and video control cables which are now direct buried and are deteriorating and are highly vulnerable to continued physical damage.

JET FUEL STORAGE

The third item will provide additional jet fuel storage required by the C–135's. This again is in support of the Apollo program.

REFUELING VEHICLE OPEN STORAGE ADDITION

The last item provides additional facilities for storage of refueling vehicles. The existing parking area is only large enough for safely parking some 14 of the 24 refueling vehicles. The deficiency of space causes violations of our operational safety and fire prevention criteria.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, unless there are some other questions, we can move along.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

FUELS SYSTEM TRAINING, ALTERATION

Colonel FENLON. The first base in the Air Training Command is Chanute Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. Just a minute. We need a new book here.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; excuse me.

Senator STENNIS. That brings us to page 124, is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The program contains requests for $586,000 for the following three items. The first item is for alteration work on an existing aircraft weapons training facility, needed to provide adequate academic and practical training space for fuel systems technicians in pursuit of their highly specialized training courses here at this installation.

JET ENGINE MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY

The second item provides a new facility for training in turbofan jet engine maintenance, jet engine block tests and vibration analyzer and jet engine test stand for technicians in pursuit of the specialized training in courses here at Chanute.

ELECTRIC SUBSTATION, ADDITION

The third item requested in this program is to provide an increased capacity for the electrical distribution system. The additional capacity is required to support the increased technical training facilities, and an experienced 8-percent increase in electrical consumption here per year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This base was established several years ago, and there was quite an argument about it at that time. Am I not right?

Colonel FENLON. This is an old, old base, Senator Saltonstall. In fact, there were World War I hangars on it, in the forties.

General CURTIN. The initial year of occupancy is shown at 1917.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. I am incorrect.

FUELS SYSTEM TRAINING, ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. This fuel system training, I should think that is very important. It appears to me you would already have all the space you would need. What has happened that caused you to need this project?

Colonel PUGH. Colonel Pugh, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed, Colonel.

Colonel PUGH. This has to do with the closure of Amarillo, out in Texas.

Senator STENNIS. Speak a little louder, please.

Colonel PUGH. We have several courses out at Amarillo which we are trying to relocate, and these are two of them. The one on the fuel systems training, and the other on the jet engine training.

Senator STENNIS. So this is due to the closure of the Amarillo operation?

Colonel PUGH. Yes, sir.

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base is Craig Air Force Base, in Alabama, on page 128, Mr. Chairman. We have one item, the program requested amount is $226,000, and it provides for the construction of an aircraft corrosion control facility, maintenance space for corrosion control treatment and painting of the T–38 aircraft, constructed of many dissimilar highly corrosive type metals. This is to preclude degradation of mission capability and insure the continued long service life of the T–38 jet trainer.

FACILITY REQUIREMENT OF T–38 AIRCRAFT

Senator STENNIS. This is a temporary base, isn't it? It is not a permanent installation, is it?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; Craig is a permanent Air Force installation. We have nine of these facilities in the program, at the training command bases. As I say, it is brought about by the use of the T–38 aircraft, and its requirement for this type of facility.

Senator STENNIS. It looks like you are slow getting a facility, then, because Craig has been there a long time, and it has been a pilot training school a long while.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; but we are just now phasing in the T–38 supersonic trainer, which really is the reason for this requirement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, just one question. Where is this painting done now?

Colonel FENLON. It isn't done, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It isn't?

Senator STENNIS. No. This is for new training.

The next item.

LAREDO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 130, at Laredo Air Force Base, and this is a similar item to construct an aircraft corrosion control facility for the same reasons as I gave on Craig, Mr. Chairman.

MAINTENANCE OF T–38 AIRCRAFT AT HOME BASES

Senator STENNIS. You mean when we put in a new type of plane, we have to build a new corrosion control facility, you cannot use the old ones?

Colonel Ross. Colonel Ross, sir. A T–38 has special requirements in this respect. As a result of studies by the Training Command, we found that because this airplane has all of its maintenance done at home base, unlike almost every other airplane which periodically goes to depots for periodic overhaul, including painting, stripping and maintenance and corrosion treatment, this airplane is maintained entirely at each home base, so we found that it would be more expensive, over the years, to schedule these things into a central painting and corrosion control facility than to place a facility at each base.

Senator STENNIS. This is a new policy?

Colonel Ross. A policy applying to the T–38, sir.

ACCELERATED CORROSION CREATED BY METALS COMBINATION

Senator STENNIS. What about the Navy? What do they do about the same problem, and the Army? Well, they don't have exactly the same planes. Leave the Army out. What does the Navy do about it?

Colonel Ross. The Navy does not possess, to my knowledge, the T–38, and as Colonel Fenlon pointed out, we have four dissimilar metals, which unfortunately, when combined, have accelerated corrosion problems.

Senator STENNIS. We want the Air Force to have everything it needs. With all deference to you gentlemen, personally, I think sometimes it is just so easy for you to get money that you just think up things for which to request money.

General CURTIN. We would not do that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Rather than use the old, but you have got a new policy here, and a new plane, too, as I understand, on this.

These projects all cost about the same. Suppose we consider all of them having been covered in the testimony, if it is agreeable to the committee.

Colonel FENLON. All right, sir.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

TAXIWAY LIGHTING SYSTEM ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. The next item, page 132.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Laughlin Air Force Base, in Texas, Mr. Chairman. We have three items. The first is for an addition to taxiway lighting system to meet the requirement to provide the greatest safety factor possible for the operation of some 150 jet trainer aircraft by student pilots here at Laughlin.

BASIC FLIGHT TRAINING FACILITY

The second item is to construct an addition or a replacement for the basic flight training facility which will provide briefing rooms, and the necessary supporting facilities, to accommodate the increased

student jet pilot needs here at Laughlin, and the last item, of course, is the repetitive item on corrosion control.

PILOT PRODUCTION INCREASE

Senator STENNIS. Are you stepping up your pilot training program, increasing it?

Colonel FENLON. This is a programed increase; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you increasing it in the Air Force? And how much; do you have someone who can testify on that? The question is, the increase. Has there been any stepped-up program about it, in the last 12 months, or planned for the next 12 months?

Colonel PUGH. Sir, Colonel Pugh again.

Our production, from 1965 to 1966 fiscal has been approximately the same. A figure of 1,965. However, in fiscal 1967, we are going to a figure of 2,760. This is approximately an 800 increase in pilot production.

Senator STENNIS. There's the explanation, of some of these facilities. I have understood you have been short, but you tell us you have got everything you need. That is what the Department of Defense says. How long does it take you, now, after you decide to step up a pilot training program, before you go to turning out the end product, a man that is really a capable and versatile pilot?

Colonel PUGH. Sir, we are spending approximately 53 weeks in our pilot training program.

PILOT QUALIFICATIONS

Senator STENNIS. You mean you just take the raw product and 53 weeks later, you have a pilot?

Colonel PUGH. That is right. He is acceptable as a qualified pilot; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, acceptable as a qualified pilot. Without straining at words, just what does that mean—acceptable to go to Vietnam and fly a jet in combat?

Colonel PUGH. No, sir, he has to have further training, now, in the tactical aircraft, the combat type aircraft, or the cargo type, whatever we put him in, so this is only the basic type flying training that I am talking about.

Senator STENIS. I am talking about a man, from the raw product to the end product of a pilot that is capable of going into battle. How long does it take?

Colonel FENLON. I would say it would vary.

Senator STENNIS. I already know, gentlemen, I understand. What I have understood from other sources, it takes around 2 years. Is that right?

Colonel PUGH. That is a close figure.

Senator STENNIS. It would have been so nice, if you could have just come on and told that, from the beginning.

All right. The next item, please.

68-787—66——11

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

ACADEMIC CLASSROOM FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. Our next base is Lowry Air Force Base, on page 136, Mr. Chairman.

The first item, the academic classroom, was deleted by the authorization bill.

SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT TRAINING FACILITY

The second item provides a supply and procurement training facility to adequately support the training mission of the automatic data processing system for equipment management and inventory control.

AIR CONDITIONING OF MILITARY AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FACILITY

The third item is for the installation of 118 tons of air conditioning in two structurally sound buildings housing the training mission of the Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center. The project prevents compromise, both visual and audio, of highly classified intelligence information by allowing windows to be closed and shielded with blinds at all times.

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION LINE ALTERATION

The last items requested in this program provides upgrading and rebuilding of the overhead base electrical distribution system, needed to provide continuing and reliable electrical power to all the facilities on the base.

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, we can move to the next one.

Does this Lowry Air Force Base now serve the Air Academy in any way?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, Mr. Chairman, it does not.

PILOT PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Senator STENNIS. Back to this matter of training these extra pilots, Mr. Rexroad, I think that we ought to ask the Air Force for a statement in writing that fully covers this in terms that we can understand as laymen, this step-up in the training program for pilots, when it started, the extent of it, and how long it takes, from the raw product until you have got an end product that is capable of taking its place in the air battleline in Vietnam, and how much, how many men, extra

men, are involved, what is the extra cost of it, and why are they doing it now.

And if they want to explain why they didn't do it earlier, they can do that, too.

All right. Did you get all those points down?

No, I don't think they are going to admit shortages, but we could ask some questions about it. I would rather have that in writing.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. And do you think you could give that in 2 or 3 days?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we can do that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We want to give you whatever time is necessary.

All right. Now, we really want it. I mean that. We want it written in terms that we can understand as nonprofessionals.

General CURTIN. Yes, we will do our best.

Senator STENNIS. And we will look it over before we close our hearing. We might ask you to come back.

(The information has been furnished the committee.)

MATHER AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 141, Mather Air Force Base, Calif. The amount requested at this installation is $2,359,000 to provide for the following five items, Mr. Chairman.

BASE COMMUNICATIONS ADDITION

The first item provides minimum standards for communication security of the communications and crypto center. It is necessary to prevent the disruption or breakdown in the direct mission support command and control communications system here at Mather.

HIGH-ALTITUDE TRAINING FACILITY

The second item is for a high-altitude training building, needed in support of the base undergraduate navigator training program, and other aircrew personnel in the geographical area of Mather. The existing building is beyond economic repair, and will be demolished upon completion of this project.

OFFICER QUARTERS

The third and fourth items are classified. I will cover them later, and the last item provides a 250-space officer quarters, and will par-

tially satisfy the housing deficiency for bachelor officers assigned to this base.

CLOSING OF JAMES CONNALLY BASE AND TRANSFER OF ITS MISSION TO MATHER AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. What is the special need at this time, Colonel, for those bachelor officer quarters?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, we have some 350, now, of course, these are student, navigator student officers, and, of course, we have had a tremendous increase here over the last 2 years, with the closing of James Connally, in Texas, and placing this entire mission here at Mather.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have got a deficiency of 350 officers?

General CURTIN. That is correct, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that because of the increased requirements of the Air Force? Why has that happened?

Colonel FENLON. It is the navigator training mission, there. There has been no, to my knowledge, no increase in any mission there, other than the fact that we did consolidate last year the entire training here at Mather, versus previously we had had approximately half of it there and half of it at James Connally.

PROGRAM VERIFICATION FOR RECORD

Senator SALTONSTALL. All of these items, Colonel, have come from increased demand for training facilities for Air Force people? In other words, you are building up your Air Force training, in several localities? You are going to give that in writing, to the chairman?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we can.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But I think it is very interesting, and very important for us to know, just as the chairman has pointed out, why we suddenly are increasing the need, or increasing the supply of Air Force officers, airplane pilots, and so on.

Colonel FENLON. We can verify this for the record, Senator Saltonstall, but I don't believe we have an increased training load here, similar to the pilots, but we will verify it.

Senator STENNIS. You do not have pilot training at Mather, you mean.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. I think Senator Saltonstall has made a good suggestion. In addition, as an addition to this report, we want you to file, you could point out, then, the items that are in this bill, and prospectively, for the next year, if you can, that have been caused by this additional training program. I am not critical of the additional training program. I think you are late starting it, myself.

Colonel FENLON. I am sure our paper will address this, but I feel Mr. Chairman, from last year's testimony over here, that this was a preplanned program, not related to our current situation in southeast Asia, but we will verify it.

Senator STENNIS. Not related to the war in Vietnam?

Colonel FENLON. I don't believe so, sir, I say, we will reaffirm this.

Senator STENNIS. I certainly would be interested in knowing about this. We probably have to have another one, then, if it is not related to the war.

(The information has been furnished to the committee.)

MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item, gentlemen, please.

Colonel FENLON. The next is Moody Air Force Base in Georgia, on page 147, and this, again, Mr. Chairman, was one of these corrosion control facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Without objection, we will pass on.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. And the same thing is true at Randolph Air Force Base, on page 149.

Senator STENNIS. Without objection, the same situation.

REESE AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

POWER CHECK PADS

Colonel FENLON. Reese Air Force Base, on page 151, the program requested is for $546,000 for five items.

The first item is to construct three power pads in support of the over 150 jet aircraft scheduled for this base. There are no power check pads on the base at the present time.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you have to have this project; do you not?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

TAXIWAY LIGHTING

Senator STENNIS. The lighting, too.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

HIGH ALTITUDE TRAINING FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Go to the next item.

Colonel FENLON. 4,800 feet of space for training of student pilots, officers, and the air crew members at this base. Included in this training are all the phases of physiological training for high altitude, the use of oxygen equipment, also parachute survival landing techniques.

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next one is corrosion control.

Colonel FENLON. It is a repetitive item, sir.

AIRCRAFT ORGANIZATION MAINTENANCE SHOP

Senator STENNIS. The next is small maintenance dock. Without objection, if there is no objection, we will pass to the next item.

SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. The next is Sheppard Air Force Base, on page 157, Mr. Chairman. The program is for $2,525,000, for eight items. The first is required to provide airmen aircraft corrosion control training facilities to perform——

Senator STENNIS. That is the same facilities?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; related to the technical training for it.

HELICOPTER FLIGHT TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. Proceed to the next item.

Colonel FENLON. The second item is a helicopter flight training and maintenance. That is in support of the move of the helicopter training to this base.

HIGH ALTITUDE TRAINING BUILDING

The third item is a high altitude training building, similar to the one we required, to provide physiological training of the undergraduate pilot training, and essential for operation of the supersonic jet aircraft at high altitudes.

TECHNICAL TRAINING BUILDINGS ALTERATIONS AND PREENGINEER FACILITY

The fourth item is for alteration of four buildings and the construction of one new preengineered facility to provide a complete medical service school move from Gunter Air Force Base to Sheppard.

AIRCRAFT ORGANIZATION MAINTENANCE SHOP

The fifth item is to provide flight line maintenance facilities in support of the undergraduate pilot training program which will facilitate flight line maintenance, preflight and postflight inspection of over 90 aircraft, involving both the T–37 and the T–38.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE INSPECTION AND REPAIR SHOP ADDITION

The next item in this program is to provide adequate space for field maintenance of jet aircraft engines in support of the undergraduate pilot training program.

SERVICE CLUB REPLACEMENT

The seventh item provides for replacement of the existing service club facilities consisting of two substandard buildings. The project will provide an adequate facility for recreation activities for the airmen assigned to this military community.

OFFICER QUARTERS

The last item is to provide additional living quarters to house student officer pilots and permanent party officers associated with the undergraduate pilot training mission here at Sheppard.

TECHNICAL TRAINING BUILDING ALTERATIONS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I have an item on page 161. The item of $775,000, for medical service school. Now, what is this? Is this for training medical flyers?

Colonel FENLON. No; this is the medical technicians, hospital-type personnel.

TRANSFER OF MISSION FROM GUNTER AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Aren't there adequate facilities out there now in this enormous air base?

Colonel FENLON. This mission is moving in there, Senator, from——

Senator SALTONSTALL. Sir?

Colonel FENLON. This mission is moving in there, sir, at the present time, from Gunter Air Force Base in Alabama, and the facilities had to be altered to take this mission.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you move them out there because this is the general center of training for all different types of men?

I am just curious to know why you should be training, why you need $775,000 for medical purposes at this base.

Mr. DOVE. Senator, medical services training as performed at Gunter Air Force Base, Ala., which is an old World War II base, would have required about $4 million to upgrade the facilities to make them suitable at Gunter for the continuation of this mission. At Sheppard Air Force Base, we had inactivated a missile training program, which vacated a large building in the center of a technical training environment, that could be modified at minimal cost, $775,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

OFFICER QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. Are there any other questions on page 157?

Do you want to give a special explanation about the officers' quarters? Why they are needed particularly now; has a new situation developed?

Colonel FENLON. Well, we have had increased personnel assigned to Sheppard by these various missions that we have been mentioning, Mr. Chairman, and, of course, we are dealing here with a 318-space deficiency at the present time, and consequently, this seemed, in our list of priorities of deficiencies, one which should be taken care of in this time period, these 40 spaces.

Senator STENNIS. When you say officers' quarters, does that mean for unmarried officers, bachelor officer quarters?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

SERVICE CLUB REPLACEMENT

Senator STENNIS. What about the service club replacement? What is that caused by, fire?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; the existing facilities are substandard. They are World War II constructed. They are deteriorated to the point where it is not economical to update them.

General CURTIN. This is a badly needed facility, with all of the personnel in training, and actually, the only facility on base of this type, Mr. Chairman. Despite local efforts to make something out of it, the structure is just too inadequate and so poor that the replacement facility is badly needed.

FACILITIES INCIDENTAL TO PILOT TRAINING

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, I would like to say again, and I emphasize what the chairman has said, it seems to me you are increasing your facilities for training of pilots. Could you identify the various items because there are an enormous number of them.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I have a previous note that you would like the items identified, the requirement for which was generated by additional training. We will attempt to do that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, I call attention to the next item the chairman is going to take up here again, on page 166, the Vance Air Force Base, another pilot training.

(The information has been furnished the committee.)

VANCE AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

RADAR APPROACH CONTROL CENTER

Senator STENNIS. The next item please, page 166.

Colonel FENLON. Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma, Mr. Chairman. We have three items, totaling $1,169,000. The first item is to provide positive radar control for the T–37 and supersonic T–38 jet aircraft trainers. The requested facility would enable student pilots to gain the training and proficiency in flying and in a radar-controlled environment required of graduates upon assignment to other commands.

APPROACH LIGHTING

The second item provides for the modernization of existing inadequate short-approach lighting system, to make available a standard high-intensity all-weather runway, for the over 150 jet aircraft.

And the third item——

HIGH-INTENSITY LIGHTING FOR T–38 AIRCRAFT

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had already finished up all this airport lighting, gentlemen. Why have this one so late?

Colonel FENLON. This is the high-intensity lighting, Mr. Chairman, and in most of the tactical bases, that is correct, we have it now. Until we started to fly the T–38, in the training command, which is a high-performance aircraft, we had been getting along with the old standard approach lighting, which did not include strobe lighting, and the more modern lighting systems. But now, with this type of performance in this training airplane, we do require it.

Senator STENNIS. We want them to have the best you have.

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. The last item there, Vance, was the repetitive corrosion control items.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

WEBB AIR FORCE BASE

AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. Webb Air Force Base, on page 170.
Senator STENNIS. Repetition of the same item.
Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the same item.

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

PRECISION MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT LABORATORY

Senator STENNIS. Page 172, the second item.
Colonel FENLON. The second item provides a facility for the repair and calibration of all precision measurement equipment. The present laboratory is located in a small portion of the communications and electronics shop, which is unsatisfactory, due to excessive noise from equipment and air compressors located close to the work areas. Lack of space and poor work traffic control have made this a real deficiency.
Senator STENNIS. I think that covers it.
The next item.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

TAXIWAY LIGHTING SYSTEM EXTENSION

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 176. Eielson Air Force Base, in Alaska. The program request for this base amounts to $1,655,000 for the following two projects: the first item is for a 6,200 foot extension to the existing taxiway lighting system, which, when completed, will greatly increase aircraft safety of movement for aircraft during periods of darkness.

PRIMARY POWER GENERATION ADDITION

The last item requested for Eielson will provide a 5,000-kilowatt addition to the primary power, for a total of 15,000 kilowatts. This is required for reliable base electrical power for operational communications. Outages experienced in the past caused by a breakdown of the existing diesel plant have jeopardized the mission at times, and we feel it is needed.
Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, wasn't that an item that was in great dispute last year?
General CURTIN. No, I think, Senator, that you have reference to the fuel conversion at Elmendorf and Fort Richardson. There was some discussion about the fuel conversion of both the Army and Air Force plants in the Anchorage area, this being north of the range, east of Fairbanks.
Senator SALTONSTALL. That was not in dispute?
General CURTIN. No, sir.

UNRELIABILITY OF CURRENT DIESEL BACKUP POWER

Senator STENNIS. Your taxiway, your lighting, that is a very simple matter, but I am not convinced here about your generator costing $1½ million. What is your main reason? This is an additional power you need, a primary power generator, additional? Why do you need the additional power now? What is your main reason?

Colonel FENLON. One reason has been the unreliable operation of our current diesel backup power here, and this is a tiein, an interconnection with Fort Wainwright.

Senator STENNIS. What is the matter with your diesel power?

General CURTIN. The diesel generators that we are having the problems with, Mr. Chairman, were built back in either 1929 or 1930, and it essentially——

Senator STENNIS. 1929?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; 1929 or 1930. I believe it was 1930—at that time period. The plant has essentially come to the end of its useful life. It has had some heavy usage, up there.

Senator STENNIS. In other words, this item replaces it?

General CURTIN. Basically, yes, sir. We have the diesel plant and another 5,000 kilowatt plant. This will allow us to put the diesel plant on standby, and have some reliable prime power.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying is that if there is any weather conditions up there that jeopardizes the two powers, that you haven't got adequate replacement to build them up?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the replacement now comes from these two antiquated ones?

General CURTIN. That is correct. It is these two antiquated ones that makes the problem, really. We cannot use them as prime power, that is, for continous running; they have proven to be unreliable for that.

STANDBY UTILIZATION OF OLD PLANTS

Senator STENNIS. If they have been running since 1930, why they must have been fairly reliable. After all, they are just worn out at the end of their economic useful life. Why don't you just abolish it altogether, if they are at the end of their economic life?

General CURTIN. This would permit us to put this plant on standby, so that if something goes wrong with our tieline into Fort Wainwright, because of snow or ice conditions, we might be able to provide power with these units.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You give this a very high priority.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; very definitely.

Senator STENNIS. I was thinking of the extra costs, though, of keeping it on a standby basis.

Next item, page 179, runway overrun.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

RUNWAY OVERRUN

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this is Elmendorf Air Force Base and to provide for the runway, concrete runway overrun pavement work

needed to minimize aircraft damage and possible injury and a deacceleration area where our fighter aircraft could overrun the runway, on a barrier engagement.

ELECTRIC POWER STATION BUILDING

And the last item is for provision of a 3,500-square-foot electric power station building, in direct support of the Air Force communications service required to alleviate overcrowded conditions and correct a safety hazard in the existing communications building which houses the military and civilian link to the Alaskan communications network.

TOP PRIORITY

Senator SALTONSTALL. How high a priority is this $175,000?

Colonel FENLON. It is one of our top priorities, Senator Saltonstall, and one which we feel, strongly, is an urgent military requirement, here at Elmendorf.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further, proceed to the next item, please. Adak.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

ADAK NAVAL STATION, ADAK ISLAND

HEATED AUTO STORAGE FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Heated auto storage item.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. At page 182.

Senator STENNIS. What is the purpose, there?

Colonel FENLON. The programed item is for a heated auto storage facility required to protect mobile equipment of this Aleutian Mountain top station from extreme high winds, snow, and ice. No sheltered vehicle space is now available. This facility will also permit organizational maintenance of the snow clearing equipment to be accomplished at the station in lieu of requiring evacuation to the main Navy shops about 5 miles distance away.

Senator STENNIS. I certainly see where you would need something like this. How have you gotten along without it this long?

BASE CONSTRUCTION FACTOR

Colonel FENLON. By moving back, Mr. Chairman. As I stated having to go back down to the other station to keep this equipment.

Senator STENNIS. What is your construction ratio there?

Colonel FENLON. We have a construction factor of three here at Adak, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Three times what it costs to construct?

Colonel FENLON. In the Washington area.

Senator STENNIS. In the Washington area.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

ANVIL MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Auto Maintenance Shop

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. Is Anville Mountain radio relay site on page 184? This is the construction of a new 2,000-square foot auto maintenance shop which will replace an existing World War II building that is beyond economical repair and is to be removed. This heavy equipment used for road and site maintenance work must be located at the mountain site during the winter weather.

CAPE LISBURNE AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Water Storage Tank

The next site is Cape Lisburne Air Force Station on page 186. The program provides for installation of a 100,000 gallon water storage tank at the upper campsite, which is needed for domestic use and fire protection at this isolated station.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How do you keep that from freezing?

Colonel FENLON. We build it in a building.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What?

Colonel FENLON. We build it in a building, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right.

DELTA JUNCTION ACS COMMUNICATIONS STATION, ALASKA

Base Supply and Equipment Shed

Senator STENNIS. Next item, page 188.

Colonel FENLON. 188, Mr. Chairman, Delta Junction. The item is required to replace a base supply and equipment shed. At the present time, supplies and equipment, including working stocks, are stored in a substandard deteriorated building that is scheduled for removal upon completion of this project.

This would provide adequate storage for the supplies and equipments at this isolated communications station.

Senator STENNIS. There is an assumption in its favor. It is so small.

FAIRBANKS ALASKAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS STATION, ALASKA

Sanitary Sewage Main

Colonel FENLON. Fairbanks, Alaska, on page 190, contains requests for installation of 1,300 feet of sanitary sewer mains that will permit interconnection with the city of Fairbanks sanitary sewer system and allow for adequate sewerage treatment to be accomplished at the Fairbanks plants in lieu of the current practice of dumping untreated raw sewerage into the Chena River.

GLENNALLEN ALASKAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS STATION, ALASKA

Structural Fire Station

Senator Stennis. Next item.

Colonel Fenlon. Next item is on page 192, Glennallen, Alaskan communication site. The requirement is for a 480-square foot structural fire station to provide a heated storage facility for fire fighting equipment. The nearest fire department is a considerable distance from Glennallen.

JUNEAU COMMUNICATIONS STATION, ALASKA

Sanitary Sewage Main

Senator Stennis. I think this is proof enough. Page 194, you have a small sanitary main replacement.

Colonel Fenlon. That is correct, sir, Juneau.

KETCHIKAN COMMUNICATIONS STATION, ALASKA

Warehouse Replacement

Senator Stennis. $33,000. I think the statement in the book is enough. Warehouse there on page 196.

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. Replacement, deficiency replacement. Briefly, what do you say about that?

Colonel Fenlon. The request for a 2,000-square-foot base supply and equipment warehouse, it is needed to provide adequate storage for supplies and equipment which are presently stored in a substandard building and this building is scheduled for removal. There are no other storage facilities that are available on this station.

NORTHEAST CAPE AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Water Storage Tanks

Senator Stennis. This brings you to page 198, and water storage tank.

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. $35,000.

Colonel Fenlon. This is similar to the one before. It is both for domestic and fire protection use, Mr. Chairman. At the present time, water is hauled by trucks some 3 miles over difficult and hazardous terrain from the main site.

Senator Stennis. Will this be all the cost of this?

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. What else will come in? You have to have pumps and everything to go with it; would you not?

Colonel Fenlon. That is included in the project, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Stennis. That is included. Distribution system for the water?

Colonel Fenlon. There is some 4,000 feet of pipe in the project, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You say you have to put it in a building. Does this include the building?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this includes the entire project.

Senator STENNIS. Including the building?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

SHEMYA AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

TAXIWAY LIGHTING SYSTEM EXTENSION

Senator STENNIS. Next item, page 200.

Colonel FENLON. Shemya Air Station, Mr. Chairman. Here we request the station for an extension to the existing taxiway lighting system to increase the operational efficiency and safety of aircraft movements, particularly during the periods of inclement weather.

Senator STENNIS. You have a warehouse alteration now on page 202, $46,000.

Colonel FENLON. Correct, sir.

ADEQUATE HEATED SPACE FOR BASE FUNCTIONS

Senator STENNIS. Briefly, what is your necessity?

Colonel FENLON. This is an alteration to provide adequate heated space for base functions, including storage, shipping, records, and supplies administration. This installation is located in the interior of Alaska, where temperatures drop as low as 43 degrees below zero.

TATALINA AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

WATER STORAGE TANK

Senator STENNIS. That is enough said. Water storage tank on page 204, the same reasoning applies as heretofore given for the others?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

TOK ALASKAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM RADIO RELAY SITE

STRUCTURAL FIRE SYSTEM

Senator STENNIS. Page 206, same thing, fire station?

Colonel FENLON. Correct, Mr. Chairman.

UNALASKA ALASKAN COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, ALASKA

COMPOSITE PERSONNEL FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Without objection, we will pass on to composite personnel facility. What is the word about that, briefly?

Colonel FENLON. The communications station needs 1,112-square-foot composite personnel facility to provide suitable living space for military personnel at this station. There are no housing facilities at the site and personnel are forced to rent inadequate substandard buildings in the local native village.

Senator STENNIS. A number of years ago, I went to one of these places in Alaska and found it to be a fine, well-operated, well-run installation. Things were spotless and clean, and I was well impressed with the whole operation.

The commanding officer there, a young man that was self-effacing, and modest, I believe had the best operating outfit I ever saw. Certainly the best I ever saw in that kind of installation.

All right, what is the pleasure of the committee, now? Suppose we take a recess until 2:30 and come back, for an afternoon session? Is that all right?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right. We will have an afternoon session.

REQUESTED STATEMENT ON AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Gentlemen, with the chairman's permission, I think it would be helpful to give us a memorandum on these training facilities.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If you could give us a page or two of explanations to put in the record it would be appreciated.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we can do that, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Unless that is somewhere in the record already, I think that would be helpful.

Senator STENNIS. It would be helpful, and I like that suggestion. I do think the paper, primarily, though, with reference to the training program——

Colonel FENLON. We will make them two separate papers, if we may, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that will really fit the situation, I believe.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

1. An urgent requirement exists for adequate facilities in which to accomplish a large scale continuous aircraft paint and corrosion control program at the nine Air Training Command (ATC) bases. This requirement has been generated by: (1) the introduction of the T-38 aircraft into the pilot training program; (2) the existing and anticipated service life of the paints being used; (3) the health and ground safety hazards inherent in the painting operation.

2. The introduction of the T-38 increased the corrosion control problems of ATC considerably. This airplane makes extensive use of magnesium and steel, metals which are highly susceptible to corrosion when exposed to air and water. In order to secure even the minimum service life from this aircraft, it must be protected from corrosion damage.

3. The paints currently available last approximately three years. Additionally, fair wear and tear is accelerated on certain areas of the aircraft by the erosive action of abrasives and water encountered in flight and by the softening and stripping of the paint by the jet engine oils which come in contact with the paint. This short paint life and constant touch-up requirement has made an extensive program of periodic repaint necessary.

4. None of the ATC aircraft paint facilities have the environmental controls to preclude the accumulation of explosive and/or toxic vapors and provide the necessary atmosphere for proper paint application. These vapors are readily absorbed by the body, are fat soluble and can cause permanent kidney/liver damage, skin ulcers or skin cancer.

5. Corrosion treatment and painting is accomplished on most Air Force aircraft during periodic depot repair. Training aircraft assigned to ATC are not

sent to depots for this type repair and almost all of the work on these aircraft is accomplished at their home station. Since adequate facilities are not available at the training bases, ATC conducted an extensive study to determine the most efficient placement of facilities to support this essential function. Detailed study was made on various alternative methods of accomplishing this work.

a. *Accomplishment at an Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) Depot.*—Although the required facilities exist or are programmed at many AFLC depots the current and planned workloads will utilize the full capacity of these facilities. Additional space would be required for the ATC workload. This facility would cost approximately $800,000. Since this option would require the aircraft to leave their home station to have the work accomplished, additional aircraft "lost" time would be involved. The studies indicated that the additional flying time required by accomplishing this work away from the home station would require the procurement of at least nine additional T-38 aircraft at a cost of approximately $6.5 million. Spares requirements for these aircraft would be an additional cost. Establishment of a capability for maintenance and supply support would cost approximately $300,000. This includes the minimum ground support equipment, spares and maintenance capability.

b. *Accomplishment at a Centrally Located Air Training Command Base.*—Cost of this option is essentially the same as at the AFLC base. Aircraft requirements can be reduced to eight for a cost of approximately $5.8 million. The additional cost of the facility would be offset by eliminating the maintenance and supply support requirements which would already exist at the ATC base.

c. *Accomplishment at Two ATC Bases, One in the East and One in the West.*—This option is a compromise between one central facility and one at each base. The saving in aircraft because of the reduced ferry time is offset by the cost of the additional facility.

d. *Accomplishment at ATC Home Bases.*—By providing a small facility at each base, the total cost to satisfy the requirements at all ATC bases is approximately $2 million. The requirement for additional aircraft is eliminated. In this case the cost of the corrosion control facilities is the total cost.

e. Personnel required would be approximately the same under all alternatives since each base would still have the requirement for repair and touch-up of paint between periodic painting cycles.

6. In recommending the construction of a paint/corrosion control facility at each ATC base, the Air Force carefully considered the factors of initial cost of construction, operating costs, programmed facility utilization, cost of aircraft inventory to be maintained, and the operational problems of each of the options discussed above. It is felt that the request for the individual paint facilities at each base is fully justified.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator, can you come back in afternoon?

Senator THURMOND. Yes, sir; I will be back.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will take a recess until this afternoon at 2:30. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the hearing recessed to reconvene at 2:30 p.m. the same day.)

68-787—66——12

AFTERNOON SESSION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STATEMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING—Resumed

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

I think we can proceed right along now, gentlemen, we are not going to have any votes this afternoon, as I understand.

I believe we were on page 211,; right?

BUDGET REQUEST

Colonel FENLON. That is right.

The total for Andrews amounts to $172,797 and consists of five items. The first item consists of a calibration hardstand for the 340 aircraft assigned to this base.

CALIBRATION HARDSTAND

Aircraft needing calibration for safe navigation include the Presidential mission and five major flying tenants.

ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE HANGER

The second item is for construction of a lean-to hangar which will provide operating facilities for the helicopter squadron located at Bolling. This completes the closeout of all flying activities at Bolling.

FUEL CELL REPAIR DOCK

The third item is for construction of a fuel cell repair dock. This project is required to provide Andrews Air Force Base with a capability for the maintenance of aircraft fuel systems.

Currently there is no facility on base which can function as a combined fuel cell repair and fuel system maintenance operation in a safe manner. Fuel system maintenance and the repair of fuel tanks and cells is of prime importance because fuel leaks are a critical safety hazard and directly affect the operational readiness and mission capability of an aircraft.

Fuel system maintenance is inherently a dangerous function due to the presence of fuel and explosive vapors. It cannot be performed satisfactorily on an open ramp since the system is exposed to con-

tamination by blowing dirt and necessary temperatures essential to proper sealing and curing cannot be maintained.

The fuel system dock is specifically designed to eliminate many of the potential hazards associated with aircraft fuels systems maintenance.

This dock is a strong requirement to allow fuel system maintenance on the presidential aircraft, among others. Failure to provide the project will result in continued fuel system maintenance with inadequate facilities causing a requirement for waiving safety criteria.

Officer Quarters

The fourth item is to provide adequate officer's quarters. This item was previously authorized. This project is required to provide adequate officer's quarters for permanent party bachelors, nurses, and transient officers at Andrews Air Force Base.

There is an overall deficiency of quarters at this base. Less than 50 percent of the requirement is being met. This project will relieve part of the shortage.

There are approximately 100 permanently assigned officers required to reside off base because of the critical shortage of officers quarters.

The allowances paid these officers vary between $95 and $130 per month based on grade. Transient officers draw $16 per day when quarters are not available versus $8 per day for occupying officers' quarters.

Junior grade permanent party officers usually cannot rent adequate community quarters within their allowances. When required to live off base they must pay any difference between allowance and rent/utilities.

Industrial Waste Treatment and Disposal

The last item is "Industrial waste treatment and disposal." The project is required in order to eliminate or reduce the numerous existing sources and potential sources of industrial waste which originate on the base.

This project is the result of a survey authorized by the Air Force and performed by a special sanitary consultant. The survey was performed because the base had received numerous complaints from downstream landowners and public health regulatory agencies about noticeable pollutants in the streams flowing from the base.

In September 1963 the State of Maryland Waste Pollution Control Commission cited the base about an unsatisfactory industrial waste discharge resulting in purported fish kills.

In addition, much unfavorable publicity has been generated by the public media as a result of the closing of oyster beds and contamination of existing streams. These conditions have resulted in renewed pressure by both Federal and State agencies to eliminate or at least reduce potential sources of pollution.

This project is considered necessary in order to comply with governmental requests and directives to control and/or eliminate pollution.

FUEL CELL REPAIR DOCK

Senator STENNIS. Back to this item, the "Fuel cell repair dock," Senator Saltonstall rebuilt Andrews when President Eisenhower was President, and he was chairman of the committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You don't regret it, do you, gentlemen?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see where there is any room for another installation out there. Your fuel cell repair dock, what did you say about it serving the Presidential plane, what do you do for the Presidential plane?

Colonel Ross. The Presidential plane, of course, is but a fraction of the total work to be done in this facility.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I thought. I know the Air Force doesn't have a second-rate setup out there for the President's plane. How badly do you need this repair dock?

Colonel Ross. That is a covered building which encloses the nose and the wings of our large aircraft. When we open up the wings to repair the fuel cells, which do crack and require maintenance, we must prevent blowing dust, rain, and snow, and other foreign objects from getting into these tanks. They must be kept clean.

Additionally, after having performed the repairs, they must be cured under dry controlled air.

Senator STENNIS. You have that clear, but why do you need this additional one? I see we have already spent $128 million out there. I remember a few years ago we gave you a modern setup, enough repair items for any need you would have.

Colonel Ross. Our current facilities do not include any sort of fuel cell repair dock.

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

POWER CHECK PAD

Colonel FENLON. Next item, page 218, starting with the Military Airlift Command at Charleston Air Force Base. The requested program is $212,000, this is for a power check pad and this is to support the testing for the C–141 aircraft engines.

Senator STENNIS. Power check pad?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; in support of the C–141 aircraft being based at Charleston.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a new mission for that base?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is a conversion to the 141.

Senator STENNIS. Is this all you will have to build because of that change?

Colonel FENLON. The other items for the C–141 were in last year's programs, Mr. Chairman.

CONCRETE AREA FOR MAINTENANCE TESTING OF C–141 AIRCRAFT

Senator SALTONSTALL. These power check projects, are these because of the increased power in jet airplanes?

You have a number of these here. Is that what is causing these improvements?

Colonel FENLON. It is part of the problem, Senator Saltonstall. Actually it is providing a concrete pad area in an area where the aircraft can be tied down and the engines run on the airplane.

We call it trimming the engine to the airplane. It does require you to move out from the ramp area to do this.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There are a number of them. What I am getting at, is this something that has to do with the large airplanes?

Colonel FENLON. It is peculiar to the jet aircraft and in many cases we are required to build them because we are dealing in larger aircraft and we don't have one the airplane will fit on.

It is a maintenance test facility where we have to run them away from the ramp.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MCGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N.J.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

The next base.

Colonel FENLON. Norton Air Force Base in California on page 222.

Senator STENNIS. You have not covered McGuire, have you?

LARGE AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE DOCKS

Colonel FENLON. I skipped that, I am sorry.

Page 220. The total program requested for this case consists of one project, $1,920,000 for four large maintenance docks for the maintenance of the C–141 aircraft.

These are programed in this time period at McGuire.

Senator STENNIS. Four of them; you just list one here. Yes, four, that is right.

Colonel FENLON. It supports two squadrons of C–141's.

Senator STENNIS. This is for your new plane, the 141.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

C–5A AIRCRAFT

Senator STENNIS. What about the super new planes coming in later, will these docks take care of them?

Colonel FENLON. These docks we are discussing here would not handle the C–5A in the 1970–71 time period.

Senator STENNIS. You are expecting them to come in in 1970 and 1971, you say?

Colonel FENLON. The C–5A is not contemplated to be at McGuire, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Where is it going to be?

Colonel FENLON. Dover, Charleston, and Travis Air Force Base in California, those are the first bases involved.

Senator STENNIS. Did you have something you wanted to say?

Colonel Ross. And Kelly Air Force Base, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We are afraid a couple of years from now somebody will get up and say McGuire. There is no need to build these until we know what you will need at McGuire, that is the way I would go at it.

Colonel FENLON. It is not programed to put the C–5A at McGuire, the C–141's are going in there.

ADVISABILITY OF CONSTRUCTING LARGER DOCKS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why can't you build these big enough in the beginning? Wouldn't it save money in the long run?

Colonel FENLON. We have been planning to do this where at all feasible. It would be very costly to do it at McGuire where we do not plan to base the C–5A.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But you can't tell, you and I may not be around, you may be but I won't be, but you can't tell 2, 3, or 4 years from now that you may not change your plans and want to put these planes at McGuire.

Senator Stennis and I have sat here long enough to know that these things change from day to day.

Colonel FENLON. The cost would double to about $4 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In the end it would be cheaper?

Colonel FENLON. If you base the aircraft there; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have had to enlarge my garage twice because of these new cars, this is the same situation.

General would you furnish for the record the advantage of making these docks expandable?

General CURTIN. We have made studies of all the C–141 systems maintenance docks, to see what the economics are of making them expandable and adaptable to the C–5A.

But we have only applied this to the bases where the C–5A is currently programed as a follow-on aircraft. There are some dollar tradeoffs that make it, in my judgment at least, a rather high risk to go through this at this point in time without having some assurance that the aircraft are going to go in there.

We can furnish that data for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You will include the idea now, you will furnish data for the record with reference to that?

General CURTIN. With reference to the expandable nature of items being build for the C–141 and possible future application to the C–5A.

(The information appears on p. 510.)

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Page 222.

Colonel FENLON. Norton Air Force Base. This program is to support the military air lift wing equipped with C–141 aircraft. Also included is $3.3 million for the Aerospace Audiovisual Center.

TAXIWAY LIGHTING

The first item provides for replacement of the old substandard taxiway lighting and it is required to provide adequate taxi lighting at Norton.

AEROSPACE AUDIOVISUAL SERVICE CENTER

The second item provides establishment of the Air Force Audiovisual Service Center at this location. This is a combined move from Orlando and Lookout Mountain.

BASE OPERATION

The third item assures a command control center by providing a base operation for this purpose and to handle the maps for the control center crews.

OPERATIONS MISSION TRAINING

The fourth item provides operation mission training for flight crews and ground maintenance crews in connection with the operation of the aircraft.

FIELD MAINTENANCE HANGAR

The fifth item provides for alterations to a large maintenance hangar to permit its use for hangar space for the C–141 aircraft.

FUEL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE

This item is for altering the existing dock for a fuel cell maintenance facility similar to that described at Andrews.

TEST CELL

The next item is to provide an engine test cell for the larger type engines on the C–141 aircraft. The eighth item is to provide additional bulk fuel storage——

Senator STENNIS. There is no use in just calling them out if you don't want to go back and explain them. I think you ought to explain them as you go along.

Colonel FENLON. The engine test cell is to handle the new engines on the C–141, this facility does not exist at Norton now.

STORAGE JET FUEL

With the C–141 squadrons at Norton we have a deficiency in bulk fuel storage and require additional storage for this.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

The ninth item, additional dorms for housing at this base, since this was previously an Air Force logistics base, the requirement for airmen was previously much lower than now with the basing of the two aircraft squadrons in there.

AIRMEN DINING HALL

The tenth item provides for the construction of an airmen's dining facility. This is again due to the increased personnel based at Norton.

OFFICER QUARTERS

The last item is to provide adequate on-base housing for officers.

AEROSPACE AUDIOVISUAL SERVICE CENTER

Senator SALTONSTALL. The Aerospace Audiovisual Center, that is an alteration, as I understand it. Is that because of the new types of pictures? As you say this will also include relocation, relocation from their respective locations.

Where are they presently located?

Colonel FENLON. The main locations they are moving from are Orlando Air Force Base in Florida, which the Air Force is moving out of, and Lookout Mountain in Calif.

These were the main places occupied by this function.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are going to confine them all at Norton?

Colonel FENLON. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there any resistance in taking them away from Orlando?

Colonel FENLON. I don't know of any, Senator. Of course, the Navy is taking over Orlando from us. I know of no resistance to the movement of this mission.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE CONVERSION

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir.

What was your primary mission before you changed? Your primary was materials, you say?

Colonel FENLON. Norton was one of the major depots prior to its closing down.

Senator STENNIS. You are using it for logistics support?

Colonel FENLON. We are using it for a military air command base, an aerial port, if you will. A port facility on the west coast.

NONPREDICATION OF CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ON SOUTHEAST ASIA SUPPORT

Senator STENNIS. How much of this new construction is caused by the war in Vietnam?

Colonel FENLON. This program was contemplated before the build-up in southeast Asia. Since they are airlift squadrons I couldn't say they are not involved in support of southeast Asia. This program is not predicated on support of southeast Asia except that it is needed to expedite our need to get in there.

Senator STENNIS. This is part of the plan for airlift capability?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Possibility of Dormitory Reduction

Senator Saltonstall. Could you get along with 4,200 dormitories? Here you have a requirement of 1,811 men, 534 squadron places, and you are going to have to supply 1,277 new beds for new dormitories. Couldn't you get along with four instead of five?

Major Hearon. In reality the strength is going up even more that it was predicted to go up.

General Curtin. What he is suggesting is there are strengths forecast for these bases beyond the strengths forecast in this book. It would indicate we are just postponing the problem.

Senator Saltonstall. You are going to build Norton Base even bigger?

General Curtin. Your housing problem will go up and become more acute than reflected by these figures. It is going from a station highly civilianized with very few military to almost the reverse.

Pacific Air Forces

Hickam Air Force Base

Senator Stennis. Take the next item.

Colonel Fenlon. The next item is page 236, Hickam Field in Hawaii. We have two items.

Senator Stennis. Just a minute until we get another book.

Colonel Fenlon. I believe this is the last item in your book, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Stennis. Proceed.

Jet Fuel Storage

Colonel Fenlon. The installation of the 10,000 barrel above ground fuel storage tank together with the jet fuel truck refill system is to meet rapid fueling requirements.

This is brought about again, to some extent, by the C–141 aircraft going through Hickham.

Liquid Oxygen Storage

The second item is for an 8,000-square-foot liquid oxygen storage facility, currently there is a substandard warehouse building being used to store the liquid oxygen and it does not contain the safety features necessary for safety of personnel.

This item is necessary to meet this requirement.

Senator Stennis. What do you use that oxygen for?

Colonel Fenlon. We use it for the fighter aircraft that go through there and mostly for the transit fighter aircraft going across and refueling and restocking there.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is in your volume 3, Mr. Chairman, page 241, starting with the Strategic Air Command, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

The first two items are classified and I will cover those in a later session.

OFFICER QUARTERS

The third item provides for the construction of a 28 man officers quarters which will help alleviate the large deficiency in officers quarters spaces existing at this base. These spaces are also involved in the alert status of our SAC crews.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The fourth item, "Sewage Treatment and Disposal" has to do with the complete primary and secondary sewage treatment. That base is currently pumping untreated sewage directly into the Red River.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY FOR UTILIZATION OF APPROPRIATED CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Senator STENNIS. I think we ought to have an up-to-date statement from the Secretary of Defense on what his policy is going to be about using this money and then we can determine our policy as to how much we are going to let him have.

We have the cart before the horse. He wants us to put the money out for all these items when we know he has a policy here that is going to curtail the use of it. That is different from a case where it is decided not to build X item or Y item someplace.

Here is a broad policy to hold up everything.

General CURTIN. You may be aware in his testimony before, I believe it was the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Vance indicated that in preparing this budget that the Department of Defense had used the same ground rules they had in determining what items a service could go ahead within the 1966 program. Therefore, except for such items where the requirement might be changed because of other factors, in the intervening time they did intend to go ahead with this.

I can't speak for their position today.

Senator STENNIS. Intended to go ahead with what?

General CURTIN. The items in the 1967 program.

Senator STENNIS. Well, what do you think about us getting something up to date, Senator, do you think we ought to have a statement brought up to date and see what it proposes now?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think it would be very helpful. What we are talking about, as I understand it, is $230 million?

General CURTIN. $230 million would be the maximum amount under the present authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The question Senator Stennis has in mind, I assume, is How much is the Secretary going to cut back this year, or does he intend to use the full authorizations?

If he is going to cut back, it would help us to know how far he is going to cut as the appropriating body, decide how much to cut back, cut back sensibly rather than just hit or miss.

General CURTIN. Unless there has been some recent change in the Department of Defense, I was merely pointing out in the House Armed Services hearing this question was specifically addressed by Mr. Vance, and he indicated that the intention was to go ahead in this program except for those items for which the requirement would be change by change in operational planning.

All items that were still required they planned to go ahead with. As I pointed out, that was some time ago, and I can't speak for his present attitude.

Senator STENNIS. We will just write him a letter and ask him to give us an answer on those.

You may proceed, General.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

COMMISSARY ADDITION

General CURTIN. Page 246, Blytheville Air Force Base.

HOUSE DENIAL AND RESTORATION REQUEST

The item here at Blytheville was denied by the House Appropriations Committee. We would like to solicit your support for this item.

The House report statement gave no reason other than the denial. There is an urgent need for the addition to the commissary at Blytheville.

The commissary was first established for 1,000 people, the present military personnel is 3,100. Current sales about three times the volume recorded in the first year's operation.

PERSONNEL RETENTION AND BUDGET REQUEST

The commissary stores are considered as an integral part of the serviceman's overall compensation, failure to provide this facility would have an effect on the retaining of personnel. We request $132,000 for this project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say the building is let for $35,000 per month and now they have a sales volume of 180,000 per month and it will probably go to 200,000.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

BUNKER HILL AIR FORCE BASE, IND.

APPROACH LIGHTING

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. Next, on page 248, Bunker Hill Air Force Base, total program for Bunker Hill, $106,000 consisting of one item. This is to provide adequate runway lighting, on the northeast end of runway. The installation of strobe lights will provide lighting at both ends of the runway.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have covered it.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING AND TEST CELL

Colonel FENLON. Page 250, Carswell Air Force Base, a program of $1,231,000 consisting of four items. The first two items are flight simulator training and jet engine test cells, these are required to support the new mission of B–111 aircraft, modification of present facilities is necessary for the installation of two synthetic trainers for the B–111.

Next item, construction of a jet engine test cell for testing turbofan engines with afterburners installed in the programed aircraft and we do not have a current capability to handle those engines.

AUTO MAINTENANCE SHOP

The third item provides for converting an existing hangar into an auto maintenance shop. The facilities now being used will be demolished upon completion of the project. They are beyond economic repair.

ARMAMENT AND ELECTRONICS SHOP ADDITION

The fourth item provides for construction of an addition to the armament and electronics shop. The addition of 15 B–52's makes this additional scope essential to the proper accomplishment of the electronics of maintenance at Carswell.

CASTLE AIR BASE, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 256, Castle Air Force Base, requesting $2,203,000 for five items.

The first four are classified, we will cover them later.

OFFICER QUARTERS

The fifth item is for a 40 man BOQ. This base has less than 50 percent of the required quarters for officers. These are World War II buildings, which have been designated as officers' quarters.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have existing quarters adequate for 128 officers and your deficiency is 406.

That means a tremendous addition. Are you changing its purpose?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, it has not, this is a deficiency that has existed for some time, however, some of the substandards, if I may use the term, are becoming more substandard and we feel this is a minimum to put in in this year's program.

This is, of course, tied in with the student load at this base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How far is this airbase from any city or town?

Colonel FENLON. Merced, Calif., is about 8 miles to the southeast of Castle Air Force Base. It is not too large a city.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The officers are living there now?

Colonel FENLON. Those that have to live off base, both there and at another small community near there.

OFF-BASE LIVING ALLOWANCES AND LIQUIDATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are commuting 8 miles or more?

Chairman FENLON. Yes, and in addition we pay their allowance for living off base.

Senator STENNIS. This allowance, it will be paid into your special fund, will that really liquidate the building and maintaining of these officers' quarters?

What percent of it will it do?

Colonel FENLON. I may have misled you or Senator Saltonstall, this particular increment of BOQ's is directed mainly at our student officers, who have a greater requirement for residing on the base, not the permanent officers.

Senator STENNIS. You have not answered the general question as to what percentage will the funds, that allowance for officers' quarters, how far will that go toward liquidating of the average officer's quarters?

Major HEARON. As a general rule, depending on who occupies the quarters, it will take approximately 5 or 6 years to amortize the building. As the colonel points out these are predominantly for temporary duty students who draw $8 a day more when they live off base than when they live on base.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe I made my question clear, let's pass it up now and come back to it later as a general proposition.

Next item.

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Colonel FENLON. Page 262, Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.

Senator STENNIS. In the first place I didn't get enough on this service shop, would you go back to that?

Colonel FENLON. That is classified and we will go back to that.

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

FIELD TRAINING FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. Three items at Columbus, Miss., the first provides for construction of a field training building. The $154,000 provides for construction of 11,340 square feet of space for field training.

This is presently being performed in approximately 5,000 square feet of a temporary structure which is deficient in space and beyond economic repair. That would be demolished.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The second item is to provide for an addition to the existing treatment plant to help alleviate the pollution problem in the Tombigbee River.

ROAD EXTENSION

The third item provides a new access road to the base which has been planned in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Roads, permitting entrance and exit traffic to flow along the principal divided lane boulevard passing near the center of the base activity.

Senator STENNIS. I asked Mr. Rexroad at the beginning of these hearings what was the total amount for Mississippi and he said $494,000, and I thought all the bills would be on a strictly low figure as that.

Senator, do you want to cross-examine the witness more about these? If the Air Force was as responsive to me as you are cooperative, I would fare better. If there are no more questions we will proceed to the next item.

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

AUTHORIZATION DELETION OF CORROSION CONTROL, UTILITY STORAGE

Colonel FENLON. Page 266, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, that totals $445,000 and consisting of three items. We had a fourth item deleted in authorization, that was a corrosion control utility storage.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT SHOP

The first item is to provide a 5,500-square-foot metal building to support the munitions maintenance squadrons. They are now being performed in two existing substandard buildings. The buildings would be demolished upon completion of this project.

ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION ADDITION

Next, electrical substations addition. This is based on increased electrical requirements due to recent changes in mission.

SECURITY FENCE

The third item for construction of a security fence and location of some 5,000 feet to provide additional storage area for the military storage and disposition center; 600 acres of additional aircraft storage area will be provided with this expansion of the AFLC/Navy activity.

CORROSION CONTROL, UTILITY STORAGE DELETION

Senator SALTONSTALL (presiding). You deleted the fourth item?

Colonel FENLON. That was deleted in authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The reason I bring that up here is because we have been discussing corrosion earlier. Is that a utility storage for corrosion paints?

Colonel FENLON. No, this facility that was deleted was in connection with the moth balling, it was not of the type we were talking about earlier.

SECURITY FENCE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Let me ask you about the security fence. While it is not a big item, do you need to provide for an additional 600 acres of aircraft storage?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

This is mainly for the B–47's, I believe, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You need all that fence right now? Six hundred acres is a lot of land.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, but the inventory of aircraft to be mothballed is what gives us this requirement for the security. We have the land, it is a question of making it secure.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is going to be a base where you are going to store and mothball a lot of your aircraft?

Colonel FENLON. It already is, a lot of our aircraft are mothballed and stored there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Any questions?

Senator THURMOND. No. questions.

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, S. DAK.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The next is the base at South Dakota?

Colonel FENLON. Both items are classified, we will discuss them later.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

BASE COMMUNICATIONS ADDITION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then we go to 274, North Dakota?

Colonel FENLON. The program presented is for $941,000 consisting of four items. The first is for an addition to the base communication center. This is used to support a new MINUTEMAN missile wing.

The launchers are spread out over the countryside and interconnected by means of some 5,000 miles of cable system. There is in addition an ADC fighter squadron mission here at Grand Forks.

HEATED AUTO STORAGE

The second item will provide a heated garage at each of the MINUTEMAN launch control centers to heat snow removal equipment so it will be operable and available when needed in the wintertime.

AIRMEN DORMITORIES

The third item is airmen dormitories to relieve overcrowded conditions on this base.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The fourth item, an OQ is so it will not be necessary to billet officers off base some 16 miles from the base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are these four items all in connection with the war?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; these are mostly related to the MINUTEMAN missile wing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The missile?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Senator Thurmond, any questions?

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING BARRIER

Senator SALTONSTALL. Let's go on them to page 279?

Colonel FENLON. Little Rock Air Force Base, $361,000, two items. The first is for installation of an aircraft arresting barrier system at the south end of the runway. The B–58 aircraft when landing has an attitude of 14° nose high combined with a high approach speed that results in a loss of azimuth reference by the pilot. The installation of arresting barrier will prevent the craft from leaving the paved area and suffering serious damage if they overshoot.

SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE ADDITION

The second item is required to provide 36,000 feet of additional warehouse space. Due to the current deficiency of warehouse space items are now stored in the open and subject to deterioration and loss by pilferage.

We have a serious warehouse deficiency at Little Rock.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is for storing missile weapons?

Colonel FENLON. Mainly for the B–58 aircraft, sir, as well as the KC–135 tankers located here at Little Rock.

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING BARRIER

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this arresting barrier, that is being used more and more for these fast planes, much like those used on an aircraft carrier?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have watched them. Has the Air Force other places where they use these barriers?

Colonel FENLON. We have barriers on practically all our fighter bases with the idea—most of our fighter aircraft are equipped with a hook similar to the Navy so if we have a long landing, or an abort on takeoff after they have gotten up to a speed where they can't stop, we can snag them on the end of the runway and bring them to a safe stop without any major damage to the aircraft.

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

BLAST DEFLECTORS

Senator SALTONSTALL. The next is March Air Force Base in California.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the first item at March Air Force Base is required to provide 34 additional blast deflectors and relocate 12 existing deflectors; this is due to the increase in number of aircraft to be parked on the operational apron.

SQUADRON OPERATIONS

The second item provides adequate squadron operations space to support the additional B–52's and KC–135's recently acquired. One squadron will continue to use the existing substandard space currently being used for this function.

68–787—66——13

DEMINERALIZED WATER STORAGE ADDITION

Items 3 and 4 are classified.

Item 5 is required to provide an additional demineralized water production and storage facilities.

This, of course, is required due to the additional aircraft assigned to the base.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

The eighth item is required to provide 200 additional dormitory spaces; this, of course, again relates to the additional airmen assigned to the base by virtue of the additional squadrons.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are most of these items required because of the new type of planes you are going to put there?

Colonel FENLON. Because of the new missions assigned, additional squadrons?

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is really in connection with the war, too, is it not, Vietnam?

Colonel FENLON. No; this is the basing of our B–52's and KC–135's; they are not related to the Southeast operations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, we have gotten to page 283 and a number of items there in connection with the March Air Force Base, which primarily seems to be due to the KC–135's and B–52's.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator.

Continue with your explanation.

AIRMEN DORMITORIES AND OFFICERS QUARTERS

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have the same question with relation to the airmen's dormitories and officers' quarters as everywhere else.

Senator STENNIS. This item, the assembly shop, give me a little more proof on that.

Colonel FENLON. That is a classified item and we will discuss it later.

REQUESTED STATEMENT INDICATING DORMITORY AND QUARTERS PRIORITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. I might remark at this time, I think it would be very helpful, if Senator Stennis agrees with me, to have you indicate the priorities you need on these officer's quarters and men's dormitories in these various bases.

Give us one, two, three, four, on down, as to which you think is most essential.

General CURTIN. That would be extremely difficult this year. As I pointed out as we have gone through, practically every one is a deficiency for some specific mission, change in mission or specific requirement.

For example, one is for students on the basis that they have to be on base. We were not in that particular instance talking of permanent parties; some of those can live off base.

Another was specific alert pilots. We can make an effort in that regard but it won't be as easy as in prior years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I was afraid of that, General. If we rely on what the President says and what we determine ourselves on a hit-and-miss basis, our opinion can't be as well informed as yours.

You can help us make the decisions. I know it is difficult for you, otherwise you would not be here requesting these items.

General CURTIN. What may be more helpful is to have us go back into the reasons for the deficiencies and put them in categories and in terms of bare deficiencies.

Mr. Chairman, I think it would be very helpful.

Senator STENNIS. I think so, too. I agree heartily.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If you could give that to Mr. Rexroad and Mr. Borda, when we come to mark this bill up, we would have some background information.

Senator STENNIS. We see difficulty about it, but it would be helpful just the same.

General CURTIN. We will be glad to do this.

(The information was furnished and placed in the subcommittee files.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. That brings us to 293 unless you have something else.

Senator STENNIS. All right, 293.

MC COY AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC SHOP ADDITION

Colonel FENLON. Page 293, McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla. The program requested is $199,000 consisting of one item, construct 8,400-square-foot addition to the existing building to provide for adequate communication and electronic maintenance space for early airborne warning and control units.

Support for this function is now handled at Otis Air Force Base, however, the aircraft at Otis, Mass., are to be modified and when they are moved down here the test equipment will no longer be compatible with the existing facilities.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

Senator STENNIS. All right, Minot Air Force Base.

Colonel FENLON. Minot Air Force Base, page 295. We have one item, $440,000 to construct a 200-man dormitory to enable the base to move the 200 men presently in trailers. These trailers are a poor substitute for housing, with no shower facilities and they are a fire hazard.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

HEADQUARTERS, MAJOR COMMAND, ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. Next item please.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, page 297 is Offutt, we discussed the other item the first thing, the planned major command alteration. This was the worldwide weather facility, Mr. Chairman.

We discussed that with Senator Hruska.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator Hruska was in this morning earlier and testified about it.

ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION

Colonel FENLON. The second item is required to provide no-break power for the command and control system at SAC Headquarters. The proposed no-break engine generator sets will provide no-break power to 465–L system in the event of a commercial power outage and will also provide a carryover across transients caused by lightning discharge across an arrestor, breaker operation, or motor starting.

This will permit use of commercial power or will permit tying the technical bus and the commercial plant bus together so that three diesel engines will satisfy the entire load in building 501.

It is called the 465–L system, and is the command and control system.

HEADQUARTERS, MAJOR COMMAND, ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. Going back to the Headquarters Major Command, what did you say that was for?

Colonel FENLON. This is to provide the space required by the Global Weather Central.

Senator STENNIS. Global weather?

Colonel FENLON. Global Weather Central. This is where worldwide weather is collected, analyzed and the forecast predictions made. It serves many functions for the Air Force, both for the Strategic Air Command as well as our missile and space considerations.

Senator STENNIS. Worldwide weather information?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. As a sidelight, the requirement for this service over the past 4 years is estimated to have increased tenfold. The job has to be done in terms of meeting requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Why is that?

Colonel FENLON. Because of activities particularly in the missile and space area and requirement of other commands that are becoming more sensitive forecasting. The job that has to be done is roughly 10 times what the job was 4 years ago.

This gives basis for the need to go to commuters as well as the need to centralize it.

FAA CENTRAL WEATHER REPORTING SYSTEM

Senator STENNIS. The passenger planes, the civilian lines, they have done so much to get above the weather with these jets, does this facility out there of the Air Force make any contribution to that situation?

Colonel FENLON. Not directly, but it certainly would be tied in with the FAA Central Weather Reporting System.

Senator STENNIS. But that primarily is an FAA project?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, this is more directly military but there would be an intertie, no doubt about that.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Senator THURMOND. On that point the FAA conducts research and does studies on the weather, the effects, and so forth, as I understand it; is that right?

Colonel FENLON. I am not too familiar with that, Senator Thurmond.

AIR FORCE WEATHER RESEARCH

Senator THURMOND. I just want to ask along the lines the chairman was speaking, what does the Air Force do along that line, if anything?

Colonel FENLON. I want to make sure I understand, you mean research in weather patterns?

Senator THURMOND. Weather patterns and how to survive in case of a storm, what steps can be taken to improve the quality of the plane or improve anything else, the radar system, anything else that needs to be improved to preserve life in case of adverse weather.

Colonel FENLON. In the airborne radar systems we are doing work to improve our equipment to better depict weather we must fly through.

Senator THURMOND. Do you have a particular division or branch that does this specialized work? Where is it done in the Air Force?

Colonel FENLON. I don't believe I can answer that but I can supply it for the record.

Senator THURMOND. I wish you would. I would be interested in knowing just what you do, who does it, what progress you are making, are you cooperating with FAA, if there are any other agencies of the Government that are working with you.

Colonel FENLON. We can furnish that.

(The information appears on p. 512.)

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

STRUCTURAL FIRE STATION

Colonel FENLON. Page 300, Vandenberg Air Force Base, program requested is for $186,000 consisting of three items. The first item, a two-stall fire stations to be located in the south Vandenberg area, 6 miles from the base proper.

It is essential that the fire stations be provided for this rapidly expanding area, Port-a-Bello and the lower portion of the Vandenberg Base.

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION LINE ALTERATION

The second item would provide an automatic time delay recloser and oil circuit breaker to give permanent protection to electrical equipment served by the 70-kilovolt transmission line on Vandenberg.

This is a protection device and one for reliable power serving the launch sites out there.

WATER MAINS EXTENSION

The third item would furnish water to the MINUTEMAN launch area for use in washrooms as well as for fire protection in the area.

Senator STENNIS. Any questions, gentlemen?

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

OFFICERS QUARTERS

Next item?

Colonel FENLON. Page 304, Westover Air Force Base, Mass. This consists of two items, first, construction of 40 officers' spaces, the existing 158 currently on the base provide only about 50 percent of the total requirement at this base.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The second item is for a sewerage treatment and disposal facility. The site is presently served by a septic tank system which is inadequate for the loads imposed and incapable of being expanded.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

BLAST DEFLECTORS

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. Page 307, Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Mich. Two items totaling $358,000; the first item is for construction of 12 additional blast deflectors. The existing deflector served to provide sufficient protection prior to assignment of additional jet aircraft. Parked aircraft formerly not requiring deflectors now must have deflectors to protect aircraft which are forced to taxi behind them.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

The second item is a 133-man additional dormitory. The present 1,598 spaces are not sufficient to meet the estimated requirement of some 1,743 people assigned on site.

Senator STENNIS. Anything on that?

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Next item?

Colonel FENLON. Next, Tactical Air Command, page 310; the first base listed, page 311, is Bergstrom Air Force Base in Texas.

The program is for $4,487,000.

POWER CHECK PAD

The first item is for construction of a power check pad required to provide a safe, paved area where tactical aircraft can perform engine runups.

This will eliminate the high noise level in the populated areas of the base and adjacent civilian community. No facility exists on the base at this time to handle this requirement.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT PADS

The four mobile equipment pads to be constructed for $49,000 are required to provide a stabilized parking area for trailers used by the runway monitors.

Pads with associated power will provide for a more efficient operation and they are required in connection with the training of the reconnaissance units.

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING BARRIER

The third item, "Aircraft arresting barriers," this is needed for the newly assigned tactical reconnaissance aircraft mission at this base. Barriers will increase safety for crews and aircraft both during landing and takeoffs.

BASE COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING ADDITION

The fourth item is to expand the base communications building by an addition of 1,000 square feet to the existing building.

This addition to the existing base communications building is required to support the relocation of the 12th Air Force Headquarters being assigned to this base. The existing facility is not capable of supporting this additive mission for increased teletype and communications functions.

Additional message center space is required to support the command post to be built in the Headquarters building. Failure to provide this addition will seriously hamper the Tactical Air Command in the discharge of its worldwide communication responsibilities.

RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT FACILITY

The next item is for a 12,000-foot reconnaissance support facility. This facility is required for the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of intelligence acquired from the sensors of three squadrons of reconnaissance type and high altitude panoramic camera systems.

The facility will provide a centralized building for mobile data handling vans developing modular processing. Printing of film, map, targets, and related intelligence data. The vans are being configured with "connect" and "disconnect" capability to tie into the central support facility.

OPERATIONAL MISSION TRAINING FACILITY ADDITION

The sixth item provides for 24,000 square feet of operational training space by alteration and addition to an existing building.

This facility is required to provide an adequate space for training maintenance and aircrew personnel to achieve operational status in the recently assigned tactical reconnaissance aircraft.

The projected student load will be 120 personnel in training, each month, for the first 12 months and a continuation training load of 90 personnel each month thereafter.

AIRCRAFT WEAPONS CALIBRATION SHELTER

The seventh item is for an aircraft weapons calibration shelter. This project is required to provide aircraft weapons calibration shelter to support the recently assigned tactical reconnaissance aircraft scheduled for this base.

The highly complicated and integrated electronics systems of the programed aircraft require the accomplishment of armament electronics and photographic systems maintenance in a facility which is specifically designed as a weapons calibration shelter.

Complete housing of the aircraft is necessary to protect exposed systems during maintenance. These systems are installed throughout the aircraft, and require precise calibration with specialized test equipment with power requirements completely different from that provided for presently assigned aircraft.

Failure to provide these shelters will seriously hamper aircraft maintenance and adversely affect accomplishment of operational readiness schedules.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE SHOP ADDITION

The eighth item, to provide an expanded automotive maintenance shop by addition to the existing facility of 12,000 square feet. This project is required to provide minimum support field maintenance facilities for the increased number of vehicles assigned due to the new mission.

Space will be provided for tire repair, lubrication, wheel alinement, brake testing and adjustment, minor repairs, and major repairs. If this addition is not provided an overcrowded condition will exist causing decreased efficiency and vehicle reliability.

ITEM PRIORITY

Senator SALTONSTALL. Does this have much of a priority? Going down through these other items, I would say they are probably fundamental but I just wondered, if we wanted to cut down a little, why we couldn't cut out the addition to the automotive maintenance shop, is that ever fundamental, General?

Colonel FENLON. I would say with regard to items here at Bergstrom it is probably of a lesser priority.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That caught my eye as perhaps one we could leave out.

Colonel FENLON. We have the requirement, Senator, I couldn't argue that it is probably of a lesser priority than some of these more complicated shops.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS SHOP ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. Next project please.

General FENLON. Alterations to the communications and electronics shop, 5,000 square feet.

This facility is required to provide adequate space for the communications and electronic maintenance function for the support of the direct support squadron to be located at Bergstrom Air Force Base.

This unit maintains vehicular, transportable and manpacked radios utilized by the tactical control parties who will work intimately with the Army Field Forces.

This equipment is periodically rotated through communications and electronics shop of the direct air support squadron. The existing building does not provide the configuration, ingress or egress required by this function.

GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOP

The 10th item is for a ground support equipment shop. This project is required to provide an adequate shop for maintenance of 108 pieces of ground support equipment, to support communications and vehicle-mounted communications equipment.

Generators authorized are of various types and sizes, skid mounted and trailer mounted. Electric outlets are required for operation of electrical powered tools and equipment.

The building includes a maintenance office, maintenance control space, a tool and parts room to maintain both stock and provide se-

curity of special hand tools and a battery shop for charging of batteries. Without this facility it will be difficult to perform adequate maintenance on this equipment.

There is no facility existing now that can be adapted or converted for this function.

Headquarters Tactical Control Group Building

The new 31,200-square-foot headquarters building is required to provide an adequate facility for a Headquarters Tactical Control Group, Headquarters Direct Air Support Squadron and Operations Tactical Air Tactical Control Group and will house a personnel complement of 117.

The primary mission of the Tactical Control Group is to organize, equip, train and administer a Tactical Control Squadron and a Direct Air Support Squadron administrative facility will house the comactivities, in support of the tactical air control system.

The secondary mission is to participate in and support testing of equipment components of the tactical air control system. The Direct Air Support Squadron administration facility will house the commander, unit administration, operations and maintenance staff, and mobility plans. This unit controls 1 direct air support center and 69 tactical air control parties.

Approximately one-half of the tactical air control parties will be on permanent assignment at Army posts requiring periodic temporary duty at the squadron location for refresher training.

Headquarters Numbered Air Force Building

The next item is a new headquarters building for use of the 12th Air Force Headquarters currently in Waco, Tex. There is no suitable building of sufficient size available that could be converted to meet this requirement.

The greatly expanded activities of the 12th Air Force Headquarters operational staff, including the weather detachment and the Air Force Communications Service Command Communications Regional Office.

In addition to the required office space this building will provide for a command post, war plans rooms, target intelligence storage and conference room. Failure to provide these facilities will seriously hamper the Tactical Air Command in the discharge of its assigned worldwide mission responsibilities.

The last item——

Relocation of 12th Air Force Headquarters

Senator Saltonstall. Before we get away from that item, that is a big item, where is the 12th Air Force based now?

Colonel Fenlon. Leased facilities in Waco, Tex.

Senator Saltonstall. You are moving them to Bergstrom Air Force Base?

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, at Austin.

Senator Saltonstall. There is no building at the present time that can take care of them?

Colonel Fenlon. It wouldn't come close to it, the large administrative requirement the size of this headquarters.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL REDUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a very substantial item. Why can't they stay where they are now?

General CURTIN. The main feature, outside leasing of their present accommodations, is the fact they are out by themselves now and I think there is something on the order of 400 personnel required to support the headquarters.

If we can get them on an Air Force base such as Bergstrom that burden of support personnel can be substantially reduced.

Senator STENNIS. How much can it be reduced?

Mr. DOVE. Senator, the savings associated with relocating from leased facilities in Waco to Bergstrom are $3 million per year and 505 manpower spaces. It is costing us that much per year to stay in a leased facility because of the military support they require.

Senator STENNIS. 505 manpower men per day to support it?

Mr. DOVE. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. How did you ever get in there anyway?

Mr. DOVE. We were there, sir, we have been at Waco.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, go ahead with the examination, I have a telephone call.

CLOSING OF JAMES CONNALLY AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SALTONSTALL (presiding). I am at a loss to know what 505 manpower day means.

Mr. DOVE. The headquarters has been in the leased facility at Waco for some years. Also, at Waco we had James Connally Air Force Base, which was involved in navigator training. When we decided a year ago that the navigator training could be consolidated in California, we decided to close James Connally Air Force Base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That has been done?

Mr. DOVE. Yes; except for the requirements to maintain a small portion of James Connally to support 12th Headquarters. So the quicker we get 12th Air Force out of Waco, the sooner we realize our full annual savings.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would that completely close the Connally Air Force Base?

Mr. DOVE. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You move these headquarters into Bergstrom Air Force Base and completely close Connally. That saves 505 manpower spaces?

Mr. DOVE. 505 manpower spaces.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Senator Thurmond, have you any more questions? That is a difficult one for me but I see you are closing the base and moving to Bergstrom and it will cost $2 million to do it.

Mr. DOVE. $2 million to save $3 million every year.

Senator THURMOND. What you are doing is by consolidation saving 500 persons?

Mr. DOVE. Yes; because we have already in existence at Bergstrom a large military population that can assist in supporting the 12th Headquarters.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there any resistance to that?

Mr. DOVE. Not to my knowledge.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They have accepted the fact that you are closing Connally?

Mr. DOVE. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They tell me the University of Texas already moved into Connally?

Mr. DOVE. It is Texas A. & M., sir. They are gradually building up and as they are complete they will eventually utilize all the facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then I can see the point in moving all this to Bergstrom.

Senator THURMOND. I guess the reason you have no complaint out there is because the university is taking it over.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Colonel FENLON. The last item is for officers' quarters. This project will provide quarters for 96 permanent assigned bachelor and transient officers who otherwise have to find off-base quarters which in most instances is more than 7 miles from the base.

All major units assigned this base have strategic or tactical wartime commitments. These units must have a rapid reaction capability to meet emergency commitments, get aircraft airborne, deploy support elements, and control aircraft during deployments.

Housing personnel on base reduces alert reaction time, increasing efficiency and morale. This project supports programed unit moves to this base.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE SHOP

Senator SALTONSTALL. Page 326, Cannon Air Force Base.

Colonel FENLON. That is programed for $2,147,000 for the following items: An automotive maintenance shop which is needed to support the recently transferred Tactical Air Control Squadron to this base.

Existing facilities are inadequate in size and cannot accommodate the additional requirement imposed by this increased mission. If this building is not provided all air ground equipment and vehicle maintenance must be performed under field conditions without benefit of protection from the elements.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS SHOP

The second item is for a communications and electronics shop required to support the recently transferred Tactical Air Control Squadron to this base and will provide the major shop repair facility needed for the complex radar and communications equipment associated with the tactical defense fighter aircraft.

There is no other adequate available space at Cannon that can be utilized to perform this function.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

The third item is a 200-man airmen dormitory needed to provide adequate quarters for bachelor airmen at Cannon Air Force Base. There is a current shortage of quarters which will be compounded when the programed strength increases.

There is no available quarters space to house additional personnel. If this project is not approved, personnel will be overcrowded, or forced to live under field conditions, or paid basic allowance for quarters and live off base, within the limits of available community support.

LAND-FEE PURCHASE DENIED BY HOUSE

The fourth item is an item that was denied by the House Appropriations Committee and this is for land-fee purchase in the amount of $1,284,000 in connection with the air-to-ground gunnery range at Cannon Air Force Base.

For several years it has been considered practical to waive the criteria to perform certain of the training functions on this substandard range as it now exists.

Changes in training, as it arises out of our commitments in tactical aircraft, together with aircraft having higher performance capabilities have developed since the range was constructed. Thus we need a larger range.

LAND REQUISITE FOR PERFORMANCE OF WEAPON DELIVERY TACTICS

The additional real estate will permit performance of weapon delivery tactics. The range as presently constituted does not provide adequate protection from gross error bombs, inadvertent releases, gross error bombs caused by malfunctions and inadequate run-in area.

The additional real estate will be adequate to support the weapons training requirements of new aircraft programed for the unit. The perimeter fence is required to keep cattle from adjoining range land off the weapons range.

The acquisition incorporated 7,771 acres leased since 1952 on which the existing scoring facilities are built.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did the House delete this?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you want to do is buy 21,403 acres, which is adequately protected, to create an area for dropping bombs?

Colonel FENLON. Yes; the safety areas required for dropping bombs.

AREA POPULATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the population in this area?

Mr. CAIN. This range is situated in the midst of four small communities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many people in those communities?

Mr. CAIN. Clovis, the largest, has approximately 18,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 18,000.

Mr. CAIN. Yes; that is the city of Clovis.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, this item is on page 330.

What you are doing is purchasing 21,403 acres to protect the possible errors that might injure, harm or kill people.

LAND ACQUISITION NECESSARY FOR EXERCISE REQUIREMENT

Mr. CAIN. However, this is not exactly the entire purpose of this acquisition. We would like to run exercises on this range which cannot be accomplished today because of its small size.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What exercises?

Mr. CAIN. We would like to conduct training exercises.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Training exercises in this area which cannot be done now because of the danger?

Mr. CAIN. That is true, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are going to fence this in?

Mr. CAIN. It will be fenced.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 21,000 acres will be fenced?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir.

Colonel FENLON. Your initial question was: How many people would be affected by the acquisition? There is actually resettlement of two families involved in the entire acquisition.

POSSIBLE EXCHANGE OF LAND EXCESSIVE TO FEDERAL REQUIREMENT

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House said testimony disclosed that little, if any, effort had been made to exchange land sought from the State that might be in excess of Federal requirements.

AUTHORIZATION REQUEST PENDENCY

Mr. CAIN. I would like to say we concur with the statement of the House. Little or no effort has been made. This comes to a matter of policy being that until such time as we have authorization we cannot go out and indulge in acquisition practices or trade.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking for an authorization of this amount?

ANTICIPATED ENDEAVOR TO EXCHANGE PUBLIC FOR PRIVATE LANDS

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. We do propose, as soon as we have the authorization, to undertake the exchange of public lands for private lands comprising this range.

I would like to add to the statement I made in clarification of the overall situation. For several years we have endeavored to enlarge some of our ranges by asking the Department of Interior to exchange public lands for private lands.

We have met with no success. In addition to the status with the Department of Interior we have checked with the General Services Administration to determine what excesses of public property they might hold at the time which we could use in exchange for the land we want to acquire.

UNAVAILABILITY OF EXCESSIVE LAND AND APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT

Unfortunately, no such excesses are available. It does, therefore, appear to us at this time, I see no reason for this to change, in order to make the acquisition we propose here, we will require an appropriation to buy lands, buy lands of the State and the private lands that comprise this area.

PRESENT TRAINING REQUIREMENT

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will there be any great loss of training opportunities if we defer this for another year?

Colonel FENLON. Maybe I can address that, Senator, of course the requirement is now. We are behind the power curve, so to speak, in that we are not capable of performing this training now and we need to do it.

All I can say is if our predictions are true and we will not be able to acquire land by barter, we will be another year behind.

LAND ACREAGE, COST AND OWNERSHIP

Senator THURMOND. How many acres of land is it you plan to acquire?

Mr. CAIN. 21,403.

Senator THURMOND. How much would you have to pay for it?

Mr. CAIN. $55 an acre as presently programed.

Senator THURMOND. Is that land owned by individuals?

Mr. CAIN. Approximately 7,000 acres owned by the State, the remainder by private persons.

Senator THURMOND. At an average of $55 per acre?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. How much of the total will be paid individuals and how much will you pay the State?

Mr. CAIN. This was predicated on the nature of the land as it lays throughout the project. This land is primarily to be classified as grazing or rangeland. Some of it is very susceptible to wind erosion, some is so weak that very little vegetative cover is on the land.

Of course, this would be less than $50 an acre.

Senator THURMOND. Is that the market price of land of a similar nature in that State?

Mr. CAIN. Predicated on comparable sales, it is, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I want to ask one question about the land. You mention here the number of acres. How many or how much of this acreage is owned by the State of New Mexico? Six thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres are State owned?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Your estimate on this State land, what is it going to cost you?

Mr. CAIN. It will average out with the rest of it at $50 to $55 an acre.

Senator STENNIS. What is there on this land, any improvements on it?

Mr. CAIN. Two sets of improvements. In one instance the improvement is merely a house. In the second instance it is a house with some storage facilities and a well.

EFFECT OF APPROPRIATION ON LAND COST

Senator STENNIS. After the money is appropriated at this rate of $50 an acre, you haven't got a chance then to get it at any less than that?

Mr. CAIN. There is a possibility we could obtain it for less, however, I would agree when this becomes public knowledge this is one of the weaknesses we have always dealt with, I don't know how we can change it.

But the individuals have no knowledge beforehand what we will offer, it will be predicated on appraisal and the different owners will be offered different amounts depending on the value of their individual holdings.

Senator STENNIS. They already know what it is. This is all open to the public, these books here that we are looking at, they already know what the figure is.

Mr. CAIN. This does imply an average, this will unquestionably vary, I will say, as much as $10 or $15 an acre up or down from this average price. The soils, Mr. Stennis, do vary appreciably in this area.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

SQUADRON OPERATIONS ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Where does that bring us now?

Colonel FENLON. Page 331 being England Air Force Base, for $2,287,000 and consisting of nine items. The first item is an addition of some 5,800 square feet to the existing squadron operation. This is required to provide adequate squadron operations facilities for all of the assigned squadrons.

The base mission includes two tactical fighter wings. Existing facilities do not provide adequate space requirements for the tactical fighter squadrons.

This addition to the existing squadron operations facilities will satisfy part of the requirement for the programed aircraft. Failure to provide operational accommodations at this time will result in continued makeshift arrangements for conducting squadron operational functions for an extended period.

The remaining deficiency will be programed in a future military construction program.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING ADDITION

The second item is an addition of 4,130 square feet to the existing flight simulator training building. The project is required to accommodate one F–4C flight simulator, and one ground-air trainer, supplementing the existing facility which adequately houses two F–4C flight simulators.

The completed facility will house all trainers with associated maintenance, briefing, and support areas required in support of the programed mission of the base.

The cost of each flight simulator is approximately $1,289,000. An adequate facility must be furnished to house these trainers in their required environment; that is, heating and cooling dust control, and so forth. The trainers are required to provide upgrade and continuation training for about 200 aircrews in a new and highly complex two-place aircraft.

In addition, the trainers are required to assist aircrews in maintaining the high level of proficiency required to perform their assigned mission.

FIELD TRAINING FACILITY

The third item is for an addition to existing field training facility to provide the needed space to properly train the field maintenance personnel on a new and highly complex weapons system.

Full field and organizational maintenance training will be conducted. The programed F–4 tactical fighter aircraft weapons system is a two-position aircraft with highly sophisticated electronic equipment and fire control system requiring a degree of skill for its maintenance not required on the weapons system presently assigned to the converting units.

Equipment costing approximately $4 million and consisting of 27 separate trainers or trainer groups, each fully operational will be permanently housed in this facility.

Approximately 2.000 maintenance technicans will have to be trained initially on a timely schedule commensurate with aircraft delivery. Facility must be operational to insure training of each unit to reach its ready date. In addition to maintenance personnel, all flight crews will receive training in this facility.

TARGET INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

The fourth item is for expanded target intelligence training facility to be obtained by adding an additional 5,000 square feet to the existing building needed for target intelligence functions and storage space along with crew briefing rooms.

AIRCRAFT WEAPONS CALIBRATION SHELTER

The fifth item is for construction of space in two buildings to shelter eight aircraft for weapons calibration. This facility is required to provide facilities for performing bore sighting, harmonization, repair and maintenance of installed fixed forward firing control system on the tactical fighter aircraft.

Calibration of the complex weapons system requires that the aircraft be raised on jacks to allow positive leveling of the airframe. This phase of the calibration cannot be done in the open on ramps or taxiways due to the elements and to the danger to the aircraft being blown off the jacks by wind or jet blast.

This base is in an area of heavy thunderstorm activity with frequent rain, and wind gusts in excess of 45 knots. Inspection, maintenance, and calibration to the weapons systems must be done under shelter to preclude damage to the delicate electronic equipment from moisture, dust, and wind.

These operations cannot be done in existing hangar or shelter space due to the electronic radiation hazard which is characteristic of the weapon system, and due to the crowded conditions for accomplishing repair. There are no other existing facilities on base which could be converted for the intended function.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE INSPECTION AND REPAIR SHOP ADDITION

The sixth item is an addition to the aircraft engine inspection and repair shop. The enlarged facility is required to provide sufficient inspection and repair shop facilities to accommodate a 100-percent in-

crease in the number of jet engines which must be processed as a result of the programed twin-engine mission aircraft.

With the full complement of 8 squadrons there will be 288 jet engines installed in the assigned aircraft, and experience data shows that an average of 60 jet engines per month must be processed through the inspection and repair shop.

The increased volume of engine overhaul cannot be accomplished with expansion of the inspection and repair shop. There is no existing space that can be converted for shop use. Failure to accomplish this construction will critically affect the programed mission because insufficient space will curtail engine repair necessary to support assigned aircraft.

The 30,500 square feet inspection and repair shop currently under construction will support the 2 wings of F–100 aircraft presently assigned. Since the follow-on mission will have two wings of twin-engine aircraft, expansion of this facility is essential to accommodate actual engine dock repair.

Sound Suppressors for Power Check Pads

The next item is three demountable sound suppressor units. This project is required to reduce the high noise levels being produced during the ground operation of installed jet engines. When a jet engine is reinstalled in the aircraft, it must be tested at maximum power to insure it meets all performance specifications.

The J–79 engine of the F–4 aircraft emits sound pressure levels in excess of 140 decibels when it is operated at afterburner power. This causes sound levels above the hearing damage limit (93 decibels) within a 2-mile radius.

Construction of these sound suppressors will greatly improve working and living conditions of assigned personnel and their dependents housed on base as well as local civilians in surrounding communities.

Presently, engine runups must be restricted to daylight hours. With sound attenuated power check pads available, engine testing functions can be performed on a 24-hour basis.

If this project is not approved, adequate maintenance support cannot be provided.

Armament and Electronics Shop Addition

The next item, armament and electronics shop. This would provide some 34,000 square feet of space.

This is required to provide the necessary shop space to support the two tactical fighter wings assigned to this base. This project is further critically needed to support the aircraft conversion program. The space will be used in performing both field and organizational level maintenance and repair to the following equipment: airborne communications, aerial cameras, bombing systems, enemy countermeasures, and navigation systems.

The present shop is capable of handling the maintenance and repair of only one tactical fighter wing, and in addition contains a precision measurement laboratory, which serves both wings.

As an interim measure, pending completion of this project, personnel of both wings must work out of the existing shop.

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Due to the volume and complexity of components in the new aircraft the functions of two tactical fighter wings will be increased.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The last item requested for this base is 1 million gallons per day secondary treatment plant. That will eliminate the stream pollution problem present here at England Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. You have here now quite a few relatively small items, you say here that they are all necessary for the proper operation of this base?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The main impetus here, of course, is the conversion from the F–100 aircraft to the new F–4 and, of course, we are dealing with England Air Force Base which is a World War II type base.

Of course, we have accomplished some permanent structures and modernization but still in all we are dealing with small functions that are not adequate to handle this type of aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, we will move on.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

TARGET INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

Colonel FENLON. Our next page, 342, George Air Force Base in California. The first item, target intelligence training building required for basic training to prepare air crews in the use of current intelligence for planning of operations in support of war plans, composite air strike and contingency strike missions at this two tactical fighter wing base.

The existing World War II substandard facilities are inadequate in condition, space and configuration, and are to be removed following completion of this project.

They do not provide the space needed for training of combat crews in target identification, bombing and strafing procedures, and the study or use of aerial maps, radar predictions, photography, and other materials essential to spotting targets on land or sea. The existing facility is totally inadequate.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

RESTORATION OF HOUSE DELETION REQUESTED

The next item on page 344 was an item that was denied by the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Chairman, and we would like to ask that it be reconsidered on the part of your committee. It is required in direct support of the base mission and is required to provide centrally located control over the two wings of tactical fighter aircraft at this installation.

The second floor in an existing building, in an area of about 3,000 square feet, is now being used temporarily and is to be demolished when this project is completed.

The division requires a meeting room and a command post for various representatives required to be in the command post during mobilization and alerts. If this facility is not provided, the division will be handicapped in performing its mission.

OPERATIONAL DIVISION

Senator STENNIS. You won't get much of a division headquarters for $292,000, will you?

Colonel FENLON. This is not an administrative division, it's an operational division, it is mainly tactical control of the wings, it is not as large a headquarters as the term might indicate. We would like to request that this $292,000 be reinstated for this project.

ITEM PRIORITY

Senator THURMOND. I know you have that in priority 22, is that a low priority?

Colonel FENLON. In placing those priorities, as the committee requested, Senator Thurmond, the top 85 percent would fall in the so-called category 1; 22 would not be too far down from that. Priority-wise I guess you would say it would be in the bottom 15 percent of the program.

Senator THURMOND. How many numbers do you have in categorizing these priorities? I know next on Langley Air Force Base you have priority 16 for sanitary sewer mains. How far down do your numbers run, from one to what?

Colonel FENLON. I will check that and give you the answer very shortly. I don't know the exact number. I do know in the total program, 85 percent we had in what we call the category 1, then we attempted to take the bottom priority, if you will——

Senator THURMOND. I am wondering if this is the lowest, is 25 the lowest; 22, the lowest?

Colonel FENLON. To the top 5 percent we did not try to differentiate, we gave priority 1 down to the last 15 percent we tried to number.

Senator THURMOND. Would you get that to me and tell me what merit you place in each project?

Senator STENNIS. You put all in category 1 that represent the first 85 percent of your preferences. That is not much of a list if you just list it in numerical order, 15 percent of them, is that right?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I just wanted to be sure we understood.

Let's go to the next item, page 345.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

SANITARY SEWERAGE MAIN

Colonel FENLON. Langley Air Force Base, one item $468,000 for the installation of a sanitary sewerage main and associated work. This project is required to provide a single main connection from the existing self-contained sewage treatment system connected to the trunkline of the Hampton Roads Sanitation District.

The existing sewage treatment plants are 24 to 34 years old; with the resulting effluent discharging into Back River being of very poor quality and not collected by the Virginia Water Pollution Control Board and endorsed by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Back River is a highly sensitive area as it is used for shellfish production and recreation such as boating and water skiing. The Hamp-

ton Roads Sanitation District was specifically created to abate pollution in the Hampton Roads area by eliminating many small individual-type treatment plants.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT SHOP

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. Luke Air Force Base, page 348, again, one item, $203,000 needed for the construction of an ordnance equipment maintenance shop.

This project is required to provide adequate space for organizational and field maintenance and repair of weapons release systems which include aircraft cannons, pylons, bomb dispensers, rocket adapters, and two target launchers.

These are utilized by assigned combat training aircraft at this base. The facility will also be used to dispatch 20 load crews to support approximately 500 weapon sorties per week.

The existing function is now being performed in the armament and electronics shop under very crowded conditions.

The new facility will allow for a more effective management and control of all functions of the armament and electronic shop as well as release systems maintenance work, which is required to meet short aircraft turnaround times, and aircraft loading schedules. Failure to provide this facility will seriously handicap mission accomplishment.

MAC DILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

JET ENGINE TEST CELL

Senator STENNIS. Next item please.

Colonel FENLON. The next item on page 349 is at MacDill Air Force Base, one requirement for $1,006,000 to construct a dual jet engine test cell with sound suppressors for ground testing of the jet engines.

This will reduce the presently intolerable high noise level and contribute to the improvement of the health of the operative personnel on the base and improve radio ground transmissions within the control tower which jeopardize our flying operations.

There are nonexisting sound suppressing facilities on this base. This is a very consolidated base, you may recall, Mr. Chairman, and has a close proximity to the community. This is a very urgent requirement to get sound suppressants on these engine tests cells.

Senator STENNIS. That is similar to your improvements before?

Colonel FENLON. Its similar to the requirement at Eglin Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. It is hard for me to understand why you need so many and why you have not gotten what was needed before.

Next item?

MC CONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

RANGE FACILITY REALINEMENT ALTERATION

Colonel FENLON. McConnell AFB in Kansas; two items, first for expansion and realignment of Smokey Hill Air Force Range 15 miles from McConnell Air Force Base for use by two tactical fighter groups——

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me a minute.

Proceed, you were talking about your range facility.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, both projects at McConnell are related to this. This project is required for expansion and realignment of the existing single range at Smokey Hill to a dual-range facility to allow maximum utilization of the capabilities by two tactical fighter wings and four Air National Guard squadrons.

Because of the present limitation of a single range, 1 out of every 3 possible missions are lost to allow range personnel to score targets. The present range cannot be configured to a dual range due to extremely irregular terrain and FAA requirement to eliminate target approach from the southeast that crosses a Federal airway.

The proposed realignment was dictated by a requirement to establish a classified target approach corridor that does not conflict with Federal airways and the availability of terrain suitable to accommodate the classified target complex.

LAND FEE PURCHASE

In addition, the heading into the selected area allows the maximum maneuvering area for the gunnery pattern. Failure to obtain the proposed realigned facility would seriously hamper accomplishment of the base mission.

This also requires a 2,200-acre land acquisition to acquire a lead-in corridor to this range, a safety range.

PRESENT LAND INVESTMENT AND CONVERSION FROM STRATEGIC TO TACTICAL RANGE

Senator STENNIS. We don't like to buy more land and take up more land for these uses. Can't you get along with the land you have out now? You have in investment of $174 million for this single Air Force base.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the Smoky Hill Range, which we are speaking of here, was originally a strategic range requiring a certain area, of course, of protection. When we converted it to a tactical range we get into a different configuration because of the low-level bombing attack techniques, and so forth. We have to have what we call an entry area and consequently this range, to be usable, has to be reconfigured and also to avoid, as I mentioned, the Federal Aviation Airway which low-level aircraft would be crossing.

Senator STENNIS. It is a mighty late date to be finding out you need this much additional land. It has been there since 1951.

Colonel FENLON. Of course we were using it before for a strategic range but have now switched to a tactical range.

SAFETY CRITERIA STUDY REQUIREMENT

Senator STENNIS. How long have you been using it for a tactical range, Colonel?

Colonel FENLON. Approximately 2 years, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You have needed this for 2 years then as badly as you do now?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, and we have been studying it the entire period to come up with a configuration that would meet the safety criteria and, as you mentioned, cause us to acquire the least land possible to do it and still not jeopardize the Federal Aviation Airway.

MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

POWER CHECK PAD

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

Colonel FENLON. The next item, Myrtle Beach, page 354. Program request in the amount of $371,000 involving the construction of the following four items: First, a power check pad equipped with sound suppressors. This project is required to provide a power check pad with sound suppression in support of the tactical fighter mission at Myrtle Beach. The two existing pads do not have suppressors and are restricted to daylight use because of the noise intrusion in the local community. Upon the arrival of the new two-engine tactical fighter aircraft, requirements for trim pad time will greatly increase. The J–79 engine installed in the F–4 aircraft emits sound pressure levels in excess of 140 decibels. This causes sound levels above the hearing damage limit (93 decibels) within a 2-mile radius. Construction of this project will allow the trimming of installed engines on a 24-hour basis. If this project is not approved, adequate maintenance support cannot be provided.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING ADDITION

Second, the addition of flight simulator training. Additional space is required to properly house two flight simulators, a ground-air pilot missile trainer and associated support space for these devices. This training facility is required in support of the tactical fighter wing mission of the base. Present flight simulator facility is too small because of unsuitability for expansion, overall deterioration, and lack of dust control (mandatory for the complex electronic equipment associated with modern flight simulators). Adequate aircrew ground training is mandatory to upgrade and reach operational ready status in the new and highly complex weapon system and to maintain the high level of proficiency required of operational ready tactical aircrews. Failure to provide the facility would jeopardize the operational ready date of the converting units.

ORGANIZATION MAINTENANCE HANGAR ALTERATION

Third item, alteration to the electrical power and associated powerlines and transformers, and three existing hangars. Alterations of the existing hangars is required to provide reliable and adequate electrical power for accomplishment of organizational maintenance work on the new tactical fighter aircraft recently assigned to this base. The existing power capacity and arrangement of receptacles in the hangars are not of the proper type, and hangars lack the increased power needed to service the new aircraft requirements. The alteration work including the provision of new line poles and transformers will provide the capability needed to support the programed tactical fighter mission at this base.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE MAINTENANCE FACILITY

The last item is for a communications service maintenance facility. This project is required to provide adequate maintenance space for NAV–AID equipment, in support of all military flying operations from this base and also supporting civil, general, and commercial flying within the airspace and route structure assigned to this base. All of the NAV–AID equipment requires precision maintenance and is to be operational 24 hours daily. The NAV–AID equipment consists of a control tower (with associated electronic equipment), mobile radar approach control and navigational equipment, low frequency homing beacon, ultrahigh frequency direction finder, 20 ultrahigh frequency and 4 very high frequency radio sets. Present space available for this maintenance is 672 SF, and it is totally inadequate for the 35 men assigned to this maintenance. This building will additionally provide for maintenance and workload control functions, material control, central storage and issue of test equipment, analysis records and reports, plus office and administrative space for the chief of maintenance officer and his staff.

Senator STENNIS. All right. If there are no questions, proceed to the next one.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. The next item is Nellis Air Force Base, at page 359. The program requested amounts to $1,165,000 for four items. The first is a new 15,200 square foot flight simulator training facility.

This facility is required to properly house four new flight simulators and furnish associated support space for these devices in support of the new weapon system. The simulator specifications require a 15-foot ceiling, which is not now available. This mission is an added requirement to those already located at Nellis Air Force Base; therefore, the existing simulator facility is presently filled to capacity with F–105 and F–100 trainers. There are no facilities available to accommodate the new simulators with their high ceiling requirements and extremely necessary environmental controls. Administrative space, classrooms, maintenance and briefing rooms will be provided in this facility.

FIELD TRAINING FACILITY

The second item provides for a field training facility. This project is required to provide space for aircrew and maintenance personnel training at the Combat Crew Training School for the new F–111 aircraft. The field training detachment will have complete mobile training unit training equipment permanently assigned. This equipment consists of operable units of all the mechanical, electronic, hydraulic engine, fire control, navigation, and other systems of the aircraft plus all the aerospace ground equipment necessary to check out and maintain the aircraft. The training equipment requires large amounts of electrical and hydraulic power and much of it must have environmental control to properly operate. The existing facility will continue to be used for the F–100 training in connection with the Fighter Weapons

Training School and the F–105 Combat Crew Training School. The number of personnel being trained in the latter school has recently doubled.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE INSPECTION AND REPAIR SHOP ADDITION

The third item will provide aircraft engine inspection and repair shop space to support the programed new tactical fighter weapon system. Additional shop space is required for the more sophisticated programed aircraft because its two engines almost doubles the workload and attendant workspace requirement of the single-engine aircraft. The existing facility does not provide adequate space to support the new aircraft.

ARMAMENT AND ELECTRONICS SHOP ALTERATION

The last item, armament and electronics shop, alteration. When completed, the facility would give us the square feet needed to establish a central test area for all the airborne electronics equipment used on these new systems, mainly the F–111 and F–7–A.

FIELD TRAINING FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Back to that new field training facility, I didn't get all that. What kind of field training was this? It is for the fighter base, isn't it?

Colonel FENLON. This is the field training for the crews and maintenance personnel where we bring in the mockup of the various components on the new aircraft. This is talking now of the F–111 and we set this up, and they actually do their maintenance training in this facility on the mockups of the various systems such as the hydraulic systems, the fuel systems, and the engines and so forth. This we call field training maintenance. We do it right at the base rather than pick these people and send them away somewhere else to school when we convert to the new aircraft. It has a continuing use. It is not a one-time thing.

Senator STENNIS. I was going to ask that, does it have a good, solid continuing use, too?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, we do; we will have a continuing use.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE INSPECTION AND REPAIR SHOP ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. Next item, page 364, Shaw Air Force Base, program in the amount of $473,000 for three items. The first is for an addition to the existing aircraft engine inspection and repair shop.

This addition is required to provide for adequate storage and work areas under the consolidated workload generated by the combat crew training group, administrative support aircraft, and the parent TAC Recon Wing. This project is needed to provide space for: storage of 86 trailer mounted spare buildup jet and reciprocal engines, gas turbine engines installed in power units; also for buildup of reciprocal quick-change engine packages. This addition will satisfy total base

deficiency under assigned mission. The existing building is unusable and will be disposed of; temporary storage areas in two hangars will be returned to hangar space.

SOUND SUPPRESSORS FOR POWER CHECK PADS

The second item is for installation of two sound suppressors on existing power check pads. This project is required to provide sound suppression capability on two existing power check pads in order to reduce the high noise levels being produced during the ground operation of installed jet engines. When a jet engine is reinstalled in the aircraft, it must be tested at maximum power to insure it meets all performance specifications. The J–79 engine of the F–4 aircraft emits sound pressure levels in excess of 140 decibels when it is operated at afterburner power. This causes sound levels above the hearing damage limit (93 decibels) within a 2-mile radius. The location of the family housing area at this base is on a bluff in close proximity to the flight line with virtually no buildings between them and the main noise source. Jet engine operation also presents a most undesirable noise situation at the base hospital and in the nearby civilian community. Presently engine runups must be restricted to daylight hours. With sound attenuated power check pads available, engine testing functions can be performed on a 24-hour basis. If this project is not approved, adequate maintenance support cannot be provided.

ARMAMENT AND ELECTRONICS SHOP ADDITION

The third item provides a 6,400 square foot addition to the armament and electronics shop. This addition is required to provide an adequate facility and space for the armament and electronic shop and precision measurement equipment laboratory to be jointly used by both the tactical reconnaissance wing and the training group. Conditions are presently congested to the point that effective and expeditious mission support cannot be realized. The armament and electronic shop is presently housed in a 1941 wood frame structure which cannot from an economics and engineering standpoint be altered to meet the requirements of temperature, dust, and humidity control, and will be disposed of upon completion of this project. A new and adequately designed precision measurement electronic laboratory facility is required to support the workload imposed on this function. The existing building provides repair and calibration services to 22 assigned and attached on/off base organizations. There are 3,343 items on the current inventory. Present facility does not meet certification standards and does not have the physical layout and condition that lends itself to rehabilitation.

Senator STENNIS. Next item please.

Senator, are there any questions before we go to another area?

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

CADET DINING HALL ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. Next is an item here for Air Force Academy?

Colonel FENLON. Yes sir, on page 369.

The first item in this program provides additional dining facilities. This project is required to provide additional dining facilities due to the increase in cadet wing strength of 4,417 men. The existing facility can accommodate only 2,880 cadets. In the 41,160-square-foot addition, 11,760 square feet will be used for storage, dishwashing, and food preparation, and 29,400 square feet for seating the additional 1,537 cadets.

Unless this project is accomplished to accommodate the entire cadet wing at a single sitting, multiple seating schedules will be required. This will result in serious problems affecting academic scheduling, which would require additional academic instructors and facilities; wing integrity would be lost, since dining formations are utilized for the mass movement of the wing as a single operating unit, for training and for development of esprit de corps. Alteration of existing building systems includes increasing capacity of existing ventilation system as necessary to reduce the temperature in food preparation areas and increasing capacity of existing plumbing system to handle added loads resulting from cadet wing expansion.

Cadet Quarters Addition

The second item provides additional cadet quarters. This project is required to furnish quarters for 946 cadets. The existing quarters building has 1,296 2-man rooms. The new quarters building approved in the 1965 MCP will have 352 2-man rooms. This project will provide an additional 473 2-man rooms, or a total of 2,121 rooms. The total authorized cadet strength is 4,417. The shortage of 87 rooms is acceptable due to attrition during the summer and early portion of the academic year.

Heating Plant and Hot Water Mains Additions

The next two items provide the additional heating capacity and hot water mains required incident to the same expansion of the Academy. It is a utility item.

Senator Stennis. This is because you stepped up the number of cadet men in your Academy?

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. From 2,880 to 4,417?

Incremental Programs

General Curtin. This is the third increment in that program we originally submitted to the committee when we submitted the 1965 increment.

Senator Stennis. How much was in the first and second increment?

General Curtin. There was $8.5 million of the fiscal year 1965 appropriation that related to the expansion program and there was approximately another million relating to other items. We were given appropriations in the amount of $14.5 million in the 1966 program.

Fiscal year 1967 contains the third increment of $10.7 million and we estimate it will take another $4 to $5 million to complete the program giving a total of $39 million, which is the same estimate we used in 1964–65 time period.

ESTIMATE ACCURACIES

Senator STENNIS. How firm are these figures now that you have here?

General CURTIN. The figures are fairly firm, Mr. Chairman. Fortunately we have the building experience on the first two estimates and on these items here, the first item, cadet quarters is over 70 percent designed; the second item is almost completely designed, and the utilities almost 90 percent designed. We feel these estimates are exceptionally tight and, as you know, in this case the House Appropriations Committee reduced the total without distribution to items from $10.75 to $10.5 million. This will be extremely difficult to meet, but we will do our best, as we did in prior years, to try to meet the appropriation limitations.

Senator STENNIS. We have a rule here that you must report back on all these projects as to how much it took in each one, what percent of the amount appropriated.

Mr. REXROAD. We agreed to that for 1 year but never followed up; it was required for only 1 year.

ITEM ADDITIONS

Senator STENNIS. All these have the word "addition" here. They are additions to an existing building in each case, extensions to it?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, in the case of the dining hall, there is an existing dining hall, this will enlarge the existing one. In the case of the cadet quarters, the first increment was in the 1965 program, this is a follow-on increment to complete that.

Senator STENNIS. This is going to take care of the 4,400?

General CURTIN. 4,417 is the authorized strength for the increased cadet corps, Mr. Chairman.

CAPACITY EFFECT OF CURRENT INCREMENT

Senator STENNIS. What will these facilities do, they bring it up to how many?

General CURTIN. These facilities in this program will permit us to—I believe it is 4,250. Is that correct programing?

I have been advised it is 4,250. We are allowing for some attrition, recognizing all cadets will not be aboard at all times.

TOTAL COST

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad says the total cost will approach $200 million. How much is that per student?

General CURTIN. It will be approximately $180 million, without Capehart housing. If you throw in Capehart, it would be approximately $200 million.

CADET SCHOOLING COST

Senator STENNIS. While he is figuring this up, what is the figure you have in mind that costs you per year for putting a cadet through there, leaving out the physical investments, the capital investment, do you have that in mind?

General CURTIN. There is a figure, I don't have it. Just a moment. I have been advised we don't have that with us, but we can put it in the record.

Senator STENNIS. Let somebody go out there and phone the Pentagon. I would like to know what kind of figure you get here. I am comparing this to the average boy in America, what chance he has, how much he has invested in a school building or college, boy or girl, how much they spend on him, the average. I want to see how much the difference is.

All right. Anything further? Is someone going out to get that figure?

General CURTIN. We will get that.

(The information appears on p. 227.)

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING

CLEAR MISSILE EARLY WARNING STATION, ALASKA

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 375, in the aircraft radar warning, Clear Missile Early Warning Station, 57 miles southwest of Fairbanks, Alaska.

PERSONNEL AND SUPPORT FACILITIES

First is a centrally located composite personnel support facility required to provide support to 946 officers, airmen, civil service, technical contractor personnel, construction contractors, and transient military maintenance teams, assigned to this installation. Airmen currently live in wooden substandard and deteriorated barracks left in place by the original construction contractor. These barracks and other supporting facilities are beyond economical rehabilitation and are potential fire hazards. Five of the substandard barracks which have been upgraded with fire resistant material will be retained to house the construction contractors—peak 250 men—during the construction period. The five remaining dormitories along with the substandard air police, substandard NCO open mess, and the substandard recreation workshop will be demolished.

This installation is an isolated station—1-year military tour—in the Arctic weather zone. The new personnel support facilities will be located near the present quarters, dining and operational facilities, eliminating the highly unsatisfactory split support facilities that now exist. Completion of this project will make dining and recreational facilities readily available to airmen during adverse Arctic weather conditions and eliminate the potential fire hazard that presently exists.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE SHOP

The second item is a 7,000-square-foot automotive maintenance shop. This project is required to provide adequate space for the maintenance and repair of 114 vehicles assigned to the Clear Missile Early Warning Station. These vehicles are operated under severe weather conditions where temperatures during the winter months vary from 40 degrees to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The existing vehicle maintenance shop will be used to maintain and repair an additional 30 pieces of heavy duty

special purpose equipment which must be available to clear the site of snow and maintain and clear access roads for the transportation of personnel supplies and equipment at this isolated location, about 87 miles from Fairbanks.

Maintenance and repair of approximately 50 percent of the assigned vehicles is presently accomplished outdoors when weather permits. Failure to provide this shop could result in a breakdown of security enforcement, curtailment of site operations and exposure of site personnel to the elements.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

The last item is housing capacity for 264 men by installation of mechanical ventilation systems within these buildings.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me.

Senator, you proceed with this. That is page 375. I have to pick up a telephone call. Let's get into just what early warning this is. I see it is not classified so get into that develop it.

Senator THURMOND (presiding). You may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. We will go to Condon Air Force Station on page 379.

TARGET IDENTIFICATION AND SAFE PASSAGE OF FRIENDLY AND OPERATIONAL AIRCRAFT

Senator THURMOND. Just a minute. You might explain a little about this.

Colonel FENLON. The aircraft control warning systems generally are referred to as AC and W and is part of the continental AC and W system to identify targets and provide for safe passage of friendly and operational aircraft during air battles. Of course, the same mission is true of these AC and W sites in Oregon, Montana, and Michigan, as well as the one here at Clear, Alaska. They are part of the continental——

Senator THURMOND. You have lumped all these together regardless of whether they are in different places?

Colonel FENLON. That is right, they are all the same type of site.

Senator THURMOND. Aircraft control and warning?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. The money you have asked for goes chiefly to what?

Colonel FENLON. At Clear, it was a composite facility for personnel which involved their dormitory, dining hall and also an automotive maintenance shop for inside maintenance of vehicles up there in Alaska, and the last item was to improve a couple of dormitories, make them more livable to meet adequate standards by installing some ventilation systems.

Senator THURMOND. Go to the next.

CONDON AIR FORCE STATION, OREG.

HEATED AUTO STORAGE FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. The next is Condon Air Force Station in Oregon, page 379. The request is for $34,000, and provides for construction of a heated auto storage space.

This project is required to provide a minimal auto storage facility to protect such essential operating vehicles as an ambulance, a bus, a snowplow and selected trucks and tractors from the severe winter weather conditions prevalent in this area. Covered storage with the use of electric head bolt engne heaters will assure their mission availability and save considerable in man-hours of servicing time. Winter temperatures in this area are at times as low as minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Below freezing temperatures and deep snow are normal for 7 months of the year and are aggravated by high winds that cause extensive drifting of the snow cover.

Senator THURMOND. I have heard so much about the good climate of Oregon. Is it that cold up there?

Colonel FENLON. In this particular area I understand it gets quite cold. I don't have the temperatures for the wintertime.

Senator THURMOND. That is just a heated garage?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It must cost a good deal to provide the heat, it must be much higher up there than in this section.

Colonel FENLON. This is a 5-stall garage, a preengineered-type building.

Senator THURMOND. Proceed.

KALISPELL AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

HEATED AUTO STORAGE FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. The next is page 382, Kalispel Air Force Station, Mont. We are requesting $57,000 to construct again a heated auto storage facility.

Senator THURMOND. That is the same type?

OPHEIM AIR FORCE STATION

HEATED AUTO STORAGE FACILITY

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

The next item, at page 383, Opheim Air Force Station, is the same type of facility in Montana, heated storage.

Senator THURMOND. How many vehicles at Opheim?

Colonel FENLON. This is for protection of 14 vehicles on this station, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. All right.

SAULT STE. MARIE AIR FORCE STATION, MICH.

LAND FEE PURCHASE

Colonel FENLON. The next item is Sault Ste. Marie Air Force Station, page 385. One hundred fifteen thousand dollars is required for the land fee purchase of 44 acres of land which is presently occupied and 493 under lease for the operation of this station. This project is required to purchase the land presently occupied by and under lease for the operation of this station. The present lease was consummated on July 1, 1959, and provided for automatic annual renewals up to,

but not exceeding June 30, 1965. A 2-year extension of the land lease has been executed pending authorization and appropriation to purchase the property in fee. The annual consideration has increased from $400 for the basic lease to $3,000 for each year of the extended term.

The increased rent was due to the reluctance of the owners to negotiate at a lower figure and the high cost and risk of processing a leasehold condemnation action. Advice has also been received that at the end of the 2-year term, the owners will not agree to further renewals at any price. The requirement to purchase this property is of the utmost importance to obviate the necessity for the station relocating and restoring the land to its natural state.

LAND VALUE

Senator THURMOND. How much is that per acre?

Mr. CAIN. $2,590 an acre.

Senator THURMOND. Is that the price of the land there?

Mr. CAIN. This is the estimated price of this land, sir. This lies right in the heart of what is generally agricultural land with values running from $300 to $700 an acre. However, this particular tract of land is a ridge of what has been estimated to be solid sand and gravel down to an average depth of 70 feet below the surface. It is because of this deposit of sand and gravel that we are encountering this particular estimate.

Senator THURMOND. That is the reason it is so high because it has sand and gravel?

Mr. CAIN. Yes.

Senator THURMOND. Have you had a geologist appraise it and say it is worth that much?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, it has been analyzed by the head of the department for the State of Michigan. He analyzed it only as to quantity.

Senator THURMOND. Then you had someone appraise it as to the market price?

Mr. CAIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you. Proceed.

SNOW MOUNTAIN AIR FORCE STATION, KY.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

Colonel FENLON. Our last item in this volume, page 387 is Snow Mountain in Kentucky, $71,000 requested to construct a dormitory. The nearest available troop housing is Fort Knox, 7 miles distant, where only substandard World War II barracks are available with the attendant loss of travel time. The provision of this base troop housing will provide and increased operation of this radar station.

Senator THURMOND. All right. That completes that book?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that completes the book.

Senator THURMOND. I don't know whether the chairman wants to start the next book or not.

You gentlemen are coming back tomorrow morning to continue?

ITEM PRIORITY LISTING

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

You asked the question about the number of items in the priority listing, and our best check on that is that the items that have been given numerical numbers, there is a total of 78 in the program, the balance of the items were put in group 1 representing 85 percent of the program.

Senator THURMOND. You have categories from 1 to 78?

General CURTIN. Group 1 is priority 1 and that was not broken down into priorities. Those broken into priorities, there were 78 individual items assigned priority numbers.

Senator THURMOND. What I was trying to get at, for instance, if No. 1 is the highest priority, 50 is your lowest priority; I see one for 40, I know that is low, but not the lowest.

General CURTIN. You are dealing in a range of 1 to 78 in numbers.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, we have finished book three.

CLEAR MISSILE EARLY WARNING STATION, ALASKA

Senator STENNIS. We certainly thank you, Senator.

One word about this clear missile early warning station. What is that, a warning for what?

Colonel FENLON. Air Defense radar site and also it is a missile warning site.

PERSONNEL AND SUPPORT FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. How have you been getting along so well without all this?

General CURTIN. What has happened at this particular site, because of added responsibilities, the number of people have gone up and are now actually living in temporary facilities in a contractor's camp somewhat remote from the site. In extremely bad weather it is difficult to get back and forth. They are really just surviving in these light frame structures built for contractor use.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY CADET SCHOOLING COSTS

Senator STENNIS. Have you gotten that information about the Air Force Academy?

General CURTIN. One of the gentlemen went out to make the call to get the information.

Senator STENNIS. It does not have to be exact; I want an approximation.

Shall we proceed along for 10 minutes more?

Senator THURMOND. Yes, that is all right.

Senator STENNIS. Three hundred and ninety-two. We will proceed from there. This is now in Greenland. What is your cost ratio there?

Colonel FENLON. The cost ratio in Thule is 3.5.

Senator STENNIS. This is a small matter, I thought we finished up up there, but you wouldn't have this in here if you didn't need it, I know.

Colonel FENLON. It is an alteration project for the radar tower there.

Senator STENNIS. Let's proceed to the next item.

(The information appears on p. 227.)

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

ANTIQUA AIR STATION, BRITISH WEST INDIES

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Colonel FENLON. Next on page 395, Antiqua Air Station.

Senator STENNIS. I see that is sewage treatment and disposal, $46,000. I assume that is agreeable to the committee. Proceed to 397.

ASCENSION AUXILIARY AIRFIELD, ASCENSION ISLAND

JET FUEL DISPENSING FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. That is Ascension Auxiliary Airfield, Ascension Island.

That consists of three items, the first provides for jet fuel dispensing facilities. This project is required to provide jet fuel dispensing facilities which will significantly reduce the time required to refuel jet aircraft at Ascension. The limitations of the current capability already have caused serious delays in Air Force jet aircraft staging operations out of Ascension. This problem will be greatly magnified by the staging and recovery operations of C–135A Apollo/Range Instrumented Aircraft at Ascension beginning in 1967. The requirement for refueling without delay is vital for this C–135A instrumented aircraft mission, which will provide telemetry data and communication support during the injection-burn and reentry phases of Project Apollo. With the new facilities it will be possible to refuel jet aircraft at a rate of 10,000 gallons per hour per refueler, versus a current capability of only 4,000 gallons per hour per refueler. In addition to the critical Apollo mission, these facilities will provide a capability for timely refueling of jet aircraft in support of urgent operations in this section of the world.

AIRCRAFT SUPPORT FACILITY

The second item is aircraft support facility. This project is required to provide an essential central aircraft maintenance facility that is not available at this location. It will support the staging and recovery operations of C–135A Apollo/Range Instrumented Aircraft in this section of the world. These aircraft, which will provide telemetry data and communications support during the injection-burn and reentry phases of Project Apollo, are scheduled to begin operations out of Ascension Island in 1967. The proposed facility will include space for equipment, tools, space parts, and minor shop work. There are no existing facilities which can be used for this requirement.

The last item, officers' quarters. This project is required to provide urgently required quarters for additional permanent party personnel programed for this isolated station. The minimum scope of the quar-

68–787—66——15

ters at this base preclude any further overcrowding. Savings in design will be realized by site adopting existing plans on standard (minimum scope) two-story 80-man quarters buildings.

ISLAND LOCATION

Senator STENNIS. Where is Ascension Island?

Colonel FENLON. In the South Atlantic.

Senator STENNIS. This says 2 miles southeast of Georgetown. That is another Georgetown, isn't it?

Colonel FENLON. There is a small community of Georgetown on Ascension Island. We are siting the location of the auxiliary airfield. It is enroute to Africa in the South Atlantic. It is one of the stations in the Cape Kennedy range.

Senator THURMOND. What is the place nearest to it? It is between what places?

Colonel RICHARDSON. Between Brazil and Africa, and it is on the old direct route from Brazil, it was operated during the First World War and now as a missile range. It is about a third of the distance our from Brazil to Africa.

ISLAND COST FACTOR

Senator STENNIS. All right. What does it cost down there, what is the transportation cost, what is the construction cost, the relative ratio, do you have that?

Colonel FENLON. 2.5 is the cost factor.

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

LAJES AIR FORCE BASE, AZORES

ELECTRIC PRIMARY POWER PLANT EXTENSION

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is on page 402, Lajes Field in the Azores. We have the program which contains two items at a cost of $396,000.

This project is required to provide an additional 1,000 kilowatts to the primary powerplant. This station must generate all of the electrical power required for this base. The local off-base power source is inadequate and cannot be utilized as a backup power source. The total station power requirement is 7,600 kilowatts. This estimate is based on a new communication load, and 970 kilowatts additional load required for emergency operation of the POL fuel dispensing systems to 70 percent of their maximum capacity. The rating of all installed generating equipment is 7,360 kilowatts of which 1,560 kilowatts is substandard and requires replacement because of age and condition.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION LINES

The second item provides additional electric underground distribution lines and is required to provide more stable power to the various facilities on the station, by giving greater flexibility in the operation

of the powerplants, faster recovery capability in the event of feeder failures, and permitting quicker syncronization of the three plants. The basic station electrical distribution system is divided into two loops, the north loop and the south loop with the only connection between powerplants 1 and 2 being through these loops. If a loop fails or develops trouble, all facilities served by the loop are without power until the problem is corrected. This has caused critical facilities such as the hospital to be without power for as long as 5 hours. Communications and NAV-AID facilities are very sensitive to power bumps and outages. The only way plants 1 and 2 can be synchronized is by the operators talking over a telephone and, as a result, usually requires several attempts before the plants are synchronized.

Senator STENNIS. Next item please.

BASE LEASE STATUS

Senator THURMOND. Could I ask a question there?

Senator STENNIS. Please do.

Senator THURMOND. We got that base from Portugal and for a long time they didn't renew the lease. Did they ever renew or are they just holding it and waiting?

Colonel FENLON. I have some information on that; it is classified. If I can discuss it in a closed session, we will bring it up again.

Senator THURMOND. Very well.

He says that is classified, Mr. Chairman.

WAKE ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION, WAKE ISLAND

AIR CONDITIONING OF AIRMEN DORMITORY AND OFFICER QUARTERS

Colonel FENLON. The next is 405, Wake Island Air Force Station, Wake Island in the Pacific. This mission is to support the air movement group. This contains a request for $90,000 consisting of two items.

Senator STENNIS. I assume that is enough; the location carries the story.

That brings us over to your——

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Colonel FENLON. Pacific Air Force installations.

Senator STENNIS. Clark, that is in the Philippines?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; on page 409. The program for this base is $571,000.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

This project will provide the space needed to house 200 additional airmen assigned to the task of storing, handling, maintaining and loading weapons in support of operational requirements. Since the lead-time for this project is beyond the mission change date, it will be necessary to erect tents as existing facilities are presently overcrowded, as this base is a staging area for deployment to southeast Asia.

AIR POLICE OPERATIONS FACILITY

An air police operations facility is required at this base. At the present time the lower floor of an airmen dormitory is being used for this function and provides space for the director of security and law enforcement. A new facility will provide needed space for the squadron command and orderly room; law enforcement operations and administrative unit; air police armory; investigation section; registration and identification; merchandise control and storage areas.

Approximately 300–500 persons make daily visits to these offices, including military, U.S. civilians, and foreign nationals and their dependents. This heavy traffic around the airmen dormitory area where shift workers are sleeping has created and continues to create a morale, health and welfare problem. This undesirable situation is further aggravated by the need to double up, in dormitory areas, a large number of airmen. Construction of an office complex will alleviate the existing problem area and thereby increase the overall effectiveness of security and law enforcement activities. Over 40,000 personnel must be serviced for security clearances, vehicle registration, personal property sales, customs and immigration law enforcement operations. This function is in addition to providing normal security and routine emergency actions.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

KADENA AIR BASE, OKINAWA

LINE FIRE STATION ADDITION

Colonel FENLON. The next is on page 413, Kadena Air Base, on Okinawa. The request is for $1,525,000 for four items. This first is an addition to the existing fire station required to house new crash and fire vehicles on hand.

Senator STENNIS. I assume that is enough proof.

AIRMEN DORMITORY

Colonel FENLON. The second item is a new dormitory, 200-man capacity. At the present time it is necessary to overcrowd our existing dormitories. This is part of the deficiency existing on Kadena.

OFFICER QUARTERS

The third item is for an OQ with a capacity of 136 officers' spaces. The high influx of personnel at Kadena, the existing substandard quonsets are beyond repair and would be removed following the addition of these new quarters.

UNDERGROUND PRIMARY ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINE

The last item is underground primary electrical distribution line. This project is required to furnish commercial power to four calibration shelters on the flight line in direct support of the tactical fighter aircraft mission on this base. Ground power equipment now furnishes the power. This is not an economical operation because this equipment requires maintenance and manning, and an invested capital outlay. Accordingly, this makes the project economically feasible because

upon completion of this project, the generator could be placed back into the inventory. Also, the maintenance and manning for this function could be eliminated.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY CADET SCHOOLING COST

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we have that information now about the cost, what I call the maintenance operation per year for the cadets of the Air Force, $12,600.

General CURTIN. Yes; and I think $12,200 for the current fiscal year. I was proposing we use $12,500 as an order of magnitude.

Senator STENNIS. $12,600 is the figure handed in here.

General CURTIN. That was for the past year.

Senator STENNIS. A football player costs more than that.

Senator THURMOND. The cost per cadet for 4 years schooling is just a little under $50,000?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, a $45,000 investment for each cadet. If you have 55 men at $45,000 per man, you have a $250,000 investment. That is a lot of money, and we may have something to say about that later, but we will move along now. That brings us to page 418?

Colonel FENLON. Yes. Kimpo Airbase.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator STENNIS. Suppose we suspend now until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Does that suit you gentlemen all right?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Mansfield will be here at 10 o'clock. Any Senator who wants to come over, we take them as they come.

Thank you, gentlemen. We will see you tomorrow at 10.

(Whereupon, at 4:50 p.m., Tuesday, September 20, 1966, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, September 21, 1966.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATONS FOR 1967

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Mansfield, Saltonstall, and Thurmond; also present: Senators Monroney, and Harris.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON, CHIEF OF PROGRAMS DIVISION, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; JOHN H LEE, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION CHIEF, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET; LT. COL. E. H. RICHARDSON, LT. COL. HARRY E. BISHER, HARRY P. RIETMAN, BERNARD C. MEREDITH, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. J. F. DAY, JR., COL. R. J. DOWNS, COL. P. APGAR, BERNARD DOVE, AEROSPACE PROGRAMS; LT. COL. HERMAN J. HICKS, LT. COL. GEORGE B. KEEZELL, COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS; COL. KENNETH SMITH, COL. ROBERT MILLER, LT. COL. J. A. BRIGGS, MAJ. JOHN J. KERWIN, PLANS AND OPERATIONS; LT. COL. JAMES S. STONE, MAJ. ROBERT H. REYNOLDS, MAJ. NOAH L. McCULLOUGH, JR., RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; COL. WILLIAM L. ROSS, MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING; LT. COL. RICHARD O. JOHNSON, LT. COL. WALDO G. KNAPP, LT. COL. WILBUR PUGH, LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MAHON, MAJ. ERNEST F. HEARON, JR., PERSONNEL; COL. WALLACE E. JARBOE, LT. COL. NED F. CONNER, SURGEON GENERAL; CHAPLAIN MAJ. STANLEY B. WEBSTER, A. EUGENE STEWARD, CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE; AND LT. COL. FLOYD E. CROSS, INTELLIGENCE

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

We are glad to have the Senator from Montana, Senator Mansfield, our floor leader, with us this morning. He has a special interest in all the bill, and a special interest in some items.

Senator, we are glad to have you, and to have you make a statement now, if you wish.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You may ask the general, General Curtin, any questions you wish.

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, may I point out to the subcommittee that of all of the items, and they are quite numerous, which were in the authorizing legislation for the military construction bill, that only two were added on by the Senate. One was the Dover Air Force Base in Delaware in which Senators Williams and Boggs have an interest, and the other is the Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana in which Senator Metcalf and I have a very personal interest.

Mr. Chairman, you may recall that some 7 or 8 years ago you visited Malmstrom Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. It is very pleasant to recall it.

Senator MANSFIELD. A very pleasant place, but has a lot of unpleasant buildings, you will recall.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir; I do.

REVERSAL OF DECISION TO PHASE OUT BASE

Senator MANSFIELD. The Air Force has requested over the last several years that there be appropriations for six additions to Malmstrom. After looking over the situation personally earlier this year, as well as Glasgow, which I am sorry to say is to be discontinued in 1968—or at least that is the situation so far. I hope the decision will be reversed because if I may divert for a moment, there you have the most up-to-date air base in the country, in which we have spent over $200 million and which is supposedly going out of existence, I repeat, in 1968.

It would be my hope that some of these air wings which I hope and anticipate will be returned from Europe may find a base in Glasgow, which is up to date and which will fit every need required of any line of present Air Force requirements.

Now, this committee was given assurances that the Air Force would give every possible consideration to the six items which I have mentioned and which I will now name: An auto storage facility, a civil engineering facility, a dormitory facility, a hospital addition, a military police facility, and a chapel.

AUTO STORAGE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, AND DORMITORY FACILITIES

After looking over Malmstrom personally, again earlier this year, Senator Metcalf and I came to the conclusion that three of these items were vitally needed at this time, so we requested the committee under the chairmanship of the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), in considering the military construction bill, to allow $330,000 for auto storage needed, $888,000 for a civil engineering facility, $400,000 for a dormitory for airmen, a total of $1,618,000.

HOSPITAL, MILITARY POLICE, AND CHAPEL FACILITIES

Senator Metcalf and I did not this year ask for funds for the hospital addition, the military police facility, or the chapel, though we hope to be successful in getting funds for them next year.

ORIGNAL AIR FORCE BUDGET REQUEST

Now, General Curtin, is it not true that the Department of Air Force programed construction at Malmstrom Air Force Base in the amount of approximately $2,550,000, for fiscal year 1967, but that these projects were deleted by the Department of Defense?

General CURTIN. Senator, the figures as I recollect was a little higher than that. We asked for approximately $3 million from the Department of Defense for Malmstrom in the fiscal year 1967 program including the three items to which you refer.

Senator MANSFIELD. And including the three which we are not asking for.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; Senator.

JUSTIFICATION FOR REQUEST

Senator MANSFIELD. General, in your professional opinion, are those items, as now included in the military construction authorization bill for Malmstrom, a bill signed by the President, completely justified and urgently needed?

General CURTIN. They are, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. Is it not true that nearly 60 percent of Malmstrom Air Force Base consists of the World War II structures built nearly 25 years ago?

General CURTIN. I would say that is a fair percentage, Senator; yes, sir.

MISSILE COMPLEMENT AT BASE

Senator MANSFIELD. And is it not true that Malmstrom is one of the very few bases in the country which will have a complement of 200 missiles when the 50 additional Minuteman missiles will be completed?

General CURTIN. That is correct. They will have 200 missiles.

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Senator MANSFIELD. If funds are appropriated for Malstrom in this bill to match the authorization previously passed and if the Department of Defense releases the funds, is there any reason why construction could not be initiated in fiscal year 1967?

General CURTIN. No, sir; as we see it now. We have gone ahead with the planning of these items and other items in the so-called add-on package. Planning is progressing and we would envision that we could go to contract on these particular items so that we could be coming out of the ground next spring, which would fit into the construction season.

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes, sir. It would be a little too late now, but planning is necessary.

General CURTIN. That is right.

Senator MANSFIELD. And next spring would be very feasible.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Auto Storage Facility

Senator Mansfield. The auto storage which is needed, I think will save a lot of money, Mr. Chairman, because of the severe winters and the high winds and the breakdowns because of weather conditions in general, out there.

Civil Engineering Facility

As far as the civil engineering facility is concerned, frankly, I would not allow a dog to live in that building which has been on the base since—well, since the Second World War.

Airmen Dormitory

As far as the dormitory is concerned, that is very much needed, because of the needs of the airmen, and I would like to ask, for unanimous consent at this point, Mr. Chairman, that a description of the work to be done and a requirement for the line items having to do with auto storage, the civil engineering facility and the airmen's dormitory, be inserted at this point in the record.

Senator Stennis. All right, without objection, it will be so ordered. The form 1391's will appear in the regular order with the rest of the congressional add-ons.

Deletion in House of Congressional Add-on Projects

Senator Mansfield. Now, Mr. Chairman, I note from reading the report of the House Committee on Appropriations that some $37 million of fiscal year 1967 authorized construction was not funded by that body. In studying the projects deleted, and after consultation with those staff members who are best informed on the subject, I am constrained to comment that an apparent approach of deleting all congressional add-on projects has been followed in the House.

It appears to be most arbitrary and I, for one, do not agree with the House action. Even if all of these projects are funded, all of them, there will still be a reduction of $58,167,000 under the budget estimate for fiscal year 1967.

I don't view this as an irresponsible action by the Congress. Each of these projects has been thoroughly studied, personally and otherwise, checked by the staff, and in many cases, by members themselves, and in every instance, a reliable need for construction has been verified. I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that this committee will agree to recommend all of these projects to the Senate as a whole.

Further, if passed, every effort should be made to obtain that in conjunction with the House, and I thank the chairman for allowing me this opportunity and I hope what I have said will be taken to heart, and that the necessary recommendations and approvals will be forthcoming.

Senator Stennis. We are glad you were able to be present, Senator Mansfield. You are not only a member of this subcommittee, but you have a very fine knowledge of these requirements, not only of this State but wherever the services have defense installations.

LACK OF ASSURANCE THAT APPROPRIATED MONEYS WILL BE SPENT

Now, we are up against two points here and the first is, we are sitting here passing on this bill and we have no assurance that any of this money will be spent. We do not know what is going to happen. It is completely in the hands of the Department of Defense and the President, after Congress has acted.

Of course, there is no law to make the administration spend any of this money and we know that there has been a withholding of the money we appropriated for fiscal year 1966 construction programs.

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. We are going to try to find out more about what the situation is going to be before we pass on the bill, with reference to fiscal year 1967, generally, without reference to any particular project.

I do not know how much headway we will make on that. We have sent over a letter to the Department of Defense, wanting to know what the latest policy is or to spending fiscal year 1967 money.

PRESIDENTIAL CRITICISM OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS IN EXCESS OF REQUESTS

No. 2, I wanted to ask another question, and it is part of the picture; the President makes a statement every day or two that Congress has just got the bit in its teeth, and running away with the spending of money, appropriating more than he asks for, and those things have a buildup in the public mind.

It does not faze me one bit to add on something because it is not in the budget nor to take out something that is, but we are going to try to shape up a bill, and a report, that will point out something to counter the President's repeated statements.

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I think as far as you are concerned, whatever this committee will report out will be under his budget request.

Senator STENNIS. I know we ordinarily are under the budget request. The big thing is, how much of this money is going to be spent? I think it makes the Congress look ridiculous to ask for a billion dollars and then turn around, and say, "Well, after all, we are not going to use it," or "We did not need it."

MAJOR FUNCTION OF MISSILES AT BASE

We have got to clear those matters up. However, I know the facts about Malmstrom. You have got a very strong case here about Malmstrom. General, we have not gotten to these projects in the book.

General CURTIN. These were the add-on items, Mr. Chairman, that you were going to take as a package at the end of the hearings.

Senator STENNIS. Yes; all of these are add-ons by the Congress.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. We will get to this and give it special attention and I want to ask now, how much of this is connected with your missile operations there?

General CURTIN. It all relates, Mr. Chairman. Two projects rather specifically, and the third one in a broad sense of base support. Since the missiles are a major function at the base, they are all tied in to the missile activity.

Senator STENNIS. According to any standard, then, the missile part of the Air Force program, or the other parts, when you locate bases where they have severe winters, you certainly have to prepare for it. I look with favor on these projects, Senator.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and may I say Gordon Nease participated in the personal inspection of the base, and these facilities, and also, in the look-see at Glasgow. What I have said about Glasgow is absolutely accurate, and I think it is a shame that a base like that is due to go out of existence and I hope that some way, somehow, that base will be retained because I think it is frightfully needed.

Senator STENNIS. We thank you very much, Senator, and any time that you can spare to spend with us, we will be glad to have you.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you kindly.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

KIMPO AIR BASE, KOREA

OPERATIONAL APRON

General, we will proceed in the regular manner going back to the place in the book where we were.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, we were starting on page 418, at Kimpo Air Base, Seoul, Korea. We have one item at this base for $400,000. The request is to construct some 20,000 square yards of operational apron. This is required by the extension of the military airlift command civilian contract routes into this base.

The existing apron, where both base and transit aircraft are currently parking, is in a deteriorated condition; it is an asphalt apron that was not constructed to handle the weight of the aircraft that we are presently operating into Kimpo.

KUNSAN AIR BASE, KOREA

APPROACH LIGHTING

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Our next base is Kunsan Air Force Base, Mr. Chairman, on page 420. We have three items, for $382,000. The first is the installation of 1,500 feet of standard approach lighting, which together with the existing 3,000 feet, will allow us to meet the total requirement for safety operations of high speed tactical fighters on this base.

CONSOLIDATED BASE OPERATIONS TERMINAL

The second item is for the construction of a new, consolidated base operations terminal which, when completed, will replace an existing substandard quonset that is beyond economical repair. This particu-

lar item, Mr. Chairman, was denied by the House Appropriations Committee. Consolidation of base operations and terminal facilities at Kunsan was denied. The committee failed to see the urgency of this replacement item at this time.

I would like to add in connection that this project is essential for the effective accomplishment of the base operational function. The present passenger terminal is a quonset hut of World War II vintage. It is beyond economical repair, as I stated previously.

This facility is in a congested area especially during periods of troop rotation and offers only the minimum in passenger accommodations and comfort facilities. The air freight terminal, which is a part of this project, is a barn structure, some 12 years old. This facility is insufficient in size and often necessitates outside storage.

The present base operations building is located 1 mile from the runway, necessitating approximately 10 minutes of aircraft taxi time. The facility, as I have said, is beyond economical repair. We request that the $196,000 be reinstated for this project.

SECURITY FENCE

The third item at Kunsan is for the installation of security fence around the perimeter of the base. Completion of this would subsequently materially reduce the loss of equipment due to pilferage, and particularly protect the ammo storage area from possible sabotage, or from unfriendly forces in this area.

Senator STENNIS. You mean to say you have to fence it in now to keep them from stealing? Is this it?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; to keep from pilferage.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean, "pilferage"?

Colonel FENLON. Well, I believe as you said, Mr. Chairman, it would be stealing by local people.

Senator STENNIS. Stealing what?

Colonel FENLON. Supplies, or personal property of personnel on the base.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean, "supplies"? I want to get down to the heart of this. It is a small item, but I want to know something about this problem.

Colonel FENLON. Well, on any base, of course, we are going to have outdoor storage of items that are cartable, if I may use the term, that can be carted away.

Senator STENNIS. What items? Do you know?

Colonel FENLON. I don't know specifically.

Senator STENNIS. Ask somebody else. We are just losing time if you don't know, Colonel, with all deference to you. Get somebody to tell us here later what it is. I mean, later this morning.

(The information has been furnished the committee.)

MISAWA AIRBASE, JAPAN

TAXIWAY LIGHTING, EXTEND

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to the next item.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, Sir.

The next one is on page 425; Misawa Airbase in Japan. We have a program for $331,000 for three items. The first item is for the exten-

sion of 5,300 feet to the existing 5,000-foot taxiway lighting system. This will reduce operational hazards to aircraft taxiing to and from the airport terminal during the periods of darkness.

DIRECTION COMBAT CENTER FACILITY, ADDITION

A second item is for an addition to the existing direction combat center here at Misawa. This is required to support current radio, crypto, and teletype communications activities on the base. When completed, it will provide greater communication flexibility and physical security for the control circuits within the division command center here at Misawa.

ROAD, ALTERATION

The last item requested for this base involves 17,700 square yards of roadway, for alteration work to the existing access road network, which will reduce vehicle damage and maintenance work through better roadability for the vehicles. The climatic conditions experienced in the Misawa area have caused failures in this road, due to a lack of a real stabilized roadway.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The next item——

1966 PROJECTS APPROVED FOR EXPENDITURE

Senator STENNIS. Just a minute. Please. Mr. Rexroad, we want to ask each one of the services to give us a list of all the items in the 1966 budget that have been approved for expenditure, for construction. In other words, all those released by the Department of Defense. That would apply to the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, all of them, and see just what has been done, and what the items are, and where they are located.

Notify them of that over the telephone, so they can get started on it.

NAHA AIR BASE, OKINAWA

OFFICER QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. Next is on page 429, Mr. Chairman, Naha Air Force Base in Okinawa. We have one item. $350,000 is requested to provide for the construction of a 40-man officer's quarters to partially meet the housing deficiency for officers and school teachers and civilians of officer status, here at Naha.

Personnel are now being housed in quonset huts or are doubled up in the available rooms in the BOQ's. The balance of the housing deficiency, of course, would have to be programed in later years, but we feel that this increment is a necessity in this year.

Senator STENNIS. Well, they cut you down to this. I imagine you asked for more than this, didn't you?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; we only asked for this increment.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any special reason why you need this? Are these for personnel that do some special work?

Colonel FENLON. They would be provided, Mr. Chairman, to support all officers assigned on the base at Naha.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, I investigated this base recently and I would say the outstanding problem at this base is lack of officer quarters. They are extremely short of quarters and the shortage is even more acute, now, with the temporary duty people going through that base to southeast Asia.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio in Okinawa?

Colonel FENLON. 0.9, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. That is good. Next item.

YOKOTA AIRBASE, JAPAN

BASE OPERATIONS, ALTERATION

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is on page 431, Yokota Airbase in Japan. We have three items, totalling $739,000. The first item provides for alteration work in the base operations building. The work in this structurally sound building includes installation of double-pane glass windows and the new installation of some air conditioning for equipment.

When completed, the project will enable personnel to perform their duties in a relatively noise-free atmosphere. This is in the control of the aircraft and so forth. Of course, it is right adjacent to the line.

AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL

The second item for construction of 25,000 square feet for the Military Airlift Command air passenger terminal. It is required to support the jet air passenger service between the United States and the Far East. When completed, this passenger terminal will process over some 1,200 passengers daily and contain mechanized high-speed material handling equipment, similar to the other automatic terminals located at various stations throughout the world.

Senator STENNIS. Who are these passengers, Colonel? Servicemen?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; well, servicemen, and they could be their families, going into Japan, but also, of course, we have people transitting through here enroute to southeast Asia, coming around the Alaskan route, they would be stopping off in Yokota for refueling and servicing of the aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. 1,200 a day?

Colonel FENLON. That is the figure that we have, sir, 1,200 a day, and this of course includes all the people coming in for duty and going out of Japan, as well as the people who would be transitting there going to southeast Asia.

Senator STENNIS. Does this have anything to do with the war in Vietnam?

Colonel FENLON. Yes; to the extent that many of those passengers would be traveling to southeast Asia. The aircraft would be serviced here at Yokota. Therefore, they would be on the base in a transit status enroute to there and from there. We certainly could not negate it as a support base.

Senator STENNIS. I cannot conceive of all the places all over the world where they have people, thousands of them, passing through a passenger terminal, every day.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator.

Senator THURMOND. What type of construction is this?

Colonel FENLON. It is steel frame. Reinforced concrete, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. $550,000?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. That is over a half a million dollars.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct. It is approximately $20 a square foot for the total building.

Senator THURMOND. Now, is this for convenience or is this a necessity?

JET PASSENGER TRAFFIC TERMINAL

Colonel FENLON. Absolutely a necessity, Senator Thurmond. This is the only facility for processing these people in and out of this air terminal, or to handle them in a transitory status going through there.

Senator THURMOND. And there is no other air base in Japan that does this particular service?

Colonel FENLON. This will be the only one, Senator, that will handle the jet traffic. We had a terminal at one time at Tachikawa.

Senator THURMOND. How are they traveling now?

CLOSING OF PASSENGER FACILITIES AT TACHIKAWA AIRBASE

Colonel FENLON. They are moving them back and forth some 9 miles to Tachikawa. Tachikawa was the terminal, but because we could not operate jets out of Tachikawa, it was changed to Yokota.

Senator THURMOND. So you are closing your facility at Tachikawa to use this?

Colonel FENLON. For air passengers, that is correct, Senator. We still have a freight operation, intertheater, in Tachikawa.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. So after all, all this is really brought about due to the change in the type of planes you are using.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, the use of the jet airlines has really brought it about.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio in Japan?

Colonel FENLON. 0.8 in Japan.

Senator STENNIS. The next item please.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Colonel FENLON. The next item on page 435 is an item known as various locations which is classified, if we may come back to that, Mr. Chairman.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM ISLAND

AIR COMMUNICATION RECEIVER BUILDING, AIR CONDITIONING

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is on page 438, at Andersen Air Force Base, on the island of Guam. We have one project, for $22,000 consisting of an item to provide an air conditioning system in the air communications receiver building. This is an equipment air conditioning rather than a creature comfort type, Mr. Chairman.

GOOSE AIR BASE, LABRADOR, CANADA

DEPENDENT HIGH SCHOOL

Senator STENNIS. You can move on to the next project.

Colonel FENLON. The next is Goose Air Base in Labrador, page 440. Again we have one item. This consists of one item to provide for a high school for military and civilian dependents here at this base.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio there, Colonel?

Colonel FENLON. 1.4 is the cost ratio at Goose, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Why this school right now? Do you have an increase in population?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; there are some 926 students that are in school on the base and there will be an estimated 1,295 high school and elementary school students on base to attend the one adequate elementary school which has a capacity of some 625 students. This is—in addition some 180 spaces are provided in an inadequate World War II converted gymnasium that we have been using, this would be replaced with this building, this high school.

It is a case of the dependent population creating a tremendous deficiency here and one which, in the past, we have been unable to serve, except with the elementary school.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any other school this year, that you remember? Any other school in the book?

Colonel FENLON. No; Mr. Chairman, this is the only one this year.

CURRENT FACILITY AND ACCOMMODATION

Senator THURMOND. Could I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. Please do, Senator.

Senator THURMOND. What facility are you using now and how many does it accommodate?

Colonel FENLON. We have an elementary school on base. Major Hearon please explain this item.

Major HEARON. What we are using now is one adequate school and a gymnasium that has been converted to classrooms. The capacity of the gymnasium is 138 students. The elmentary school, the total figures are 625 adequate spaces. The problem here, sir, is that we have family housing under construction that is increasing the number of dependents who will be at this station.

68-787—66——16

Senator THURMOND. Do you anticipate this is going to be needed for the foreseeable future?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

SITE OF PROPOSED BUILDING ON LEASED LAND

Senator THURMOND. Now, do we own the land where this would be built?

Colonel FENLON. It is under lease, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. For how long?

Colonel FENLON. If I may, I would like to give that as was mentioned yesterday, in the classified section, with the base rights.

Senator THURMOND. I personally feel that anything needed to promote our military operation must be provided, but this thing of spending millions and millions of dollars overseas on permanent installations and then turning it right back to the owning country, it seems to me, is very short sighted.

AIR BASE, MOROCCO, CASABLANCA

Now, I was in Morocco, Casablanca, a few years ago and they had not even finished a tremendous air base there at that time, or had just about finished it, and plans had already been made to turn it back over to the indigenous government. It does not make much sense to me that we cannot see far enough ahead to know that we will get our money's worth of use out of an installation before we spend so many millions of dollars as we did in that case.

I just want to see us get our money's worth. If we are going to give them something, let us come out in the open and say give it to them but let us don't do it indirectly.

NINETY-NINE-YEAR LEASE AGREEMENT

Colonel FENLON. We have no current programing that would show an inactivation or a planned inactivation of this base at Goose. It has a mission program through the entire foreseeable program.

Senator THURMOND. And we have a lease there. We do not own the property.

Colonel FENLON. A long-term lease.

Senator THURMOND. How long? Put it in the record. Don't take time, now. We are in a hurry.

Mr. CAIN. Excuse me. Senator Thurmond, this base at Newfoundland, as I recall it, and I think I am correct in my recollection, was a part of the trade of ships with England in our original 99-year lease agreement. I am not aware of any conditions affecting this base which would shorten that span of time.

Senator THURMOND. When was it entered into?

Mr. CAIN. 1942, sir.

Senator THURMOND. For 99 years.

Mr. CAIN. I beg your pardon, sir. I have the information here now. We entered this base in 1942. Currently we are occupying the base under an arrangement with the Canadian Government which became effective in 1952 and will expire in 1972. The current agreement provides for extension of the agreement upon notice of our intention.

Senator THURMOND. That is what I wanted to know. Thank you.

RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, AGUADILLA, PUERTO RICO

LAND EASEMENT, RESTRICTIVE

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is on page 442, Mr. Chairman, Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico. We have one item. This is requesting $63,000 to obtain a restrictive easement covering some 94.3 acres, and this is to support a navigational aid called a VORTAC facility, which is located off the end of the runway here at Ramey.

It also serves the airway down there, as well. I mean, it is a device for navigational approaches to Ramey, also serving the overflying airway, through there.

Senator STENNIS. I know this is an important base and this is a small amount of money. You already have $90 million investment.

Unless there is something further, let us proceed.

TORREJON AIR BASE, SPAIN

OXYGEN GENERATING PLANT RELOCATION

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, page 444, is Torrejon Air Force Base in Spain. The program requested amounts to $48,000 for the relocation of an oxygen generating plant and underground pipeline to provide an adequate source of liquid oxygen for operational requirements.

This is a case of relocating the existing line, and some additional slab work and roadwork that was incorporated in this facility, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

Senator THURMOND. How do you pronounce the name of the base?

Colonel FENLON. Torrejon, sir. With the "j" sounding as an "h".

Senator THURMOND. Torrejon. It is pronounced like an "h".

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I have been there, but I had forgotten.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had spent enough money over there, gentlemen, but this is a very small item. We just need this for, you say, a relocation. That is relocated on the base.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

U.S. AIR FORCE, EUROPE

BITBURG AIR BASE, GERMANY

POWER CHECK PAD, ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, Mr. Chairman, page 447, is Bitburg Air Force Base, in Germany. Requirements amount to $275,000, involving three items. The first is to repair a 3,250-square-yard power check pad and provide blast fence protection for the fighter aircraft.

When the new aircraft are assigned, the number of engines on these particular aircraft will double and the maintenance familiarization runs will likewise increase. The existing pavement is extensively cracked and is in need of repair.

This type of cracking and spoiling, of course, gives us an obvious opportunity to have foreign obstacle damage.

SEGREGATED MAGAZINE STORAGE, ADDITION

And the second item is an addition to the existing base segregated storage magazine required to meet the total requirement of covered storage space to house igniters, demolition charges, flares, and various other high explosive items. It is impractical to store this material outdoors or in the bulk storage igloos where they do not meet the minimum safety criteria.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL, ALTERATION

The last item will provide 278,000 gallons per day of sewerage treatment and disposal capability to adequately meet the secondary treatment of effluent from the existing sewerage treatment plant. When completed, it will meet the requirements established by the German Government pollution control authorities.

INSTALLATIONS IN FRANCE

Senator STENNIS. I notice on page 446, and Senator Thurmond, you might look here, you have four locations in Germany, one in Tunisia, and one in Libya. Do you have anything in the book this year in France?

Colonel FENLON. No, Mr. Chairman. There is nothing in France for the Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. Did you ask for anything in France? Did the Air Force ask for any projects?

Colonel FENLON. I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman. I would have to check that through, but I am sure we did not.

Senator STENNIS. Why did you not?

Colonel FENLON. Well, because of the climate there and although, when we submitted our program, there was no decision, but I think that we were aware of what was happening there, and it would not be appropriate to be constructing any facilities, even though there were deficiencies at our two bases in France.

Senator STENNIS. I am glad you are not asking for items. Gentlemen, I am not trying to take this out on you, but the military as a whole were asking for projects, sizable ones, in France, for the last 3 years, insisting on them, and we turned them all down here in this committee and I remember last year, they were still asking for a $3 million headquarters building in France. At Lajes and we excluded that. We did not know as much about the situation there as you gentlemen did—I did not—but just you sense it from what commonsense you have. Those things make the Congress look bad, when we just keep on appropriating money and appropriating money, after everybody knows that something is going to happen there.

INSTALLATIONS IN MOROCCO

Senator, you mentioned Morocco. The late Senator Case of South Dakota, Senator Duff, and I were in French Morocco in 1953. That is when they were building those bases. A gentleman explained one

night, "I don't know what you Senators are being told, but you are never going to be able to use these bases. This local government is not going to let you use them."

I thought he was ridiculous. I would not pay any attention to him, except he was a voting citizen of Mississippi and I had to be nice to him. And he said, "These people here don't have any regard for this local ruler here, that the French have put in." He said, "They are all talking, they have pictures of a man down in Egypt in their living room instead of this one." I have forgotten the title he had. I said, "Who is that?" He said, "Nasser." He said, "He is going to be the leader of the Arab World," and everything that fellow told me was true. We never did use those bases. We might have used them a little bit. But he said, "This Moroccan Government is not going to let you. They have plans already."

He knew more about it than the people that were advising us. That is my point. He was there. He was a businessman. It was quite a lesson to me.

INSTALLATIONS IN GERMANY

So we go along, but I don't know about these in Germany. I favor them, generally. I think that Germany is the hard core of the alliance that we have over there.

What about this one?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the one on page 451, items there are classified, and will be covered in classified section.

Senator STENNIS. Come back to that later.

HAHN AIR BASE, GERMANY

POWER CHECK PAD WITH SOUND SUPPRESSOR

Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. The next is on page 452. That is Hahn Air Force Base, also in Germany. We are requesting $449,000 for five items. The first item is for the construction of a power check pad, with sound suppression, required to support the new tactical fighter aircraft system that is being assigned here at this base.

The existing pad is currently being used to its capacity and suppressors will materially reduce the high-noise level in the alliance adjacent communities as well as on the base.

The same problem we have right here in the States with these type of engines and aircraft and the runup situation.

FUEL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE DOCK

The second item is for construction of a structure to house repair facilities for the bladder-type fuel cells and tanks, and a paintshop. This facility is to improve the safety procedures on this installation and is similar to the other fuel cell operation that we have described.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT SHOP, ADDITION

The third item is an addition of some 2,400 square feet to the existent ordnance equipment shop. It is needed to support the maintenance of the aircraft weapons systems or weapons release systems in-

cluding the pylons, the ejector systems, the launchers and bomb dispensers.

This project, when completed, would satisfy the ordnance shop requirements, based on the new fighters that are being assigned.

ARMAMENT AND ELECTRONICS SHOP, ADDITION

The fourth item is an expanded armament and electronics shop involving both additions and alterations to the existing shop. It is required to provide adequate storage and test space for the new electronic communications maintenance equipment required by the new type tactical fighter aircraft.

The reason for adding to and altering this building is that there are no other facilities in this particular area of the base that can be utilized for this function.

SANITARY SEWAGE COLLECTION MAINS, EXTEND

The last item requested in this program provides 9,400 linear foot extension to the existing sanitary sewerage collection mains, in the area of the base presently inadequately serviced.

The completion of this project will eliminate the use of septic tanks, correct the current stream pollution problem in the area, and vastly improve the health conditions for the base personnel in this particular installation.

Senator STENNIS. You are not asking for much money here. We will doubtless go along with this but any sizable expenditures in these countries, speaking only for myself, you are certainly going to have a rigid consideration and vigilance in getting into them, and a strict test to apply.

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, GERMANY

FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING AND AIRCRAFT WEAPONS CALIBRATION SHELTER

That brings you to 458, you are asking for a half a million dollars for the Ramstein Air Base. Generally I thought we had fixed you up at this base.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, at Ramstein, the first two items, for instance, are solely related to the new aircraft, the F–4 type aircraft, the Phantom aircraft that are being assigned.

Senator STENNIS. You have to meet the conditions. What about the next item?

ELECTRIC PRIMARY POWER TRANSFORMER STATION

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; and the electric power transformer station is required to meet an increase in our powerloads in support of the increased maintenance in calibration equipment that is being used, again with this aircraft.

Although it is a power expansion in an area of the base, it is most directly related to the increased requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Do you manufacture your own power there?

Colonel FENLON. This is a transformer station, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know, but your power.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; we use German commercial power.

Senator STENNIS. This is a transformer station.

Colonel FENLON. Transformer, where they are transforming and distributing the power.

SANITARY SEWER MAINS

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Colonel FENLON. And the last item, of course, is a sanitary sewer main requirement.

RHEIN MAIN AIRBASE, GERMANY

HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM

Senator STENNIS. Proceed to the next item.

Colonel FENLON. It is Rhein Main Air Force Base in Frankfurt, Germany, a total of $548,000 required. We have two items. The second one is classified. The first one, page 464, is for construction of four aviation fuel hydrant outlets required to provide a rapid refueling capability for the assigned military airlift command heavy jet cargo transport aircraft.

Currently tank trucks are used for this function which can not meet the high speed turnaround times required. This, of course, is the use of the C–141 in this main terminal.

WHEELUS AIRBASE, LIBYA

BULK LIQUID FUEL STORAGE

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, next items.

Colonel FENLON. The next item, Mr. Chairman, on page 466, is Wheelus Air Force Base, Libya. We have one item. This item was denied by the House Appropriations Committee and without any reason other than the denial.

I would like to say that Wheelus Air Base, due to its isolated location, being resupplied petroleum products by oceangoing tankers, since it is the only base in the area where there is no supporting bulk terminal and all prescribed stock levels must be on base.

Requirements have increased to the point where even if the 115,000 barrels requested is saved, we will still have some deficiency in our total desired stockage. Therefore, we would like to request the reinstatement of this project because it is essential in the interests of assuring a maximum effectiveness of our mission here at Wheelus.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel Fenlon, you have been operating through there 15 years or more, haven't you?

ROTATION OF UNITS TO BASE FOR GUNNERY AND BOMBING TRAINING

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. This is our training base in Europe, where we rotate all our units down there for their gunnery and bombing training.

Sentor STENNIS. We had this liquid fuel storage question up years ago and fixed every one up, I thought, with everything they needed. You mean you have been running short down there all this time?

Colonel FENLON. Of course, there is an added mission at this base. I am sure you are aware, Mr. Chairman, a line of communications base, for airlift, when needed, and, of course, I should say that the aircraft that we now have in Europe, that we will be rotating down there, have a higher fuel consumption, giving us a much greater requirement for the normal training mission at Wheelus.

Thus, the deficiency.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost ratio out there?

Colonel FENLON. 1.1, Mr. Chairman.

SOUTHERN AIR COMMAND

COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER, RELOCATION

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, C.Z.

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 469, Howard Air Force Base, in the Canal Zone. The program in the amount of $1,244,000 provides for the construction of two items. The first item is for a 2,800-square-foot transmitter and receiver building, providing shelter for the Air Force communications equipment, and 16 antenna towers, required to comply with the requirement to move and vacate our current site, to satisfy the needs of the Army.

They had a pressing requirement for an expansion in their own communication facilities. The new facilities are to be located on Howard Air Force Base and will combine the systems serving both Albrook and Howard.

LOCATION OF INSTALLATION SITE

Senator STENNIS. Is this involved in our controversy we had a year or two ago about the rights of our Government down there, the leases, and longtime regulations and so forth? Is this on hand in the Canal Zone that we own? Is this a part of American soil?

I will put it that way, U.S. soil? We have some down there.

Colonel FENLON. This is on Howard Air Force Base, yes, sir. This is not in addition to. I mean, not additional real estate.

Senator STENNIS. No, that is not the question. I want to know if this is located in the Canal Zone area where we have these rights?

General CURTIN. It is located in the Canal Zone, Mr. Chairman, but as you know, during the discussions, there may be some adjustments in boundaries, but as far as we know at the present time, this land will be retained under our jurisdiction.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator.

NEGOTIATIONS TO GIVE UP CANAL ZONE

Senator THURMOND. I was down there a year or two ago, and since then there have been several talks about negotiation and giving up that Canal Zone, even giving up the canal, and building a sea-level canal, and that is being considered now; studies are being made.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. It seems to me before we spend a lot of money down there, we ought to know where we stand.

General CURTIN. Well, I would agree, Senator. This particular location, the base, Howard Air Force Base, in my judgment, is as secure as you can get overseas in terms of U.S. control and jurisdiction in the future.

Senator THURMOND. Did you say this is in the Canal Zone area over which we now have control?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much of an emergency is there involved for these items?

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY POWERPLANT REPLACEMENT

General CURTIN. I can speak to the electric power, Mr. Chairman, because I was down there recently and reviewed this matter. The project here before you, in my judgment, is an absolutely minimum urgent need. In fact, if I were to have requested this all over again, I would have asked for 50 percent more than is in the program now.

The power situation at Howard is extremely critical. They are out at the end of the present tieline into the Panama Canal system, which is already overloaded. Their standby power is extremely unreliable. In fact, the units are much like those we were talking about at another base. They are old, they have served their economic useful life, and definitely should be replaced.

Senator STENNIS. You say that even this $930,000 would not do the job that should be done.

General CURTIN. The $930,000, Mr. Chairman, will provide us four units, and we will atempt to adjust our needs to that 4,000-kilowatt requirement. However, at the same time, we are going ahead designing a structure that we can easily add on two additional units, if the need ultimately is completely justified by experience.

I said in my judgment, after reviewing it on site, if I were to ask all over again, I would ask for 6,000 as opposed to 4,000-kilowatts.

Senator STENNIS. Well, what kind of power is this? This is diesel motor?

General CURTIN. This will be diesel generators, yes, sir; 1,000-kilowatt units, four each.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing more, kindly go to your next item. Your next item, "Minor construction," did we not cover that?

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, Mr. Chairman; "Minor construction" on page 473.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The House Appropriations Committee reduced our minor construction request by $3 million from $15 million to $12 million, and as the chairman knows, the minor construction program is the only means available to the Air Force to meet facility requirements that are generated by unplanned actions, and that are of such an urgent nature that their implementation cannot be deferred, until the next regular congressional construction program.

Every project accomplished under this program is individually certified as being urgently required by the Air Force major air commander, and by either the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Defense. Requirements depend upon the number of emergency situations which occur that require construction support, prior to the time approval could be obtained through the normal construction cycle.

Progressive revision in the deployments, especially overseas, also generate minor construction demand which must be met. Minor construction funds provide the most practical and economical, and in many cases, the only means by which advantage of improved and new system capabilities can be realized.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. Let me interrupt you there. We are familiar with the minor construction problem you have. How much did the House allow?

Colonel FENLON. They allowed $12 million, Mr. Chairman. We had requested $15 million.

1966 APPROPRIATION AND CARRYOVER

Senator THURMOND. What did you use last year?

General CURTIN. The appropriation last year, Senator, was $14.2 million. We had last year a carryover of $5.7 million. At the present time, against that carryover we have $9½ million of projects already approved, and we anticipate during the balance of the year, including our requirements in southeast Asia, that about $12 to $15 million more projects will be required, which would give us a total requirement of about $20 to $22 million.

Now this could go as high as $25 million, depending on the unknowns in the situation or particularly, some readjustment of forces that are related to Europe. So the $5.7 million carryover plus a total of $15 million here, would give us about $20 to $21 million to meet a minimum need of about $22 million and a need that might go up to $25 million.

URGENT, ESSENTIAL, NATIONAL-INTEREST PROJECTS

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, could I ask another question?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly, Senator.

Senator THURMOND. Let me ask you this. Do you use these funds on any project that the Congress has turned down?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator THURMOND. This is only to meet emergencies on projects that the Congress has approved.

General CURTIN. No, sir. These are to meet small items, under $200,000, that are certified by the commander concerned as being urgent and essential, in the national interest, and necessary for accomplishment in the immediate time period, as opposed to going through the military construction cycle.

Senator THURMOND. In no instance, then, is it used to accomplish that indirectly which Congress has approved to appropriate directly.

General CURTIN. Absolutely not, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

1966 APPROPRIATION

Senator STENNIS. You said something about using some of it, now, in Vietnam. That brings up another question all together. Do you know about what percent of this last year, or the year that has just finished, you used in Vietnam out of your minor construction?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I think we have that.

Senator STENNIS. Just a round figure, 10 percent, 20 percent?

General CURTIN. I would say it was something on the order of 20 to 25 percent.

Mr. LEE. About 25 percent.

1967 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. How much do you expect to use of this in Vietnam, as far as you can tell, now?

General CURTIN. I would say probably about $2 to $3 million, for Vietnam only, Mr. Chairman, as we see the picture right now.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you why you would use any of this money in Vietnam. We just give you a lump-sum appropriation, no limitation, no line item, for construction in Vietnam.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. And to the extent that these funds are not already committed, we use that flexibility. But at certain points in time, the funds available in the lump-sum appropriation have been committed to our own construction agencies and to others against specific projects. They are fully committed.

Senator STENNIS. You mean in Vietnam?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; or in the southeast Asia area.

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. I don't see why you would be called on to use a dollar of it over there when you have got all this pot of money to use over there and authority in appropriation bills to go beyond what is appropriated. I don't know, if there were $100 million in there.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

LIMITATION ON USE OF MINOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Senator STENNIS. I think we will put a limitation on this, and if you want something for Vietnam separate, you can get it. The supplemental bill is coming, for Vietnam, and there will be billions of dollars requested in the supplemental bill and in January, for the war over there.

Senator THURMOND. This would just be "chicken feed."

Senator STENNIS. You need this at home, I think. I don't want to cripple you fellows in your planning, but we will consider putting a limitation on it. If you want to file a statement to the contrary, General, you can do it. We will consider that, before we put a limitation on it.

General CURTIN. Fair enough, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. We don't want to cripple you in your planning, but this is not planning money.

General CURTIN. No, sir.
Senator STENNIS. This is just minor construction.
General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.
Senator STENNIS. $25,000 or under.
General CURTIN. $200,000 or under, Mr. Chairman.
Senator THURMOND. Are you willing for this to be confined here in this country?
General CURTIN. I am sorry, I didn't hear you.
Senator THURMOND. I say, wouldn't you rather have the authority to use it here and here only, rather than have it this way?

COMMITMENT OF FUNDS

General CURTIN. Not necessarily, sir, but at some point in time, despite the appropriations for the major construction program, these funds become almost irrevocably committed. In other words, the construction agent has started, the contractor has started on the work, and they are all lined up, procurement is going on in the States, and you have exhausted your current appropriations. It is only in those situations that we have gone back to the minor construction authority, where the project has fully met the statutory limitations and no other authorization is available and we cannot wait for future programs.

NO LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

Senator THURMOND. That would not apply to Vietnam, though, because there would be plenty of authority there to use any money you want, almost, for whatever you need, because we have provided and will provide for that.

LOSS OF FLEXIBILITY

General CURTIN. The money that has been provided has actually been, as I say, up to the present time, committed to two programs that are well down the road, and as the Chairman referred to, there will be a supplemental, we assume, coming up. Possibly that will change the picture, but under the present dollar situation, we would be reluctant to see any of this flexibility in Vietnam even though it is a relatively small amount, lost to us because some of the projects, very small in dollar cost, are really important to the operation.
Senator STENNIS. I am not being personal about this. It is not directed at you General, but this is just another case where you are just not bringing all the facts up to the congressional branch of our Government, and telling us what the real story is.

AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

You have as I understand, over $200 million or the Department of Defense has in appropriations that has already been made for construction in Vietnam and you have not been permitted by the Department of Defense to use any of that money. I mean construction money. Are you familiar with that?
General CURTIN. Yes, sir, there was $200 million set aside in the supplement appropriation last year. I am not sure exactly how much of this, but I think that something of the order of a hundred million

dollars of that has been released by the Department of Defense to the services for southeast Asia as well as other emergencies.

How much of it actually remains, I do not know, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. If there is need for it, I am glad it has been released, but that leaves another $100 million that is already appropriated, lying there on the shelf. Instead of using it, they come and take the money out of this little package you have here for minor construction here at home. I do not think it ought to be permitted by the Congress.

We will see what we can do about it without crippling you——

General CURTIN. I understand, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let us move to the next item.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

KUNSAN AIRBASE, KOREA

SECURITY FENCE

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, you asked me earlier a question on Kunsan, on the pilfering or stealing that had occurred, in regard to that.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, all right.

Colonel FENLON. The report that I have, sir, is that the main items that we have suffered pilferage on have been runway reflectors—these are the reflectors along the side of the runway—some anchor chain that we use with the barriers on the end of the runway, and we have had some losses in building material, such as wood and piping, and so forth, and in some rare instances, and not too often, but some cases of explosives from the bomb dump.

Senator STENNIS. That makes it much clearer. You have to fence in to keep them from stealing items of this kind.

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

ACCESS ROADS

What do you want to say about your access roads?

Colonel FENLON. Just that the projects are required, Mr. Chairman, by law, of course, as a replacement or relocation of roads, necessitated by airfield expansion or access roads to new facilities.

We are requesting $1 million in this time period. This is the estimate based on our best forecast of these requirements, which are off our bases.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

LIST OF EXPENDITURES

Senator STENNIS. By the way, file a list of the projects on this minor construction.

General CURTIN. We have those, sir.

Yes, sir, we file those every 6 months with the Congress.

Senator STENNIS. You already did that. All right, that is good. You have to file that every 6 months.

General CURTIN. Every 6 months anyway, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else on your access roads?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have a rather limited definition of an access road, so it does not apply. Of course, $1 million is not much money, nationwide, either. How much did the House allow?

Colonel FENLON. They allowed the $1 million, Mr. Chairman.

MINOR HAND ACQUISITION

Senator STENNIS. What is your next item?

Colonel FENLON. Our last item prior to the classified, Mr. Chairman, was the item on page 476, which is for minor land acquisitions. Of course, this was for land which the Secretary of the Air Force can acquire. We had asked for $100 thousand based on our best estimates. This was denied by the House. We have not made any particular reclama to it, although it was a valid item, in our judgment.

Senator STENNIS. Well, do you wish to make reclama now?

Colonel FENLON. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a new item in the bill?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; we have had this in several times.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator STENNIS. What else do we have left?

General CURTIN. We have the classified portion, the classified items, plus the section 302, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel FENLON. The classified items that I have deferred, and the section 302 of the bill, which is our missiles and space, plus our add items that you mentioned earlier, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Thurmond will preside now, gentlemen. I have to ask you to excuse me. I will get back from the floor as soon as I can.

Senator THURMOND. We will have an executive session now. I will ask you gentlemen in charge here to check everybody, and see if he is qualified to be in the room, you gentlemen are responsible.

(Whereupon, the hearing continued into executive session.)

OPEN SESSION

Senator STENNIS. The Chair is going to recognize Senator Monroney and Senator Harris. This will be an open session. These two gentlemen have a matter that we want to bring to the special attention of the subcommittee.

Senator Monroney is a member of the Appropriations Committee, and he was one time a member of this subcommittee, and left it without permission. [Laughter.]

Which means that I am sorry he left. But we are glad to welcome him back as a witness and also his valuable colleague, Senator Harris of Oklahoma, who is also interested in some vital matters here.

Senator Monroney.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLAHOMA

STATEMENT OF HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, U.S. SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

OFFICER QUARTERS

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It was with a great deal of reluctance that I was forced to give up membership on this distinguished committee and particularly a pleasure of serving under you to accept the chairmanship of another committee that is not so easy to work on, that of the legislative branch appropriations.

I want to thank you very much for this opportunity to appear here today, in order to urge that an item for three much needed base housing items for Tinker Air Force Base be restored. These quarters are urgently needed to adequately house bachelor officers who are permanently assigned to this very important logistics command facility, as well as to accommodate the many transient officers who come to Tinker for advanced training so vital to our combat need in South Vietnam.

CURRENT HOUSING FACILITIES

I wish I could take the members of this subcommittee on a personal tour of Tinker. There you would see that existing on-base quarters are overcrowded remnants of World War II "temporary" construction. The housing situation for uniformed personnel at Tinker is so difficult that contract rental units are being utilized at more than double their normal capacity.

Tinker Air Force Base is working day and night, 7 days a week, at full speed to support critical combat missions in southeast Asia. The officers and men of this base have grave responsibilities to keep our bombers, our tankers, our guided missiles, and our many other air weapons functioning effectively. These men deserve adequate on-base housing convenient to their 12- or 18-hour-a-day jobs.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION

The House committee in deleting this item of $956,000 stated that it felt the Air Force could meet the need with the construction of fewer buildings. The Air Force will provide these quarters in the most economical means possible. Because of Tinker's magnificent and very adequate land and space situation, these lower and more spreadout buildings can be justified in lieu of the combined high-rise structures which are more economical where land prices are high.

I am convinced that the morale of our fighting men hinges to a major degree on the attention we give to items of this kind. This housing project is fully justified, and I earnestly request that you restore it to the bill.

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity to appear here out of time and with the courtesy of the committee.

Senator STENNIS. We are delighted to have you, Senator, and we will certainly consider what you have to say.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRED R. HARRIS, U. S. SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

OFFICER QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. Senator Harris, we are pleased to have you here, sir, and you proceed, now, in your own fine way and let us know about your matters.

Senator HARRIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate this opportunity to appear especially. And I appear also today particularly in support of an item in the amount of $956,000 to which Senator Monroney has referred, for the bachelor officers quarters at Tinker Air Force Base, an item which is contained in the administration budget but was stricken by the House of Representatives.

I recently made a tour of the facilities at Tinker Air Force Base and was briefed thoroughly on their operation. I am proud of the excellent job being done by General McNickle, his officers, men, and civilian personnel. But I was impressed by the great need for updating and improving facilities on this important base.

MAJOR COMMANDS

The Air Force major air commands at Tinker Air Force Base are: Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC); Continental Air Command (CONAC); Air Force Communications Service (AFCS); and Military Airlift Command (MAC).

PERSONNEL

In December 1963 and November 1964, the Secretary of Defense announced the closure of the Rome, Middletown, Mobile, and San Bernardino Air Materiel Areas. He stated that approximately 4,160 personnel spaces would be transferred to the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area, a function of AFLC, during the period 1964–70.

As of July 1, 1966, there were 22,446 civilian and 4,094 military personnel at Tinker, broken down as follows:

Civilian	
AFLC	21,893
Colonel B—CONAC	147
Colonel C—AFCS	220
Colonel D—MAC	186
Total	22,446
Military	
AFLC	1,104
Colonel B—CONAC	5
Colonel C—AFCS	1,387
Colonel D—MAC	1,598
Total	4,094

This represents the greatest number of personnel ever at Tinker at any one time.

ASSIGNED, ATTACHED, AND STUDENT OFFICERS

The project I am asking to be restored is required to provide adequate quarters for commissioned officers assigned and attached to Tinker Air Force Base. Primary house support is required for 156 officer students attending the C–141 Transport Training Unit operated at Tinker by the Military Air Lift Command. The student requirements for this station are firm for the program cycle.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The provision provides for the construction of three buildings. The feasibility and accessibility of combining this requirement into a single building has been examined in detail. A single building is not feasible as it would require several stories and interfere with runway clearance. Because of existing terrain limitations, roadways, and extensive construction, it is necessary to utilize three separate structures.

The three buildings as proposed for this project are almost completely designed and are appropriately sited in the officers' housing area, and represent the most feasible and economic means of fulfilling a deficiency in officers' quarters.

Mr. Chairman, I join with Senator Monroney in saying, again, we appreciate this opportunity to appear, and we will certainly appreciate the favorable consideration of this item by you and by this subcommittee. Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator. Senator Harris, I know that Senator Monroney has had a longtime knowledge of, and interest in Tinker Air Force Base. I want to commend you for having an interest in it, and for having visited it, too.

Not only Tinker, but I hope you visit the other military bases in your State, and I am sure you will, time permitting.

EFFICIENT OPERATION OF BASE

I said here yesterday, when we came to Tinker, that when I was there, it was one of the best-run institutions, military or otherwise, that I had ever seen. I was tremendously impressed. They were even saving the crates that the goods were shipped in, had them taken apart and salvaged each piece, even down to some of them not over 8 or 12 inches long, put in bundles, and put aside for possible future use.

The most complete job I have ever seen. I visited Tinker more than 10 years ago.

Thank you very much, gentlemen. We are glad to have you here and are pleased that you could come in today.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much.

Senator HARRIS. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator STENNIS. Now let us proceed, Colonel Fenlon. We have to have closed session now, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the subcommittee went into executive session.)

OPEN SESSION ITEMS ADDED BY THE CONGRESS

Senator THURMOND. Proceed with the unclassified items.

Please insert in the record a list of items added by the Congress.

(The list follows:)

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Command/base	Item	Scope	Cost	Added by
Air Defense Command:				
Tyndall	Test cell (replacement)	1 each	$473	House.
Do	Civil engineer facility (defense/replacement).	25,000 square feet	560	Do.
Do	Officers' quarters (ACND)	70 TN	75	Do.
Do	Air police ops (defense/replacement).	4,012 square feet	172	Do.
Air Force Logistics Command: Wright-Patterson.	Officers quarters (addition)	96 men	727	Do.
Air Force Systems Command: AEDC.	Runway	Lighting system	1,861	Do.
Alaskan Air Command: Elmendorf.	Heating plant (conversion)	do	900	Do.
Military Airlift Command:				
Dover	Sanitary sewage treatment (addition).	do	250	Senate.
Travis	Fleet service facility (replacement).	20,016 square feet	374	House.
Strategic Air Command:				
Malmstrom	Auto storage heated	20,340 square feet	330	Senate.
Do	Civil engineer facility (defense/replacement).	53,530 square feet	888	Do.
Do	Dorm, AM (defense/replacement).	200 men	400	Do.
U.S. Air Force Security Service: Goodfellow.	Service club	19,800 square feet	493	House.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

TEST CELL REPLACEMENT

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, the first item following the order of presentation in the book by commands would be the Air Defense Command at Tyndall Air Force Base and we have four items and the first of these is for a test cell replacement at Tyndall.

This project is required to provide an adequate test cell with sound suppressors for jet engine testing of approximately 720 aircraft engines per year. The existing test stands are inadequate, as the excessive noise level, hazardous operational conditions, abnormal maintenance and obsolete equipment, limit the utilization and support required for the assigned century series and trainer-type aircraft at this base.

The existing test cell is adjacent to an airmen housing project and the noise generated by the test cell, when operated day or night, creates intolerable noise conditions affecting the health and well-being of personnel. These obsolete test stand facilities are to be removed following completion of this project.

COMBINED CIVIL ENGINEERING FACILITY

The second item is a combined civil engineering facility, deficiency, replacement. This project is required to support base missions, including operations of utilities, maintenance and minor repair of buildings and structures, flight line maintenance shops, fuel distribution systems, roads, streets, and grounds.

The existing structures used by the civil engineer activities are all in excess of 20 years of age, being of theater of operation type, constructed during World War II. Present facilities except for shop buildings were not designed for civil engineering use and all are totally inadequate.

Present structures are beyond economical repair or rehabilitation and do not conform with minimum fire safety, operational standards and Air Force criteria and are to be razed. Facilities presently located in these buildings will be moved to the proposed facility. The proposed combined facility will result in the most economical construction.

OFFICERS QUARTERS, AIR CONDITIONING

The third item at Tyndall is "Officers quarters, air conditioning."

The five officers quarters housing a total of 80 people are used to accommodate visiting and student officers. Many of these officers are attending the interceptor weapons school.

Other student officers attend the F–101 and F–106 transition schools and the Weapons Center activities. Most of these officers will be flying aircraft, often new to them, and it will be necessary for them to be fully rested at night in order for them to perform their duties. Lack of air conditioning during the hot and humid summer months is not conducive to relaxation and rest.

AIR POLICE OPERATIONS

The fourth project at Tyndall, air police operations, deficiency, replacement.

This project is required to provide an adequate air police operations and control facility at Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla. The control facility is visited by an average of 175 personnel per day, requiring more space than currently available. The existing substandard structure is temporary, built in 1942 as a construction contractor's office.

The existing building's foundation has settled, and the structure frame has deteriorated beyond economical repair.

The existing building will be razed upon completion of this project.

The Air Force considered the project to be a valid requirement in support of the base mission.

Senator THURMOND. Have you made a request to the Department of Defense in your fiscal year 1967 submission?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we did ask for these initially in the fiscal year 1967 submittal. They were deferred by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 Jun 1966	1967		AF	TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 473,000	P.L.	211-183K	2.05.18.01	FLORIDA/BAY

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 473,000	320		TEST CELL REPLACEMENT

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	

16. REPLACEMENT X

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES 1 | c. LENGTH N/A | d. WIDTH N/A
e. DESIGN CAPACITY N/A | f. GROSS AREA
g. COOLING CAP. COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Construct test cell in accordance with standard Air Force criteria, to include sound suppressors and steam vapor suppressors. Facilities to be for one (1) cell. Construction to be phased to cause minimum interruption in operation of existing facilities. Present facilities are Shaw Estes equipment, for J33, J57 and J75 engines.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Test Cell	ea	1	466,000	$ 466
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 7
a. Electric Service	LS			(1)
b. Water Service	LS			(1)
c. Site Improvements	LS			(1)
d. Access Apron	SY	420	9.50	(4)
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 473

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M EA)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	3	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(2)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	1	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	1	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - g)	2	2

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS: None

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to provide an adequate test cell with sound suppressors for jet engine testing of approximately 720 aircraft engines per year. The existing test stands are inadequate, as the excessive noise level, hazardous operational conditions, abnormal maintenance and obsolete equipment, limit the utilization and support required for the assigned century series and trainer type aircraft at this base. Further, the existing test cell is adjacent to an airmen housing project and the noise generated by the test cell, when operated day or night, creates intolerable noise conditions affecting the health and well being of personnel. These obsolete test stand facilities are to be removed following completion of this project.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 Jun 1966	1967		AF	TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 560,000	P.L.	219-940Z	2.05.18.01.4	FLORIDA

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. CRIT. CYCLE RATE/LB	13. LOCATION STATE
$ 560,000	320		COMBINED CIVIL ENGINEERING FACILITY/DEFICIENCY/REPLACEMENT

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
- A. ESTABLISHMENT: X
- B. RECONDITIONING:
- C. TEMPORARY:

15. TYPE OF LOCK
- A. NEW FACILITY: X
- B. ADDITION:
- C. ALTERATION:
- D. CONVERSION:
- E. OTHER (Specify):

16. REPLACEMENT: X

17. TYPE OF DESIGN
- A. STANDARD DESIGN: X
- B. SPECIAL DESIGN:

18. DRAWING NO.: AD 30-08-07

19. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY
- A. NO. OF FLOORS: 1
- B. NO. OF SPANS: 1
- C. LENGTH: 324'
- D. WIDTH: 207'
- E. SERVICE CAPACITY: NA
- F. GROSS AREA: 25,000 SF
- G. COOLING: Air Cond
- H. CAP.: 60 Tons
- I. COST: ($ 48,000)

20. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE: Construct a combined Civil Engineering Facility including roads, parking area, fencing and air conditioning and all supporting utilities needed to provide a completely usable facility.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

21. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($1000)
Combined Civil Engineer Facility	SF	25,000	$ 18.00	$ 450
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 110
a. Electric Transformers	KVA	300	20.00	6
b. Electric Service	LS			15
c. Water, Gas & San Sewer	LS			18
d. Storm Drainage	LS			15
e. Site Improvements	LS			18
f. Access & Parking	SY	7,200	4.25	31
g. Fencing	LF	1,800	4.05	7
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 560

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (in SF)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	32,752
b. EXISTING ADEQUATE AND SUBSTANDARD	(23,260)
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	7,752
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	7,752

	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	25,000	25,000

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM: This project is required to support base missions, including operations of utilities, maintenance and minor repair of buildings and structures, flight line maintenance shops, fuel distribution systems, roads, streets and grounds. The existing structures used by the Civil Engineer activities are all in excess of twenty years of age, being of theatre of operation type, constructed during WW II. Present facilities except for shop buildings were not designed for Civil Engineering use and all are totally inadequate. Present structures are beyond economical repair or rehabilitation, do not conform with minimum fire safety, operational standards and Air Force Criteria and are to be razed. Facilities presently located in these buildings will be moved to the proposed facility. The proposed combined facility will result in the most economical construction.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 Jan 66	1967		AF	TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 75,000	P.L.	724-414B	2.05.12.01	FLORIDA/BAY

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 75,000	320		OFFICERS QUARTERS, AIR CONDITIONING

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMIPERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify) AIR COND	X
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 5 | b. NO. OF STORIES 1 | c. LENGTH | d. WIDTH 78'6"

e. DESIGN CAPACITY 16 Man Each | f. GROSS AREA 5,701 SF Each

g. COOLING Air Cond CAP. 70 Tons COST ($ 60,000)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE This project will provide air conditioning for Transient Qtrs in 5 existing buildings, Nos 960, 1422, 1424, 1570 and 1582. New transformers and secondary power lines will be included as required.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Officers' Quarters, ACHD	EA	70	$ 850.00	$ 60
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 15
a. Electric Service	LS			(8)
b.	LS			(7)
c.				( )
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 75

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M TON)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	170	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(0)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	50	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	50	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (b + d)	100	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ___ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	70	70

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM The five officers quarters housing a total of 80 people are used to accommodate visiting and student officers. Many of these officers are general and senior officers attending the Interceptor Weapons School. Other student officers attend the F-101 and F-106 transition schools and the Weapons Center activities. Most of these officers will be flying aircraft, often new to them, and it will be necessary for them to be fully rested at night in order for them to perform their duties. Lack of air conditioning during the hot and humid summer months is not conducive to relaxation and rest.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 Jun 1966	1967		AF	TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 172,000	P.L.	730-835Z	2.05.18.01.4	FLORIDA/BAY

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 172,000	320		AIR POLICE OPERATIONS, DEFICIENCY/REPLACEMENT

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		15. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY		
a. PERMANENT	X	b. NO. OF FLOORS 1	c. NO. OF STORIES 1	d. LENGTH 90' e. WIDTH 66'
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		f. DESIGN CAPACITY NA	g. GROSS AREA 4012 SF	
c. TEMPORARY				

16. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Construct an Air Police Operators facility of concrete masonry including all supporting utilities needed to provide a completely usable facility.

17. TYPE OF SCOPE	
a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
18. REPLACEMENT	X
19. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	AD 30-02-99

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Air Police Operations	SF	4,012	$27.40	$ 110
a.		( )		
b.		( )		
c.		( )		
d.		( )		
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 62
a. Electric Service	LS			7
b. Water, Gas & San Sewer	LS			11
c. Storm Drainage	LS			7
d. Site Improvements	LS			8
e. Access & Parking	SY	6,830	4.25	29
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 172

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (Units SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	4,012	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(3,294)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FURNISH, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (b - e - f - g)	4,012	4,012

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to provide an adequate air police operations and control facility at Tyndall AFB, Florida. The control facility is visited by an average of 175 personnel per day, requiring more space than currently available. The existing substandard structure is temporary, built in 1942 as a construction contractor's office. The existing building's foundation has settled, and the structure frame has deteriorated beyond economical repair. The existing building will be razed upon completion of this project.

REQUEST TO DEFENSE FOR INCLUSION OF ADD-ONS IN BUDGET REQUEST

General CURTIN. Just to clear up this point, Mr. Chairman, this whole $7.5 million so-called add-on list has been the subject of a recent request from the Air Force to the Department of Defense for insertion in the formal fiscal year 1967 appropriations program. We have not had a response from the Department of Defense, so at this point in time these items have not been formally approved or acted on by the Department of Defense or the Bureau of the Budget for inclusion in this program, but we have made the request to the Department.

Senator THURMOND. Do you consider these projects as urgent?

Colonel FENLON. I believe I can state for the Air Force we feel they are urgently required, urgent requirements. We had submitted them in our fiscal year 1967 program. They were deferred by OSD. I think we feel they are a valid requirement, of an urgent nature.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

OFFICERS QUARTERS, ADDITION

Senator THURMOND. All right, move to the next matter.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is a Wright-Patterson Air Force Base officers' quarters addition.

This project is required to provide accommodations for single officers assigned to this base. These officers are assigned to Headquarters Air Force Logistics Command—responsible for procurement, supply distribution, maintenance, and transportation of all material necessary to operate the Air Force—Aeronautical Systems Division (SYS), Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories (SYS), Aeronautical Research Laboratories (OAR), 17th Bomb Wing (SAC), the hospital, Foreign Technology Division (SYS), Civilian Institute Division (AFIT), many of the other 57 on-base tenants.

In addition to the assigned officers, accommodations are required for officer students attending courses in the school of engineering, the civil engineer center; the school of systems and logistics, the Defense weapons system management center and the logistics short course.

In the event this project is not approved, the present utilization of facilities, which with the exception of one building are either substandard or overcrowded, will be continued.

OFF-BASE HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. Are there private accommodations nearby without making these additions?

Colonel FENLON. Major Hearon can answer that.

Major HEARON. Sir, the last count we had as of June 27, there were 238 of the permanent party officer's drawing basic allowance for quarters, because there was no room on the base.

Colonel FENLON. I think in answer to your question, Senator Thurmond, he is saying there were 238 officers drawing their allowance and living off of the base, therefore, you would have to assume they found a place to live. We could not testify to the adequacy of it.

Senator THURMOND. How do you feel about this request?

Colonel FENLON. We feel with the student load here at Wright-Patterson it is an essential item to attempt to move these people on the base to make them closer to their work.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENN.

RUNWAY

Senator THURMOND. Your next item.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, sir, is Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tennessee, and this is a runway project.

This project is required for landing high priority test articles at Arnold Engineering Development Center. AEDC actually has the role of a "national center" since high priority testing is conducted for the Army, Navy, NASA and industry as well as for the Air Force.

Site selection of the center was made with the "national" concept in mind and due to availability of resources and land. Existing facilities for transporting test articles from privately owned William Northern Field and Berry Field to AEDC are inadequate due to increasing size, hazards—roads, bridges, and so forth—and complexity of test articles.

This landing strip can be provided for about one-half of 1 percent of the U.S. Government investment at Arnold. Facilities such as the J–4 and J–5 Rocket test cells and the Mark I aerospace chamber are even more dependent upon on-site air transportation for safe and timely delivery of test articles which are extremely complex, delicate, and costly.

Rocket engines being tested in these cells are very hazardous and represent transportation problems. The results would be catastrophic if a solid propellant or one of the toxic chemical fuels should be accidentally detonated in a populated area. It is imperative that these latest articles be flown directly from the contractor's plant to AEDC for testing. This is the total presently foreseeable airfield requirement at AEDC.

Senator THURMOND. What happened to the item last year when it was submitted?

Colonel FENLON. It was deleted in authorization, in the authorization bill.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

HEATING PLANT CONVERSION

Senator THURMOND. What is the next item?

Colonel FENLON. The next item is Elmendorf Air Force Base and this heating plant conversion.

This project is required to enable the heating plant at this base to burn natural gas or oil in lieu of coal at considerable savings to the U.S. Government.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
21 June 66	1968		AF	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE (AFLC)

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 727,000	P.L.	724-414A	7.36.38.01.4	GREENE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, OHIO

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 727,000	320		OFFICERS QUARTERS (ADDITION)

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	X
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	AD 25-06-74M

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF FLOORS 1 | b. NO. OF ENTRIES 6 | c. LENGTH 129' | d. WIDTH 41'6"
e. DESIGN CAPACITY 96 MCI | f. GROSS AREA 33,215 SF
g. COOLING MECH VENT | CAP. 150,000 CFM/ENT (6 22,500)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Construct an addition to the 100-man Bachelor Officers Quarters contained in FY 66 MCP in accordance with Definitive Drawing AD 25-06-74 as modified for the FY 66 MCP increment of this ultimate 316 man high rise facility. Construction will be consistent with the basic facility which will have reinforced concrete footings, foundation walls, structural frame, floor slabs and roof slab. Exterior walls will be brick. Roofing will be built-up type; interior will also have parking lot, driveway, sidewalks and necessary supporting utilities.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Officers Quarters	MCI	96	$7,000	$ 672
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 55
a. Electric Service	LS			10
b. Water, Gas & San Sewer	LS			12
c. Site Improvement	LS			12
d. Access & Parking	SY	4000	5.20	21
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 727,000

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M MCI)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	759	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(101)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	416	
d. FUNDED NOT IN INVENTORY	100	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	516	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	243	243

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to provide accommodations for single officers assigned to this base. These officers are assigned to Hq AF Logistics Command (responsible for procurement, supply distribution, maintenance, and transportation of all material necessary to operate the Air Force), Aeronautical Systems Division (SYS), Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories (SYS), Aeronautical Research Laboratories (OAR), 17th Bomb Wg (SAC), the Hospital, Foreign Technology Division (SYS), Civilian Institute Division (AFIT), many of the other 57 on-base tenant. In addition to the assigned officers, accommodations are required for officer students attending courses in the School of Engineering, the Civil Engineer Center; the School of Systems & Logistics, the Defense Weapons System Management Center and the Logistics Short Course. In the event this project is not approved, the present utilization of facilities, which with the exception of one building are either substandard or overcrowded, will be continued.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
21 June 66	1967		AF	ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 1,861,000	P.L.	111-118	6.54.02.23	TENNESSEE, COFFEE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 1,861,000	320		RUNWAY

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF FLOORS — b. NO. OF BOMBS — c. LENGTH 6,000' — d. WIDTH 150'

e. DESIGN CAPACITY Med Load — f. GROSS AREA 100,000 SY

g. COOLING None — CAP. — COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE: This item provides for construction of an airfield for operation of medium and heavy aircraft. Facility consists of a runway 6,000 feet long, 150 feet wide with 1,000 feet overrun at each end; a 75 feet wide taxiway approximately 925 feet long; 430 feet by 260 feet apron; operations and maintenance building; airfield lighting; access road and all necessary utilities to provide a usable facility.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Runway	LS		$	$ 599
a. Runway	SY	(100,000)	9.55	(655)
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 906
a. Taxiway	SY	9,400	9.55	(90)
b. Apron	SY	12,428	9.55	(119)
c. Runway Lighting	FT	6,000	28.50	(171)
d. Taxiway Lighting	FT	925	19.00	(18)
e. Operations & Maintenance Bldg	SF	2,550	20.00	(51)
f. Clearing and Grubbing	LS			(6)
g. Utilities	LS			(30)
h. Elec Power Distribution	LS			(40)
i. Access	SY	28,600	3.80	(109)
j. Excess Cut and Fill	CY	544,000	.50	(272)
22. TOTAL LESS ITEM COST				$ 1,861

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SY)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	100,000	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(0)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	100,000	100,000

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM: This project is required for landing high priority test articles at Arnold Engineering Development Center. AEDC actually has the role of a "National Center" since high priority testing is conducted for the Army, Navy, NASA and industry as well as for the Air Force. Site selection of the Center was made with the "national" concept in mind and due to availability of resources and land. Existing facilities for transporting test articles from privately owned William Northern Field and Berry Field to AEDC are inadequate due to increasing size, hazards (roads, bridges, etc.) and complexity of test articles. This landing strip can be provided for about one-half of one percent of the U. S. Government investment at Arnold. Facilities such as the J-4 and J-5 Rocket Test Cells and the Mark I Aerospace Chamber are even more dependent upon on-site air transportation for safe and timely delivery of test articles which are extremely complex, delicate and costly. Rocket engines being tested in these cells are very hazardous and represent transportation problems. The results would be catastrophic if a solid propellant or one of the toxic chemical fuels should be accidentally detonated in a populated area. It is imperative that these latest articles be flown directly from the contractor's plant to AEDC for testing. This is the total presently foreseeable airfield requirement at AEDC.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. [illegible]	4. INSTALLATION
28 June 66	1967		AF	EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROJECT ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 900,000	P.L.	821-11AH	2.40.80.01.4	ALASKA

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 900,000	320		HEATING PLANT, CONVERSION

SECTION A - BASIS OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

A. NEW FACILITY	X
B. ADDITION TO FACILITY	
C. ALTERATION	
D. CONVERSION	X
E. OCCUPIED SPACE	
F. NEW FACILITY	
G. TYPE OF SPACE	
H. ALTERATION	
I. CONVERSION	
J. OCCUPIED SPACE	
K. NEW FACILITY	
L. TYPE OF SPACE	
M. ALTERATION	
N. CONVERSION	
O. OCCUPIED SPACE	
P. SPECIAL FACILITY	X
Q. SPACE TO BE VACATED	

15. PART I A. CHARACTERISTICS OF FACILITY FACILITY

A. NO. OF FLOORS 1 | B. NO. OF BASEMENTS 1 | C. LENGTH Irreg | D. WIDTH Irreg

E. CAPACITY | F. CAPACITY | G. AREA 117,643 SF.

H. OCCUPIED SPACE: CAP. None | COST ($)

16. DESCRIPTIVE CONSTRUCTION DATA TO BE GIVEN

Alter six Erie City, 150,000 lbs/hr, 450 psig boilers, from coal to natural gas and oil combination units and the construction of bulk fuel oil storage tanks* in the coal yard. Alterations will consist of removal of stokers and ash handling equipment, work on wind and fire boxes, installation of gas and oil piping with necessary meters, pumps, heaters, controls and equipment to burn gas or oil. Storage tanks will be complete with necessary pumps, piping, truck and tank car loading and unloading facilities and other supporting facilities.

*(2 EA 10,000 BL Capacity)

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

18. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST $	COST ($000)
Heating Plant, Alteration	LS			$ 900
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
19. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
20. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST				$ 900

SECTION C - BASIS OF RECOMMENDATION

21. QUANTITATIVE DATA

(USE N/A)

A. TOTAL OCCUPANCY	
B. AUTHORIZED ENLISTMENTS	
C. TRAINING ASSIGNMENTS	
D. PERSONNEL NOT IN INVENTORY	
E. ASSIGNMENTS ACTIVITIES (B + C)	
	DEPENDENTS / FAMILIES
F. AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL STRENGTH	
G. PERSONNEL BY ____ PERSONNEL	
H. POPULATION (E + F + G)	

22. REMARKS

23. JUSTIFICATION FOR LOCATION

This project is required to enable the heating plant at this base to burn natural gas or oil in lieu of coal at considerable savings to the U. S. Government. A reliable source of natural gas has been developed approximately 80 miles from the base and pipelines to the local area have been delivering gas for over a year. Based on a study prepared by the Department of the Army it is estimated that the annual savings will be approximately $800,000. The cost of this project would be amortized in a little over a year. In connection with this project and a companion project in the Army FY 67 MCP requested at Ft. Richardson, the Alaska Pipeline Company, Anchorage, Alaska (the gas supplier) will install at their own expense 62,500 feet of high pressure gas line and two metering stations at a cost of approximately $1,000,000 to serve the two installations. Sole liability of the government for these costs would be for pro-rated termination charges in the event the gas supply contract is cancelled by the government prior to the end of the five-year period of the contract.

A reliable source of natural gas has been developed approximately 88 miles from the base and pipelines to the local area have been delivering gas for over a year. In connection with this project and a companion project in the Army fiscal year 1967 MCP requested Fort Richardson, the Alaska Pipeline Co., Anchorage, Alaska (the gas supplier) will install at their own expense 62,500 feet of high-pressure gasline and two metering stations at a cost of approximately $1 million to serve the two installations.

Sole liability of the Government for these costs would be for prorated termination charges in the event the gas supply contract is canceled by the Government prior to the end of the 5-year period of the contract.

Senator THURMOND. When you had the authorization up there, there was some opposition but I believe the savings were considerable and you would pay for it in 2 years?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; definitely within 2 years.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Senator THURMOND. What is the next item?

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Dover Air Force Base, on sewage treatment and disposal.

Secondary treatment for sewage plant is required to treat the effluent to a degree that pollution of adjacent waters will be reduced. Present treatment is primary only; liquids are chlorinated and then discharged into St. Jones River, which operation falls short of being satisfactory.

The city of Dover, whose effluent enters the St. Jones River above the base, is presently constructing secondary treatment facilities. This action foreshadows outside pressure on the base to do the same.

On the basis of sanitation and public relations it is mandatory that this facility be constructed. All sanitary sewage wastes from base industrial area and family housing will be treated in the base sewage treatment plant. The existing plant capacity is not adequate for the present load.

Senator THURMOND. I have a letter here from Senator Caleb Boggs addressed to Senator Saltonstall which might go into the record at this point on this particular project.

(The letter follows:)

U. S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1966.

Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: On September 12 President Johnson signed into law the Military Construction Authorization, 1967 (PL 89-568). Contained in this authorization is an item of $250,000 for a sewage treatment plant at the Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 June 1966	1968		AF	DOVER AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 250,000	P.L.	831-165A	4.10.80.01	DELAWARE/USA

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 250,000	320		SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL (ADDN)

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		15. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF BLDGS NA b. NO. OF STORIES NA c. LENGTH Irreg d. WIDTH Irreg
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY NA f. GROSS AREA NA
c. TEMPORARY		g. COOLING NA CAP. NA COST ($ NA)
16. TYPE OF WORK		18. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE Project consists of the addition of secondary sewage treatment to the primary plant. Project to be complete with all necessary tanks, equipment, etc. to comply with the requirement of the Federal Water Pollution Control Program.
a. NEW FACILITY		
b. ADDITION	X	
c. ALTERATION		
d. CONVERSION		
e. OTHER (Specify)		
16. REPLACEMENT		
17. TYPE OF DESIGN		
a. STANDARD DESIGN		
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X	
c. DRAWING NO.		

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

19. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST $	COST ($000) $
a. Sewage Treatment & Disposal	EA	1	250,000	250
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				0
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 250

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

24. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M GD)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	1,000,000 GD	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	1,000,000 GD	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	1,000,000	1,000,000
26. RELATED LINE ITEMS		

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM Secondary treatment for sewage plant is required to treat the effluent to a degree that pollution of adjacent waters will be reduced. Present treatment is primary only, liquids are chlorinated and then discharged into St. Jones River. Which operation falls short of being satisfactory. The City of Dover who effluent enters the St. Jones River above the base is presently constructing secondary treatment facilities. This action foreshadows outside pressure on the base to do the same. On the basis of sanitation and public relations it is mandatory that this facility be constructed. All sanitary sewage wastes from Base industrial area and family housing will be treated in the base sewage treatment plant. The existing plant capacity is not adequate for the present load.

This item was added by the Senate Armed Services Committee during their consideration of the legislation and in their report they state that this project is "believed equally important, if not more so, as several similar projects contained in the bill. The discharge of improperly-treated sewerage into the Delaware Bay has had a very disastrous effect on the fishing industry."

In November of 1965 President Johnson issued an Executive Order calling on all departments, agencies and establishments in the Executive Branch to provide leadership in improving water quality and called on them to submit their plans for pollution abatement to the Bureau of the Budget. In light of this and in view of the necessity for the construction of a sewerage treatment plant, I respectfully request the consideration of the Subcommittee for the inclusion of $250,000 in the Military Construction Appropriation Bill for this authorized project.

With highest personal regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

J. CALEB BOGGS.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

FLEET SERVICE, REPLACEMENT

Senator THURMOND. Proceed with your next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is Travis Air Force Base and the project is for fleet service facility replacements.

This project is required to provide facilities for inflight kitchen, fleet service and large aircraft comfort pallet service for originating and through flights at Travis aerial port of embarkation.

COMFORT PALLET SERVICE

Comfort pallets are large removable units for sanitary facilities and/or galley facilities which can be removed from the aircraft and replaced with a preserviced unit.

The unit so removed is then serviced and prepared for the next flight. Other services include provision of box lunches, frozen lunches, coffee and water jugs, and necessary associated equipment for galleys, ovens, et cetera.

As many as 1,500 aircraft per month. In order to manage this large servicing operation, complete control and scheduling of numerous units necessary to execute this mission is required.

INFLIGHT KITCHEN

The existing inflight kitchen facility is located 1¼ miles from the fleet service section.

FLEET SERVICE

The fleet service section is crowded into space urgently required for air freight terminal-type utilization, space is not available in which to prepare comfort pallets for use on C–141 aircraft.

Structure provided by this project is an austere facility which will relieve span of control, sanitary facilities, and a centrally located area in which to handle the workload assigned the aerial port squadron at this base.

Senator THURMOND. Do you think this is an essential project?

Colonel FENLON. I personally have been out at Travis, Senator Thurmond, and I know they are working in very undesirable conditions at this time. Of course, this is heightened by the tremendous

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 June 66	1967		AF	TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 374,000	P.L.	141-785K	4.10.80.01.4	CALIFORNIA

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 374,000	P-320		FLEET SERVICE, REPLACEMENT

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 1 b. NO. OF STORIES 1 c. LENGTH 207' d. WIDTH Irreg
e. DESIGN CAPACITY NA f. GROSS AREA 20,016 SF
g. COOLING NA CAP. COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE: Construct a complete facility to house the in-flight kitchen and the fleet service activities. Structure will be masonry block with structural steel framing and a built-up roof. The exterior covered loading platform will be provided. Support items include site preparation, utilities, and access pavement.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Fleet Service Facility	SF	20,016	$16.60	$ 332
a.		( )		
b.		( )		
c.		( )		
d.		( )		
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 42
a. Electric Service	LS			12
b. Water, Gas & San Sewer	LS			15
c. Site Improvements	LS			5
d. Access and Parking	SY	2,000	4.95	10
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 374

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	20,016	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(11,520)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	20,016	20,016

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM: This project is required to provide facilities for In-Flight Kitchen, Fleet Service and large aircraft comfort pallet service for originating and through flights at Travis Aerial Port of Embarkation. Comfort pallets are large removable units for sanitary facilities and/or galley facilities which can be removed from the aircraft and replaced with a pre-serviced unit. The unit so removed is then serviced and prepared for the next flight. Other services include provision of box lunches, frozen lunches, coffee and water jugs and necessary associated equipment for galleys, ovens, etc. As many as 1500 aircraft per month. In order to manage this large servicing operation, complete control and scheduling of numerous units necessary to execute this mission is required. The existing In-Flight Kitchen facility is located 1½ miles from the Fleet Service section. The Fleet Service section is crowded into space urgently required for Air Freight Terminal type utilization, space is not available in which to prepare comfort pallets for use on C-141 aircraft. Structure provided by this project is an austere facility which will relieve span of control, sanitary facilities, and a centrally located area in which to handle the workload assigned the Aerial Port Squadron at this base.

load of passenger traffic through Travis at this point in time in support of the southeast Asia situation.

I feel that such a facility would certainly increase the efficiency of that operation out there at this time.

CONSTRUCTION COST

Senator THURMOND. It costs $374,000, does it not?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Isn't that pretty high?

Colonel FENLON. I was trying to check the square foot costs. Showing it at $16.16 a square foot for the entire facility, we do have a 1.1 cost factor out there right now at Travis in the California area.

This would not appear, I don't believe, too high for the type of facility they require. I might mention here, and I didn't clarify it too well, there is a large pallet facility that is in the C–141, and it has the kitchen equipment, latrine facilities and everything else in it and they pull this out and it is quite large. These are the things that they pull out, move into this facility and then service, so there is quite a bit of space involved.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

AUTO STORAGE HEATED

Senator THURMOND. Take your next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next is three items at Malmstrom, which were discussed this morning by Senator Mansfield. The Air Force, as he stated, does support these items and did submit them.

Senator THURMOND. Just go ahead and justify those.

Colonel FENLON. All right, the first item is for auto storage, heated.

This project is required to provide adequate heat for those vehicles that are located on Malmstrom used in support of the MINUTEMAN missile program.

REDUCED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

The lack of adequate heated storage severely reduce the operational capabilities of this base. It is imperative that vehicles used in direct support of the missile program be capable of starting and moving immediately in any weather.

There are no facilities on base which satisfy this requirement. The existing substandard heated storage is too small to accommodate the large missile support trucks and can only provide protection to six light sedans and staff cars.

Aircraft hangars will be used for permanently assigned and transient aircraft and helicopter maintenance. The high windchill factor, characteristic of this region, further increases the effect of low temperatures.

68-787—66——18

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
23 June 1966	1967		AF	MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 330,000	P.L.	214-426	1.10.16.01.4	MONTANA

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 330,000	P-320		AUTO STORAGE, HEATED

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
f. REPLACEMENT	

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	

c. DRAWING NO. AD 36-10-09M

16. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF FLOOR 1 b. NO. OF STORIES 1 c. LENGTH Irreg d. WIDTH Irreg

e. DESIGN CAPACITY f. GROSS AREA 20,340 SF

g. COOLING N/A CAP. N/A COST ($ N/A)

18. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE: This building will be a pre-engineered structure with fire walls, concrete floor and foundations. Interior walls will be exposed, and fire protection system will be closed head, dry pipe. Heating to be gas-fired units. Utilities and gravel access roads are included to provide a complete and usable facility.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Automotive Storage, Heated	SF	20,340	$ 15.44	$ 314
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				16
a. Electric Service	LS			2
b. Water, Gas	LS			2
c. Site Improvements	LS			4
d. Access & Parking	SY	1,140	7.00	8
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 330

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	20,340	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	3,261	( )
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (b + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	20,340	20,340

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM: This project is required to provide adequate heated storage for those vehicles that are located on Malmstrom used in support of the Minuteman Missile Program. The lack of adequate heated storage severely reduces the operational capabilities of this base. It is imperative that vehicles used in direct support of the missile program be capable of starting and moving immediately in any weather. There are no facilities on base which satisfy this requirement. The existing substandard heated storage is too small to accommodate the large missile support trucks and can only provide protection to 6 light sedans and staff cars. Aircraft hangers will be used for permanently assigned and transient aircraft and helicopter maintenance. The high wind-chill factor, characteristic of this region, further increases the effect of low temperatures. Head-bolt heaters are used, but provide no protection to the chassis of the vehicle and are unsatisfactory. The extreme outdoor temperatures of this area cause problems to exposed vehicles which include dead batteries, cracked batteries, frozen door locks, frozen brake cylinders and brake linings frozen to wheels.

Head-bolt heaters are used, but provide no protection to the chassis of the vehicle and are unsatisfactory. The extreme outdoor temperatures of this area couse problems to exposed vehicles which include dead bateries, cracked batteries, frozen door locks, frozen brake cylinders, and brake linings frozen to wheels.

Civil Engineer Facility

The second item at Malmstrom Air Force Base is a civil engineer facility.

This project is required to provide adequate space for maintenance shops, supply storage, administrative, pavements, and grounds facility, including heated storage, for the civil engineer functions.

Present facilities are temporary, inadequate World War II buildings constructed in 1942–43. Existing buildings are wood, 2- by 4-inch stud frame with horizontal sheathing, tar paper, and abestos shingle, or panel exterior.

All existing buildings are totally without insulation and are costly to heat and maintain. Average annual maintenance cost for these buildings is approximately $30,000.

Buildings are classified as unusable and cannot be modernized to standard conditions. With the increase in base population and increase in the number of MINUTEMAN missiles assigned, it is essential that the civil engineer have adequate, standard buildings to provide support for the missile mission.

The new facility will provide a 10,990-square-foot building for the civil engineer administration, including control, drafting, reproduction, and conference rooms and vault. The maintenance shops will provide adequate space for all maintenance and will have adjacent, the supply storage area.

The pavements and grounds facility will include heated storage for snow removal equipment and essential equipment for support of the missile mission. No facilities exist on base that can be used to satisfy the deficiency for a civil engineer facility.

Airmen Dormitory

The third item or last item at Malmstrom Air Force Base is a dormitory for airmen (deficiency/replacement).

This project is required to provide sufficient housing for the airmen assigned to this base in support of its mission. The present assignment of airmen, together with a high single airman occupancy factor, has overloaded facilities.

An additional burden on dormitory space is the fact that lower grade married airmen are unable to qualify for base housing and cannot afford to rent housing in the community due to high rates, inadequacy, and nonavailability, thereby forcing these airmen to leave their families at home while they live in the dormitories.

Airmen are presently crowded into substandard facilities and some have been given special authorization to live off base to help relieve the dormitory situation.

This climate which has extremely severe and long winters makes crowded dormitories impractical and undesirable as the men are confined indoors for such long periods.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 June 1966	1967		AF	MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 888,000	P.L.	219-940Z	1.40.80.01.4	MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 888,000	320		CIVIL ENGINEER FACILITY (DERP)

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		16. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF FLOORS 1 b. NO. OF STORIES 1 c. LENGTH Var d. WIDTH Var
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY N/A f. GROSS AREA 53,530 SF
c. TEMPORARY		g. COOLING Mech Vent CAP. 35,000CFM COST ($ 6,000)
15. TYPE OF WORK		18. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE
a. NEW FACILITY	X	The facility will consist of administration space, shops, material storage, and pavement and grounds. Six existing buildings will require removal prior to construction. Work will include all utilities, chain link fence and parking to provide a complete and usable facility.
b. ADDITION		
c. ALTERATION		
d. CONVERSION		
e. OTHER (Specify)		
16. REPLACEMENT	X	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN		
a. STANDARD DESIGN		
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X	
c. DRAWING NO.		
AD 30-08-07		

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Civil Engineer Facility	SF	53,530	$16.00	$ 861
a.		( )		
b.		( )		
c.		( )		
d.		( )		
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a. Electric Service	LS			27
b. Water, Gas & San Sewer	LS			6
c. Demolition (6 bldgs)	LS			7
d. Site Improvements	LS			2
e. Access and Parking	SY	860	7.00	3
f. Fencing	LF	615	4.90	6
g.				3
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 888

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	59,890	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(50,074)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	6,360	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (b + d)	6,360	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	53,530	53,530

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to provide adequate space for maintenance shops, supply storage, administrative, pavements and grounds facility; including heated storage, for the Civil Engineer functions. Present facilities are temporary, inadequate WWII buildings constructed in 1942-43. Existing buildings are wood, 2"x4" stud frame with horizontal sheathing, tar-paper and asbestos shingle, or panel exterior. All existing buildings are totally without insulation and are costly to heat and maintain. Average annual maintenance cost for these buildings is approximately $30,000. Buildings are classified as unusable and cannot be modernized to standard conditions. With the increase in base population and increase in the number of Minuteman missiles assigned, it is essential that the Civil Engineer have adequate, standard buildings to provide support for the missile mission. The new facility will provide a 10,990 SF building for the CE administration, including control, drafting, reproduction, and conference rooms and vault. The maintenance shops will provide adequate space for all maintenance and will have adjacent, the supply storage area. The pavements and grounds facility will include heated storage for snow removal equipment and essential equipment for support of the missile mission. No facilities exist on base that can be used to satisfy the deficiency for a Civil Engineer Facility.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 June 1966	1967		AF	MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$400,000	P.L.	722-211Z	1.40.80.01.4	MONTANA, CASCADE

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$400,000	P-320		DORMITORY, AIRMEN (DEFICIENCY/REPLACEMENT)

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
f. REPLACEMENT	

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	

c. DRAWING NO. Ad 21-01-111(R1)

16. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES 3 | c. LENGTH 205' | d. WIDTH 41'

e. DESIGN CAPACITY 200 MN | f. GROSS AREA 25,200 SF

g. COOLING None CAP. N/A COST ($ N/A)

18. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Construct one, 3-story building. Construction to be type "N" non-combustible, design for outside temperature of -30°F as this base is in climate zone 7, arctic. Materials to be concrete block walls, metal window frames and screens, metal door frames and storm doors, ceramic tile latrines and asphelt floor tile throughout. Structure will include necessary utilities, parking lot and site preparation.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Dormitory, Airmen	MN	200	$1850.00	$ 370
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 30
a. Electric Service	LS			5
b. Water, Gas & San Sewer	LS			4
c. Site Improvement	LS			4
d. Access & Parking	SY	2400	7.00	17
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 400

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M MN)	
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	2,221
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(244)
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	1,782
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	200
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	1,982

	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ___ PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	239	239

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS NONE

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project is required to provide sufficient housing for the airmen assigned to this base in support of its mission. The present assignment of airmen, together with a high single airman occupancy factor, has overloaded facilities. An additional burden on dormitory space is the fact that lower grade married airmen are unable to qualify for base housing and cannot afford to rent housing in the community due to high rates, inadequacy and non-availability, thereby forcing these airmen to leave their families at home while they live in the dormitories. Airmen are presently crowded into substandard facilities and some have been given special authorization to live off-base to help relieve the dormitory situation. This climate which has extremely severe and long winters makes crowded dormitories impractical and undesirable as the men are confined indoors for such long periods. The existing sub-standard facilities are butler-type buildings and are not suited for use as barracks. They will be disposed of as soon as they are vacated.

The existing substandard facilities are butler-type buildings and are not suited for use as barracks. They will be disposed of as soon as they are vacated.

Senator THURMOND. Now, the Air Force supports all of those projects you just referred to?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator Mansfield also was interested in those and made a statement today.

U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

SERVICE CLUB

Senator THURMOND. Proceed to the next item.

Colonel FENLON. The last item in the add-on items, Senator, is Goodfellow Air Force Base, Tex., for a service club.

This project provides an adequate service club to support assigned airmen, their dependents and guests. The Air Force Security Service mission at this base is primarily to provide classified training in support of the overall mission, is technical and highly specialized with no "out of class" studies.

Experience has revealed that due to the intensity and type of training involved, plus the youth of the students (average age 18 years, 7 months), a state of mental and physical strain develops.

An adequate facility at this base will enhance efforts to retain the young airmen after their initial enlistment. If this facility is not provided, airmen will continue to be deprived of an adequate facility for their recreation and relaxation. The overcrowded existing substandard facility of 4,624 square feet will be converted for use as the base library.

Senator THURMOND. I believe that is all, is it not?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator THURMOND. All right, we will take a recess because Senator Stennis might have additional questions or some comment that he would care to make, so we will just take a recess until he comes in.

Now, so far as I am concerned that completes this. I want to thank you gentlemen for the splendid manner in which your presented this to us.

(Whereupon, at 3:50 p.m., a recess was taken until 4 p.m.)

Senator STENNIS (presiding). The subcommittee will come to order.

I am satisfied with everything that has been done. I do feel that these added items here, Senator Saltonstall and I ought to have some personal knowledge of because we have to consider these if they are included in the bill and we have to take them to conference.

I emphasize that I know that everything has been handled well by Senator Thurmond, but for obvious reasons I need some personal knowledge of these matters and I would like to read something on these items gentlemen.

What is the first item on the nonemergency list?

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
28 June 66	1967 - P/J	AF	GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 493,000	P.L.	740-316	7.14.14.01.4	TEX GREEN, TEXAS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 493,000	P-320		SERVICE CLUB

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	

16. REPLACEMENT

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	

c. DRAWING NO. 31-18-42

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES 2 | c. LENGTH Irreg | d. WIDTH Irreg

e. DESIGN CAPACITY 2,001-4000 MM | f. GROSS AREA 19,800 SF

g. COOLING Air Cond | CAP. 60 TN | COST ($48,000)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Construct a Service Club of reinforced concrete frame with concrete masonry unit walls, concrete floors, built-up roof, steel joists, metal doors and window frames, asphalt tile floor covering, fluorescent lights, in-building summer-winter air conditioning and manual fire alarm system. Exterior utilities include extending water, gas, sewer and electrical services to building. Other supporting facilities including demolition site improvements, walks, and access and parking as necessary for a complete usable facility.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Club Service	SF	19,800	$ 21.50	$ 426
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 67
a. Electric Service	LS			17
b. Water, San, Sewer, Gas	LS			14
c. Storm Drainage	LS			8
d. Demolition	LS			5
e. Site Improvements	LS			9
f. Access and Parking	SY	3,300	4.25	14
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 493

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	19,800
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(4,625)
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0
d. PLANNED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0

	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	0
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	19,800	19,800

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

This project provides an adequate service club to support assigned airmen, their dependents and guests. The Air Force Security Service mission at this base is primarily to provide classified training in support of the overall mission, is technical and highly specialized with no "out of class" studies. Experience has revealed that due to the intensity and type of training involved, plus the youth of the students (average age 18 years 7 months), a state of mental and physical strain develops. An adequate facility at this base will enhance efforts to retain the young airmen after their initial enlistment. If this facility is not provided, airmen will continue to be deprived of an adequate facility for their recreation and relaxation. The over-crowded existing substandard facility of 4,625 SF will be converted for use as the base library.

Air Defense Command

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Test Cell Replacement

Senator Stennis. What is the first item on the nonemergency list?

Colonel Fenlon. The first base was the Air Defense Command Base at Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida.

We had four items and the first item was a test for $437,000. This was to provide an adequate test cell with sound suppression for the jet engine testing of approximately 720 aircraft engines per year.

The existing facilities are obsolete. They do not have sound suppression and are located in an area which is very closely adjacent to the dormitory area thus causing a problem for shift working airmen in obtaining rest with the noise these cells put out.

The Air Force considers the project a valid requirement in support of the mission here.

Senator Stennis. What kind of requirement, valid?

Colonel Fenlon. A very valid requirement; yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. Why couldn't you get them in the budget? For what reason were they turned down?

Deferred Projects

Colonel Fenlon. All of the items in here, Mr. Chairman, were submitted by the Air Force. In the reduction of the budget in the Department of Defense they were deferred, not deleted, just deferred a year by the Department of Defense.

Senator Stennis. When you take them out of the budget that is taking them out from my way of looking at things and it means the high priority was not enough.

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, sir; they felt they didn't have the priority of the other items in the program, that is correct. It is not that they weren't valid as a required item.

Senator Stennis. Without having to repeat so much, are all of these items that were put in these nonbudgeted items, were they all requested by the Air Force?

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, sir; they were.

Combined Civil Engineering Facility

Senator Stennis. Well, the civil engineer facility, $560,000, what is your proof on that?

Colonel Fenlon. The current facilities, Mr. Chairman, are the existing structures using Tyndall, and actually these are, the buildings are all in excess of 20 years of age, being theater of operation type constructed in World War II.

Present facilities except for shop buildings were not designed for civil engineering use and, therefore, the facilities are not adequately configured for the type of work now being performed. We feel this is a valid requirement and should be replaced.

OFFIDERS' QUARTERS, AIR CONDITIONING

Senator STENNIS. The officers' quarters, do you need the officers' quarters worse or less than you need the others we have been talking about?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, this is actually an air conditioning of existing quarters.

Senator STENNIS. I see.

Colonel FENLON. We have student officers in here. There are certain times of the year the climate in Tyndall is such that it certainly would be desirable to have the air conditioning for the crew rest.

Senator STENNIS. How much air conditioning do you have for the air base at Biloxi, Miss? It is better in Florida than Biloxi? Do you have air conditioning this year?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

AIR POLICE OERATIONS

Senator STENNIS. The air police operations. That is replacement?

Colonel FENLON. Yes. The building that this function is being performed in was a building or actually it was a temporary contractor's building when the base was being built. It is an old building in very deteriorated condition and it should be replaced.

Senator STENNIS. What is the DEF on this page?

What does it mean?

Colonel FENLON. Deficiency replacement.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

OFFICER QUARTERS, ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. At Wright-Patterson Field now, you have officers' quarters.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. At the present time Major Hearon mentioned earlier we had some 238 officers that are drawing their bachelor officers' quarters allowance, for living off the base.

We have a tremendous load of officers here not only from permanently assigned bachelor officers but students attending the various schools here at Wright-Patterson.

We feel that we have the requirement, we had the deficiency, and we consider the project to be a very valid requirement.

AMORTIZATION OF QUARTERS WITH ALLOWANCES

Senator STENNIS. What was it you said yesterday about the allowance for officers' quarters, monthly allowance, being paid in and it would liquidate the buildings in a certain length of time? Was it 5 years?

Colonel FENLON. I think the question was asked; if you took the bachelor officers' quarters or allowance you had to pay a man to live off base and totaled it up, in what period of time, if you built, for instance, a 20- or 30-man unit, could you amortize it realizing the two moneys are not the same, but could you amortize it paying that? And

I didn't give the figure, but Major Hearon gave it. It would vary by the area and cost index.

Senator STENNIS. What figure do we have in mind that on the average will amortize these bachelor officers' quarters?

Major HEARON. On the pure construction cost, Mr. Chairman, 5 to 6 years. That is a general statement not applying to it specifically.

Senator STENNIS. That does not cover the whole thing. What I want to know is what total amount does it cost the Government to operate them and how long will it take to amortize it with allowances? That is just a matter of mathematics. I thought you had it all figured out. I thought you had it available at any time.

Colonel FENLON. I think what the major has said would be a figure we would use, Mr. Chairman, across the board. In this particular case at Wright-Patterson I agree with you, we would have to take the cost of construction here and work it out. I think it would come out within reason, within the 6-year program.

Senator STENNIS. We have been given these figures before, gentlemen, and it is much longer than that if you really figure in the cost to the Government. But that is all right. I was not referring to Wright-Patterson but I just wanted to know what the figures were.

Thank you very much.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TEXAS

RUNWAY

Senator STENNIS. Your next item here is the runway at Arnold Engineering Development Center. What does it mean?

Colonel FENLON. That is Arnold Engineering Development Center down in Tennessee. This was an item we had in the fiscal year 1966 program that was deleted in authorization, an item that the Air Force feels is a very valid requirement. The main justification is in the need to bring to this center the large propulsion units for testing. As it now stands, of course, most of these have to be flown and should be flown and then transported from airfields that are as much as 60 miles from there, and they not only have the possible damage to the test item but have a hazard to the public in taking these propulsion units with the toxic material aboard and driving them through highly populated areas down to Arnold Engineering Development Center.

Therefore, the Air Force feels it is a valid requirement and would support the project as we did in 1966.

Senator STENNIS. Do you think if the Budget Bureau didn't let you put it in, it will give a preference if we put it in to the extent of building it before we do the other items that are in the budget?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, General Curtin mentioned earlier we have requested that these items that were added by the Congress have this situation.

Senator STENNIS. Let's get down to the question and don't quote General Curtin. Let's see what you think. If you don't have any opinion just say so.

Colonel FENLON. I don't have an opinion. I can't answer it.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

HEATING PLANT CONVERSION

Senator STENNIS. Let's go to the next item, Elmendorf heating plant.

Colonel FENLON. This again was an item deleted in fiscal year 1966 and the project is required to enable the heating plant at this base to burn natural gas in lieu of coal at considerable savings to Government.

We estimated amortization at some $800,000 a year which will amortize the project within the first or second year.

Senator STENNIS. Give us a detailed statement of your amortization on that. I don't know what items you considered. This matter of amortizing—you say less than a year?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is the difference in cost between the coal and gas.

ANALYSIS OF AMORTIZATION FIGURES

Senator STENNIS. I don't see why the Air Force didn't give it in the budget or why the Budget refused it if you can amortize in less than a year. Give us a detailed analysis of your amortization figures, and justify it and spread it out in writing and figures.

Can you do it and have it here in the morning?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

(The information appears on p. —.)

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Senator STENNIS. Next item, Military Airlift Command, Dover.

Colonel FENLON. This is a sewage treatment plant and disposal plant. The existing Dover Air Force Base sewage plant provides primary treatment only. Studies conducted in 1964 and 1965 by Public Health Service at Dover Air Force Base indicated base sewage effluent, is a prime outgrowth of the St. Jones River.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The St. Jones River, of course, is an integral part of the Delaware Bay or Delaware River Basin which had been prepared as a demonstration project under the pending Clearwater's Act. The Air Force policy, of course, is to meet the standards of the State.

It is also necessary to point out approval of this project is only the first phase and cares for the sewage pollution only.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT

An additional amount of approximately $600,000 will be required to provide an adequate industrial waste treatment at a later date.

Senator STENNIS. I assume you had the letter permitting you to answer these matters. You have not permission to do so?

Colonel FENLON. No, I started to say that a minute ago. The Air Force has requested from the Department of Defense that these items be supported in our budget.

Therefore, I was speaking purely from the Air Force standpoint.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

FLEET SERVICE, REPLACEMENT

Senator STENNIS. What about this matter at Travis, fleet service facility? What is that?

Colonel FENLON. The fleet service facility, in operating the area port terminal here, especially now with C–141 aircraft, it has a large palletized unit which goes on the airplane which contains not only the toilet facilities, and so forth, but the galley and all of this, and it is preassembled and put on the airplane.

As the airplane comes in, they take it out and have to have a facility to service the units and prepare them to be put back on other aircraft at a later date.

This includes not only the things I mentioned but also the inflight kitchen preparation of food to service the aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Don't you have a place to do that now?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. I was out there myself about 3 months ago. They are working in a very improvised area on the ramp. It is a congested area and one quite clogged with terminal activities including freight handling.

The food servicing portion is being done in the kitchen area some mile and a quarter or mile and a half away and hauled down to the line, so to speak, to be put on board. They don't have a facility where they can consolidate this type of activity. We feel it is a valid requirement there.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

CIVIL ENGINEER FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The Strategic Air Command and that is Malmstrom and we went over that this morning and you have already covered it here in your presentation this afternoon, I suppose?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we did.

Senator STENNIS. If you are not permitted to ask for these and no one from these States are asking for it except in Montana. Give us something on the Malmstrom projects, this civil engineering facility. How long a case is there on that?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, most of the building which Senator Mansfield went into this morning presently being used are temporary-type World War II tarpaper covered buildings totally without insulation and costly to heat and maintain and must be replaced in the future.

The addition of another Minuteman Squadron, recently on the base has created additional facility support problems and just put an additional load on these inadequate facilities.

I am speaking here of maintenance shops and storage, supply storage and some administative space for the civil engineering function, those who maintain the base. It is a modernization of the plant, so to

speak, that must be phased. We did have it in the program, requested it, and it was deferred this year. We feel it is a valid requirement and of the utmost importance to us to replace these facilities.

Airmen Dormitory

Senator Stennis. Something on the dormitory.

Colonel Fenlon. Yes, sir. This project is required to provide sufficient housing for airmen assigned to base. There is a requirement to house some 2,222 airmen and only 1,982 are adequate and 244 substandard space exist leaving a deficiency of 239 spaces.

The present assignment of airmen together with a high single airman occupancy factor has overloaded the facilities and they have had to crowd up in the existing substandards.

The climate which is extremely severe, and long winter, makes the crowded dormitories impractical and undesirable as the men are confined indoors for considerable periods of time.

The existing substandard facilities are Butler-type buildings and are not really suited for use as barracks. They would be disposed of as soon as they could be vacated.

Budget Request of Items Added by Congress

Senator Stennis. This adds up to approximately $7 million. Are you willing for us to take $7 million of the budgeted items in order to make room for these? If so, what items do you suggest we take out? We are going to get down to the Presidential budget.

He says he is getting more and more money than he wants and more than he needs, more than we should give. He is telling people every day that Congress appropriates too much money. He was on television last night telling the people that Congress appropriates too much money.

Colonel Fenlon. Mr. Chairman, I am not able to give you the priority that these would have over other items for this reason. I mean we have had deletions in our program, as you know, and although these are valid requirements, as I stated, I don't feel that I could say they are of higher priority than the items contained in our fiscal year 1967 program.

Senator Stennis. I think that is the correct answer that you give. You could hardly do that, but you are, in effect, asking us to do that if you have us put these in and we may have to take out a like amount somewhere else.

I say "we may." I am not saying what we will do; I don't know.

Executive Session

I see here now, passing on to another matter, could we have a classified session? I imagine this is all cleared personnel here.

(Whereupon, at this point, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene in executive session.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Saltonstall, and Thurmond.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADM. HARRY HULL, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES, DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; REAR ADM. A. C. HUSBAND, CEC, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND; MAJ. GEN. PAUL R. TYLER, U.S. MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL; REAR ADM. V. G. LAMBERT, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR FIELD SUPPORT, NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND; REAR ADM. C. D. RIGGS, MC, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR PLANNING AND LOGISTICS, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY; CAPT. G. BROWN, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, PLANS AND POLICY DIVISION, NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS; CAPT. F. E. SWANSON, FACILITIES OFFICER, OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH; CAPT. W. N. GINN, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, NAVY INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES DIVISION, NAVAL SHIP SYSTEMS COMMAND; LT. COMDR. H. E. KEPPEL, CEC, U.S. NAVY, HEAD, ORDNANCE FACILITIES BRANCH, NAVAL ORDNANCE SYSTEMS COMMAND; AND W. P. TIENCKEN, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO ASSISTANT COMMANDER FOR REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT; DR. R. KENNETH LOBB, AEROBALLISTICS PROGRAM CHIEF, U.S. NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY, WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING, MD.; AND LT. COMDR. S. B. PROFILET, CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, NAVY DEPARTMENT

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we are glad to have the representatives of the Navy with us this morning. We certainly are going to

take whatever time is necessary to go into all projects. I want to be certain that the Navy has a chance to bring up any matter they wish, at whatever length they wish, without being called on particularly as to that point.

You may feel free to bring those matters up, gentlemen. Now we have a statement before us here—one is by Rear Adm. Harry Hull, and the other is by Rear Adm. A. C. Husband. You gentlemen can put those statements in the record, and then summarize and emphasize orally to us whatever you wish. Will that be satisfactory?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL HARRY HULL, U.S. NAVY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Admiral Harry Hull, United States Navy, Director of the Shore Activities Development and Control Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

It is an honor for me to appear again before this committee to testify on military construction for the Navy. The fiscal year 1967 funding program originally submitted was for $141,427,000. Subsequently, the Navy withdrew four line items totaling $421,000 and the Congress denied authorization for five line items totaling $4,898,000. This has reduced our funding program total to $136,108,000. The House approved the funding of line items in our program totaling $134,054,000, a reduction of $2,054,000. We propose to reclama the restoration of $1,592,000. Therefore, we recommend your approval of our program in the total amount of $135,646,000.

The various line items that will be considered by the committee support the following Department of Defense programs:

Program I. For strategic retaliatory forces	$488,000
Program III. For general purpose forces	46,339,000
Program VI. For research and development	19,718,000
Program VII. For general support	69,101,000

The military construction program is a dynamic one. It is geared to meet the requirements of our modern Navy. The fulfillment of these requirements is essential to the accomplishment of the Navy mission. This year, because of expanding commitments in Southeast Asia, these requirements have been screened to the point where only the most urgent projects remain in the program.

The Navy program is presented in ten facility classes. 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.

In this statement, I propose to comment on and to summarize briefly the content of each facility class within the program which is devoted to Navy and Marine Corps shore activities. I am prepared to testify later on the individual line items in as much detail as the committee may desire.

The unclassified portion of the program includes 127 line items at 74 locations. The total amount inside the United States is $111,885,000 and the amount for overseas locations is $9,973,000. All overseas line items have been thoroughly reviewed with respect to the flow of gold problem. Costs are based on a minimum outflow of U.S. currency to foreign countries.

The program includes 16 classified line items in the total amount of $13,788,000.

Bureau of Ships Facilities, $13,266,000

This class consists of 27 line items at eleven locations for a total of $13,266,000. Twenty of these line items totaling $9,295,000 are in the group that is in support of the continuing modernization and improvement program for the ship repair and ship building facilities of the Navy.

The research, development, test and evaluation group consists of two line items totaling $2,724,000 within the United States, and six line items totaling $1,371,000 for further development of the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center on Andros Island, in the Bahamas.

Fleet base facilities, $12,177,000

This class includes a total of eleven line items for improvements at nine naval activities that provide direct support to the fleet. Included are various items for

ship berthing, such as the replacement of a pier at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut; relocation of activities at Brooklyn and New Orleans for $2,200,000; five items totaling $5,795,000 for personnel support facilities; and an overseas classified item.

Naval weapons facilities, $47,819,000

This is the largest of the Navy's facilities classes, comprising six groups of air, ordnance, and research facilities, each of which supports a particular segment of naval aviation or naval ordnance. These groups are naval air training; field support of fleet operations; Marine Corps air stations; fleet readiness support; research, development, test and evaluation; and overseas support of the fleet.

In the naval air training group there are six proposed line items in support of the training of pilot and air crew personnel at five locations within the United States. A typical example is a line item for construction of aircraft maintenance shops at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Texas, to provide adequate maintenance facilities required to support the training aircraft.

In the group of stations for field support of fleet operations, there are 29 proposed line items totaling $16,853,000 at twelve locations to enhance the capabilities of certain of the stations to support our operational forces. One of these projects proposes to fund the cost of an aircraft parking apron and taxiway at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, to accommodate the larger aircraft being assigned.

In the Marine Corps air station group there are four proposed line items at four locations totaling $2,322,000. These projects will provide for increased capabilities at selected locations in support of Marine aeronautical operations and operational training. The guided missile support facility at Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina is one of the proposed items in this group.

In the fleet readiness station group, there are a total of ten proposed line items at six installations totaling $6,272,000. Included in this group are six classified items for $4,452,000 at several ordnance activities. All of these projects support the task of improvement in fleet readiness such as the torpedo shop proposed for the Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington.

For the research, development, test and evaluation stations we are proposing 14 line items at eight installations for a total of $12,747,000. The fuze model range facilities at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Corona, California is one of these proposed line items. Included in this group are six classified items for $6,817,000.

In the final naval weapons group for support of the fleet at overseas stations, there are nine proposed line items totaling $4,429,000 at six locations. These projects will provide improvements in operational, maintenance, and personnel support facilities such as the proposed barracks at the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines.

Supply facilities, $949,000

This facility class includes four line items at three supply activities inside the United States for $949,000. One of these proposed line items is for POL facilities at the Navy Fuel Depot, San Pedro, California.

Marine Corps facilities, $6,213,000

This class of facilities includes 11 proposed items at four locations inside the United States, and six proposed items on Okinawa. These proposed items are for expanded training, maintenance, administrative, and personnel support facilities for the Marine Corps. The proposed barracks at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California is a representative example of the line items within this class.

Service school facilities, $26,245,000

It is the Navy's responsibility to train officers and men to fill the required fleet billets. In order to keep pace with advancing technology in use by the Navy, increasing school requirements are necessarily generated in order to place qualified men on the job. Therefore, to properly perform the required training functions of the Navy, improvements to and expansion of training facilities are mandatory. Towards this end the Navy is proposing 18 line items at eight locations within the United States. The first increment for our third recruit training center would be provided by the project in this program at Orlando, Florida. I would like to emphasize that our need for this center is not only important, but that it is immediate and our strong belief is that it should be at Orlando. Train-

ing buildings are also proposed for Orlando, as well as Dam Neck, Great Lakes, San Diego and Pearl Harbor.

Medical facilities, $5,518,000

This facility class includes three proposed line items inside the United States at three locations for a cost of $5,239,000 and one item at an overseas location for $279,000. Among these items, we are proposing construction of one naval hospital. This is to be at New London, Connecticut.

Communication facilities, $6,343,000

The thirteen proposed line items in this class are considered essential to insure the world-wide integrity of naval communications. To be fully responsive to the command and control concept of our fleet units, communications must be rapid, accurate, and reliable. Projects in this class will assist the Navy in carrying out these tasks. Seven line items totaling $2,838,000 are located outside the United States.

Office of Naval Research facilities, $3,000,000

This facility class consists of one item, the laboratory facilities at the Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska. This line item will provide adequate laboratory facilities for about 400 scientists who will be conducting fundamental research on Arctic oceanography, Arctic environment, cold weather techniques. Proper design of clothing, housing, engineering structures and materials.

Bureau of Yards and Docks facilities, $14,116,000

This last facility class includes five line items in two projects. One is a specific single line item and the other is a continuing authorization general project comprised of MilCon construction, minor land acquisition, access roads and planning and design.

All but two of the specific line items and continuing authorizations are in this year's authorization program. The two specific line items were authorized in prior years. This concludes my summary, Mr. Chairman. I am prepared to try to answer your questions.

STATEMENT BY REAR ADM. A. C. HUSBAND, CEC, USN

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Rear Admiral A. C. Husband, Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy, Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

It is a pleasure to appear before this Committee in support of the Navy's fiscal year 1967 military construction program.

The line items which you will be reviewing have, with the exception of a very few late additions, had the benefit of detailed preliminary engineering by our field offices and by consulting architect and engineer firms under contract to develop the most economical engineering solution to satisfy the military requirement. These preliminary engineering studies evaluated alternate solutions and developed detailed cost estimates which then received thorough professional engineer review, first in the field by the Facilities Engineering Command Field Divisions, and then here in Washington by my office and in the Offices of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

I am prepared to expand any of the cost details on which you may desire further information.

Contract plans and specifications have been authorized on this Program in order that we may call for construction bids as soon as possible after the approval and funding of the Program.

As in the past, it will be our practice to adhere to the policy of accomplishing the work by standard competitively bid contracts.

During the last year the Engineering Command placed 98% of its regular military construction dollars in the U.S. and its Possessions under contract by means of competitive procurement procedures.

Another aspect of this year's program which deserves continuing attention is the effort we have devoted to the reduction of the unfavorable balance of payments by reduction in Foreign Exchange Costs. Plans and specifications for overseas construction are carefully drawn to require maximum utilization of materials and equipment manufactured in the United States. Whenever feasible, we require the shipment of materials and equipment in U.S. bottoms.

Maximum "flow of gold" restrictions are inserted in contracts when indicated as necessary or desirable. In short, we are aware of the problem, and are acting to meet it with the best interests of our government in mind. These procedures result in increasing the cost of some overseas projects and I am prepared to discuss the extent of such costs as we get to the overseas items.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BUDGET REQUEST

Admiral HULL. I am Rear Adm. Harry Hull, U.S. Navy, Director of the Shore Activities Development and Control Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

It is an honor for me to appear again before this committee to testify on military construction for the Navy. The fiscal year 1967 funding program originally submitted was for $141,427,000.

Subsequently, the Navy withdrew four line items totaling $421,000, and the Congress denied authorization for five line items totaling $4,898,000. This has reduced our funding program total to $136,108,000.

The House approved the funding of line items in our program totaling $134,054,000, a reduction of $2,054,000.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, excuse me. We already have that information. We get all this advanced information. We know exactly what they did. We have it in our record. We have already analyzed those figures considerably. I am not cutting you off.

RESTORATION REQUEST

Admiral HULL. I was setting the background by saying the Navy proposes to reclama the restoration of $1,592,000 for two line items. The reclama will be submitted at the appropriate time in the presentation, with your approval, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say you propose to reclama $1,716,000. Did the House put in any items that were not in the budget that was submitted that included the $141 million? In other words, you reclama $1.716 million? Did the House put in any other items?

Admiral HULL. We are reclamaing $1.592 million, sir, by my figures. The House appropriations bill did not add money for any add-ons which are not in the $141 million initial proposal.

Items were added in the authorization bill but not in the House appropriations bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So we have the problem of determining whether or not to take the total that the House approved of $134,054,000 and adding a reclama of $1,716,000, is that right? I am looking at the first page of your statement. You recommend our approval of the program of $135,070,000?

Admiral HULL. May I consult a moment on that, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Senator, we have all these statements.

Admiral HULL. Senator, the figures in my statement of $1,716,000 includes a line item for $124,000 which subsequently we decided not to reclama. So the reclama total is $1,592,000. Our reclama does include only the two items which were in the original program submitted by the Navy.

It does not include any items which were added by the Congress in the authorization bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator.

Admiral, we have all these figures. We will know when you cover the line items what you want and the reasons. We want to get down to the heart of the program, the justification on the line items is the main thing.

EFFECT OF COMMITMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; again finally I would like to stress that because of the commitment in southeast Asia our requirements have been rigorously screened and that only the most urgent projects remain in the program.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVAL MATERIAL ESTABLISHMENT REORGANIZATION

That is essentially what will be covered in my prepared statement. There is one other brief statement I would like to make, sir, for the record relative to the organization of our program books and our presentation.

On March 14, 1966, the President solicited the concurrence of the Congress in the reorganization of the Navy Department. The Congress raised no objection and the reorganization went into effect as planned on May 1 of this year. Our fiscal year 1967 program books were prepared and printed earlier this year on the basis of the pre-May organization. So our presentation will include the former Bureaus of the Naval Material establishment which now have become the six systems commands of the Naval Material Command.

Senator STENNIS. We will not give you trouble on a matter like that. That is your bookkeeping problem.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral Husband, do you have something you wish to say before we proceed?

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND CONTRACTS

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, it is my job to see that the plans and specifications are prepared for the approved projects and that the construction contracts are awarded in due time.

We are proceeding with the planning for the projects in this program, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just what is your position? What is the title?

Admiral HUSBAND. I was formerly the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. I am now commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Senator STENNIS. So under the old terminology you are the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a highly important position. We are glad to have you gentlemen here and all who are here to support you. Shall we proceed now, gentlemen, to your line items?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

RESTRICTIVE EFFECT OF COMMITMENT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA ON BUDGET

Senator STENNIS. You do want to emphasize that this is a restricted budget. These items are down to bedrock because of the urgency in southeast Asia?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

PROJECTS DEFERRED IN 1966 APPROPRIATION ACT

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, what percent of your projects were authorized and for which funds were appropriated last year have been allowed to proceed?

ADMIRAL HULL. About 60 percent of the program.

Senator STENNIS. Of course you would like to have that other 40?

Admiral HULL. We certainly would; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I called on Secretary Vance to give us some idea about plans for this budget that we are passing on.

I think in a way it is useless to pass on a project that will not be used, or no appreciable part of it is going to be used.

But we will go into that. And get as far as we can. Mr. Rexroad, if you will give me one of the books now we will proceed.

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator Brewster had requested a chance to appear here and I told him to come. He is going to be brief. We will proceed with his matter today. If it is lengthy he will testify in the morning. Senator Saltonstall has a special matter and then we will go into the repetitive items.

Senator, they have a number of repetitive items. That is very helpful to us here and I think to you in your presentation.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

BOSTON, MASS., NAVAL SHIPYARD

DRYDOCK 5 IMPROVEMENTS

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you wish to proceed now?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I appreciate it.

The House Authorizations Committee put in a drydock modernization in the Boston Naval Shipyard in the amount of $2,893,000. Now that was stricken out by the House Appropriations Committee and it is very much needed to modernize our shipyard and allow the modern destroyers with their additional depth, to come in. Could you give us testimony on that very briefly?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. The action on the authorization bill was to increase the authorizations for this project of the previous year of $4.5 million to $7.393 million, an increase of $2.893 million. This is the total cost of the project as it now stands on our books. None of this has been funded so far.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I understand. Now how much can be funded this year in order to get that project underway?

Admiral HUSBAND. Senator Saltonstall, we are already underway with the planning and design for this project. We believe that that is all the funds that are necessary at this time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And those funds are funded?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you give me an approximate figure on that?

Admiral HUSBAND. Approximately $350,000 for the design, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that if you go forward with that $350,000 this year you are making as much progress on this drydock as you can?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is right, sir. The plans are about one-third finished now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is an additional $65,000 as I understand it, for the Boston Naval Shipyard.

Admiral HULL. There is, sir.

CAPABILITY

Senator SALTONSTALL. I understand this was included in the House bill. Would you check this for the record? I am informed that we could spend approximately $2 million for planning up there.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is not correct, sir. The cost of the project has increased. The actual construction costs, between the initial authorization of last year and the present time. We have found that it is going to cost us more to actually modify drydock 5 at Charlestown.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So the money you have for planning, is all that can be used this year?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is right, sir—the planning funds at this time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much. If you could look up that other $65,000 and put it in the record I will appreciate it.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., ACCURACY CHECK FACILITY

Admiral HULL. Senator, I can answer that now. That is our first repetitive line item. That is a FORAC facility we propose to build near Provincetown.

BOSTON, MASS., NAVAL SHIPYARD

DRY DOCK MODERNIZATION CAPABILITY

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, Senator, I was interrupted at one point. What was it the Admiral said about this matter at Boston, he could not use more than he had now?

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, if you are ready, we may proceed now.

Repetitive Line Items

ACCURACY CHECK FACILITIES

Admiral Hull. There are 14 groups of repetitive line items in our program this year, Mr. Chairman. The first one is FORAC or fleet operational readiness accuracy check facilities. We have two of these.

Accuracy check facility (2): The antisubmarine warfare systems on our ASW ships require periodic checks for accuracy of alinement and calibration. These checks are performed underway at fleet operational readiness accuracy check sites (FORAC). These facilities permit us to make the precise measurements required to line up the sonar, radar, fire control, and navigational systems of the ship.

The facilities consist of four transit towers, underwater receivers, and a small control building housing the necessary electronic instruments. There are only two complete FORAC sites now available, one at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and one at San Clemente Island, Calif.

Proposed New Facility Sites at Provincetown, Mass., and Oahu Island Hawaii

Two new FORAC facilities are proposed in this program, one at a Coast Guard Station near Provincetown, Mass., the other on the west side of the Oahu Island, Hawaii.

My next one is the "Aircraft system training building" (2).

Senator Stennis. You might call the amounts of each one.

Admiral Hull. Yes, sir, $65,000 at Provincetown and $40,000 at Oahu for the FORAC facilities under the Naval Shipyard, Boston, and the Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, respectively.

Senator Stennis. The next item.

AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING

Admiral Hull. "Aircraft systems training building" (2): Relocation of the RA5C aircraft and increased fleet us of the F4J aircraft require additional systems training facilities. These facilities provide space wherein maintenance personnel and pilots can study and operate the individual systems and which are displayed in the panels and mockups. Both operational and maintenance training are provided. Two line items are proposed.

At Albany, Ga., modifying a portion of an existing building to accommodate the relocation of RA5C devices from NAS, Sanford, Fla., at $385,000 is proposed. At NAS, Oceana, Va., a proposed extension of an existing building at $375,000 will accommodate the new devices for training of F4J personnel.

Senator Stennis. Next item, please.

TURBO-JET ENGINE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Admiral Hull. The next item is "Turbo-jet engine maintenance facilities" (4): The introduction of the high thrust TF30 jet engine used in the A–7 and F–111 type aircraft has created a requirement to modify or expand existing jet engine test facilities.

These facilities consist of instrumented, sound attenuated test cells where tests of these high thrust engines can be conducted without exposing personnel to health hazards of high noise level. Three of the four proposed facilities will alter existing test cells. These alterations are at naval air stations, Cecil Field, Fla., $171,000, two cells; Lemoore, Calif., two cells at $207,000; and Patuxent River, Md., one cell at $95,000. At Oceana, Va., a new single test cell at $412,000 is proposed to augment existing facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are doing, Admiral, is enlarging your present test facilities so that they will take care of the TF–30 engines?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Otherwise they will have to be done in the open?

Admiral HULL. Sir, without the proposed test cells the maintenance testing cannot be done at these stations.

INCORPORATION OF FUTURE EXPANSION IN DESIGNS

Senator STENNIS. One thing that impresses us is, it seems like every time you change an engine, you have to change hangars, shops, test cells. Why is that? Could you not anticipate some of these changes and build a large enough facility to start with? I want you to have everything you need, but I don't see why there is so many repetitions.

The main justification here is that you have brought in a new type engine.

Admiral HULL. This is a continuing problem. We normally design our facilities to accommodate the technical requirements of the project. What has happened, of course, is this engine—I have some technical data on it here——

Senator STENNIS. I don't know that the technical data will help us. I don't know that this is a comparison at all. I do not imagine General Motors and Ford have to change the test stands and docks and all facilities every time they change the model. That may be a far fetched comparison, but that is the only one a layman can make.

Admiral HULL. I think it is probably a matter of development in the state of the art. I don't think you want us to build a hangar twice the size of today's airplanes in anticipation that in 20 years we might build one that big.

The present engine test cells can be used with engines whose maximum air flow is 180 pounds per second. The TF30 engine requires an air flow of 240 pounds per second. It is a tremendous increase in the engine power which simply was not visualized when we built the other test stand.

Senator STENNIS. You have given us some light on it.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Admiral HULL. Our next group is the aircraft maintenance shops (2): Deficiencies in shop space at Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Feld, Tex., and Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, have created a requirement for additional aircraft maintenance shops. The proposed facilities will facilitate the accomplishment of essential main-

tenance by providing shops equipped with proper work benches, weight handling equipment, electricity and compressed air.

The facility at Chase Field at $93,000 will relieve the overcrowding of hangar maintenance shops. The facility at Agana, Guam at $54,000 will provide a covered space for personnel to work and to house tools, equipment, and spares used for flight line maintenance.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am looking at the data on Chase Field, Tex., why could this not be postponed? You have 171,000 square feet there now. You want to enlarge it to 196,000 square feet. This is all for training. Why could that not be postponed?

Admiral LAMBERT. Senator Saltonstall, the facility at Chase Field is completely inadequate as it now exists. The maintenance for which this facility will provide is now being done in an open hangar bay in one of the hangars. This makes the maintenance aspect considerably complicated where we have dust, noise, and traffic running through the hangar.

This is to provide a facility separate from the hangar in which this maintenance could be conducted.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, proceed, Admiral.

AIR LAUNCHED MISSILE FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. Our next group is air launched missile facilities (2) (classified): The fifth group consists of two classified items. Increasing numbers and type of air launched missiles have created a need for additional facilities. An air launched missile facility is proposed at each of two naval weapons stations; Seal Beach for the west coast of California at $1,452,000 and Yorktown, Va., for the east coast at $1,073,000.

These facilities will provide additional assembly, test and storage areas and accomodate the new concept of testing and storing missiles completely assembled and ready for issue to the fleet. The concept replaces the system of testing and storing components and assembling and testing aboard ship.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of missile is that?

Admiral HULL. We are talking about the SHRIKE, the WALL-EYE, and the prospective PHOENIX particularly.

Senator STENNIS. This is launching from the shore?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; these are air-launched missiles. These particular ones are for use against surface targets.

Senator STENNIS. So this ship to land?

Admiral HULL. Air-to-land missiles.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you had finished that program, the construction part of it. I do not understand. You say from air to land but still you have these launching pads that cost $1.4 million.

ONSHORE ASSEMBLY, TEST AND CHECKOUT

Admiral HULL. Each of these items is for maintenance buildings at our main east coast and west coast depots at which we will assemble all the components of these rather complex missiles and issue them to the fleet in what we like to call the iron bomb form so that the fleet does not have to do the assembly work.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, these are classified projects.

Senator STENNIS. More of an assembly plant than anything else.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir, very definitely that. Assembly, test, and checkout.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What this does is test ashore instead of testing aboard ship?

SHIPBOARD TESTING

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. Periodically they will have to be tested on board ship but then it is a matter of a "go" or "no-go" test.

If they are all right, fine. If they are not, then they are sent back to these two facilties and they are replaced by other fully assembled weapons.

QUALITY ASSURANCE FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Quality assurance facilities (2). The quality assurance (QA) program is a portion of the submarine safety program established to insure high material reliabilty of submarine construction and repair work.

In the QA process critical materials and equipment, such as hull plating, piping, valves, and pumps, are individually tested and certified to rigid criteria.

Welds, brazing, flanging, and other joining processes are also tested and certified. Increasing workloads require increased QA facilities.

The proposed facilities are for the Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C., $535,000 and Norfolk, Va., $396,000. At Charleston it is proposed to modify an existing building ideally located, thereby permitting consolidation of dispersed work areas into a single, larger building. At Norfolk, alterations will be made to two existing buildings by installation of new partitions and utilities improvements in one and by construction of an extension to the other.

Senator STENNIS. The cost is $535,000 for one and $396,000 for the other?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

WAREHOUSES

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

Admiral HULL. Warehouse (5). The next group consists of five line items for construction of six warehouses. These include one warehouse for AUTEC on Andros Island in the Bahamas, three at Camp Hansen including the addition to an existing warehouse, and two at Camp Sukiran in the Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler, Okinawa.

This additional covered space is required for protection of materials and equipment from weather and pilferage.

ANDROS ISLAND, THE BAHAMAS

The 7,000 square feet of warehouse space available at AUTEC meets only 50 percent of the requirement. Long leadtimes associated with test scheduling and the classified nature of items to be tested, have generated the requirement for a secure storage facility.

CAMP HANSEN, OKINAWA

The proposed item will eliminate this deficiency. At Camp Hansen one line item provides for construction of a 50,000-square-foot dehumidified warehouse and the other for two ready issue warehouses with a total area of 12,272 square feet.

The dehumidified warehouse will satisfy the storage deficiency for bulk ordnance, engineering, and communications electronic equipments and allow them to be stored inside in the required controlled atmosphere.

The ready issue warehouses will satisfy part of the covered storage deficiency for storing standby air mount out supplies. Consumables such as soap and office supplies used in day-to-day operation and maintenance of the camp will also be stored there.

CAMP SUKIRAN, OKINAWA

The items at Camp Sukiran are for construction of a 20,000-square-foot storehouse for general storage and an 11,000-square-foot storehouse for flammable products. The general storage buildings will reduce the storage deficiency for general camp supplies.

Approximately 6,000 square feet of this building will be refrigerated storage for batteries and medical supplies.

The flammable storehouse will satisfy the current total requirement for storage of paints, solvents, and other combusible supplies.

HOSPITALS

The next group, sir, is hospitals, of which there are three. Naval Air Station at Whidbey Island, Wash., a 35-bed station hospital with a 10-room dental clinic is proposed to replace the existing temporary World War II structure.

A new dispensary and dental clinic with 150 holding beds and 45 dental operating rooms, is to be constructed at the new recruit training center, Orlando, Fla. It will accommodate the planned ultimate personnel of 8,000 male recruits. A new hospital for 125 beds will replace substandard facilities consisting of two permanent and two temporary buildings at the Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Conn.

The price is $4,975,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why do you need a replacement at Whidbey Island and also a new hospital there at the recruit training center?

Do you need both the new ones this year? I am reading this item on page 5.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. There are three separate projects there. The Whidbey Island item it the 35-bed station hospital. I will ask Dr. Riggs to speak about that if he will.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think there is something left out there. Orlando, Fla., is left out, is it not?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; it is not included in my prepared statement so I put that in myself to help in identifying the project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You left out a couple of words.

Admiral HULL. The recruit training center at Orlando, Fla.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have three items: Whidbey Island, Orlando, and New London. In your description you cite Whidbey Is-

land and New London, and then you say a new dispensary and dental clinic with 150 holding beds, is to be constructed at the new recruit training center. I assume that is at Orlando?

Admiral HULL. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You left those words out.

Admiral HULL. They were left out in the writeup. I added them orally for clarification.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, gentlemen.

Admiral HULL. Administration building (2): There are two line items in the program for construction of administration buildings. Both are for the Horno area of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif. One item will provide the headquarters building for a Marine infantry regiment; the other will provide two headquarters buildings for two Marine infantry battalions.

The three proposed buildings include adequate security vaults for storage of classified material. Their construction will release four former barracks buildings with a total capacity of 272 billeting spaces from their present administrative use to their designed use as barracks.

BARRACKS AND MESS HALLS

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. Item 10 is barracks and messhall (3): The program includes three line items for construction of a barracks and messhall at each of three installations. One will be in the Horno area of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif., for 124 staff noncommissioned officers. These staff NCO are now berthed in substandard barracks and 20-year-old quonset huts. The second item will be in the magazine area on Vieques Island, part of the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

The planned buildup of ammunition on Vieques requires a security force. The proposed facility will accommodate 116 men and provide minimum support facilities consisting of a barbership, Navy exchange, and sick bay.

The third item will provide berthing and messing facilities for 62 men to replace an existing deteriorated building at Naval Security Group Activity, Marietta, Wash.

The cost of these is $382,000 at Camp Pendleton, $555,000 at Vieques Island, and $275,000 at Marietta, Wash.

BARRACKS

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed to the next item.

Admiral HULL. The next group is barracks (18): The largest group of repetitive items line in the program 18 items, is for construction of barracks at installations inside and outside the United States to house a total of 10,252 Navy and Marine enlisted men.

Adequate living facilities for military personnel are essential. The Navy continues to be concerned with the substandard temporary construction of World War II barracks which are still in use, but because

of the austerity of this year's program only the most critical deficiencies are proposed for correction.

At 15 of the locations the proposed barracks will augment existing facilities to meet or reduce serious numerical deficiencies. At the remaining three installations the new barracks will replace badly deteriorated structures. All these barracks will include suitable spaces for men to sleep, study and relax. A list giving the locations and other details for each of the items has been provided to the committee.

MESSHALL (3)

The next group consists of three line items for construction of a messhall at each of three recruit training centers: The Marine Corps Recruit Depot and the Naval Training Center at San Diego, Calif., and the new Naval Recruit Training Center. Existing messhalls at both San Diego installations are seriously overcrowded and are potential health hazards. An extension accommodating 500 men at 1 seating will be built onto an existing messhall at the naval training center, and an additional messhall for seating 500 men will be built at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot. A single new structure will be built at the new recruit training center to accommodate all recruits in the first 4,000-man camp plus 600 recruits in process.

BOQ AND MESS (6)

The program includes six line items for construction of a bachelor officers' quarters and mess at Naval Air Stations Cecil Field and Guantanamo Bay, Naval Stations Mayport and Roosevelt Roads, Marine Corps Air Facility New River, and Naval Training Center San Diego. The new facilities will reduce numerical deficiencies. At Mayport and San Diego, small, deteriorated facilities will be replaced and demolished. These BOQ's will accommodate a total of 648 officers.

BOQ (2)

The final group consists of two items for construction of bachelor officers' quarters without messes at the Naval Station, Newport and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Whiting Field. In each case the new BOQ will relieve serious numerical deficiencies and replace deteriorated facilities which will be demolished. The BOQ at Newport will accommodate 150 officers, and at Whiting Field 100 officers.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral this is very good. I believe it goes a little beyond what we have always considered repetitive items. In other words, you have a $6 million item in here in one place.

We can't call that much of a repetitive item as I see it. That will have to be expressly justified. Another one, replacement, $3 million, San Diego. We know they are like each other. There is great money involved there.

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

As we go through this book now we don't want to skip a single page even though you have given that summary.

I want every Senator to feel free to ask questions about it. There is no way to beat the consideration of these matters page by page al-

though we can thin out a lot of the small ones by the repetitive presentation.

Now let us turn to book 1 and page 1, wherefore the first one is, and these small items I suggest that we can call them out as repetitive and we can proceed but any Senator can stop at any point and ask questions.

I believe you have very much the same system here as the other services. You have a front page here that reflects the total for that installation and then you itemize it on the next page, is that right?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can skip Nos. 1 and 1–A. Come to 2.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

BREMERTON, WASH., NAVAL SHIPYARD

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

Admiral HULL. Two. This is book 1, page No. 2. Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash. Here we have four line items. First, for communication facility improvements which will consolidate the existing separated teletype communication systems into a single communication office for the integration of the systems into the Autodin, the automatic digital network system, the continental Autodin system.

Senator STENNIS. As I said now, any repetitive item less than $500,000 just call it out as repetitive. Unless someone intercedes, you proceed.

ELECTRIC SHOP IMPROVEMENTS

Admiral HULL. The second item is for electric shop improvements. Three existing buildings will be altered to allow rearrangement of machinery to establish an effective production line facility for the repair or overhaul and testing of electric components. We anticipate annual savings of $969,000.

Senator STENNIS. How?

Admiral HULL. Improved workflow procedures. Reduction in man-hours per job, direct labor.

Senator STENNIS. If anything like that can be done you are entitled to make the effort. My general observation is that the amount of work turned out now in 40 hours is about half what it was a few years ago. Certainly it is a lot less than it was when I got my idea of what a day's work was. You estimate seriously you can save $969,000 a year?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; we expect this project to amortize itself in 3 years by reducing the number of man-hours it takes to do the jobs that are being done now.

This is a reduction in man-hours per job.

Senator STENNIS. Who figured this out?

Admiral HULL. My supporters from the Bureau of Ships, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe we should get their names and see how it comes out but go ahead.

ACOUSTIC RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Admiral HULL. The third item is for acoustic range improvements. It provides electric power from the shore to a submerged nuclear submarine to obtain acoustical measurements of various systems and components without the background noise of electrical power generating equipment, $647,000.

SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Admiral HULL. The fourth item is for pollution abatement. It will separate the sanitary sewage from the noxious sewage and the latter will then be processed by the existing treatment plants, $690,000.

Senator STENNIS. Most of these sewerage extensions have been justified on the grounds of new demands that are being made on you. Does this come within that group?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, most of these pollution abatement projects are to put the Navy in tune with the President's plan for the total Nation.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. That will apply. Please call attention to any that are exceptions, otherwise we will just assume it is in that form.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct.

CHARLESTON, S.C., NAVAL SHIPYARD

QUALITY ASSURANCE FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Admiral HULL. The next is page 3, Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C. This is a quality assurance facility which was covered as a repetitive item.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., NAVAL SHIPYARD

COLLIMATION FACILITY

Page 4, Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, a collimation facility which will provide an antenna tower on the seaward end of pier No. 3 which will allow us to collimate both ends of a double ended missile ship at the same time. This is a procedure which takes quite a long time. Sometimes, as long as 4 to 8 weeks.

We don't want to waste the time of having to turn the ship around and extend its overhaul for this purpose.

Senator STENNIS. You can get this facility for only $49,000.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You will have to explain to me personally. What do you mean by collimate?

Admiral HULL. Collimate means to line up. It is a Latin derivation of collineare. Here we are getting into radar and we also have to line up the radar axis with the optical and the mechanical.

NORFOLK, VA., NAVAL SHIPYARD

NOISE MEASUREMENT FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item please.

Admiral HULL. Page 5, Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va. We have four line items. The first is a noise measurement facility which will provide the electrical shore power required to permit noise measurement of nuclear-powered submarines at pierside at Cheatam, $187,000.

SHOPS POWER IMPROVEMENTS

The second item is for shop power improvement, first increment which will provide electrical power for the inside machine shops, $411,000.

New machinery being installed as replacement for the obsolete machinery requires three to four times the old power demands, $411,000.

Senator STENNIS. Give us the amount of the other increments, the number of them, and the amount involved as you have previously.

Captain GINN. I am Capt. N. W. Ginn from the Ship Systems Command. The next increment is scheduled for 1969, the sheet metal shop distribution systems for $632,000. One in 1970 for the modernization of the distribution substations 1 and 3 and a new substation in the barracks B area for $1,656,000, and in fiscal year 1971, modernization of the distribution substations 3, 4, and 5, and the increase in the power to pump wells 4 and 8 for the drydocks.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, Captain, I just want to know how many years and how much the total is.

Captain GINN. The total for all of the projects, including one in this fiscal year, will be $5,886,000.

Senator STENNIS. It shows shops power improvements. What does that mean? Is this a new source of electricity that you are going to generate, a generating plant?

DISTRIBUTION UPDATING

Captain GINN. No, sir. This is a distribution system. The old shops in Norfolk, being as old a yard as it is, has a 208-volt distribution system. All of the new equipment we are buying comes with 440- or 480-volt motors.

The horsepower for a typical machine replacing one of the old ones runs anywhere from two to four times the additional power because we have raised the cutting of spindle speeds and cutting speeds. It is a case of modernizing and updating the shops for power for the new equipment that is being bought.

Senator STENNIS. Do you buy your power or generate your own power?

Captain GINN. Both, sir. We generate some and buy some.

Senator STENNIS. This won't increase your capacity to generate power.

Captain GINN. No, sir. This has nothing to do with the generation of power. This is strictly a distribution system updating.

Senator STENNIS. It is going to cost $5 million just to modernize this?

Captain GINN. When you modernize these substations, sir, it means the modernization of all the braking systems, switchgear, transformer, and the whole system, plus the copper involved in the distribution.

QUALITY ASSURANCE FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Admiral HULL. The third item, Mr. Chairman, is for a quality assurance facility which we covered under the repetitive items.

ELECTRIC-ELECTRONICS BUILDING ALTERATIONS

The fourth is for electric-electronics building alterations, $634,000, which will provide environmental control system and general mechanical and electrical improvements.

The workload on the electrical ordnance and optical equipment and navigational subsystems requires clean aeration, free from dust, and proper temperature and humidity.

Senator STENNIS. You must have an antiquated setup down there in this field of electricity.

Admiral HULL. I think Captain Ginn won't mind if I say our naval shipyards are seriously in need of modernization. Probably our most backward repair facility.

Captain GINN. Mr. Chairman, this yard was built in 1801. There has been no major revision to the electrical distribution system since it was built. Of course, it has been added to. We find ourselves now in 1966 using a 1940–42-period system when we put in most of the extensions to these buildings and the capacity of the system and the voltages are just not sufficient.

PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII, NAVAL SHIPYARD

ACCURACY CHECK FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Proceed to the next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 6, Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor. The first line item is a repetitive one for an accuracy check facility at $40,000.

NUCLEAR REFUELING FACILITY

The second item is for a nuclear refueling facility for submarines and will provide, by alterations to an existing building, adequate floor space, weight handling equipment and proper ventilation to accomplish the inspection, disassembly, repair, reassembly, and testing of large radioactivity equipment, $345,000.

PUMP AND VALVE SHOP

The third item is for a pump and valve shop and by alteration of existing facilities will provide a modern pump and valve line operation, $555,000. Here, Mr. Chairman, we forecast an annual savings of $273,000. So this line item will also amortize itself in 3 years.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NAVAL SHIPYARD

PIER 4 IMPROVEMENTS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 7, Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia. Two line items. First, improvement to pier 4 will provide necessary steam, electrical utility and mooring platform to moor attack aircraft carriers. This will cost $343,000.

The second increment planned for a later year will extend the pier by 150 feet. The cost is $742,000.

SHEET METAL SHOP

The second item is for a sheet metal shop which will provide a shop with industrial workflow, proper arrangement of equipment, and weight handling equipment necessary to support the increased workload of this yard, $1,025,000.

Again, we estimate an annual savings of $615,800. The project will amortize itself in a little less than 2 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I thought that Philadelphia was one of the yards that Mr. McNamara listed for possible closing.

Admiral HULL. No, sir. The New York Shipyard is the one.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Not Philadelphia?

Admiral HULL. Not Philadelphia. New York was closed on June 30 of this year.

PIER 4 IMPROVEMENTS

Senator STENNIS. Go back to the piers for a minute. How many increments are there and what is the total amount involved?

Admiral HULL. Two increments—the first is $343,000 and the second is $742,000 which is a total of $1,085,000.

Senator STENNIS. This naval yard was at one time listed for closing?

NEW YORK NAVAL SHIPYARD CAPABILITY FOR OVERHAULING AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Admiral HULL. The Department of Defense has accepted this as a hard-core yard. This particular project is to overhaul aircraft carriers, the large aircraft carriers which formerly were not overhauled in Philadelphia.

Senator STENNIS. Where was it done?

Admiral HULL. It was done in New York, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You just deny this on the ground that this is a ship from a yard which has been discontinued or is being discontinued?

Admiral HULL. A capability; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Was this figured in the justification for discontinuing this New York facility? How much was recognized at the time that you would have to spend new money at Philadelphia?

Admiral HULL. This was a consideration at the time of the closure; yes, sir.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIF., NAVAL SHIPYARD

HUNTERS POINT DIVISION

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, the next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 8, Naval Shipyards, San Francisco Bay, Calif. We have three line items. The first two are at the Hunters

Point Division. The first item is a motor repair facility which will provide a modernized facility with production lines to permit more efficient disassembly, repair, assembly, and testing of electric motors used aboard ship.

Senator STENNIS. Those items are small. You can pass on to the major ones.

MARE ISLAND DIVISION

DRYDOCK IMPROVEMENTS

Admiral HULL. This is at the Mare Island Division, a drydock improvement will provide for the modification of a drydock by extending it to seaward approximately 50 feet and constructing a newer and deeper entrance. Additional improvements will include widening the existing floor by 48 feet, providing water pump for superflooding and electrical power.

These improvements will enable the use of drydock No. 1 for deep draft attack and Polaris submarines, $2,475,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral Hull, is this a repair and overhaul project for the Polaris submarines?

Captain GINN. Senator, the submarines are built in Mare Island—both Polaris and attack submarines. Mare Island Division is a submarine new construction, overhaul, and repair yard. By 1970, they will be overhauling and refueling three ships simultaneously a year.

DRAFT OF NEW SUBMARINES

This is to modernize a dock that cannot take the deep draft of the new submarines.

It is partially caused by the fact that we do have Polaris submarines now operating in the Pacific area where we did not before.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you have four drydocks south of there but only two of them will take care of the new submarines.

Captain GINN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much.

BUREAU OF SHIPS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION STATIONS

ANNAPOLIS, MD., NAVY MARINE ENGINEERING LABORATORY

ADVANCED NAVAL MACHINERY LABORATORY

Next, Admiral Hull.

Admiral HULL. Page, 9 the Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory at Annapolis, Md. This item is for an advanced naval machinery laboratory. It will provide a part of the space required for the maximum use of the scientific capabilities of the Marine Engineering Laboratory in order to support the fleet in these critical areas, $600,000.

CARDEROCK, MD., DAVID TAYLOR MODEL BASIN

ANECHOIC TEST FACILITY

Senator SALTONSTALL (presiding). Next.

Admiral HULL. The David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md. Anechoic Test Facility, $2,124,000. This is to provide a wind tunnel

in which we can measure ship noises. We are using air instead of water as the medium. This is a most unusual, unique facility. There is none like it anywhere in the country. It will allow us to make the measurements we need to control the sound output of submarines and torpedos using models in air instead of full-sized sections in water.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have no test facility of this kind anywhere today?

Admiral HULL. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you give me an explanation of what the word "anechoic" means?

Admiral HULL. It means nonechoing, no echoes, sound free.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an effort then to build a wind tunnel to measure ship noises?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; but it would be a model, not the full scale, a model submarine and in a wind tunnel instead of a water tunnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this is a new type of wind tunnel and the cost would be $2.1 million?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; that is our estimate.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the complete cost?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; for the construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, the next item.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

ANDROS ISLAND, BAHAMAS, ATLANTIC UNDERSEA TEST AND EVALUATION

METEOROLOGY FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. Page 11, the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center at Andros Island, Bahamas. We have six line items. The first is for meteorological facilities at $144,000.

WAREHOUSE

The second is a warehouse which is a repetitive item.

AIR-CONDITIONING PERSONNEL BUILDINGS

The third is for air-conditioning personnel buildings at $439,000. This one, sir, I should explain as not having been initially considered necessary. We thought that the normal climate down there would be adequate but we found that there is a small insect which goes through any screens we put in the window. So, we have to seal the place up to keep the insects out and then we have to air condition them against the heat.

BARRACKS

The fourth line item is for a barracks for $300,000, a repetitive line item.

UTILITIES AND GROUND IMPROVEMENTS

The fifth is for utilities and ground improvement at $160,000.

ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The sixth is for electrical power generation and distribution items at $212,000.

Senator STENNIS. What is this facility now?

Admiral HULL. This is the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center at Andros Island. This is a rather new facility which was just opened in the spring of this last year where we can send our ships to fire their underseas weapons on a range where the path of the weapon can be recorded relative to the ship and you can make quite remarkable measurements of the accuracy of the systems, the fire control and the weapons themselves.

Senator STENNIS. What else will you need down here to make this operational?

Admiral HULL. We anticipate no additional projects, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say authorization not yet in inventory, $14.7 million. You mean funds have been appropriated for that much?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, at times these books were prepared for submission that was true. But the $14.7 million is now in inventory and all prior authorized work has been completed.

Senator STENNIS. So this will round out $18 million?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This was a new installation after a treaty with the English?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That was 3 or 4 years ago.

Admiral HULL. It began in 1962, Senator.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

BROOKLYN, N.Y., NAVAL STATION

RELOCATION OF ACTIVITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. We next go to fleet base facilities, page 12, Naval Station, Brooklyn, N.Y., a single line item for the relocation of activities, $1,700,000. This provides for the alteration of existing facility at the Naval Station, Brooklyn, the Naval Air Station, N.Y., and the Naval Base at Bayonne, N.J.

This is instant to the closing of the Naval Shipyard, N.Y.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this all part of the closing of the naval yard there?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this understood by the New York Senators?

Admiral HULL. I am sure they are familiar with this, sir. It really has nothing to do with the operation of the shipyard itself, which has been closed down. But we had to relocate a number of things which were done inside the shipyard to other activities to accommodate their continued operation. The Congressmen were informed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So this is with the information of all the authorities in New York are informed on what you are doing here?

Admiral HULL. The congressional delegation has been informed and the State and city officials as well.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. So this is a matter of getting out; is that right?

UPDATING NAVAL STATION

Admiral HULL. This is pulling together the activity which remains in New York. Functions previously supported by the shipyard will be relocated to the Naval Station at Brooklyn, for example, the Naval Base at Bayonne, the Naval Air Station, New York.

Senator STENNIS. Pull them together?

Admiral HULL. To make arrangements there for facilities which were in the shipyard. For example, in the shipyard there were a number of piers which provided berthing space for our ships. We are improving piers at both Bayonne and at the Naval Air Station, New York, to accommodate these ships. At the naval station, we are reactivating the heating plant and improving utilities in the naval station to serve the applied science laboratories.

The power and heat previously was provided from the naval shipyard powerplant.

Senator STENNIS. In other words, this is necessary to bring the naval station up to date so that it can render the services that it used to draw. In the old days, it drew on the shipyard.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

KEY WEST, FLA., NAVAL STATION

WATER STORAGE TANK

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral HULL. Naval station, Key West, this line item has been withdrawn.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., NAVAL STATION

PIER 15 UTILITIES

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral HULL. Naval station, Long Beach, Calif., page 14, two line items. The first is for utilities at pier 15 to provide electrical power, new steam and salt water lines to meet the requirements of the nuclear powered surface ships now home ported there, $768,000.

CENTRAL BOILER PLANT

The second item is like it, it is for a central powerplant which will replace the old inadequate plant, $890,000.

PRIORITY LIST FOR PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. As we turn to these pages, we just feel the need of a priority list here for these items. Do you have one already prepared?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. We do. These two are at No. 50 and No. 86.

Senator STENNIS. Pass your priority list, a copy of it, over to Mr. Rexroad. I don't mean at this moment unless you want it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will the Chairman yield?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think it is very essential, Admiral Hull, to submit your priority list on barracks and messhalls. I don't think you need to do it now.

(The information appears on p. 374.)

Admiral HULL. They are all at the top of the list.

Senator STENNIS. I understand you have a priority list for everything in the book. Is that right?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir, we do.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

NEW LONDON, CONN., NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE

PIER 15

Admiral HULL. Page 15, naval submarine bases, New London, Conn. Two line items. The first is for the replacement of pier 15 to provide a pier 473 feet wide to support two nuclear-powered attack submarines, $1,124,000.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to replace them?

Admiral HULL. Because of the size of the new submarines, sir. The old pier is 25 years old, wooden construction, very deteriorated condition. We will need deeper water for these submarines. This will require considerable dredging at the pier site. The existing timber piling of the present pier are too short and would not remain stable in the deeper water.

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to construct this one out of?

Admiral HUSBAND. This will be a concrete pier, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What I am thinking of is another case where you have another item and you have to replace your facilities. Do you expect to make the submarines any longer in the near future? You might prepare some extra footage at this pier.

Admiral HULL. We have a hard enough time getting what we need for immediate requirements, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is hardly an answer to my question. You see, those of us who sit here year after year are impressed with these items over and over again. They amount to many hundreds of millions of dollars where the only difference is just a change in the weapon.

BARRACKS

Why do you need the barracks and why do you need them at this particular time, $1.2 million?

Admiral HULL. We have a total requirement for 5,657 men. We have existing adequate barracks for only 1,776. We have inadequate substandard barracks for almost 2,000. We have a remaining deficiency even after this one is built of 2,800 spaces. This is for the increased submarine population at New London, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why the increase there?

Admiral HULL. The increase in the number of submarine and the size of the personnel complements of the new submarines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT ACTIVITY

RELOCATION OF ACTIVITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 16, Headquarters Support Activity, New Orleans, La. This line item is for relocation of activities from the

Naval Station at Algiers and will provide rehabilitated, altered space in the Army terminal for Navy activity required to relocate due to disestablishment of the previous site on March 1, 1966, $500,000.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any questions on that, Senator?

PRIORITY LISTING

Senator THURMOND. What priority are you giving this here?

Admiral HULL. This is No. 58.

Senator THURMOND. Could you tell me how your priorities run? Do they run from 1 to 100?

Admiral HULL. There are 168 priority items. They are listed from 1 to 168.

CLOSING OF ALGIERS HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT ACTIVITY

Senator STENNIS. Just a further word about the relocation of activities. Are these machines or what is being relocated?

Admiral HULL. The offices of the Commandant of the Eighth Naval District and his supporting staff have been in the Naval Station or Headquarters Support Activity at Algiers, across the river from New Orleans.

That facility is being closed down. To make room for the offices we are converting space in the Army, old Army terminal across the river for them.

Senator STENNIS. You are getting out of Algiers over on the New Orleans side?

NEWPORT, R.I., NAVAL STATION

BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 17, Naval Station, Newport, R.I. A single line item for bachelor officer quarters, $1,124,000. This is a repetitive item. This is one of our most desperately needed BOQ's. We have there now one new building and three old World War II buildings which are in very bad shape, and are badly overcrowded.

The Naval Station commander still has to turn officers away and send them out of town where the accommodations particularly in the summertime are very difficult to obtain and expensive.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have been enlarging this school, too, have you not?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. We have a number of schools there. We have the Naval War College; we have a substantial portion of the destroyers based there and their staffs and so on.

Senator STENNIS. Are these different items at Newport all under one command?

Admiral HULL. The commander of the Naval base at Newport is the coordinator for this sort of activity there. But there are a number of different commands which will use this facility, which will be run by the commander of the Naval station.

Senator STENNIS. It will be available for all your activities there?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII, NAVAL STATION

BARRACKS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 18, the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor. This is a barracks, repetitive line item for $719,000. The statistics are on page 18(a), in the lower left-hand corner, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you need these barracks?

Admiral HULL. This is for the growth in the number of people who are housed on Ford Island. This will accomodate, among other people, the off-duty crews of the Polaris submarines which are just beginning to operate in the Pacific.

Senator STENNIS. How much does this cost per man?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this is budgeted at $1,850 per man. That was the limit that we could budget for.

Senator STENNIS. You have 252 men. That is the way I read it here. It says scope, 252, does that mean men?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is $2,000 a man. That would just be $504,000.

Admiral HUSBAND. The limitation of $1,850 per man is on the building, itself, and does not apply to the improvements to the site or as we have in this case a special foundation problem. This requires piling for this structure at Pearl Harbor.

Senator STENNIS. I remember there is an $1,850 limitation on it.

PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE

BARRACKS

Senator STENNIS. Proceed to the next item, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, a barracks at $1,346,000 is to provide a 3-story building to house 502 men. This will relieve the existing barracks which are badly overcrowded requiring double bunking and berthing in the corridors at times.

Senator STENNIS. What is the pressure for this particular item right now?

Admiral HULL. It is the increase in personnel and the condition of the existing barracks at the submarine base which I walked through last summer. It has to be seen to be believed. There are places where you can hardly get between the rows of bunks they have them crowded in them so closely.

Senator STENNIS. How many increments do you have for this barracks planned? This says second. How many, and what will the total amount be?

Admiral HULL. We have a third increment for another 504 men and still another for another 504. That is two more increments for new barracks and we have barracks modernization. The price tags on those are about three and a half million dollars, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have to get around the best you can with these things. I know a few years ago you put in a lot for your training schools. I am glad to see you get around to these projects.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NAVAL STATION

BARRACKS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 20. The Naval Station at Philadelphia, another barracks at $1,353,000 to house 500 men. Here again, we have one of our worst overcrowded situations. We have today an actual shortage of 1,900 spaces. All the existing spaces are substandard.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a first increment. You are talking now about Philadelphia.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many more are there going to be?

Admiral HULL. If you will look at the bottom left-hand side of page 20(a), Senator, you will see even after this 500-man barracks is funded, we will still have a deficiency of 2,400 spaces. Now, we do not know at what rate we will ask for the programing of the replacement, of the correction of that deficiency.

It will simply have to compete with many of the other barracks deficiencies we have in the Navy. But it is going to be a long and costly program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are overcrowded in Philadelphia?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, please proceed.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

NAVAL AIR TRAINING STATIONS

CHASE FIELD, TEX., NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Admiral HULL. Next is Naval Weapons Facilities, page 21, the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex. We have a single line item, aircraft maintenance shop, for $93,000 which was covered under the repetitive line items.

MEMPHIS, TENN., NAVAL AIR STATION

APPLIED TRAINING BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Admiral HULL. Page 22, Naval Air Station, Memphis. There are two line items here. The first is one which we are reclamaing, Mr. Chairman. It was authorized but it was denied funding by the House appropriations bill.

Senator STENNIS. On what grounds, Admiral?

HOUSE REPORT

Admiral HULL. This is a quote from the House committee report No. 2020: "The amount approved for naval air training stations in the United States includes $2,694,000 for the construction of barracks at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn. Funds were requested in

the amount of $1,188,000 for the construction of applied training building at this location. The committee is not convinced——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. We have it here. What is your response?

Admiral HULL. Our response is that since the House report made these comments, we have had a study group examine the situation thoroughly. It concluded that Memphis is the proper place for this phase of naval air technical training. I think I can say generally that the naval air technical training is split between four localities, Memphis, Lakehurst, Glynco, and Jacksonville. At Memphis, the general ground training is carried out. At Lakehurst, specialized ground training which requires expensive equipment such as catapults, landing gear, parachute lofts, and so on, is carried out.

CONSOLIDATION OF GROUND TRAINING

At Glynco and at Jacksonville, the training involving flight operations is carried out. The consolidation of all the general ground training at Memphis is considered to be by far the best solution to this problem. The annual load is around 8,000 students.

This particular training building is for a group of around 1,000 of those 8,000. This is for the machinist mates. There are no other buildings there which will do the job. Our study has concluded that Memphis is the right place to do it.

Senator STENNIS. This House report just said that you had not made a sufficient survey on using other buildings. That is the substance of it the way I read it. It say the committee is not convinced that you have tried to utilize other buildings.

Admiral HULL. That was also covered by the report, sir. The two points are: Should it be done somewhere else and are there other buildings at Memphis? So far as the other buildings at Memphis are concerned, I believe there are only two training buildings there now. I will ask Admiral Lambert to speak on this.

OVERCROWDED FACILITIES FOR ANTICIPATED STUDENT TRAINING LOAD

Admiral LAMBERT. Senator, I was down at Memphis during the spring before the House markup. On this visit I had throughout the training command, I was certainly impressed at the lack of space and the inadequate conditions of that which did exist, both as to the functional quality as well as space. The facilities at Memphis were designed for an average of about 7,000 students.

We maintained this average through about 1963. With the increased activity in southeast Asia, in 1964 and 1965, our training load has approached 8,500 students and for 1967, next year, we will have an average of about 11,000 students, which means that all of the facilities which are at Memphis are in use and overcrowded at the present time.

VENTILATION, SOUNDPROOFING, AND SIZE INADEQUACIES

These are temporary facilities built during World War II. Many of them are converted Butler-type frame buildings which are not properly ventilated, they are not soundproof, and they are inadequate in size.

We have made a very thorough study not only at Memphis but at our other training sites and found that this is the only logical place where we should concentrate this type of training.

BARRACKS

Senator STENNIS. What is the reason for the barracks? Is there any reason?

Admiral LAMBERT. At the present time we have a similar situation in barracks. We consider that an average square foot space of about 72 square feet per man should be allocated. At Memphis, there are less than 40 square feet per man. As Admiral Hull mentioned previously, at some of our other stations it is almost impossible to get around the bunks in some of the barracks.

There is a great overcrowding down there which, of course, is an unsanitary aspect.

PERMANENCY OF INSTALLATION

Senator STENNIS. Is this naval air station what you call a permanent installation?

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir. Memphis was established during World War II as the center for our technical training. It has been maintained for that ever since and will be for the foreseeable future. It is a hard-core activity.

Senator STENNIS. It is one of your permanent installations.

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't remember seeing anything in the books for that place in years. Why have you neglected it so if it is a permanent installation?

1966 REQUEST FOR BARRACKS

Admiral HUSBAND. Sir, we had barracks in last year's program for Memphis.

Senator STENNIS. I am glad you did. I had not checked back on this installation for some time. I thought it was not a permanent installation.

CENTER OF AVIATION TECHNICAL TRAINING

Admiral LAMBERT. Formerly we had technical training at three different major sites, centered at Norman, Okla., Jacksonville, Fla., and Memphis. Then we consolidated most of our training at Memphis with the exception that Admiral Hull mentioned there are specialized schools at these activities.

This is the center of our aviation technical training.

Senator STENNIS. I have been there and with all deference it looks to me as though you need a whole lot more there.

REPETITIVE REQUESTS FOR LINE ITEMS

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir; we feel we do. This, of course, does not end our planning program for additional facilities for Memphis.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, unless there is something else you want to say.

Admiral LAMBERT. No, sir; I just want to add that we have had line items for Memphis for the past 4 years.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, you may also remember that Mr. Gordon Nease commented on this when we appeared before your authorization committee as to need for barracks at Memphis.

Senator STENNIS. Who did?

Admiral HULL. Mr. Gordon Nease, a member of the professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

PENSACOLA, FLA., NAVAL AIR STATION

FLIGHT CLEARANCE LAND ACQUISITION

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 23, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. A single line item for flight clearances and land acquisition which will remove and forestall further enroachment in the end zones and approach zones to the various runways at outlying fields, $377,000.

Senator STENNIS. You say you have to have the land. It is hard to deny but I think we ought to stop buying land unless it is absolutely necessary.

Admiral LAMBERT. This land is to protect our investment, Senator, for safety aspects of the pilot coming down the glide slope.

SAUFLEY FIELD, FLA., NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Senator STENNIS. Page 24, is the electrical distribution system. I suppose we can pass that over.

WHITING FIELD, FLA., NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION

BACHELOR OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. Page 25?

Admiral HULL. This is a bachelor officers' quarters at Whiting Field, Naval Auxiliary Air Station, $800,000, a repetitive line item required to relieve the existing severe overcrowding.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is your priority on this one?

Admiral HULL. No. 8, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is a high priority?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the present urgency of this, gentlemen?

PILOT TRAINING

Admiral LAMBERT. As you know, Senator, we are increasing our pilot training output. This will alleviate some of the deficit in space that we have for students and instructors who are stationed at Whiting Field.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, it says 33 miles south to Pensacola. How much increase have you had at Whiting Field in your pilot training?

Admiral LAMBERT. Sir, this is one of our outlying fields to the major complex at Pensacola. In the past year, we have gone up from 1,800 pilot training output to a 2,200 pilot training output. We are now proposing to go to even higher pilot training output.

Senator STENNIS. How many of them are taken care of at Whiting Field? How many by this increase?

Admiral LAMBERT. This is for our basic propeller pipeline which will accommodate about 60 percent of the total students who will be going through this training program.

Senator STENNIS. This is a propeller school?

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir; at Whiting Field.

Senator STENNIS. We had asked a question here about pilot training for the Air Force. Mr. Rexroad tells me you are ready to make a showing here about your program for the Navy, too. This would be a good time to put that in, would it not? While you are getting that if you will excuse me a minute, I have a telephone call that is necessary.

(A brief recess was taken.)

NAVY PILOT BUILDUP

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, you may proceed. We have your statement here about your recent Navy pilot buildup. Without objection we will put that in the record and make reference and consider it further.

(The statement follows:)

RECENT NAVY PILOT BUILD-UP

In January 1966, the Navy undertook a program to provide for an annual Navy pilot training rate (PTR) that will produce the requisite quantity of pilots to meet Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and certain foreign pilot requirements. The objective is to increase from 1800 pilots per year to 2200.

In fiscal year 1967 the Navy expects to attain an output of approximately 2000 aviators in its build-up to the 2200 rate. Realization of the 2200 PTR (Pilot Training Rate) is expected in fiscal year 1968.

A breakdown of the program reflects the service and type of training:

	PTR during 1965	Increased PTR approved in January 1966
Navy	1,300	1,575
Marine	400	525
Coast Guard/foreign	100	100
Total pilots	1,800	2,200

	Navy	Marine	Coast Guard/ foreign
Objective by type of training (for the 2,200 PTR):			
Jet	620	165	
Helo	235	360	50
Multiengine	720		50
Total	1,575	525	100

The need for an increase can be simply stated as a failure of the 1800 pilot training rate to provide the necessary pilot outputs to meet the requirements for approved force levels. Earlier implementation of the pilot increase was not undertaken because of the Navy's inability to accurately project or forecast the declining continuation rate of Naval Aviators. Time required to train a combat pilot, attack or fighter, is 24 months; eighteen months in the Training Command and six months in the Carrier Replacement Air Wings.

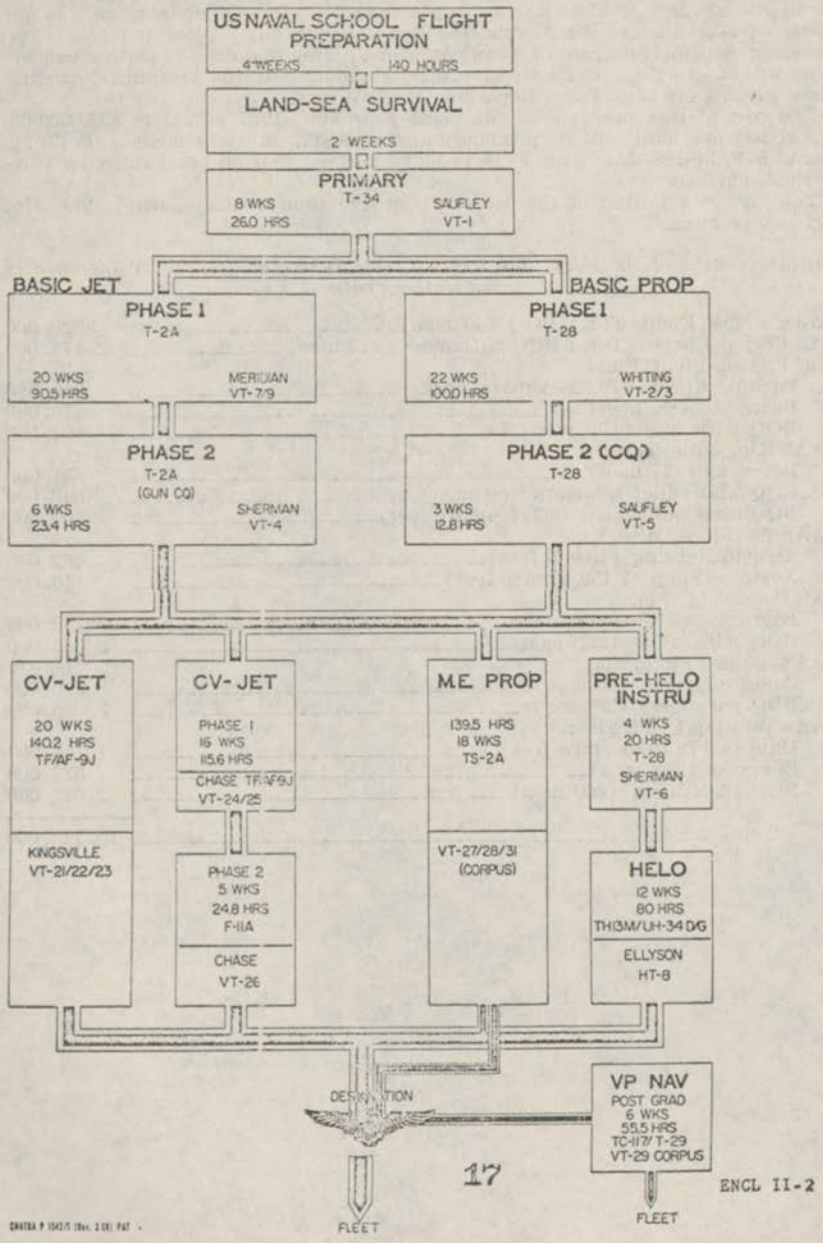
The cost of this program in the fiscal year 1966–1967 period is $97,600,000. Aircraft overhaul will be primarily at Pensacola and will include the T–28, T–2A, F–9, and S–2A. The T–34 primary trainer will be overhauled by commercial contract.

Tab "A" is a listing of the Military Construction associated with this pilot increase program.

Military construction, Navy, line items directly associated with the increase in pilot training rate

NAAS Chase Field, Tex.: BOQ (40 men)	$320,000
NAS Corpus Christi, Tex.: BOQ with mess (217 men)	2,178,000
ALF Ellyson Field, Fla.:	
Parking apron (70,928 square yards)	319,000
Barracks (88 men)	176,000
BOQ with mess (59 men)	664,000
NAAS Kingsville, Tex.:	
Barracks (177 men)	354,000
BOQ and cadet quarters (80 men)	640,000
BOQ mess additional (3,317 square feet)	100,000
NAAS Meridian, Miss.:	
Airfield lighting (19,000 feet)	462,000
Avionics Shop (2,152 square feet)	49,000
NAS Pensacola, Fla.:	
Barracks (376 men)	752,000
BOQ with mess (222 men)	2,523,000
NAAS Saufley Field, Fla.:	
Cadet quarters (60 men)	240,000
BOQ with mess (200 men)	2,085,000
NAAS Whiting Field, Fla.:	
Hangar (78,794 square feet)	1,733,000
Barracks (263 men)	526,000
BOQ with mess (240 men)	2,622,000
Total	15,743,000

PILOT TRAINING FLOW



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ENCL II-2

STUDENT OFFICER AND CADET BASIC TRAINING

Senator STENNIS. So this is required in your expanded program at Whiting Field for your extra cadets.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; student officers.

Senator STENNIS. Who are taking basic training, elemental flying?

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir. These will replace facilities old buildings, which will be demolished.

FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS

ADAK, ALASKA, NAVAL STATION

PUBLIC WORKS AND SHIPS DIVISION FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. Your next item, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 26, Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, two line items. The first increment is public works and ships division facilities to provide for the consolidation of all transportation facilities and eliminate $577,900 annually in repair costs. That is a total price of $850,000.

ELECTRIC POWERPLANT EXTENSION

The second item for electric powerplant extension will provide additional power to partially meet the growing requirement of this station, $1,590,000.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, you have such a high cost ratio up there it seems like you ought to try to use what you have as far as you can.

Give us the story of the other increment now in the public works and ship division facility. What is the total story on that?

Admiral HULL. Just one more increment for $930,000. Both are covered in the writeup on page 26–A.

Senator STENNIS. Your powerplant extension. That means enlargement, of course, of additional units. What kind of units do you use?

Admiral HUSBAND. We are using diesel generators, Mr. Chairman.

ELECTRIC POWERPLANT EXTENSION

Senator STENNIS. Does that give you all you need then when you get this?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir; our power load in Adak continues escalating. We figure we will be back again for additional increment of $1.2 million.

Senator STENNIS. What are you using the power for? Does that supply your whole station?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. This is an island power system. Some of the uses are classified.

ALBANY, GA., NAVAL AIR STATION

OPTICAL LANDING SYSTEM

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 27, Naval Air Station, Albany, Ga. We have here six line items, Mr. Chairman, which are essential to allow the

RA5C aircraft to move to Albany from their current base at Sanford, Fla., which will be closed. The first line item is for an optical landing system.

PROJECTS RELATING TO RELOCATION FROM SANFORD, FLA.

Senator STENNIS. Can you classify all these as relocation items?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

Senator STENNIS. What is this, integrated operation and intelligence center?

Admiral HULL. This is a facility which is in existence at Sanford and must be moved to accompany the RA5C.

ELECTRONIC'S SHOP ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. What is the next item?

Admiral HULL. There are eight line items, not six. The next item is electronics shop alterations.

Senator STENNIS. What is that?

Admiral LAMBERT. This electronics shop alteration is to provide for the difference in the requirements to support the RA5C from what the Air Force has for the aircraft that they currently support at Albany. There is a different requirement for avionics in this airplane.

Senator STENNIS. What does that word avionics include?

Admiral HULL. This might include radar, the electrical circuitry within the aircraft, various instruments which are powered by electricity. It is called avionics because it is installed in the aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. This is all a transfer, a change caused by closing out one base?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

CECIL FIELD, FLA., NAVAL AIR STATION

TURBOJET ENGINE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES ALTERATION

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Admiral HULL. Page 28, Naval Air Station, Cecil Field. These are two repetitive line items, the first for turbojet engine maintenance facility at $170,000.

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS AND MESS EXTENSION

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you go to the second?

Admiral HULL. BOQ and mess.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have a need now for this BOQ?

Admiral HULL. We have a requirement to house 207 officers and we have space to house only 148.

Senator STENNIS. Where do the extra men stay, to whom you refer here?

Admiral HULL. We have to either double them up or send them out of town and give them BAQ—basic allowance for quarters.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., NAVAL AIR STATION

AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON AND TAXIWAY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., page 29. We have three line items. The first for aircraft parking apron and taxiway to provide parking area for the P–3 Orion aircraft that will use the patrol aircraft support facility authorized in last year's program, $1.6 million.

Senator STENNIS. What is that now? Then authorized from last year's program?

Admiral HULL. This is the hangar, sir.

Senator STENNIS. $1.6 million is a good deal of money, just for a parking apron and taxiway. This is an old station. You have been there a long time, since 1940. How do you justify a need for this much extra apron, parking apron and taxiway?

Admiral HULL. This need is a result of the growth in the size of the aircraft, Mr. Chairman. Formerly we could put two rows of P–2's in this particular area but the larger size of the P–3 limits it to just one row.

It is just based on the increase in the size of the aircraft.

WHEELS-UP-WAVE OFF LIGHTING AND MAGNETIC ANOMALY DETECTION SHOP

Senator STENNIS. The next two items are small.

Pass on to your next group, please.

LAKEHURST, N.J., NAVAL AIR STATION

HANGAR HEATING

Admiral HULL. Page 30, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J., hangar heating to provide a minimum temperature of 50° Fahrenheit for the personnel who are using this hangar, $69,000.

Senator STENNIS. Is that all you give them, just 50°?

Admiral LAMBERT. They work in the hangar, Senator. They are supposed to keep busy and stay warm that way.

Senator STENNIS. That is the minimum I suppose?

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is either 50 or above.

LEMOORE, CALIF., NAVAL AIR STATION

TURBO-JET ENGINE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES ALTERATIONS

Admiral HULL. Page 31, Lemoore, the first is a repetitive item for the turbo-jet engine maintenance facilitiy, $207,000.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The second is for a water distribution system which will provide potable water to the administration and housing area and overcome the 600,000-gallon existing deficiency, $44,000.

MAYPORT, FLA., NAVAL STATION

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS AND MESS

Senator STENNIS. I think you can go to page 32 now.

Admiral HULL. Page 32, Naval Station, Mayport, Fla., a bachelor officer quarters and mess for $280,000. We have a total requirement to house 43 officers at Mayport. We have a substandard facility for 16 officers at the moment. We are asking for a 24-man BOQ with mess.

NORFOLK, VA., NAVAL AIR STATION

FUEL ACCESSORIES OVERHAUL BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 33, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., fuel accessories overhaul building, $2,512,000. This will provide a facility for the rework of the fuel accessories of the TF–30 turbo fan engine. The Naval Air Station, Norfolk, will be the overhaul point for this engine.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. Is that a training plane?

Admiral HULL. No, sir. The TF–30 is the engine, not the plane, sir. It is used in the F–111 and the A7A. There is no other such facility available.

Senator STENNIS. I was just about to say that it would be mighty hard to make proof on this one. I thought it was for your training planes. But this is for the big engines, the more modern engines, is that right?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

It is the same new engine as the TF–30 that will be in our new aircraft, both our fighter and attack aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. What is the name of it?

Admiral HULL. A–7, and the F–111.

Senator STENNIS. That is from the TFX, is it not? You are not building buildings for them yet, have you approved it yet? You don't have any actual production yet.

Admiral LAMBERT. No, sir. This is primarily for the A–7, Mr. Chairman. They do have the same engine except that the F–111 engine does have an afterburner which the A–7 engine does not.

But they both use the TF–30 engine. That is why the statement included the two. This is primarily for the A–7.

Senator STENNIS. Is the afterburner part of the engine?

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. An additional part?

Admiral LAMBERT. An additional part. It extends the length of the engine as well as improves the performance—the thrust capability of the engine.

PRIORITY

Senator STENNIS. Where do you have that item on your priority, Admiral?

Admiral HULL. No. 104.
Senator STENNIS. Out of 168?

NORTH ISLAND, CALIF., NAVAL AIR STATION

BARRACKS

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.
Admiral HULL. Page 34. Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., a barracks for $1,920,000. We have a total requirement for 4,500 barracks spaces. We have essentially no adequate facilities there. We have 1,600 substandard spaces. We have 1,900 spaces funded, not yet in inventory. This leaves us a large deficit which is accommodated at present only by overcrowding.

TOTAL NAVY PERSONNEL

Senator STENNIS. How much has the Navy had in increased personnel, gentlemen, since the step-up of the war? I might say in the last 15 months or some comparable period there. How much authorized and how much actual?
Do you have that available? If you don't have that available you can supply it this afternoon.
Admiral HULL. I can give you two figures.
I have the data in another book here. Our end strength on a peacetime basis at the moment is 595,000. Actually, because of the buildup in Vietnam, we are up to 654,000. However, our barracks projects are not based entirely on recent increases in personnel loading.
It is simply catching up with increases in the past.
Senator STENNIS. What are they based on?

FORECAST OF BARRACKS REQUIREMENTS

Admiral HULL. The barracks requirements are based on the forecast populations of the individual station for the next 5 years plus experience in the transient population, and a minimum of 72 square feet per man berthing area.
Senator STENNIS. These requests now are based not upon any present size of the Navy or even the 595,000.
Admiral HULL. They are based on the 595,000. They are not based on the 654,000, but on the 595,000 current peacetime authorized strength.
Senator STENNIS. On that you make an estimate of the movement and stationing of those men at the locations?
Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; what we call permanent party strength at any naval station. The permanent duty people constitute usually the bulk of the requirements. At some place there will be students, and sometimes the student load may be greater than the permanent party strength. In addition to them we have transients who are passing through on temporary duty for one reason or another.

OCEANA, VA., NAVAL AIR STATION

AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. Let us proceed to the next one, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 35, Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., three line items, all repetitive. The first item is an aircraft systems training building for $375,000.

TURBOJET ENGINE MAINTENANCE FACILITY

The second item is a turbojet engine maintenance facility at $412,000.

BARRACKS

The third item is a barracks at $679,000.

REAM FIELD, CALIF., NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION

TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 34, the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Ream Field, Calif. We have four line items. The first is for a transmitter and receiver building which will provide adequate facilities for communications with operating aircraft, $187,000.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS BUILDING AND TOWER

The second is for an aircraft operations building and tower which will provide a structure of adequate size and location for the safe control of helicopter landings, takeoffs and ground traffic, $293,000.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR

The third item is for an aircraft maintenance hangar which will provide a structure to partially overcome the critical shortage of maintenance space at this station, $1,280,000. There has been an increase in the loading here since 1962 and we also have the jet helicopter replacing the reciprocating engine helicopter.

SECURITY FENCE

The fourth item is for a security fence which will provide for safety of personnel and aircraft.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR

Senator STENNIS. Go back to that aircraft maintenance hangar. This is a new hangar.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can no longer build a very large hangar for $1.2 million, can you?

Admiral HULL. This has 48,000 square feet, sir. This is for helicopters.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a separate hangar for them? Can't you take care of them in the others? How many hangars do you have there?

Admiral LAMBERT. Mr. Chairman, we have no actual hangars at the present time at Ream Field. We have these temporary, so-called Butler buildings in which maintenance on the aircraft is conducted.

MODULAR-TYPE CONSTRUCTION

This will be the first actual hangar. In this construction we do have what we call the modular type of construction.

This is why you can get this amount for this cost.

Senator STENNIS. What do you call that construction?

Admiral LAMBERT. Modular type, different sections.

Senator STENNIS. A kind of mail-order proposition, is that right?

Admiral LAMBERT. Not exactly. It gives us a flexibility to expand at a later time to add on to that particular facility. This type of construction I think, perhaps, Admiral Husband is more of an authority on this than I am, but it does provide for economical costs of construction.

Senator STENNIS. How is it working out, Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. The customers like it, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say the customers like it?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. The real test of our construction is how well it works for the customer, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Navy is the customer in this instance?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You like it all right?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Admiral LAMBERT. At Andrews for instance, Andrews Air Force Base, the Navy and Air Force both use this type of hangar construction there. It is doing very well, sir.

WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH., NAVAL AIR STATION

STATION HOSPITAL AND DENTAL CLINIC

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 37, Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. Station hospital and dental clinic. This is a repetitive line item, $1,674,000. This will provide 35 beds and 10 dental operating rooms.

Senator STENNIS. What are you using for a hospital there now? You have one of some kind I know.

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir; we have a temporary facility built during World War II. It is a frame building with inadequate facilities. It is located down at the old seaplane base at Whidbey. This facility would be built at the present land plane site, which is about 7 or 8 miles away. We really use the seaplane facility for maintenance facilities, maintenance of rolling stock.

There is a commissary down there. But it is not where we support most of our people or have most of our people employed. That is 7 miles away at Ault Field.

LOCATION OF STATION

Senator STENNIS. I know Whidbey Island is in the State of Washington but what is it near?

Admiral LAMBERT. It is 40 miles north-northwest of Seattle. It is on the Straits of San Juan de Fuqua. It is 20 miles north of Bremerton Naval Shipyard separated by the strait.

It is isolated.

Senator STENNIS. We already have quite an investment up there.

Admiral LAMBERT. Yes, sir.

SOLE HOSPITAL AT STATION

Senator STENNIS. This won't be your only hospital now?

Admiral LAMBERT. It is the station hospital, and it is the only naval hospital; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What other military installation is there at Whidbey Island?

Admiral LAMBERT. Sir, this is the only major activity. There is also a small naval communication activity.

Senator STENNIS. This building will be the only naval hospital you will have there?

Admiral LAMBERT. That is right.

Admiral HULL. The nearest naval hospital is at Bremerton, which is 90 miles and 4 hours away by road and ferry transportation.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

BEAUFORT, S.C., MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

GUIDED MISSILE SUPPORT FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Admiral HULL. Page 38, Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort, S.C. Guided missile support facility for $491,000. This will provide an integrated weapons handling system which will include the support of the missiles from storage through maintenance, assembly, testing, and mounting on the aircraft.

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF., MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD

AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 39, Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Feld, Camp Pendleton, Calif. This line item has been withdrawn, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why did you withdraw it?

Admiral HULL. This was accomplished by other means. This was a reprograming item.

CHERRY POINT, N.C., MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

MARINE AIR WEAPONS TRAINING UNIT BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next page?

Admiral HULL. Page 40. Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. We have two items.

Senator STENNIS. One item in my book.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. For the second item the funds are available. The first item is Marine air weapons training unit building which will provide facilities necessary for the training of personnel, [deleted] $130,000.

HELICOPTER BLADE TEST FACILITY

The second, the holicopter blade test facility, is a reprograming action. It was authorized last year and approved for funding at Pensacola. A thorough study of our overhaul and repair requirement has led to the conclusion that this facility should be located at Cherry Point. So we simply want to spend the money at Cherry Point instead of at Pensacola.

Senator STENNIS. This is fiscal year 1964?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much money is involved in that, that test facility?

Admiral HULL. $442,000.

Senator STENNIS. Are you requesting that that be reappropriated?

Admiral HULL. Just reprogramed, sir.

NEW RIVER, N.C., MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS AND MESS

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 41, the Marine Corps Air Facility at New River, N.C. A single line item for a bachelor officer quarters and mess, $486,000. This is to satisfy in part a requirement for 142 officer spaces for whom we have space for only 52.

Senator STENNIS. Space for 52 and you have how many?

Admiral HULL. 142.

Senator STENNIS. This will make space for 50 more?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad let us get the information from all the services about the personnel increase such as the Admiral gave here, 654,000 and up to 595,000.

Get that from the Marines, the Air Force, and all of them, set it up and refer to it in the report.

(The information follows:)

The Marine Corps onboard strength at the end of fiscal year 1965 was 190,194 persons. The onboard strength as of 31 July 1966 was 268,068.

SANTA ANA, CALIF., MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY

AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON

Admiral HULL. Page 42, Marine Corps Air facility at Santa Ana, Calif. aircraft parking apron, required to meet the needs of an increasing load of the jet-powered helicopters.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything you want to say special on this item?

Admiral HULL. No, sir. This again is due to the change from a smaller aircraft to a heavier, larger aircraft and increase in numbers.

Senator STENNIS. You are going then more and more to the helicopters?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

FLEET READINESS STATIONS

BANGOR, WASH., NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT

TELEPHONE SYSTEM EXPANSION

Senator STENNIS. The next item, gentlemen.

Admiral HULL. Page 43, Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Wash. This is a telephone system expansion, $189,000. Here we have a hopelessly antiquated and overloaded telephone system serving the Naval Torpedo Station at Keyport and Naval Ammunition Depot at Bangor.

This will correct the situation by providing additional telephone equipment and trunklines to connect these two stations with the national telephone system.

Senator STENNIS. You are on page 43. Your reference here to the classified?

Admiral HULL. I was going to omit that until the later session.

CHARLESTON, S.C., NAVAL WEAPONS STATION

POLARIS MISSILE FACILITY, ATLANTIC

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION SHOP

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 44, the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C., calibration shop for the Polaris missile facility, $260,000. This will be a facility to repair and calibrate the instruments used in the assembly and testing of the Polaris missiles.

INDIAN HEAD, MD., NAVAL PROPELLANT PLANT

MOLD FILL BAYS ADDITIONS

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Admiral HULL. Page 45, the Naval Propellant Plant at Indian Head, Md. One item for the moment. Mold fill bay additions at $97,000. This is for an addition to the front of three mold fill bay buildings to close them in from the weather and thereby permit the

propellant to be protected from changes in temperature during the casting process.

Senator STENNIS. Why was not that done originally; did you think you could get along without it?

Admiral HULL. I think this is a matter of a learning curve, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. The next item is classified, too.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

KEYPORT, WASH., NAVAL TORPEDO STATION

TORPEDO SHOP

Senator STENNIS. Page 46.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash. A torpedo shop for $1,274,000.

MARK 46 TORPEDO

This is to provide space for the maintenance and testing of the mark 46 torpedo and its component workload.

This is a new torpedo coming into inventory. Keyport has the responsibility for proving, testing, firing, evaluating, and issuing these torpedos.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of ships will this be used on?

Admiral HULL. This is an antisubmarine torpedo. It will be used on board our destroyers and destroyer escorts.

LOCATIONS OF MARK 46 TESTING SITES

Senator STENNIS. Where else will you have this work done? Any place else? For the mark 46 torpedo?

Admiral HULL. I want to be sure of our answer on this. There is no duplication for this particular facility, as Keyport is the only place where the torpedo will be proved.

However, we will find another line item for a building for this torpedo on the east coast associated with its maintenance, repair, and issue.

WEIGHT, SIZE, AND METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION

Senator STENNIS. How large are these torpedos? How much do they weigh?

Lieutenant Commander KEPPEL. The torpedo weighs about 530 pounds and it is a hundred inches long.

Senator STENNIS. How will you transport it from Keyport, Wash., around to the east coast?

Lieutenant Commander KEPPEL. After the torpedo is proved they will be put into the normal supply system, transported by truck or rail.

Senator STENNIS. Truck or rail?

Lieutenant Commander KEPPEL. That is right. Yes, sir.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Stations

China Lake, Calif., Naval Ordnance Test Station

Military Target Range

Senator Stennis. The next item.

Admiral Hull. The Naval Ordance Test Station at China Lake, Calif. The military target range, $198,000.

This is the cost on the target range which is used by all our Pacific Fleet attack squadrons prior to their deploying to the west. It is unique in that it gives the pilot the oportunity to bomb a target area which he is unfamiliar with. This particular line item will provide spotting stations and control buildings which will allow the range to be used during bad weather and it will also allow more accurate observation of the fall of the shot.

Senator Stennis. I propose gentlemen, that we proceed until 12:30 if that is the pleasure of the group. We are on page 48.

Corona, Calif., Naval Ordnance Laboratory

Fuze Model Range

Admiral Hull. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Corona, Calif.

A single line item for a fuse model range, $743,000. This is a unique facility which will allow us to get information on the interaction between the fuse and the target quickly, accurately, and economically, resulting from a recent breakthrough in microwave radiation techniques.

It allows us to use scale models instead of full size targets.

Senator Stennis. That is a good deal of money through, three quarters of a million dollars. It seems rather large to me.

Range Building

What is that fuse model range building? What kind of building would it be out on the range?

Admiral Husband. It is a building 77 feet high and contains 34,000 square feet.

Senator Stennis. What is that used for?

Testing of Proximity Fuses

Admiral Hull. It is used for the testing of proximity fuses.

Senator Stennis. Does it simulate something?

Admiral Hull. Yes, sir; it will allow us to simulate the motion of the fuse past the aircraft target. Up until now we have had to do this with full size models. We will be able to go to scale models and get the same information so that we will get a lot more information a lot faster and more economically.

This of course is a very important area to allow us to shoot down the fast, modern enemy aircraft.

FUSE DESIGN

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question?

Is this not the same problem that you have with the Nike-Zeus and all the range missiles?

Are there not simple solutions already for doing this sort of thing?

Admiral HULL. I don't believe so. I will turn that over to our experts.

Lieutenant Commander PROFILET. Lieutenant Commander Profilet of the Office of Chief of Naval Material, Senator. This facility that we are asking for does not duplicate anything anywhere in the United States at the present time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But the problem you are trying to solve is the same problem they have had with other long-range missiles, is it not?

Lieutenant Commander PROFILET. That is correct, sir. We hope by means of this facility to get some of the answers that we desperately need in fuse design.

COORDINATION BETWEEN MILITARY SERVICES

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, have you consulted with the Army as to whether they will cooperate with you in this building if we build it?

Lieutenant Commander PROFILET. Yes, sir; very definitely. We work with the Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering in Secretary McNamara's office in coordinating this with the other services.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much.

EL CENTRO, CALIF., NAVAL AEROSPACE RECOVERY FACILITY

MATERIALS LABORATORY

Senator SALTONSTALL. The next one is on page 49.

Admiral HULL. At El Centro, Calif., the naval aerospace recovery facility, a materials laboratory for $430,000. This is for a materials laboratory to provide new facilities for research, testing, and evaluation for safety survival recovery systems for aircraft and spacecraft programs replacing a facility which is too small and in poor condition. And is not susceptible to improvement.

LAKEHURST, N.J., NAVAL AIR TEST FACILITY

TAXIWAY EXTENSION

Senator SALTONSTALL (presiding). The next one on page 50 was not authorized?

Admiral HULL. That is right. The authorization was denied on this line item.

NEWPORT, R.I., NAVAL UNDERWATER ORDNANCE STATION

SANITARY AND STORM SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Senator SALTONSTALL. On page 51, Naval Underwater Ordnance Station at Newport, R.I., sanitary and storm sewerage system.

Admiral HULL. This will provide a sewage collection line for five buildings which have been served by septic tanks which are now overloaded and are creating a health and safety hazard.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is sewage?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

PATUXENT RIVER, MD., NAVAL AIR TEST CENTER

TURBOJET ENGINE MAINTENANCE FACILITY ALTERATIONS

The next one, page 52.

Admiral HULL. Page 52, Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md., two line items. The first is a repetitive one, turbojet engine maintenance facility, $95,000.

MAGAZINES

The second is for magazines. This will provide the Center with a capability of sufficient safe storage of explosives used in tests of weapons systems for the ASW patrol squadrons based there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why do you need new storage facilities?

Admiral HULL. We have at the moment 3,700 square feet and we require 15,000 square feet because of the increase in the patrol aircraft stationed at Patuxent River.

POINT MUGU, CALIF., PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE

SAN NICOLAS ISLAND

PROBE LAUNCH COMPLEX

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, we are down, with your approval, to page 53.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, that gives us the probe launch complex.

Admiral HULL. At Point Mugu, Calif. This is a complex on San Nicolas Island which provides a range with blockhouse and launch pads to allow the firing of probe rockets which are fired vertically and which have no guidance or destruction system; $543,000.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good deal of money. This is a part of your necessary complex for your missile range out there I suppose or you would not have it in here.

Is there anything special you want to say about this further?

MISSILE SUPPORT LAUNCHES

Admiral HULL. I think the information is all in the writeups. The launches are in support of the various missiles, some in existence, some in research and development, Boosted Rooster, Terrier Hydac, Terrier NOTS–551, Terrier BWO Target and so on.

Senator STENNIS. Those are advanced models of the old Terrier; is that right?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir——

BOOSTED ROOSTER MISSILE

Senator STENNIS. What is that Boosted Rooster; how does that come about?

Admiral HULL. I will have to turn that over to my experts.

Senator STENNIS. That is another missile.

Admiral LAMBERT. This is an Air Force program which utilizes the Sidewinder missile vehicles to extend experiments to higher altitudes than we are now capable of doing.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE

Senator STENNIS. The Air Force uses this facility, too.

Admiral LAMBERT. This is in support of the missile range at Point Mugu which also supports the Air Force and Army.

Senator STENNIS. You call it the Pacific Missile Range?

Admiral HULL. That is right. It is a national range.

WHITE OAK, MD., NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY

HYPERVELOCITY WIND TUNNEL

Senator STENNIS. The next item please.

Admiral HULL. Page 54, the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oak, Md., a hypervelocity wind tunnel at $3,847,000.

Senator STENNIS. That is big money, Admiral. I thought the Navy would not have such expensive installations like this. This is 10 miles from Washington, I see.

Why can't you do this work down here in Tennessee where the Air Force has such a tremendous setup?

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Lobb is here. He is the expert on this. He can give a very fine presentation on it. Some of the information that he may be asked for may be classified but we can answer or we can defer this to the executive session if you prefer.

Senator STENNIS. Let us hear him briefly on the unclassified part.

Dr. LOBB. Mr. Chairman, my name is Dr. Lobb, from the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Silver Spring, Md. This is quite a unique facility. We have good friends down in Tennessee and they have some very fine facilities there.

CURRENT ABSENCE OF TESTING CAPABILITY

But there is no facility in this country, in NASA, industry or in the engineering development center that will provide this testing capability.

It is for the speed range, mach number 10 to 20 times the speed of sound and it is for very, very high pressure which simulate great depth in the atmosphere. Now our missiles, there are a number of programs which are somewhat classified but I can say they run into many, many millions of dollars. We have an urgent need for this facility for testing.

It is being coordinated with NASA and Air Force and they strongly support it. There is an urgent need for it and we should get on with it.

STRUCTURAL COST

Senator STENNIS. Is this the total cost now so far as you can see or is this just the beginning?

Dr. LOBB. Well that represents the military construction cost. There is roughly $919,000 for what they call technical collateral equipment. That then will provide for all the facility.

Senator STENNIS. This then finishes up the structural cost?

Dr. LOBB. It certainly does.

MISSILE TESTING WIND TUNNEL

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have had the question of wind tunnels over the years and we always have wondered if there is duplication. I can't recall how many wind tunnels we have now but we have a number in various locations. Those wind tunnels I assume are for airplanes and even ships in some ways. Is this for something completely new?

Dr. LOBB. Yes, sir. This is primarily for missiles. The wind tunnels that are available do not provide this capability. We are primarily looking at missiles although some of the airplanes could be tested or the space vehicles that will be coming into the atmosphere but it is primarily for missiles.

There is no wind tunnel in this country that can provide this capability.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this will require completely new facilities for completely new or different research for anything we are doing at the present time?

Dr. LOBB. Yes, that is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This will facilitate the research of missiles in what, their speed?

SPEED AND PRESSURE TESTING

Dr. LOBB. Partly, in their speed. That is one of the things. Very high speeds and also very high pressures that correspond to flight depth in the atmosphere. We are very much interested in this.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You will test and research on speed and air resistance in the atmosphere?

Dr. LOBB. Yes, sir, that is partly correct, plus more.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It seems to me that there are always wind tunnels every other year.

COORDINATION AND ENDORSEMENT

Senator STENNIS. They told me down in Tennessee they can do anything concerning wind tunnels.

Dr. LOBB. Sir, they have a very fine facility but they strongly endorse this facility too. It has been authorized before. We are coordinating this very closely with NASA and the Air Force and it has been strongly endorsed by both agencies.

Senator STENNIS. We turned this down once before, did we not?

AUTHORIZATION

Admiral HULL. It was authorized but denied funding until the facility at NASA, Langley, was put into operations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have a speed tunnel I helped to dedicate outside of Lawrence 7 years ago.

That was the most modern wind tunnel. Yet that is no good for these missiles?

Dr. LOBB. I would not say it is no good, sir. They do cover quite a speed range. They go down from 20 times the speed of sound to maybe 3, 4, 5 times the speed of sound.

CURRENT ABSENCE OF TESTING CAPABILITY

It is quite a spectrum of speeds here. But in this very high speed range and very high density there is no facility in the country available.

I will say further that the missiles we are working with, or our ballistics missiles and so on are not critically dependent on this testing and very high pressures.

EFFECT OF OMISSION OF PROJECT FUNDS

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much will we handicap our research if we do not put this in?

Dr. LOBB. I would say we would do it but we would do it with very costly flight tests. Right now NASA has a flight test planned, which is an $8 million flight test to provide a few anchor points in this testing area. It is for two flight-test vehicles, $2 million.

They believe it is urgently needed. They are going to try to get a few anchor points with this test vehicle.

NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORT

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is no duplication with NASA?

Dr. LOBB. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Since we have to come back to this anyway, it is classified, in closed session, we could defer that.

All right doctor, we will hear you further this afternoon.

Dr. LOBB. Thank you.

BUREAU OF WEAPONS

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AGANA, GUAM; MARIANA, ISLANDS NAVAL AIR STATION

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP AND POST OFFICE

Senator STENNIS. That brings us over to page 55. Those two small items there. That is on Guam, is that right?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; the first one is repetitive.

Senator STENNIS. Maintenance shop in both of them?

CUBI POINT, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, NAVAL AIR STATION

BARRACKS

On page 56, what do you propose to put out in the Philippines?

Admiral HULL. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, barracks, estimated cost $535,000 for 252 men. Here we have a total requirement of 2,194

spaces and we have only 1,000 spaces to satisfy this requirement.

This reduces the deficiency and will reduce the current overloading—overcrowding.

TREATY RIGHTS

Senator STENNIS. What rights do we have there at Cubi Point?

Admiral HULL. The 1947 base treaty is operative for 99 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Wasn't that treaty changed last week to 25 years? I thought it was.

Admiral HULL. You are quite right; it was.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is within the limits of that 25-year treaty?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You could build a temporary building if you only have rights to be there 25 years; isn't that right?

Admiral HULL. We would hope that the treaty would be renewed because we certainly look on Cubi Point as one of our very essential western bases. We would certainly hope for that, therefore we would like to keep these facilities longer.

Senator STENNIS. You had a wonderful man out there—an Admiral; he and his wife both later lost their lives in an automobile accident.

Admiral HULL. Art Spring?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Admiral HULL. A very fine man.

Senator STENNIS. Yes; I was saddened to hear that.

GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, NAVAL AIR STATION

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS AND MESS

All right, next page.

Admiral HULL. Page 57, Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Senator STENNIS. You have decided to put some real buildings down there. And have you had consent for this one? How about your tenure down there, Admiral?

Admiral HULL. We think it is a good long tenure.

Senator STENNIS. I guess you hope it is.

Admiral HULL. From a legal standpoint of course it is indefinite. The agreement signed in 1903 provides for indefinite tenure so long as we don't abandon Guantanamo.

Senator STENNIS. You are still making—paying the water bill, I suppose?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; we are making our own water now.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have any questions on that?

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have Guantanamo City 20 miles north of Guantanamo Bay. That is not within our limits, is it?

Admiral HULL. No, sir. This is a geographical identification required on all these forms.

KEFLAVIK, ICELAND, NAVAL STATION

COMMUNICATION LINES

Senator STENNIS. On page 58 you have only one item, communications.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; communications at the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland. This will relieve the overloaded communications lines and provide alternative routing in case of a line failure in support of the communications requirement of the Iceland Defense Force, $203,000.

Senator STENNIS. Keflavik, is that it?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio there?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is three, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a must, you must have this, then?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. This is an operational requirement. The loss of the described communications line would mean that the tactical center and the hangar would lose its communications with the planes and the headquarters.

NAPLES, ITALY, NAVAL AIR FACILITY

TELEPHONE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Senator STENNIS. That really brings us over to page 59, $37,000 Naples, Italy.

Admiral HULL. This is another badly overloaded telephone system, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of system?

Admiral HULL. Badly overloaded telephone system.

ROOSEVELT ROADS, PUERTO RICO, NAVAL STATION

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS AND MESS

Senator STENNIS. And we are about to quit spending though at least in outside places. That brings you over to the naval station down at Roosevelt Roads. You covered a good deal of this I believe in your repetitive items.

The first one is very small, bachelor officers quarters there. What is your cost ratio there?

Admiral HUSBAND. Approximately 1.2, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to enlarge on that BOQ and personnel support facilities, Admiral?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; then I will give you the figures on this. The total requirement at the naval station is for 265 officers. We have facilities for 140 that are adequate and another 48 that are inadequate, giving a total of 188.

This line item will build BOQ and mess for 50 leaving a deficiency of 35.

Senator STENNIS. Well——

VIEQUES ISLAND

PERSONNEL SUPPORT FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't this the island that we have a lease on?

Admiral HULL. I think you have moved on to the next one sir, which is Vieques Island. I was speaking of the BOQ and mess which

will be built at the Roosevelt Roads Station, on the eastern end of the island of Puerto Rico.

The next line item is for Vieques.

Senator STENNIS. You are spending a half million dollars there. I have been there and I know what you use it for. The Marines use this largely, don't they?

Admiral HULL. It is used by both the Navy and Marines. It is used——

Senator STENNIS. What do you propose to build there?

Admiral HULL. This line item, which is described on page 60–C, is for building a personnel support facility to take care of 116 men.

COMBINATION FACILITY

It is going to be a combination facility which will provide not only barracks, galley, and mess, but also a sick bay, barber shop, post exchange, and administrative area for this ammunition area that we are opening up.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, they told me when I was down there they did not want any buildings, never expected to put them in there, they wanted it for other purposes and they did not want to be encumbered by these so-called civilized facilities.

Have you changed your policy there? That was on the island 8 or 9 years ago when I was there.

AMMUNITION DEPOT

Admiral HULL. That is basically true. It is a target area. With the increased utilization of the island then it is wise for us to introduce this little ammunition depot there so that we have the ammunition supply right on hand on the island.

CIVILIAN AREA

Senator SALTONSTALL. Wasn't there an area of civilians who were objecting to what we were doing there?

Admiral HULL. There is a small civilian area and this is well clear of it; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you want to ask some more questions?

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

I then hope we can be back at 2:30, gentlemen. We will take a recess until 2:30.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.)

(Afternoon Session, 2:30 O'clock, Friday, September 23, 1966)

Department of the Navy

Statement of Hon. Daniel B. Brewster, U.S. Senator from the State of Maryland

Senator Stennis. The subcommittee will come to order.

Senator Brewster of Maryland had an appointment to come before the committee to testify this morning regarding some items mentioned in his statement. Other matters intervened that compelled him to attend to them first.

So at his request I am putting his statement on the subject in the record. It will come in the record right after Orlando.

(The statement appears on p. 352.)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. HARRY HULL, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES, DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS—Resumed

Supply Facilities

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

Ogden, Utah, Naval Oceanographic Distribution Office

Relocation of Facilities

Admiral Hull. Book No. 2, page 61, Naval Oceanographic Distribution Office, Ogden, Utah. That is under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

We have an item for "relocation of facilities," $236,000. This is for the relocation of the Naval Oceanographic Distribution Office from the inactivated Naval Supply Depot at Clearfield to the Defense Supply Agency Depot at Ogden, Utah.

Conversion of an existing warehouse will provide adequate storage and administrative space.

Senator Stennis. How did you ever get out there with oceanographic office?

Admiral Hull. This is simply a storage area for publications, Mr. Chairman. It supports all our ships in the Pacific Ocean. It could be anywhere in the western part of the country.

Puget Sound, Wash., Naval Supply Center

Relocation of Facilities

Page 62, Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, Wash. Here we have two line items. The first for relocation of facilities. Our initial submission was for $536,000. I think I can talk about this better perhaps from page 62a; in the upper right-hand corner you will see three items.

Relocation to NSC, Seattle Annex, relocation to NSY, Bremerton, and relocation to NAS, Seattle.

The first and third were denied funding by the House Appropriations Committee. The middle one was granted, relocation to the site of the Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, of the headquarters of the Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, $198,000.

We accept the deletion without question. The $198,000 is for relocation of administrative facilities from Seattle to the shipyard in Bremerton. We need this one but not the other two for $338,000.

Senator STENNIS. You are not asking for the restoration of that amount?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; nor the next one.

Senator SALTONSTALL. On page 62 you are not asking for the amount that was reduced by the House on the relocation of the facilities, are you?

Admiral HULL. The first line item, sir, $198,000 is adequate. We need to have that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You accept the reduction?

Admiral HULL. We accept the reduction to $198,000. We do want the $198,000.

CONVERSION TO COMMISSARY FACILITIES

RESTORATION OF HOUSE DENIAL

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking for reclama on the conversion to the commissary?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; on the second line item, on the conversion to the commissary for $404,000. This we would like to reclama.

This is to supplant the existing commissary at the Army's Fort Lawton, which is being closed out on the first of July, next year.

The question raised by the House committee was as follows:

The committee fails to see that the requirement for the construction of commissary facility in the size contemplated in the request of $404,000 for conversion of the building at Naval Air Station at Seattle to a commissary store. Their request is denied.

I would like first to point out, Mr. Chairman, that this is an element of a base closure of Fort Lawton which has been reported to save the Government some $12 million.

The space in question at the Army's commissary store is now 45,000 odd square feet. We are asking for only 36,000-odd square feet which is justified both by Navy and DOD standards for the monthly sales anticipated.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How far is Fort Lawton from Seattle?

Admiral HULL. Fort Lawton is in the city of Seattle, I am told.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you are providing a commissary right in the city?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do the retail stores in Seattle object to that?

Admiral HULL. We have not heard of any, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

SAN PEDRO, CALIF., NAVY FUEL DEPOT

POL FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please: Navy fuel depot facilities at San Pedro.

Admiral HULL. This is for the construction of a displacement tank, POL pump, piping and berm, to provide the depot with the capability of handling clean fuel project combat grade motor gas in support of the Marine Corps, $111,000.

The Army has been providing this by leasing from commercial storage. They inform us they can no longer do so.

Senator STENNIS. Why can't the Army continue? Overloaded?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. We also find it is cheaper to build our own.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. PAUL R. TYLER, U.S. MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

U.S. MARINE CORPS

Senator STENNIS. We shall now take up the appropriations for the Marine Corps. Maj. Gen. Paul R. Tyler will speak to these items.

Come around, General. Have a seat.

We will be glad to hear from you. As far as I am concerned the Marines will get all they ask for. They do a lot with the money they get. They don't ask for much.

All right, General Tyler, you may proceed.

PREPARED STATEMENT

General TYLER. Mr. Chairman, I have a two-page statement that I would like to have inserted in the record which summarizes our request.

Senator STENNIS. Without objection we will insert the two pages in the record.

You may summarize it, General.

(The statement follows:)

U.S. MARINE CORPS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Major General Paul R. Tyler, Quartermaster General, Supply Department, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, sponsor for the Military Construction (Ground) Program for the Marine Corps. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to present the Marine Corps' Military Construction (Ground) requirements for Fiscal Year 1967.

In light of the current world conditions, the Marine Corps Fiscal year 1967 Military Construction Program has been pared to the bone in an effort to provide only those items required to support our combat readiness posture. All morale, welfare and recreation type line items have been deferred. The Marine Corps Program contains 17 line items, with a total value of $6,213,000. These items are urgently required to correct serious deficiencies in the areas of operation and administration, billeting, messing, instruction, training and supporting utilities.

The program can be divided into four major categories. The percentage of programming by funds, the number of line items in each category, and the total dollar value of each, are as follows:

55% of the program will provide 11 items valued at $3,424,000 for operational and administrative facilities.

39% of the program will provide 4 items valued at $2,421,000 for housing and messing facilities.

3% of the program will provide 1 item valued at $200,000 for additions to water and sewer systems to support increased personnel loading.

3% of the program will provide 1 item valued at $168,000 for the acquisition of additional marshlands required to provide adequate safety zone for Marine Corps Rifle Ranges.

The programmed line items will provide permanent facilities at the following Marine Corps Activities:

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif	$3,166,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C	168,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif	781,000
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif	1,042,000
Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa	1,056,000
Total	6,213,000

In summary, the $6.2 million as requested is, we believe, essential for the support and combat readiness of the Marine Corps and for the successful prosecution of our efforts in the Republic of Vietnam.

This completes my formal statement. I will be glad to try to answer any questions concerning the Marine Corps' Line Items.

Budget Request

General Tyler. The fiscal year 1967 military construction program for the Marine Corps is composed of 17 line items, totaling $6,213,000 at four continental and one overseas activity. The basic objective of our military construction program is to provide our activities with the facilities required to render maximum effective support to the Fleet Marine Forces. The Marine Corps' fundamental purpose is to respond to the needs of our Nation for an instantly-ready, combat force which is particularly skilled in amphibious warfare operations—ready to go any place at any time. In order to accomplish this purpose, adequate and up-to-date training and support facilities are mandatory.

Senator Stennis. General, you always make a strong case. You go through these and briefly touch on the purposes, please, just a little more than you have already done, beginning with page 64.

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF., MARINE CORPS BASE

Horno Area

General Tyler. Yes, sir. On page 64 we have eight items for a total of $3.166 million. The items on page 64, there are six associated with the Horno area which is a subordinate camp within the overall confines of Camp Pendleton.

On the next page we have one additional item which is a barracks in the division area.

BATTALION COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS

I would like to proceed to page 64a and give you a quick rundown on each type of facility. The first item is for two batallion vehicle maintenance shops in the Horno area at $515,000. This item is required to provide permanent maintenance shops and other related facilities for the performance of required maintenance on 297 powered vehicles and 72 trailers assigned to an engineering regiment.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

The second item is for a regimental headquarters building, Horno area, at $201,000 and was previously touched on in the repetitive items. This provides the operational space for the headquarters of an infantry regiment. Makeshift facilities in permanent barracks buildings are currently being used.

This construction would release the barracks space in those barracks for troop housing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the military uniformed population of Camp Pendleton? Has it increased materially?

General TYLER. Yes, sir. As of September 1, this year there are 34,958 people at Pendleton. This is more than when we had the division there prior to the deployment to southeast Asia.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that these additions in the division and battalion headquarters come from the fact that you have an increased number of men there?

General TYLER. No, sir; these programs for the construction of these facilities were planned and squared away before the southeast Asia buildup. The requirements as shown in these pieces of paper are based upon our permanent planned strength. The added people at Camp Pendleton merely overcrowded us more than we were before.

Senator STENNIS. We have been having a few of these in the bill for the last several years, I believe.

General TYLER. Yes, sir; that is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, your building at Camp Pendleton is a permanent base. You are improving it all the time. The fact of the southeast Asia buildup has made it even more necessary?

General TYLER. Yes, sir.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. I think we understand about your headquarters building. You have to have them. Why do the battalion headquarters building cost so much more than the regimental?

General TYLER. There are two battalion headquarters buildings, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good reason.

General TYLER. The battalion headquarters building is programed for more personnel because the bulk of the personnel administration in the Marines is at the battalion level, it is not at the regimental.

Senator STENNIS. It is more at the operating level than the regiment is?

General TYLER. Yes, sir.

SNCO BARRACKS AND MESSHALL

Senator STENNIS. I think we understand these headquarters buildings. Now you have the barracks and messhall, page 64d. That is to take care of how many men, generally?

General TYLER. That takes care of 124 men. These noncommissioned officers are presently billeted in a standard barracks and eat in the general messhall. Also, some of them are in inadequate 20-year-old quonset huts in another camp located about 4 or 5 miles away.

We feel, as part of the normal upgrading of facilities, that these senior noncommissioned officers are entitled to an NCO barracks and messhall.

BARRACKS BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. I think we all agree with you on that.

The next item.

General TYLER. The fifth item provides two barracks buildings with a capacity of 166 men each, total cost $860,000. There are not sufficient barracks in the Horno area to take care of an infantry regiment, a reconnaissance battalion and a motor transport battalion. These are required to alleviate the deficiencies which would result in less crowded conditions.

WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General TYLER. The sixth item is for a water and sewerage system addition in the Horno area for $200,000. The original design of this camp was based upon a population of 3,000. Our proposed design population is 4,500 and it does require the addition of utilities.

BARRACKS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General TYLER. The seventh and last item is for barracks in the division area at $398,000. The personnel now are housed in 20-year-old wooden buildings located 4 miles away. These are crowded and poorly lighted. If we didn't have our overcrowded condition this would be scheduled for demolishment when the new barracks are built. Under the existing circumstances we probably will have to keep them for a while.

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C., MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

LAND ACQUISITION FOR RIFLE RANGE

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General TYLER. On page 65 we have one line item for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C. It is for the acquisition of additional land on the rifle range for $168,000.

Senator STENNIS. How much land do you require there—how many acres?

General TYLER. 875, sir. This is occasioned by the fact that the rifle we are firing today has a range of about 700 yards over and above that which we were using when the range was built. We need the added safety of this impact area behind the targets to avoid the possibility of an accident.

LAND COST

Senator STENNIS. That is about $200 an acre for the land. Do you think it is worth that much?

General TYLER. I think land prices have gone up since we started to program the extension of our rifle range.

Senator STENNIS. Well, General, that is not a very direct answer now. I don't know anything about where this land is.

General TYLER. Mr. Chairman, in this particular case we should have a larger impact area simply because of the safety features. The Army training manuals indicate what the desired safety features should be and we don't have them. One of these days somebody could be killed by this and it is an unsafe condition.

Senator STENNIS. My only inquiry is about the cost of the land.

Mr. TIENCKEN. This property has been appraised. It is partly subdivision property, divided into lots. It is partly acreage and it is partly marshes. It does have some improvements on it. It is being divided continuously.

As a matter of fact, we have tried to keep one person from proceeding with the building of his house while we take this project through the Congress.

Senator STENNIS. So it has some improvements on it and some of it is suitable for dwelling houses.

Mr. TIENCKEN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, General.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

MESS HALL

General TYLER. Page 66, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego. We have one mess hall for $781,000. This is required to replace dilapidated overage temporary wood frame structure erected in 1951. The existing mess hall is a potential health hazard with overcrowded refrigeration space, deteriorated deck surface, lack of proper storage areas, inadequate scullery storage and insufficient galley space.

Senator STENNIS. How many men does this take care of, General?

General TYLER. 2,000 men, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is about $390 a man. All this money now is just for the mess hall? It says mess hall but it says to provide for reception and recruit training of enlisted men.

General TYLER. That is the mission of San Diego, sir.

Senator STENNIS. These are your boys you are just bringing in?

General TYLER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. To take care of them. All right, next item.

TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIF., MARINE CORPS BASE

TELEPHONE SYSTEM EXTENSION

General TYLER. The next item is the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms. We are asking for two items of construction—a telephone system extension for $57,000.

SUPPLY OPERATIONS BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. Go to the next item.

General TYLER. Supply operations building for $985,000.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you need that, General?

General TYLER. This building is required to provide facilities for the supply and logistic functions of the base supply activity which provides combat service support to operational elements of force troop and Fleet Marine Force Pacific. These troops are equipped with sup-

porting arms such as 155-millimeter self-propelled guns and are deployable in the support of division and aircraft wing commitments. The supply operations are performed in inadequate temporary sheet metal buildings, condemned wooden aircraft hangars, and open-air storage areas where valuable material is exposed to weather and windblown sand.

Outside United States

CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, OKINAWA

Senator Stennis. The next item.

General Tyler. The next item is Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa. We are asking for six line items for a total of $1,056,000.

Camp Hansen

DEHUMIDIFIED WAREHOUSE AND BATTALION REGIMENTAL WAREHOUSE

The first two items are at Camp Hansen and are repetitive items. One is a dehumidified warehouse, bulk, for $297,000 and the other is for battalion regimental warehouses, ready issue for $95,000.

Camp Schwab

ADMINISTRATION SHOP BUILDING

Senator Stennis. I think you can go to the next one.

General Tyler. The next item is the administration and shop building in the squadron area of Camp Schwab at the cost of $190,000. This facility is required to house the administrative and technical personnel attached to a new unit to be located at Camp Schwab. No existing administration or shop facility at Camp Schwab can be utilized to serve this requirement due to the required unit location.

Senator Stennis. This may not say what it means, but this says existing barracks and messing facilities at Camp Schwab can be utilized. You say it cannot be utilized?

General Tyler. No existing administration or shop facilities at Camp Schwab can be utilized to save this requirement.

Senator Stennis. Did I read it correctly?

General Tyler. Sir, that statement is correct. The barracks and the messing facilities for the personnel can be utilized but in this administrative and shop building, nothing can be utilized. We can take care of living space and feeding the people, but not the place of work.

DISBURSING OFFICE AND BANK

The fourth item for Camp Butler is disbursing office and bank at Camp Schwab for $55,000.

A detachment from the division for the disbursing office is permanently stationed at Camp Schwab and permanent facilities are required for them to properly perform their duties. The nearest banking facility is located 25 miles away which makes it next to impossible for the personnel at Schwab to utilize its facility because of the distance and hours of operation.

Senator Stennis. I think that is enough reason. The next item.

CAMP SUKIRAN

GENERAL WAREHOUSE

General TYLER. The fifth item is at Camp Sukiran, a general warehouse $287,000; contains 20,000 square feet of space.

This will provide the Third Force Service Regiment with 6,000 square feet of permanent refrigerated space for batteries, bulk medical supplies, and bulk storage of narcotics. These supplies are currently being stored in 600 cubic feet outdoor walk-in refrigerators which are not designed for permanent installation.

The remainder of the warehouse will be available for storage of other items which cannot be stored in the open.

FLAMMABLE STOREHOUSE

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General TYLER. Our last item is a flammable warehouse at Camp Sukiran, $132,000. This facility is required for the storage of paints, solvents, other highly combustible items now being stored in the open covered with tarps, which provide only minimum protection from the elements. This facility will also be used for the storage of oxygen, propane, and acetylene. These items are being stored in the open and this is dangerous in the excessively hot sunlight.

That completes our program, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much. You have a very fine program here. As I say, I think you gentlemen utilize what money you ask for mighty well. You don't ask for much.

General TYLER. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Good luck to you.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL HULL—RESUMED

UTILITIES REHABILITATION (2D INCREMENT)

Senator STENNIS. Utilities rehabilitation, second increment. This is the Naval Academy.

What is the bill on all of this rehabilitation of utilities?

Admiral HULL. The first increment was funded in fiscal 1965 at $436,000. The cost of this increase is $2.8 million. A third and final increment will be necessary in a subsequent year at $2.65 million.

Senator STENNIS. That is about $6 million. What do you mean, utilities rehabilitation?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this is consistent with the overall master plan for the Naval Academy. At the present time we are constructing the science building. The next project will be the new central heating plant. This is for delivering high pressure steam and electricity. The other utilities are for fresh water, and providing sewers for the new and the old structures at the Naval Academy.

Senator STENNIS. Is it correct there that you have been putting raw sewage in that stream there? I have heard that said. I don't know.

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir; I don't believe so. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the violation related to some industrial waste from the midshipmen's laundry with a requirement to upgrade our existing treatment facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Is this anything else, Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

FLEET ANTIAIR WARFARE TRAINING CENTER, DAM NECK, VA.

COMBAT DIRECTION ANNEX

Admiral HULL. Page 70, Fleet Anti-Air Warfare Training Center at Dam Neck, Va. We have two line items.

The first is for a combat direction annex at $1.5 million. An addition to an existing training building will provide classrooms, mockups, and electronics equipment for training ship and task group control teams in anti-air warfare combat weapons direction.

This facility will have mockups which will take care of 12 ships and three flag plots simultaneously, four service missile systems, one air tactical data system and 322 air targets.

RADAR TRAINING BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. Now this technical training building, does that go with the same activity?

Admiral HULL. It is at the same activity. It is a separate facility for training personnel in the maintenance and operation of the new SPS-48 three coordinate search radar which is being introduced into the fleet next year.

Senator STENNIS. Where do those radars go, on ships?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; this will be a shipboard air search radar. You see, the difference between the two line items is that this second one is much like the panels we use for the air systems training at the air stations. It teaches the operations and maintenance personnel how to use this new and very complex radar.

The first line item is more of an operational facility. It gets teams of people together, the shipboard team and the task group team, the pilots and planes and allows them to rehearse a complete, anti-air warfare problem.

GREAT LAKES, ILL., NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

CONVERSION TO TECHNICAL TRAINING CLASSROOMS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 71, the Naval Training Center at Great Lakes. One line item, $24,000 for conversion to technical training classrooms for Machinists Mates' School.

Senator STENNIS. You could take care of that in your minor construction, could you not, rather than make that a line item?

Admiral HULL. We can after this year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is a lot of trouble to you to go through all this and listen to it. The next item, page 72.

NEWPORT, R.I., FLEET TRAINING CENTER

SALT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Admiral HULL. Fleet Training Center, Newport, R.I., a single line item for a salt water supply system for the Firefighting School, $167,000. By installation of pumps and piping in the saltwater system this will provide the Center with water pressure required for the demonstration and practice of techniques of shipboard firefighting.

Senator STENNIS. You have to teach them on land how to use saltwater at sea; is that the idea?

Admiral HULL. Firefighting is much better taught ashore than at sea, sir. We prefer not to have fires at sea.

ORLANDO, FLA., NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 73, Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla. We have seven line items here which constitute the first increment of the new training center at Orlando, Fla.

TRAINING BUILDING

The first item is for a training building which will provide the center with 27 classrooms.

DRILL FIELD

The second is for a drill field.

DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC

The third is for a dispensary and dental clinic which will provide 150 beds and 45 dental operating rooms to take care of the complete 8,000-man camp.

RECRUIT BARRACKS

The fourth line item is for barracks and will provide living spaces to accommodate 3,200 enlisted recruits of the first 4,000-man camp at $6,727,000.

MESSHALL

The fifth item is for the construction of a messhall. This will provide seating capacity of 1,320 and galley capacity for 4,600, $1,767,000.

UTILITIES

The sixth item is for utilities for the center, $407,000.

CENTRAL HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING PLANT

The seventh item is for a central heating and air-conditioning plant, $1,325,000.

Senator STENNIS. Was this all figured in, gentlemen, when you made this change? I remember when we had this up last year and I believe you gave us some figures then on how much money you were going to save; is that right?

Admiral HULL. I don't believe we came before you with this project last year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, some time recently.

Admiral HULL. We went before the Armed Services Committee for authorization of this project. This is the first year that it has appeared in the program. This is the third recruit training center.

We have two at present, Mr. Chairman, one at Great Lakes and one at San Diego. The requirement for recruit training for a year is around 104,000 recruits. Now we break this up into four groups, one a quarter, at 26,000 each. We would like to have three recruit training camps, 8,000 at San Diego, 8,000 at Orlando, and 10,000 at Great Lakes.

At the moment with our two existing training stations at Great Lakes and San Diego we have a capacity of 10,200 at Great Lakes and 8,300 at San Diego. That totals 18,500.

Over the past 5 years at least 1 month of the year we have greatly exceeded the 18,500 capacity of these two stations.

OPPOSITION TO PROJECT

Senator STENNIS. We have been building a lot of the others, trying to modernize them, I remember. But you are asking for a total of $62 million new layout here in Orlando. The question came up about moving it there instead of taking Bainbridge. Some groups wanted to be here today to appear in opposition to this matter. I don't know what his statement said, but I will know later.

AUTHORIZED PROJECT

I want to know whether the Congress was advised in advance about how much this was going to cost. I am sure we were in the authorization bill. Was this authorized this year?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. We had quite extensive hearings in both Houses on it.

Senator STENNIS. That is right. I remember it was this year this matter came up. I was over there when the bill was passed on by the full committee. That was last May. I think you had better put your best forward on this justification.

RECRUITMENT VALLEYS AND PEAKS

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. I think the first point we want to make is that we have very serious requirements for this third recruit training center.

Senator STENNIS. Develop your facts about it as much as you wish.

Admiral HULL. I start with the fact that we need to train 104,000 recruits a year. Our male recruit load averages 26,000 men throughout the year. If we could maintain a steady flow of people so that we never had more than 26,000 this would be very nice but it does not work out that way. We have valleys in the wintertime and peaks in the summer and fall.

We know that even if we could accommodate 26,000 people on the

average there are going to be times when this figure is going to be exceeded.

Our experience over the past 5 years shows that we get up as high as twice the existing capacity of 18,500. We have had as many as 37,000 recruits at Great Lakes and San Diego occupying spaces which would accommodate only 18,500.

HEALTH HAZARD

We are crowding them in at less than 35 square feet per man in the berthing areas. This is most undesirable from the health standpoint. When we were lucky all we had was respiratory ailments, but when we were unlucky we ran into meningitis. This experience has pointed out to us that recruits come to us, in my lay terms, adjusted only to the germs of their community and they are thrust into populations from all over the country.

So there are "bugs" from one part of the country mixing with "bugs" from another part of the country. Recruits are more susceptible to respiratory and other infectious ailments than are seasoned troops.

THIRD TRAINING CENTER IMPERATIVE

It is most important that we give these recruits the best separation we can—that is, the least possible crowding—in their berthing, in their classrooms and all their handling. One proposal was made that we simply buildup San Diego and Great Lakes to a total capacity of 26,000. This is a feasible solution, but it is not the best because even when we have the full capacity of 26,000 available we know that from time to time it is going to be exceeded.

We run serious risks during these periods if we should have an epedemic of meningitis or some other disease and have to close down the input to one of only two training centers. The one remaining could not handle the load.

We would simply have to stop training people or drastically reduce the number. So we have concluded that a third training center is an absolute essential rather than expansion of the other two. We think this also makes sense from a geographic distribution of our people.

We have one on the west coast and one in the center of the country. The third should be on the east coast.

ORLANDO VIS-A-VIS BAINBRIDGE, MD.

$17 MILLION SAVINGS AT ORLANDO

Now this raises the question of whether to go to Orlando or to Bainbridge. The estimates of costs have been worked out very carefully since the preparation of this project some months ago. We will have an estimated $17 million savings in military construction costs by going to Orlando. The total bill at Orlando will be $81.7 million. For the same installation at Bainbridge it would be $99.4 million.

CONSTRUCTION COST AND AVAILABILITY OF FAMILY HOUSING

This estimated savings of $17.8 million should be broken down into two categories. There is an actual saving of $4.7 million in construc-

tion costs at Orlando and, secondly, the family housing is available in the community at Orlando whereas it is not at Bainbridge, but would have to be constructed.

This to us represents not only a dollar saving in a facility that is very difficult to get through the Navy, through the Department of Defense, and through the Congress. Even when approved by our existing rules we could not ask for family housing for more than 90 percent of our people at Bainbridge. The remaining 10 percent would simply have to take their chances which would result in waiting lists and separation of families. Whereas in the Orlando area housing is available on the community and we will not have to build any.

In addition to the economic advantages of establishing the third recruit training camp at Orlando, we believe that Orlando is the best location for the proposed training center because it will provide a more efficient training facility than other considered sites, with excellent community support for military personnel and their dependents.

Senator STENNIS. Was there once an airbase here at Orlando?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. This is the former Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla.

Senator STENNIS. It is no longer an Air Force base?

Admiral HULL. It is not. It is being discontinued.

Senator STENNIS. Is that where you are getting your housing there plus the city?

Admiral HULL. There is practically no housing on the base. It is all in the city and the surrounding areas.

Senator STENNIS. What are the priorities of these different items you have here, seven of them, I believe?

Admiral HULL. The whole group is listed at priority No. 43. We look on this as an integral increment.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to say on that item?

Admiral HULL. I believe that covers it, Mr. Chairman.

If you would like, sir, we could submit a statement for the record replying to Senator Brewster, if you consider that necessary.

Senator STENNIS. I leave it to you to make that decision. In the event you should do so, he, of course, would have the prerogative of making a reply to such statement.

(The statement of Senator Brewster, referred to on p. 339 follows:)

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having the opportunity to appear here this morning to present testimony on the Navy request for an initial $14,700,000 of a total $81,700,000 for the establishment of a third recruit training center on the east Coast.

One of our prime military installations in Maryland is the naval training station at Bainbridge. This facility has a proud history of contribution to our national defense. During World War II, Bainbridge operated at capacity as the major naval recruit training center on the east coast. It continues to function today as the site of the Naval Reserve Manpower Center, the home of a wide variety of enlisted and officer schools, and the location of recruit training for enlisted Waves.

It has been my custom as a Senator from Maryland and a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee to make periodic inspection tours of the military facilities in my State. During my visit there last fall, I received a detailed briefing by Navy officials on their plans to reactivate the enlisted men's recruit training activity at Bainbridge to provide for the berthing, messing, and training of approximately 8,000 recruits.

In making their presentation, the Navy emphasized the many advantages of the Bainbridge location for the new center. They pointed out what Bainbridge was superior to any other location because it was:

1. In close proximity to the major concentration of population in the Boston-Washington megalopolis from which the majority of recruits were drawn;

2. In close proximity to the destination for so many recruits—the naval base at Norfolk.

Both of these facts promised very real savings in transportation costs to the Government and to the recruit when taking leave.

3. Bainbridge was also considered superior for reasons of its proximity to major routes of transportation yet its general remoteness from casual visitation;

4. The Navy said that the Navy could expect to benefit in terms of economics and efficiency from having a one-stop training facility with recruit training and the enlisted advance schools located on the same base.

These statements were in accordance with the testimony given by Navy officials on April 14, 1965 before the House Committee on Appropriations. Testimony at that time revealed that facilities at Great Lakes and San Diego were overcrowded and that a third recruit training center was required at Bainbridge. They testified that they had studied and made visits to a number of installations which were closed, or had the prospect of being closed, and that none of them was as acceptable as Bainbridge.

Orlando was among those installations visited. The Navy took the position that Orlando was unsuitable as a naval training center, and that "Bainbridge is very definitely hard core, it is in the right place, and we want to bring it up to date so that it will compare favorably with both Great Lakes and San Diego."

At the time of my briefing by Bainbridge officials, I was authorized to release the Navy plans for Bainbridge expansion to the local and national press. It is my understanding that this authorization was granted in Washington.

In view of all that had gone before, it came as a great surprise to me and to all the other members of the Maryland delegation when the Department of Defense denied that Bainbridge had been chosen as the site for the new center and subsequently came before the Congress in January of this year with a request for authorization for the new center at Orlando, Florida.

Members of the Maryland delegation have formally opposed both the authorization and appropriation of funds for this purpose. Our opposition has been based on arguments which are contained in a delegation letter addressed to the President on May 11, 1966. I should like to ask that it be printed in its entirety in the record of these hearings.

Mr. Chairman, the final chapter in this story has only recently been written. At a meeting several months ago, Senator Tydings and I were informed by Secretaries Nitze and Baldwin that the Navy now envisioned the total transfer of all present Bainbridge training activities to Orlando. This was estimated to involve 4,000 personnel.

Mr. Chairman, it would mean more than that. It would mean the abandonment of extensive facilities for which this committee and the Congress has approved vast sums in past years.

Let me cite a specific and glaring example of the waste of taxpayer's money which is involved in this plan. In January 1964 the Navy came to the Congress with a request for $1,091,000 for the construction of a modern barracks building for the 500 WAVES who are continually undergoing recruit training at Bainbridge.

This committee recognized the deteriorating and dangerous conditions of the WAVES' accommodations at that time and appropriated the necessary funds. Contracts were let in the summer of 1965 and today the barracks are on the verge of completion. They are scheduled for occupancy on November 1. It is my understanding that the total final cost will have been $1,228,150.

Mr. Chairman, it is shocking to me to learn that after this vast expenditure, and before one WAVE has spent one night in the new facilities, the Navy has laid plans to remove all WAVES from Bainbridge training.

I believe that this callous disregard for the confidence of the Congress and the money of the taxpayer deserves the careful scrutiny of this committee.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement. I thank you and the committee for your courtesy in hearing me today.

(The following was submitted by the Department of the Navy:)

DETERMINATION OF SITE FOR THIRD NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

Mr. Chairman, the Navy appreciates this opportunity to present a review of the considerations leading to the determination of the site for the Third Naval Training Center.

The urgent need for a third recruit camp and the reasons that it should be located on the East Coast have been presented to the Sub-Committee.

Development of this training facility is an undertaking of great magnitude and cost and therefore has received exhaustive study by the Navy.

There has been some misunderstanding of the earlier use by Navy representatives of the term "unsuitable" with regard to Orlando. To clarify this point and to document for the record the history of the Navy decision to locate the Naval Training Center (third recruit training camp and service schools) at Orlando, the following chronology is provided:

1. In October 1964 the proposal was made that the Service Schools Command and the other activities now at Bainbridge be relocated to Orlando Air Force Base, using existing buildings at Orlando with minimal military construction to be provided. A quick look at Orlando showed it to be "unsuitable" on these terms. Bainbridge was considered to be a good location because preliminary estimates of costs for rehabilitation of existing sub-standard structures appeared to negate the need for "ground-up" new construction.

2. Subsequently, several studies and analyses were made in the Bureau of Naval Personnel which concluded that a third recruit training center was essential and that Bainbridge was the best location for it. It became clear that these studies contained some errors and did not take into consideration all the aspects of the problem, such as new construction and family housing for example.

3. In February 1965 the Bureau of Naval Personnel submitted the first increment of the third recruit training camp at Bainbridge to the Chief of Naval Operations as part of their request for FY 67 Military construction projects.

4. In April 1965, responding to questions from the Military Construction Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations during the FY 66 Military construction hearings, Navy representatives stated that they planned to ask for the first increment of a recruit training camp for Bainbridge in the FY 67 Military Construction Program. The chairman suggested that a detailed study be made of all potentially available sites in view of the large amount of funds required.

5. Later in April, the Bureau of Naval Personnel project for the third recruit training camp at Bainbridge failed to obtain the approval of the Chief of Naval Operations Military Construction Review Board for inclusion in the FY 67 Navy budget.

6. In July the Bureau of Naval Personnel initiated a second and urgent request for the inclusion of the recruit training camp at Bainbridge in the FY 67 Military Construction Program.

7. Meanwhile a detailed cost study of construction necessary at Bainbridge had been initiated. Information coming from this study showed that from an engineering standpoint it was unwise to rehabilitate any buildings except the two drill halls and the mess hall (as the study developed it became apparent that new construction would be required for the mess hall). The bulk of the buildings were World War II construction. We had spent some $21 million rehabilitating them during the Korean War and they were not worth further rehabilitation. Therefore, we had to go to a whole new base concept. That opened a completely different picture because it meant substantial military construction for both the recruit camps and the service schools. Then it became more meaningful to look closer at these other bases and to go back and take a look at places like Orlando.

8. The Under Secretary of the Navy directed in September 1965 that the Bureau of Naval Personnel look at other sites in the Eastern part of the United States.

9. The Bureau of Naval Personnel established an ADHOC Committee, including membership from Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Chief Naval Operations, which weighed fully the advantages and disadvantages of all sites. This Committee's work resulted in a Secretary of the Navy memo of 14 November 1965 to the Secretary of Defense stating that the Recruit Camp and Service Schools Command should be sited in the Orlando/Sanford complex because this location would be superior and cheaper.

10. On 23 November 1965 the Deputy Secretary of Defense approved a Navy Training Center at Orlando.

Continuing refinement of both construction requirements and construction costs support the conclusion that Orlando AFB is the most economical location. By placing the third recruit center at Orlando and relocating the service schools from Bainbridge, a one time cost avoidance of $17.8 Million will be realized. A comparison of construction costs is provided as an attachment.

In addition to the economic advantages of the Orlando site there are a number of intangible advantages to support placing a major Navy Training Center at Orlando. These are summarized as follows:

1. A salubrious climate year round which permits uninterrupted training activity. Some 60% of the curriculum for recruit training involves various outdoor evolutions and the warm, sunny climate of Central Florida will enhance the recruit training program.

2. An abundance of highly-diversified recreational activities in the local area such as fishing, swimming, water skiing, golf, tennis, etc.

3. Excellent community facilities available to staff and trainess alike such as 22 major shopping centers and plazas, numerous churches, public parks and cultural programs.

4. Availability of diversified transportation facilities both for the students and staff and for their families visiting them in the area of the training site. Orlando s served by six primary highways, three major airlines, two major rail systems and two bus lines.

5. An opportunity to construct recruit training facilities from the ground up in accordance with the latest concepts of construction and layout which have been developed over the past several decades. Modern arrangement of buildings will facilitate the administration and daily movement of the large population of recruits undergoing training.

The new WAVE recruit barracks under construction at Bainbridge is an item worthy of comment. The requirement for this barracks was presented to Congress in Spring of 1964. The requirement was valid then and still is. Even with the proposed navy plan to relocate to Orlando, the new WAVES Barracks will be utilized at least until 1972, and perhaps beyond.

In summary, after exhaustive study and refinement, Orlando is the best location for the requested third recruit training center. It permits a cost avoidance of $17.8 Million and will provide an efficient training complex with excellent community support for military personnel and their dependents.

COST COMPARISON SUMMARY, ORLANDO, FLA., VERSUS BAINBRIDGE, MD.

For a naval training center consisting of a male recruit camp (8,000 recruits), a Wave recruit facility (500 recruits), the service schools, and common support requirements for these functions

Estimated cost

Item	Naval Training Center, Orlando	Naval Training Center, Bainbridge	Additional cost at Bainbridge
Naval training center	$81,700,000	$86,300,000	+$4,700,000
Family housing	0	13,100,000	+13,100,000
Total	81,700,000	99,400,000	+17,800,000

Cost comparison—Male recruits, Wave recruits, service schools, common support (for these functions)

Item	Requirement	Unit	Naval Training Center, Orlando (cost factor, 1.05)			Naval Training Center, Bainbridge (cost factor, 1.10)			Remarks
			Existing to meet requirement	New construction required	Total cost including rehabilitation	Existing to meet requirement	New construction required	Total cost including rehabilitation	
Barracks	14,050	Man	600	13,450	$31,685,000	380	13,670	$33,817,000	See note 1.
Bachelor officer quarters with mess	230	do	115	115	1,289,000	0	230	2,471,000	See note 2.
Subsistence	188,440	Square foot	23,736	168,440	5,816,000	0	188,440	7,105,000	See note 3.
Training facilities	1,042,077	do	0	1,042,077	24,247,000	499,237	718,438	21,713,000	See note 4.
Storage and shops	197,685	do	104,685	93,000	1,000,000	213,709	0	0	See note 5.
Recruit dispensary	77,750	do	0	77,750	2,442,000	0	77,750	2,564,000	
Medical (other)	[1] 96,800	do	0	96,800	3,522,000	0	96,800	3,865,000	See note 6.
Administrative	175,000	do	123,500	51,500	1,234,000	65,720	109,280	3,265,000	
Community facilities	413,890	do	244,590	154,000	4,062,000	364,583	163,238	5,997,000	See note 7.
Recreation (outdoor)	[2]	Lump sum			500,000			2,470,000	See note 8.
Utilities and roads		do			5,300,000			2,906,000	
Drill fields	[3] 153,360	Square yard	0	153,360	567,000	153,660	0	160,000	See note 9.
Total					81,664,000			86,333,000	
Family housing	[4] 1,261	Each	1,261	0	0	511	750	13,125,000	See note 10.
Grand total					81,664,000			99,458,000	

[1] 88 beds.
[2] As needed.
[3] 29 acres.
[4] 90 percent times 1,4

1. (a) The general development plan for Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, developed by the Director, Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks (Lantdocks) in October 1965, has been used as the basis for the Bainbridge costs. It is recognized that this is a general study and does not include detailed engineering evaluations. The cost estimates included in this study, where used, have been increased by 5 percent due to an increase in the area cost factor for Bainbridge to 1.10 since the time of the study. In some cases, requirements considered in the October study have been refined by the sponsor resulting in slight changes in the current report.

(b) The cost estimates for the barracks are based on currently authorized Defense Department habitability criteria. Costs for the fiscal year 1967 portion are within the present $1,850 statutory limit. It is estimated that remaining recruit barracks can be constructed to this figure; however, increased costs have been applied to staff and student barracks.

(c) The 600 barracks spaces considered available to meet the requirement at Orlando represent that portion of the total Orlando assets directly applicable to naval training center requirements. Additional barracks spaces will be utilized for other tenants and/or functions.

(d) The only existing barracks facility at Bainbridge considered meeting present requirements is the new WAVES barracks for 380 occupants.

2. (a) Although only 115 BOQ spaces are required at Orlando, the closed mess will be provided to support a total of 230 officers.

(b) BOQ cost estimates for Orlando are based on $8,500 per officer. Bainbridge prices include an additional 5 percent area cost.

3. (a) The existing messhall at Orlando of 23,736 square feet will be used to satisfy the requirement for a 20,000-square-foot staff mess, and in addition will be utilized by other station personnel.

(b) It is recognized that the Lantdocks study considered that existing messhalls at Bainbridge could be rehabilitated to 1940 criteria for use of service schools and staff. After reevaluation of this approach and discussions with the Navy Supply Research Development Facility, Bayonne, it was determined that replacement rather than rehabilitation would be necessary in order to provide a modern facility equivalent to that proposed for Orlando. A modern, efficient, attractive messing facility is considered extremely important in the Navy's overall habitability improvement program.

4. (a) The training facility considered in this category includes recruit training, recruit outfitting, rifle range, fire fighting, gym-fieldhouse-theater, ship mockup, training pools, and Wave and service school facilities.

(b) The facilities being rehabilitated at Bainbridge include the 2 large drill halls and firefighting school. Although the size of these is in excess of current requirements, it is not considered feasible to rehabilitate only a portion.

5. Although warehouse space exists at Orlando in excess of the requirements for the naval training center, it is being used by other tenants, and a requirement exists for a new warehouse in support of recruit training. This will be satisfied by the proposed 93,000 square feet of new construction.

6. (a) The total requirement for hospital facilities in support of the naval training center at each location is estimated at 88 beds. This is in addition to the recruit dispensary.

(b) The present hospital at Orlando is considered inadequate by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the standpoint of modern medical standards. This hospital, however, is adequate to support the naval training center until a replacement can be built and will be so used.

(c) The regional hospital requirements at Orlando will require construction of a new hospital. This facility, including the 88-bed naval training center support, is estimated by the Navy at approximately $7,500,000.

7. (a) The community facility category includes such items as a reception center, chapels, community centers, and other support facilities including fire staton, brig, Navy exchange, service clubs, etc.

(b) The community facilities existing at Orlando that will be used to meet the requirement include several items that are slightly below the required size; however, they are considered adequate to perform the necessary function. These include such items as the fire station, bank, post office, etc.

(c) The facilities to be rehabilitated at Bainbridge include some facilities that exceed the required space, therefore, the total square footage to be reused plus new construction is slightly in excess of total requirements. These include items such as the fire station gatehouse, exchange facilities, and the station chapel. As in note 4(b), it is considered infeasible to rehabilitate only a portion of these facilities.

8. (a) The Bainbridge recreation requirement consists of extensive rehabilitation to existing facilities and the construction of new items such as swimming pools and playing courts. These recreation facilities are required on base since there is limited community support available within reasonable traveling distance to support both the military personnel and their dependents, the majority of whom will be living on base or in close proximity to the base.

(b) The recreation support existing on base at Orlando, with some increase, is considered sufficient and adequate to support the military population living on base. The city of Orlando and the surrounding communities contiguous to the base can provide excellent recreation support to the military and dependent population which will live off base.

9. The existing drill fields at Bainbridge are considered adequate in size; however, they require complete resurfacing.

10. (a) If the naval training center (including male recruit camps) is built at Bainbridge, there will be a gross family housing requirement of 1,401 units for the naval training center, plus 300 units for other tenants, a total of 1,701 units. OSD permits programing of 90 percent of gross requirements, or 1,261 for naval training center plus 270 for other tenants, a total of 1,531 units. Family housing assets at Bainbridge include 540 military-controlled units plus 241 private units, or a total of 781 units. Applying 270 of the assets to satisfy requirements for the tenants already at Bainbridge who will remain there under any circumstance, leaves 511 units available to satisfy the naval training center requirement of 1,261. A deficit of 750 units results, which at $17,500 average per unit, will cost $13,125,000 to build.

(b) If the naval training center (including male recruit camps) is built at Orlando there will be a gross family housing requirement of 1,401 units for the naval training center, plus 340 units for other tenants, a total of 1,741 units. OSD permits programing at 90 percent of gross requirements, or 1,261 for the naval training center, plus 306 for other tenants, a total of 1,567 units. Family housing assets in the Orlando area are adequate to support in excess of 3,400 families, in accordance with a May 9, 1966, FHA report. Accordingly, no military family housing units would be requested for Orlando.

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, FLEET ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE TRAINING FACILITY

ASW Trainer Building

Admiral HULL. Page 74, fleet anti-submarine warfare training facility at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii. A single line item for an anti-submarine warfare trainer building, $452,000. This is a facility quite similar to the one I described at Dam Neck for anti-air warfare. This is for anti-submarine warfare.

We have similar trainers located at Newport, Norfolk, Key West, and San Diego. We plan ultimately, in addition to the one at Oahu, to have one at Charleston and one at Long Beach.

Senator STENNIS. It seems like as much as you have invested out in Hawaii that you ought to be able to find space here rather than spend over a half million dollars for another building.

Admiral HULL. Our permanent facilities at Hawaii are really rather scarce. Most of them are temporary construction. Over a period of years we particularly want to replace those old barracks and BOQ's.

There is an existing building which we are going to convert for this purpose. This is not total new construction. This is a conversion job. But it does require this much money for the conversion.

MEMORIAL AND FLYING FLAG OVER THE "ARIZONA"

Senator STENNIS. I tell you, you did a mighty good job on the memorial and flying the flag there over the battleship *Arizona*. I was out there last November and saw it for the first time. I went over to it. I never have felt any more inspired from the patriotic standpoint than I did right there.

Admiral HULL. It is a very moving sight.

Senator STENNIS. The flag is still attached to the sunken ship. It make you feel like the boys are still living.

FLAG FOR THE "UTAH"

Why not have another flag placed over the *Utah* at the other end of harbor? It seems like you would want a flag flying at each end.

Admiral HULL. I will pass that on to the commandant. That sounds like a good idea, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I have already passed it on but it did not do any good. It seems to me it would be very fitting. It is always very impressive. You did a wonderful thing when you did that. The next item, please.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

Admiral HULL. Page 75, Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of training center is that? Give me something on the basic——

Admiral HULL. This is a training center very much like the one at Great Lakes and the one we plan for Orlando.

Senator STENNIS. This is the one you mentioned a minute ago?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. This has a recruit training camp and a service school command.

Senator STENNIS. I went into this several years ago. At Great Lakes you had a building program there and some of it got into controversy. I remember going into it.

RECRUIT BARRACKS, MESS HALL EXTENSION AND BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS AND MESS ADDITION

Admiral HULL. Here we have the first line item for a recruit barracks and second for a recruit mess hall extension at $3 million and $414,000 respectively. Then we have a bachelor officer quarters and mess addition for $2,195,000.

Senator STENNIS. That is to take care of how many people?

Admiral HULL. The BOQ will take care of 266 officers.

Senator STENNIS. The BOQ, 266; that is people?

Admiral HULL. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. That looks like a good portion of BOQ money for one spot for 1 year. How do you account for that?

Admiral HULL. San Diego is one of our principal centers, along with Newport, Norfolk, Charleston, and Hawaii.

Senator STENNIS. I thought this was in connection with your training center though?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; it is.

MULTIPLE ACTIVITY QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. You are just asking for $5.7 million for the whole training center, but you are asking for $2.2 million, almost half of that, for bachelor officers' quarters. My point is that that seems more than the proportion of the allowance for 1 year.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, although this BOQ is being located at the naval training center it will accommodate officers from a number of other adjacent activities. We are doing this at all our larger bases. We are trying to build BOQ's and barracks to take care of multiple activities rather than only a single activity.

Senator STENNIS. Is this all in one building?

Admiral HULL. This will take care of 266 officers who will come from many commands in the area.

Senator STENNIS. Is this all one building here, this $2.195 million?

Admiral HULL. Four buildings.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., NUCLEAR WEAPONS TRAINING CENTER, PACIFIC

ALTERATIONS FOR CLASSROOMS

Senator STENNIS. Page 76.

Admiral HULL. Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Pacific, at San Diego, $44,000 for the alterations to classrooms.

Senator STENNIS. Go to the next one.

Medical Facilities

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

MEMPHIS, TENN., NAVAL HOSPITAL

Barracks

Admiral Hull. Medical facilities, page 77, naval hospital, Memphis, Tenn., a barracks project for $234,000 to build a 100-man barracks.

Senator Stennis. This is a different situation from the Memphis installation we were talking about a minute ago.

Admiral Hull. Yes, sir; but the barracks are in very bad shape. That is another one that was mentioned by a number of people as deserving replacement.

Senator Stennis. This is to take care of the hospital personnel; is that it?

Admiral Hull. Yes, sir.

NEW LONDON, CONN., NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL CENTER

Hospital

Senator Stennis. The next item.

Admiral Hull. The next item is for hospital facilities at the Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Conn., for $4.957 million. This is for a modern 125-bed hospital which will provide the Center with a capability of furnishing complete medical and dental services including outpatient care, surgery, obstetrical, pharmacy, therapeutic care, correcting serious deficiencies in medical and dental facilities at New London. I have Dr. Riggs here if you would like him to speak.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. C. D. RIGGS, MEDICAL CORPS, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR PLANNING AND LOGISTICS, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Four Old Buildings

Senator Stennis. All right, Doctor. How are you this year?

Admiral Riggs. Fine, thank you, sir.

Senator Stennis. I wish you would go into this.

Admiral Riggs. At the present time we have four buildings up there of which two are temporary. All of them were constructed in the early 1940's.

Two Temporary Buildings and Crowded Situation

The two temporary buildings are giving us some difficulty as far as maintenance costs are concerned, but the prime reason is the real crowded situation that exists throughout the four buildings. Three of these buildings are connected by temporary ramps which means that we have to move the patients back and forth between the four buildings. This makes it a very difficult and a very inefficient situation.

The initial building was built in 1943 as a dispensary, not as a hospital. It has expanded throughout the years to this status.

WORKLOAD

With reference to the workload in fiscal year 1965, we had an average of 34 inpatients and total of 123,931 outpatient visits. In addition, a review of the medicare certificates that were issued for civilians hospitals amounted to 1,363 for the fiscal year 1963, 853 for fiscal year 1964.

At the present time we feel that we will have about 756 issuances for the fiscal year 1966, but we don't have a complete count as yet.

BED REQUISITES

To absorb this workload, we will require an average of 107 daily beds occupied or 125 beds to take care of the dispersal factor. Forty-five of these beds are for dependents, 20 for the obstetrical service, 15 for general medicine and surgery, and 10 beds for pediatrics.

Another factor is the strength at which we must support——

Senator STENNIS. Go over those numbers of beds again, please, Admiral.

Admiral RIGGS. We are asking for 125 beds. We feel that by absorbing the present workload and the medicare workload referrals that we will use 107 of those beds. This permits the remainder of the beds for a dispersal factor, that is, simply put, we cannot mix men and women or we can't mix the pediatrics or the obstetrical in with other cases. So this is the reason for the dispersal factor.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Senator STENNIS. What is the personnel strength there now?

Admiral RIGGS. The personnel strength supported at the present time, that is, planned for 1967, will be 61,393. It is of interest to note that since 1958, at which time they had 23,539, that the population has more than doubled. This gives us a clue as to how much crowding exists in the present situation.

Senator STENNIS. Doubled since 1959?

Admiral RIGGS. 1958. In fiscal year 1958 they had 23,539.

Senator STENNIS. Is that due to the POLARIS submarine?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir; Squadron 20 is an addition since last year. The base load has increased and the POLARIS submarines have been added.

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

CONSIDERATION TO INCREASE OPERATING EFFICIENCY AND MINIMIZE MAINTENANCE COST

Admiral RIGGS. My figures do include the dependents. They represent all the supported population.

Quite, obviously, Mr. Chairman, we objectively wish to consolidate these scattered facilities into a single structure to provide an adequate medical facility to support the program base load, to increase the operating efficiency of the staff, to remove excessive movement of patients between buildings and minimize the rising maintenance cost in the temporary buildings.

If this is approved, of course, the two buildings that are temporary will be demolished.

SCHOOL, RESEARCH INSTITUTE, AND HOSPITAL

Senator STENNIS. My paper here says that you have now, January 1966, enlisted men, 7,170; 769 officers and among the students you have over 2,000, and civilians 31,000.

This is a naval submarine medical center now. What does it serve? You have so much Navy there in that area that I don't know one from the other. Just what will this center serve?

Admiral RIGGS. This will serve the area, including the Naval Submarine Base and the Underwater Sound Laboratory. The Center concept is composed of three different segments. One is the school for training submarine technicians and submarine medical officers. The other segment is a research type of program. The third segment is a hospital such as we are now presenting.

Senator STENNIS. Back to the hospital. Let me ask this general overall question: You were telling me what this center consisted of. You said the school there.

Admiral RIGGS. The school is one segment. The research institute is another segment. The third is the hospital segment. All three constitute a center. Similar to Bethesda, for instance.

Senator STENNIS. All these people here are connected with that center?

Admiral RIGGS. May I make myself clear, Senator? You may have misunderstood me. The 61,393 people I mentioned are the planned figures for fiscal 1967 and include all of the people we are responsible for and all of the bodies that we must take care of medically. That is, the figure includes the active duty personnel, dependents, retired people, and this sort of thing. However, I hasten to point out that there are no beds planned for retired personnel. But we still must take care of them on an outpatient status.

Senator STENNIS. How long have you been waiting for this hospital? It has been planned for a good while.

Admiral RIGGS. We have been planning it for a good while. It is about 2 years, Mr. Chairman. Our plans are becoming quite firm at the moment.

As a matter of fact, we had our architects down this morning.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., NAVAL HOSPITAL

CHAPEL REHABILITATION

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 79, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., chapel rehabilitation, $48,000.

Senator STENNIS. I will buy that.

Go on, next item.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, NAVAL HOSPITAL

STOREHOUSE AND MORGUE

Admiral HULL. We have a single line item at the Naval Hospital, Guantanamo Bay, for storehouse and morgue, $279,000.

ROOSEVELT ROADS, PUERTO RICO, NAVAL HOSPITAL

HOSPITAL, AUTHORIZATION DENIED

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. The Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads authorization was denied so that concludes the medical section, Mr. Chairman. We next go to communications.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

DIRECTOR OF NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS

ADAK, ALASKA, NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION

BARRACKS

Admiral HULL. Naval Communication Station, Adak, Alaska, page 82. We have an item for a 150-man barracks for $1,197,000. We have a total requirement at Adak for 539 barracks spaces. We have existing assets of 373, leaving us a deficiency of 166. This will accommodate the deficiency.

This is, of course, an outlying station. There are no resources to rely on outside the military installations on the island.

Senator STENNIS. Anchorage is 1,380 miles northeast.

NORTHWEST, VA., NAVAL RADIO STATION

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Admiral HULL. Radio Naval Station, Northwest, Va., water supply system improvement, $132,000.

This will provide additional water storage capacity and new wells with pumps and additional water distribution main to assure sufficient water for domestic uses and maintain the required reserve for fire protection, $132,000.

AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK FACILITIES

AUTODIN SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Admiral HULL. On page 84.

This is for various locations inside the United States for automatic digital network facilities, Autodin, $1,057,000. We have a list of some 31 different stations with a total of 63 terminals which require interconnection with the Autodin network.

Senator STENNIS. I don't understand this, gentlemen.

Admiral HULL. The average cost of a terminal, Mr. Chairman, is $18,000.

TRISERVICE ACTIVITY UNDER AUSPICES OF DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Senator STENNIS. What is this automatic digital network facilities?

Admiral HULL. I think I will ask Captain Brown to answer this technical question.

Captain BROWN. I am Captain Brown from the Office of Naval Communications. The Autodin network is a three-department activity: The Army, Navy, and Air Force, are participating in it at the direction of the Department of Defense and under the auspices of the Defense Communications Agency.

There is to be a complex worldwide, actually. We are only addressing the requirement inside the United States here, but part of the worldwide system for passing of digital information. This will be implemented over the next several years. There will be further increments, and there have some in the past.

REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING SYSTEMS

Senator STENNIS. Is this another communications system, Captain?

Captain BROWN. Yes, sir; it is but it is intended to replace a number of existing ones. This is all point to point. This really does not serve directly any of the ships of the fleet.

It will all be between points on land and will serve all of the defense agencies.

INCREASED TRANSMISSION OF INCREASED VOLUME

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to do with it? What additional communications could you possibly need?

Captain BROWN. Well, sir, in light of recent events we find that communications always lag the actual requirement for it, sir, particularly in regard to speed of transmission, and volume has increased tremendously over the past few years.

This is an attempt on the part of all three services, jointly, to overcome some of the lag behind the requirements that now exist.

Senator STENNIS. You mean timelag?

Captain BROWN. Time and capacity, both, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You know in the course of the year I hear testimony about all the different worldwide collections of information and worldwide systems of communication. I don't see where there are enough men to operate it. But I am sure you have something worthwhile here.

SWITCHING CENTER AT HAWAII

Give me an illustration of what this will be used for.

Captain BROWN. For example, the Navy is putting an Autodin in Hawaii right now which will serve as a link, for example, between Washington and Vietnam. It will be a switching center. The tremendous amount of traffic that we now have to pass over what we call common user systems for the command authorities in Washington, is practically beyond——

Senator STENNIS. You mean messages going through the air.

Captain BROWN. Yes, sir, but, not necessarily through the air. The Autodin system will rely largely on hard wire such as submarine cables and land lines, but they will be backed up by radio frequency signals, too.

SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS

These are subscriber terminals we are talking about. For example, CNO, in the Pentagon will be a subscriber to this as will the large commands.

It will get down eventually to many of the smaller commands, too, worldwide. It will be a complex of switching centers which will automatically pass the traffic from one place to another.

Senator STENNIS. Talk to each other by voice.

Captain BROWN. No, sir, this will be transmission of information by digital tape. It will be transmitted in digital form but it actually will be received as the printed word in the final form.

Senator STENNIS. I had understood that the Chief of Naval Operations could pick up the telephone and call anywhere in the world.

Captain BROWN. He can—almost. It is not quite so, either. There are a number of places in the world today where he can't. If you are speaking of voice communications, this item is not for that purpose. There is another system for that. This is what we call record traffic.

SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS COST

Senator STENNIS. Is that all that it is going to cost? This is just price of two installations?

Captain BROWN. This is the price, sir, of subscriber terminals. The switches were funded separately. The Navy is only sponsoring two of the automatic switches, one in New York State and one in Georgia. They are both under construction now. The funding is completed for those.

REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING SYSTEMS

Senator STENNIS. Is it fair to say that this is a new and additional communications system for the services and the Government?

Captain BROWN. It is new, sir. It is additional in the sense that we could not have it before but it is designed to supplant really a number of existing systems.

Senator STENNIS. What systems?

Captain BROWN. In the Navy we have what we call the 82–B–1 switching system, which is an automatic teletype switching system, but it is only for teletype traffic at a hundred words per minute.

The Autodin system is going to eventually encompass a great deal higher transmission speed than a hundred words a minute. When Autodin is fully operational we will abandon the 82–B–1 system which is leased at the present time from the Bell Telephone Co.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHIPS AT SEA

Senator STENNIS. Will you communicate with ships at sea through this system?

Captain BROWN. Through extensions of Autodin. The Autodin system will stop at the shoreline at our main communication station but we will go farther with the traffic over high frequency radio and in the foreseeable future by satellite to the ships.

INCREMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Senator STENNIS. I am not saying you do not need it. Is this the first construction money you have asked for for this system?

Captain BROWN. No, sir; we had money in 1966 and previously I believe for the actual automatic switching centers.

Senator STENNIS. Of course, it would not come here except for the need for some construction money?

Captain BROWN. Yes, sir.

NONCONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

Senator STENNIS. How much money has already been spent on the system? Not construction money but nonconstruction money.

Captain BROWN. The actual subscriber equipment that goes into these terminals averages about $62,000. There are hundreds of these worldwide in all of the services.

Senator STENNIS. That have already been put in?

Captain BROWN. That have been and are being programed.

Senator STENNIS. That is the subscriber.

Captain BROWN. The actual end user, you might say.

EXISTING AUTODIN SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS

Senator STENNIS. The installation that we are talking about, that you are requesting here, a hundred of them have already been provided.

Captain BROWN. Yes, sir. There are a lot of Autodin subscriber terminals already in existence. There is a so-called interim Autodin system which uses leased IBM equipment, and so on, which is in existence today.

This is constantly being outdated and replaced by what we call automatic electronic switches that will be located worldwide.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you want to say?

Admiral, do you have anything else?

Admiral HULL. No, sir.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

NEA MAKRI, GREECE, NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION

BARRACKS AND COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. That brings us to page 85.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Naval Communication Station at Nea Makri, Greece. We have two line items, a barracks and a community building. The barracks will provide accommodations for 80 enlisted men, $163,000.

The community buildings include a chapel, a library building, a recreation building for a total of $200,000.

Senator STENNIS. What is the installation called?

Admiral HULL. Nea Makri is an outlying communication station which serves the Sixth Fleet. The original concept was that the personnel here would be supported out of Athens and would not require this sort of facility. However, experience showed that this is not practical because of the distance and the automobile traffic between Athens and Nea Makri. So these projects have become necessary.

PREFABRICATED FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had a policy of not building any more facilities in these countries. We haven't held very much you know. We had to get out of France.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, these are prefabricated structures and as such they would be recoverable.

Captain BROWN. Mr. Chairman, the entire communication station is recoverable actually. Rather than permanent building it is all in vans.

Senator STENNIS. I beg your pardon.

Captain BROWN. All of the communication equipment except the antennas themselves are actually outfitted in vans which could be removed in toto from the site.

Senator STENNIS. These items that you have been talking about.

Captain BROWN. I mean the actual station itself. This would be in addition. This would be the community support.

NORTH WEST CAPE, AUSTRALIA, NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION

SMALL BOAT FACILITY AND BARRACKS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 86, Naval Communication Station, North West Cape, Australia.

A small boat facility for $290,000 and a barracks for $418,000. As I am sure you know, this is also one of the stations that is very isolated. Our ships were in Exmouth Gulf at North West Cape during World War II and we refueled our submarines and floating barges there. The small boat facility will take care of the boats which are necessary to handle tankers in the area.

The barracks—we have a requirement for 264 men. We have 176 spaces funded not in inventory. This provides the remaining 88 spaces.

Senator STENNIS. You have quite a program coming up down there according to this sheet here?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to do down there in Australia?

Admiral HULL. This is a key communication station. I think we should wait for the Executive Session before going into detail on this item.

SAN MIGUEL, LUZON, PHILIPPINES NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION

BARRICKS

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 87, Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines. A barracks for 212 men for $476,000. This particular spot is one of our badly overcrowed areas. We have a total peacetime requirement for 811 spaces. We have existing 575, a shortage at the moment of 236.

Senator STENNIS. What page are you on?

Admiral HULL. I am on page 87 and 87a. Actually the facilities are badly overcrowded now because of increased personnel for southeast Asia. This requirement for a permanent barracks is based on a permanent peacetime strength.

Senator STENNIS. Is this similar to the naval communication station you were talking about?

Captain BROWN. It has been active a good deal longer than the one we have in Greece, Mr. Chairman. This is our busiest station in the world today for the activity in the area. It is always quite busy.

TOTSUKA, JAPAN, NAVAL RADIO STATION

TRANSMITTER BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Page 88, Naval Radio Station, Totsuka, Japan, transmitter building for $576,000.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to have this?

Admiral HULL. The need for this transmitter building, sir, is necessary. It is actually an addition to the existing building because of improvements in upgrading of communications. In recent years we have had a requirement for more transmitters to serve the area.

[Deleted.]

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. What page are you on?

Admiral HULL. Page 88 and 88a, Naval Radio Station, Totsuka, Japan, the transmitter building.

Senator STENNIS. You say you have to have that for your communications, ship-to-shore circuits, and so forth?

Captain BROWN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please?

AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK FACILITIES

AUTODIN SUSCRIBER TERMINALS

Admiral HULL. Page 89, automatic digital network facilities at various locations outside the United States, $715,000.

Mr. Chairman, this is like the previous one except that it is outside the United States. Here we have a total of 113 terminals at 62 activities, and the average cost per terminal is approximately $6,300.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMINALS

Senator STENNIS. What is the prospect of this? How many more terminals will you have to have approximately? I would like you to file a statement with us showing how much money has been spent on construction heretofore and how much is in this bill and how much is anticipated.

Admiral HULL. We will provide that for the record, sir.

NONCONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

Senator STENNIS. Also the other sums of money spent on the system. I know that we have to move forward on these matters but we have so many communications systems that I think we ought to know a little more about them here.

Senator STENNIS. If you can get back that in Monday morning, we will need it for our record then.

(The information follows:)

Costs of automatic digital network (AUTODIN) facilities

	Equipment procurement and installation	Military construction, Navy
Inside the United States:		
Previous years	$6,049,000	$6,979,000
Fiscal year 1967	0	1,057,000
Fiscal years 1968-72	2,700,000	703,000
Outside the United States:		
Previous years	532,000	(1)
Fiscal year 1967	3,390,000	715,000
Fiscal years 1968-72	6,783,000	2,645,000

[1] Army responsibility.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

BARROW, ALASKA, NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. Now, that brings us to page 90, is that correct?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir, the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory at Barrow, Alaska.

Senator STENNIS. What is the purpose of this facility?

Admiral HULL. This is to provide a permanent facility at the cost of $3 million to replace the temporary ones which have been there for some years.

Captain Swanson is here from the Office of Naval Research.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Captain.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. F. E. SWANSON, FACILITIES OFFICER, OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

REPLACEMENT OF 1943 TEMPORARY QUONSET HUTS

Captain SWANSON. I am Captain Swanson from the Office of Naval Research. We have been operating, as Admiral Hull said, in old temporary quonset huts which were built in 1943 for the petroleum research work up there and put in temporary facilities then.

We have used them ever since. They were damaged recently in a storm and they are in very poor condition. We are going to need to continue this research work in the Arctic indefinitely and need a permanent and modern facility to do it in.

This building will replace many of these old poor buildings and give us a more modern and more habitable facility to work in. It is getting impractical to continue using these old structures.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH: OCEANOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, GEOPHYSICS, ICE CHARACTERISTICS AND METEOROLOGY

Senator STENNIS. What kind of basic and applied research will you do there?

Captain SWANSON. They do mainly environmental research, sir. This means oceanography, geology, geophysics, ice characteristics and meteorology. It covers all the basic phenomena of the Arctic area which we need to know about in order to operate there.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any other comfortable facility anywhere else or program anywhere else.

Captain SWANSON. No, sir, this is the only U.S. Research facility in the arctic. Many other agencies use it besides the Navy. The weather people use it, the U.S. Geologic Survey uses it. NASA is up there now. Any agency that needs research in the arctic uses it in addition to us.

Senator STENNIS. There is none other in the Arctic Circle, U.S.A., private or Government owned, is that right?

Captain SWANSON. Yes, sir.

PROJECT PRIORITY

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, Captain.

Where does this come on your priority list?

Admiral HULL. That is No. 66, Mr. Chairman.

While we are talking about priority numbers I would like to point out that this is such a small program this year that there is not an awful lot of difference between No. 1 and No. 168.

They are all extremely important to us or they wouldn't be in the program.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, all about the same level.

(The priority list for fiscal year 1967 military construction, Navy, funding program, follows:)

Fiscal year 1967 military construction, Navy, funding program priority list

[In thousands of dollars]

Priority	Facility class	Activity and line item	Estimated cost
1	BUDOCKS	Various locations: Minor construction (continuing authorization).	5,000
2	BUDOCKS	Various locations: Access roads (continuing authorization)	1,000
3	BUDOCKS	Various locations: Planning and design (continuing authorization).	8,000
4	BUSHIPS	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas, West Indies: Barracks	300
5	DNC	NSGA, Marietta, Wash.: Barracks and messhall	274
6	BUWEPS	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.: Bachelor officers' quarters and mess.	587
7	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Barracks (Horno area)	860
8	BUWEPS	NAAS, Whiting Field, Fla.: Bachelor officers' quarters	800
9	BUWEPS	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.: Bachelor officers' quarters and mess extension.	448
10	BUWEPS	NAS, Memphis, Tenn.: Barracks	2,694
11	BUMED	NH, Memphis, Tenn.: Barracks	234
12	BUPERS	NTC, San Diego, Calif.: Bachelor officers' quarters and mess addition.	2,195
13	FSA	NS, Newport, R.I.: Bachelor officers' quarters (3d increment).	1,124
14	BUWEPS	NAS, Cubi Point, Philippine Republic: Barracks	530
15	FSA	NS, Philadelphia, Pa.: Barracks (1st increment)	1,353
16	FSA	NSB, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Barracks (2d increment)	1,346
17	BUPERS	NTC, San Diego, Calif.: Recruit barracks (2d increment)	3,070
18	FSA	NSB, New London, Conn.: Barracks (2d increment)	1,253
19	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Barracks (division area)	398
20	BUWEPS	NAS, Oceana, Va.: Barracks	679
21	MARCOR	MCRD, San Diego, Calif.: Mess hall	781
22	DNC	NCS, North West Cape, Australia: Barracks	418
23	BUWEPS	MCAF, New River, N.C.: Bachelor officers' quarters and mess.	486
24	BUPERS	NTC, San Diego, Calif.: Recruit messhall extension	414
25	BUWEPS	NS, Mayport, Fla.: Bachelor officers' quarters and mess	280
26	DNC	NCS, Adak, Alaska: Barracks	1,197
27	BUWEPS	NAS, North Island, Calif.: Barracks	1,920

Fiscal year 1967 military construction, Navy, funding program priority list—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Priority	Facility class	Activity and line item	Estimated cost
28	BUWEPS	NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Bachelor officers' quarters and mess.	2,333
29	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: SNCO barracks and mess-hall (Horno area).	382
30	BUSHIPS	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas, West Indies: Air condition personnel buildings.	439
31	DNC	NCS, San Miguel, Luzon, Philippine Republic: Barracks	476
32	DNC	NCS, Nea Makri, Greece: Barracks	163
33	BUSANDA	NSC, Puget Sound, Wash.: Commissary store (NAS, Seattle).	404
34	BUMED	NH, Portsmouth, Va.: Chapel rehabilitation	48
35	BUWEPS	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.: Personnel support facilities (Vieques Island).	555
36	FSA	NS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Barracks	719
37	BUMED	NH, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.: Barracks (authorization denied).	285
38	DNC	NCS, Nea Makri, Greece: Community buildings	200
39	BUWEPS	NAS, Agana, Guam: Post office	105
40	BUWEPS	NAS, Albany, Ga.: Relocate facilities	2,100
41	BUMED	NH, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.: Hospital (authorization denied).	3,685
42	BUSANDA	NCS, Puget Sound, Wash.: Relocate facilities	536
43	BUPERS	NTC (Orlando, Fla.), location to be determined: Recruit camp facilities (1st increment) 7 line items.	14,900
44	BUWEPS	NOTU Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.: Motor assembly building.	672
45	BUWEPS	NOTU Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.: Missile checkout building alterations.	290
46	BUWEPS	NOTU Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.: Guidance and telemetry checkout building.	790
47	BUWEPS	NOTU Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.: Missile launch complex.	3,260
48	BUSHIPS	David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md.: Anechoic test facility.	2,124
49	BUSHIPS	NSY Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Accuracy check facility	40
50	FSA	NS Long Beach, Calif.: Pier 15 utilities	768
51	BUWEPS	NAS Jacksonville, Fla.: Aircraft parking apron and taxiway	1,600
52	BUPERS	FTC Newport, R.I.: Salt water supply system	167
53	BUDOCKS	Various locations: Minor land acquisition	50
54	BUWEPS	NOTU, Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.: Wharf portal crane	1,100
55	BUWEPS	NAAS, Ream Field, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance hangar	1,280
56	BUSHIPS	NSY, Boston, Mass.: Accuracy check facility	65
57	BUWEPS	NWS (PWFLANT), Charleston, S.C.: Equipment calibration shop.	260
58	FSA	NS, New Orleans, La.: Relocate activities	500
59	MARCOR	MCB, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Supply operations building.	985
60	BUMED	NSMC, New London, Conn.: Hospital	4,957
61	BUSHIPS	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas, West Indies: Warehouse.	116
62	BUSHIPS	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas, West Indies: Electrical power generation and distribution system.	212
63	FSA	NS, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Relocate activities	1,700
64	MARCOR	MCB, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Telephone system extension.	57
65	BUPERS	FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va.: Combat direction annex	1,500
66	ONR	NARL, Barrow, Alaska: Laboratory facilities	3,000
67	BUSANDA	Naval Oceanographic Distribution Office, Ogden, Utah: Relocation of facilities.	236
68	BUWEPS	NAS, Memphis, Tenn.: Applied training buidling	1,188
69	BUWEPS	NWS, Yorktown, Va.: Air launched missile facility	1,873
70	BUWEPS	NWS, Seal Beach, Calif.: Air launched missile facility (Fallbrook).	1,452
71	BUWEPS	NOL, White Oak, Md.: Hypervelocity wind tunnel	3,847
72	BUSHIPS	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas, West Indies: Utilities and ground improvements.	160
73	BUSHIPS	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas, West Indies: Meteorology facilities.	144
74	MARCOR	MCRD, Parris Island, S.C.: Land acquisition for rifle range.	168
75	BUPERS	FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va.: Radar training building	628
76	BUSHIPS	NSY, Bremerton, Wash.: Communication facility improvements.	109
77	BUSANDA	NFD, San Pedro, Calif.: POL facilities	111
78	BUWEPS	NS, Adak, Alaska: Electrical powerplant extension	1,590
79	BUWEPS	NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash.: Station hospital and dental clinic.	1,674

Fiscal year 1967 military construction, Navy, funding program priority list—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Priority	Facility class	Activity and line item	Estimated cost
80	BUPERS	FASWTF, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: ASW trainer building	452
81	DNC	NRS, Totsuka, Japan: Transmitter building	576
82	BUWEPS	NWS, Seal Beach, Calif.: Special weapons magazines	631
83	BUWEPS	NOL, Corona, Calif.: Fuze model range	743
84	BUWEPS	NS, Keflavik, Iceland: Communication lines	203
85	BUSHIPS	NSY, Bremerton, Wash.: Acoustic range improvements	647
86	FSA	NS, Long Beach, Calif.: Central boiler plant	890
87	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Battalion headquarters buildings (Horno area).	610
88	BUMED	NH, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Storehouse and morgue	279
89	BUDOCKS	NCBC, Davisville, R.I.: Telephone system	66
90	BUSHIPS	NSY, Philadelphia, Pa: Pier 4 improvements (1st increment.)	343
91	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Regimental headquarters building.	201
92	BUWEPS	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.: Turbojet engine maintenance facilities alteration.	171
93	BUWEPS	NAS, Lemoore, Calif.: Turbojet engine maintenance facilities alteration.	207
94	BUWEPS	NATC, Patuxent River, Md.: Turbojet engine maintenance facility alteration.	95
95	BUSHIPS	NSY, Philadelphia, Pa.: Sheet metal shop	1,025
96	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Battalion combat vehicle maintenance shops (Horno area).	515
97	BUWEPS	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.: Vehicle filling station	25
98	BUWEPS	MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif.: Aircraft parking apron	1,215
99	DNC	NRS, Northwest, Va.: Water supply system improvements	132
100	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Water and sewer systems addition (Horno area).	200
101	BUDOCKS	NPWC, Newport, R.I.: Fleet parking area (authorization denied).	100
102	BUWEPS	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.: Marine air weapons training unit building.	130
103	BUSHIPS	NSY, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Pump and valve shop	555
104	BUWEPS	NAS, Norfolk, Va.: Fuel accessories overhaul building	2,512
105	BUWEPS	PMR, Point Mugu, Calif.: Probe launch complex (San Nicolas Island).	343
106	FSA	Various locations: Realinement of MAP activities	1,400
107	BUPERS	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Utilities rehab (2d increment).	2,803
108	DNC	NCS, North West Cape, Australia: Small boat facility	290
109	BUWEPS	NAAS, Ream Field, Calif.: Aircraft operations building and tower.	293
110	BUWEPS	NPP, Indian Head, Md.: Mold fill bays addition	97
111	BUWEPS	NWS, Seal Beach, Calif.: ASW maintenance shop addition.	134
112	BUWEPS	NAS, Oceana, Va.: Aircraft systems training building	375
113	BUWEPS	NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.: Wheels up/wave off lighting	55
114	BUSHIPS	NSY, San Francisco Bay, Calif.: Dry dock improvements (Mare Island.)	2,475
115	BUPERS	NTC, San Diego, Calif.: Interceptor sewer line	48
116	BUWEPS	NAS, Agana, Guam: Aircraft maintenance shop	54
117	BUWEPS	NATC, Patuxent River, Md.: AUW weapons facilities	705
118	BUWEPS	NATC, Patuxent River, Md.: Magazines	188
119	BUWEPS	NAS, Pensacola, Fla.: Flight clearance, land acquisition	377
120	BUWEPS	NAAS, Saufley Field, Fla.: Electrical distribution system	44
121	BUSHIPS	NSY, Long Beach, Calif.: Waterfront protection (authorization denied).	137
122	BUWEPS	NTS, Keyport, Wash.: Torpedo shop	1,274
123	MARCOR	Camp Butler, Okinawa: Disbursing office and bank (Camp Schwab).	55
124	BUWEPS	NPP, Indian Head, Md.: Radiological and toxic laboratories.	134
125	BUWEPS	NAF, Naples, Italy: Telephone system improvements	37
126	BUWEPS	NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.: Magnetic anomaly detection shop	51
127	BUSHIPS	NSY, Charleston, S.C.: Quality assurance facility	535
128	FSA	NSB, New London, Conn.: Pier 15	1,124
129	BUSHIPS	NSY, Norfolk, Va.: Noise measurement facility	187
130	DNC	Various locations outside United States: Autodin subscribers terminal.	715
131	DNC	Various locations inside United States: Autodin subscribers terminal.	1,057
132	BUWEPS	NS, Adak, Alaska: Public works and ships division facilities (1st increment).	850
133	BUWEPS	NAAS, Ream Field, Calif.: Transmitter and receiver building.	187
134	BUWEPS	NAS, Lemoore, Calif.: Water distribution system	44

Fiscal year 1967 military construction, Navy, funding program priority list—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Priority	Facility class	Activity and line item	Estimated cost
135	BUSHIPS	NMEL, Annapolis, Md.: Advanced naval machinery laboratory.	600
136	BUWEPS	NUOS, Newport, R.I.: Sanitary and storm sewerage system	86
137	BUWEPS	NAD, Bangor, Wash.: Telephone system expansion	189
138	BUSHIPS	NSY, San Francisco Bay, Calif.: Nondestructive test facility (Hunters Point).	74
139	MARCOR	Camp Butler, Okinawa: Regimental and battalion warehouse (Camp Hansen).	95
140	DNC	NAVSECCOM facilities, various locations: AUTOSEVOCOM facilities.	400
141	BUWEPS	NAAS, Ream Field, Calif.: Security fence	56
142	BUSHIPS	NSY, Bremerton, Wash.: Electric shop improvements	482
143	BUWEPS	NAAS, Chase Field, Tex.: Aircraft maintenance shops	93
144	BUWEPS	NARF, El Centro, Calif.: Materials laboratory	430
145	BUSHIPS	NSY, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Nuclear refueling facility	345
146	BUWEPS	NOTS, China Lake, Calif.: Military target range	198
147	BUPERS	NWTCPAC, San Diego, Calif.: Alterations for classrooms	44
148	BUWEPS	NAS, Lakehurst, N.J.: Hangar heating	69
149	MARCOR	Camp Butler, Okinawa: General warehouse (Camp Sukiran).	287
150	BUPERS	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.: Convert to technical training classrooms.	24
151	BUWEPS	MCAS, Beaufort, S.C.: Guided missile support facility	491
152	MARCOR	Camp Butler, Okinawa: Flammable storehouse, bulk (Camp Sukiran).	132
153	BUSHIPS	NSY, Norfolk, Va.: Shops power improvement (1st increment).	411
154	MARCOR	Camp Butler, Okinawa: Dehumidified warehouse, bulk (Camp Hansen).	297
155	BUSHIPS	NSY, Long Beach, Calif.: Collimation facility	49
156	MARCOR	Camp Butler, Okinawa: Administration-shop building (Camp Schwab).	190
157	BUSHIPS	NYS, Bremerton, Wash.: Sanitary sewerage system	690
158	DNC	NRS, Lola, N.C.: Command tranceiver terminal	445
159	BUWEPS	NAD (PMFPAC), Bangor, Wash.: FBM motor paint facility.	228
160	BUSHIPS	NSY, Norfolk, Va.: Electric/electronic building alterations	634
161	BUSHIPS	NSY, Norfolk, Va.: Quality assurance facility	396
162	BUSHIPS	NSY, San Francisco, Bay Calif.: Motor repair facility (Hunters Point).	233
163	BUWEPS	NAS, Oceana, Va.: Turbojet engine maintenance facility	412
164	BUWEPS	NATE, Lakehurst, N.J.: Taxiway extension (authorization denied).	691
165	FSA	NS, Key West, Fla.: Water storage tank (Florida City) (withdrawn from program by Navy).	99
166	BUWEPS	NOTU, Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.: Reentry systems building (withdrawn from program by Navy).	148
167	BUWEPS	NS, Keflavik, Iceland: Telephone line (withdrawn from program by Navy).	24
168	MARCOR	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Aircraft systems training building (fiscal year 1965) (withdrawn from program by Navy).	150
	Grand total		141,427

Relative priority of personnel support facilities

[Dollars in thousands]

Priority number	Station and line item	Amount
4	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas, barracks	$300
5	NSGA, Marietta, Wash., barracks and messhall	274
6	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R., messhall	587
7	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Horno), barracks	860
8	NAAS, Whiting Field, Fla., bachelor officers quarters	800
9	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla., messhall	448
10	NAS, Memphis, Tenn., barracks	2,694
11	NH, Memphis, Tenn., barracks	234
12	NTC, San Diego, Calif., messhall	2,195
13	NS, Newport, R.I., bachelor officers quarters	1,124
14	NAS, Cubi Point, Republic of Philippines, barracks	530
15	NS, Philadelphia, Pa., barracks	1,353
16	NSB, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, barracks	1,346
17	NTC, San Diego, Calif., barracks	3,070
18	NSB, New London, Conn., barracks	1,253
19	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (division area), barracks	398
20	NAS, Oceana, Va	679
21	MCRD, San Diego, Calif., messhall	781
22	NCS, North West Cape, Australia, barracks	418
23	MCAF, New River, N.C., messhall	486
24	NTC, San Diego, Calif., messhall	414
25	NS, Mayport, Fla., messhall	280
26	NCS, Adak, Alaska, barracks	1,197
27	NAS, North Island, Calif., barracks	1,920
28	NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, messhall	2,333
29	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Horno–SNCO), barracks and messhall	382
31	NCS, San Miguel Republic of Philippines, barracks	476
32	NCS, Nea Makri, Greece, barracks	163
35	NS, Roosevelt Roads (Vieques Island), barracks and messhall	555
36	NS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, barracks	719
(43)	NTC, Orlando, Fla., barracks	6,727
(43)	NTC, Orlando, Fla., messhall	1,767

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

DAVISVILLE, R.I., CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Senator STENNIS. The next item on page 91, the telephone system.

Admiral HULL. For Davisville and Quonset Point, R.I., $56,000, under the station, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS

MINOR CONSTRUCTION, ACCESS ROADS, MINOR LAND ACQUISITION, AND PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral HULL. Next line item on page 92, authorization was denied. We come to page 93 where we have our continuation authorization. Minor construction, $5 million; access roads, $1 million; minor land acquisition, $50,000; and planning and design, $8 million.

Senator STENNIS. How did the House dispose of those items?

Admiral HULL. They funded them en toto.

Senator STENNIS. Here is a record of what you have had in previous years.

(The tabulation follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION FUNDING AND OBLIGATIONS

Category	Fiscal year	Appropriation	Obligation
Planning and design:			
Public Law 155-82, as amended	1962	$11,500,000	$11,611,000
31 U.S.C. 723	1963	11,000,000	14,601,000
	1964	15,400,000	15,010,000
	1965	17,750,000	17,904,000
	1966	17,000,000	12,709,134
Urgent minor construction:			
Public Law 968-84, as amended	1962	3,750,000	4,321,437
10 U.S.C. 2674	1963	4,250,000	4,406,000
	1964	5,000,000	3,750,337
	1965	5,500,000	4,925,000
	1966	7,000,000	9,091,000
Access roads:			
Public Law 85-767, as amended	1962	1,750,000	2,477,976
23 U.S.C. 210	1963	1,300,000	708,627
	1964	1,000,000	325,195
	1965	750,000	217,056
	1966	1,000,000	1,083,266
Minor land acquisitions:			
Public Law 968-84, as amended	1962	0	14,115
10 U.S.C 2672	1963	0	1,584
	1964	11,000	35,279
	1965	25,000	17,204
	1966	0	45,341

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator STENNIS. Is that all for the open session?

Admiral HULL. That concludes the open session.

(Whereupon, at 4:15 p.m., the subcommittee reconvened in executive session.)

NONBUDGETED, AUTHORIZED ITEMS

BOSTON, MASS., NAVAL SHIPYARD

DRY DOCK 5 IMPROVEMENT

Senator STENNIS. We have this item here for the Naval Shipyard at Boston.

As I understood, Senator Saltonstall said he was satisfied with that one.

(The justification follows:)

AMENDMENT TO PL 89-188 (FY 1966) AUTHORIZATION

DATE	FY PROGRAM	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	DEPARTMENT	INSTALLATION
20 JULY 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL SHIPYARD
AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATION	AUTHORIZATION	BUDGET ACTIVITY NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	INSTALLATION
$ 2,893,000	$4,500,000 P.L. 89-188 (FY 1966)	213.10	7 82 04 01 2	BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
REVISED APPROPRIATION	REVISED AUTHORIZATION			LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 7,393,000	W-1000-04	P-036		DRY DOCK 5 IMPROVEMENTS

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FACILITY OR LINE ITEM
a. PERMANENT X	a. NO. OF BERTHS - LENGTH OF BERTHS 601' - DEPTH IRREG
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	b. DESIGN LOAD DESTROYERS - AREA 49,896 SF
c. TEMPORARY	c. CAPACITY - CAP - SIZE -
TYPE OF WORK	19 DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE
a. NEW FACILITY	Dry Dock Improvements:
b. ADDITION X	Lower existing floor level 16-1/2'.
c. ALTERATION X	Extend dock approximately 83' seaward.
d. CONVERSION	Include sonar pit at seaward end.
e. OTHER (Specify)	Construct inboard end rudder pit.
	Increase dewatering pump capacity.
18 REPLACEMENT	Provide new caisson and new capstans.
TYPE OF DESIGN	Extend crane tracks and connect to Wharf 11 system.
a. STANDARD DESIGN	Include necessary utilities, modify abutting facilities, provide for personnel access, and dredge as required.
b. SPECIAL DESIGN X	Water control facilities to permit superflooding.
c. DRAWING NO. -	

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
DRY DOCK IMPROVEMENTS				
DRY DOCK ADDITION				
DRY DOCK ALTERATIONS				
CAISSON				
CRANE TRACKS				
DREDGING				
NEW TOTAL				$ 7,393
LESS: PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATION				$ 4,500
INCREASE REQUIRED				$ 2,893
TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 2,893

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

21 QUANTITATIVE DATA

(U/M) SQUARE FEET		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	436,344	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	171,390	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	247,300	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	247,300	
f.	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
g. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	49,896	
h. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	0	49,896
i. DEFICIENCY (a - e or f - g)	139,148	

22 RELATED LINE ITEMS

23 REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

Amended authorization is required to deepen the dry dock floor 16.5' instead of 5' as originally authorized, thus providing docking capability for deeper draft vessels. Dry Dock 5, built in 1943 as a building dock is now used exclusively for repairs. It is too small for the modern destroyers, consequently the Shipyard must use a large dry dock at South Boston Annex to meet production schedules. This entails transfer of ships and costly transportation of materials and manpower between the 2 locations. The inefficiencies in use of a building dock as a repair dock also contribute to excessive operating costs. The proposed improvements will permit accommodation of all destroyer types, including the largest now existing, and those foreseeable in the future, thus eliminating the high costs of the 2-location destroyer operations. Savings are estimated at $665,000 yearly, and a capability for emergency docking of POLARIS submarines will enable the Shipyard to better fulfill its mission of providing logistic support to the modern Navy fleet. If this line item is not approved, Dry Dock 5 will become more unsuitable for docking of destroyers that are progressively increasing in size, and the need to use South Boston Annex will increase. Thus, the Shipyard will be hampered in its efforts to provide maximum service at minimum costs to the Fleet.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., NAVAL SHIPYARD

STEAM DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT

Admiral, what about the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., item? This comes under what? Was this authorized?

Admiral HULL. This was not in our original program, Mr. Chairman, but it was authorized in the authorization bill.

Senator STENNIS. I will be glad to hear you on this.

Admiral HULL. We, of course, have no authorization from the Secretary of Defense to support or oppose this measure.

Senator STENNIS. The record shows that already.

Admiral HULL. The steam distribution system for berths 6 and 7 at $50,000 we would have planned to ask for probably in the fiscal year 1968 program. The Bureau of Ships estimates the cost would be amortized within a year and therefore would be warranted despite the planned closure of the yard in 1975.

Senator STENNIS. You have another one here for Portsmouth?

Admiral HULL. Another one for $245,000 at the same yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for the steam distribution system in the west yard. We estimate the cost would be amortized within 3 years, and therefore is warranted. We had this in our planning but I am not sure that it would survive our rather austere budget.

Senator STENNIS. Any way it is needed here for some activity that is going to be continued at Portsmouth?

Admiral HULL. It would be very nice to have; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For some activity that is going to be continued.

Admiral HULL. No, sir, the activity is scheduled to close down in 1975.

Senator STENNIS. What purpose will it serve to have this?

Admiral HULL. Between now and then it will be useful in the work which is continuing to be done at the yard.

Senator STENNIS. Will it have any use after closure?

Admiral HULL. It will depend on what utilization is found for the shipyard when it is excessed, presumably to some non-Government activity.

Senator STENNIS. How long will it be before the closure of this part of it. It was graduated some way as I remember. How long will it be before the close?

Admiral HUSBAND. It might take us a little less than a year to get this in place. But the answer to your question, Mr. Chairman, it is 10 years to close the shipyard at Portsmouth and the announcement was in November 1965.

Senator STENNIS. That is all for Portsmouth.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

(The justifications follow:)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
12 MAY 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL SHIPYARD

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 50,000	P.L. -	822.10	7 82 04 01 2	PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 50,000	-	P-485	STEAM DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENTS, (BERTHS 6 AND 7)

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	X
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
f. REPLACEMENT	X

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	-

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS - b. NO. OF STORIES - c. LENGTH - d. WIDTH -

e. DESIGN CAPACITY - f. UNIT MEAS -

g. TOTAL NO. - h. UNIT MEAS - i. COST/UNIT -

18. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Replace 3" and 4" 125 psi steam distribution supplying Berths 6 and 7 with 4" and 6", 125 psi main.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

21. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
STEAM DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT				50
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 50

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

19. QUANTITATIVE DATA

U/M LINEAL FEET / -

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

20. ITEM PERMANENT FOR LINE ITEM

Berths 6 and 7 are primarily nonindustrial berths and, therefore, have limited dockside utilities capability. The dockside steam distribution system provides for hotel loads or ships berthed there and for nearby industrial and Naval Reserve buildings. Since assignment of the cable ships THOR and AEOLUS to this activity and to Berth 6 in particular, approximately seven years ago, the capability of this system has been severely taxed. In addition, a recently completed industrial addition to the Decontamination Facility, Building 233 requiring steam for heating and process work, has further added to the load on this system. The assignment of a third cable ship in mid-Calendar Year 1965 has increased the total load on this system far beyond its capacity.

If the proposed construction is not provided, adequate steam service will not be available for this ship, the cable ships presently berthed here and the shore facilities dependent on this system.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
12 MAY 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL SHIPYARD

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE COUNTRY
$ 245,000	P.L. -	822.10	7 52 84 01 2	PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 245,000		P-153	STEAM DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENTS (WEST YARD)

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF BLDGS. - b. NO. OF STORIES - c. LENGTH - d. WIDTH -
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY - f. FLOOR AREA -
c. TEMPORARY		g. COOLING - CAP. - COST ($) -
15. TYPE OF WORK		16. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE
a. NEW FACILITY		Replace 4" 125 psi steam main in subsurface concrete duct with 6" 200 psi main. Install pressure reducing valves where required.
b. ADDITION		
c. ALTERATION	X	Reconstruct and repair concrete ducts, manholes, and duct covers as required and provide temporary service.
d. CONVERSION		
e. OTHER (Specify)		
18. REPLACEMENT	X	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN		
a. STANDARD DESIGN		
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X	
c. DRAWING NO.	-	

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
STEAM DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENTS				$ 245
21. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 245

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

22. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M: LINEAR FEET)	
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	
24. RELATED LINE ITEMS	-

23. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

The expansion of industrial and support type facilities has increased steam demand in the west side of the Shipyard far beyond the capacity of the present steam distribution system. Recently completed facilities, reconstruction of Dry Dock No. 3, a new abrasive blasting facility, industrial and administrative additions to Building 174, plus an accelerated waterfront use of steam for heating and processing work on nuclear submarines and support barges contribute to the increased demand. Construction of a new Radiological Control Facility, currently in the FY 1966 Military Construction Program and scheduled for completion in calendar year 1966, will further increase steam requirements. Steam velocities in the present system are far in excess of design criteria and pressures are only about one-fifth those required. If the proposed improvements to the steam distribution system are not provided, the scarcity of steam for heating and processing will adversely affect dockside work on submarines and all facilities in this area will continue to be without adequate steam service.

CHELSEA, MASS., NAVAL HOSPITAL

HOSPITAL ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. The next item I have is Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., hospital addition, $9,300,000.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. This was part of our original fiscal year 1967 submission. It was deferred by the Secretary of Defense and is being reconsidered for our fiscal year 1968 program.

Senator STENNIS. What did the House do with this one?

Admiral HULL. They authorized but did not fund any of these additions.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything special you wish to say about this one?

Admiral HULL. No, sir—nothing additional.

Senator STENNIS. You want to include the statement, I suppose, covering the item.

Admiral HULL. Sir, we have a form 1391 on each of these.

Senator STENNIS. What is 1391?

Admiral HULL. This is the form which details the justifications.

Senator STENNIS. Let the so-called 1391 be inserted in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
6 JUL 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL HOSPITAL

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 9,300,000	P.L. -	510.10	7 42 50 01 2	CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 9,300,000	-	P-030	HOSPITAL

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	X
c. ALTERATION	X
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	X
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	-

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDG. 1 b. NO. OF STORIES - c. LENGTH IRREG d. WIDTH IRREG
e. DESIGN CAPACITY 364 BD (NEW) f. GROSS AREA (NEW) 223,600 SF
g. COOLING AIR COND CAP 500 TN COST ($) 450,000

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Construct 364-Bed permanent hospital structure integrated with existing permanent hospital facilities to provide a modern 484-Bed hospital.

New Construction: Nursing units for 304 beds; admitting and emergency area; outpatient department; medical and intensive care, dental, clinical and diagnostic facilities; surgery and recovery facilities; pharmacy; supply and food services.

Existing Dependents' Hospital Building: Alterations, rearrangements, and air conditioning as required.

Demolition WW-II temporary cantorment type wards for 234 beds.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	NEW	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
HOSPITAL ADDITION				
a. BUILDING				
b. HOSPITAL ALTERATIONS				
c.				
FALLOUT PROTECTION AREA				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a. SPECIAL FOUNDATION, UTILITY				
b. LINES (ELECTRICAL, WATER, GAS				
c. AND SEWER) ROADS, PARKING AREA				
d. AND DEMOLITION				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 9,300

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (ITEM # BEDS)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	
h. DEFICIENCY (e-a-f-g)	
24. RELATED LINE ITEMS	

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

Construction of modern hospital facilities at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, is required for the replacement of (1) 234 beds housed in obsolete, deteriorated temporary frame, barracks type, cantorment facilities constructed in early 1940s and (2) 206 beds in the main hospital building which was constructed in 1913 and is now considered substandard, inadequate. Patient care and treatment spaces and administrative areas are far below standard as to space and design and are widely dispersed over a hillside terrain. Use of these aged and deteriorated buildings to care for patients will continue to result in fire safety hazards of critical proportions, as well as unwieldy and inefficient operational methods due to necessity for transporting patients, food, supplies, and equipment over excessive distances through an elaborate tunnel and ramp system which connects the widely dispersed buildings to major functional areas. Maintenance and repair costs will continue to be uneconomical due to the age and design of the existing facilities. Modernization of patient facilities in several isolated, decentralized, and inadequate facilities is unsound and uneconomical. The consolidation of patient treatment facilities is urgently required in order to maintain the quality of medical services expected in a Naval Hospital.

MEMPHIS, TENN., NAVAL HOSPITAL

HOSPITAL

Admiral HULL. We can do the same for the Memphis hospital, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are not testifying very strongly about these. If you were going into that at all I would give the facts that favor it.

Admiral HULL. We are hoping to submit the hospital for Memphis in our 1968 program but since that has not even left the Secretary of the Navy yet, I can't be too positive about it.

Senator STENNIS. What about Chelsea?

Admiral HULL. The same thing. We hope to have this in the 1968 program but the Secretary of the Navy has not made his decision on these items yet.

Senator STENNIS. I believe you aready said you did ask for them in your 1967 program.

Admiral HULL. We asked for the Chelsea hospital in the 1967 program.

Senator STENNIS. You did ask for the Chelsea but not for Memphis.

Admiral HULL. Not for Memphis; no, sir. We had planned to include this project in our fiscal year 1968 program.

Senator STENNIS. Include in the record a copy of the 1391 forms.

(The justification follows:)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
6 JUL 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL HOSPITAL
5. PROGRESS AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 6,613,000	P.L. -	510.10	7 42 30 01 2	MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER		13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 6,613,000	-	P-001		HOSPITAL

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	15. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PROPOSED FACILITY
a. PERMANENT X	a. NO. OF BLDGS. 1 b. NO. OF STORIES - c. DESIGN IRREGU d. WIDTH IRREGU
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	e. DESIGN CAPACITY 230 BED f. GROSS AREA 189,560 SF
c. TEMPORARY	g. COOLING AIR COND h. CAP 440 TH i. COST $ 396,000
15. TYPE OF WORK	16. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE: A new hospital to replace existing temporary facilities and to include Nursing Units for 230 beds. Total area includes: Admitting, disposition and emergency areas; dependent out-patient department; surgery, recovery and central sterile supply; X-ray department; radio-isotope laboratory; dental clinic and prosthetic laboratory; medical, EENT and orthopedic clinics; physical and occupational therapy; pharmacy, laboratory and morgue; food service and central supply service; administration; clinical assembly facilities and mechanical equipment. All existing WW-II hospital facilities to be demolished.
a. NEW FACILITY X	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT X	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN X	
c. DRAWING NO. -	

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

18. ITEM	19. QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
HOSPITAL			
a. BUILDING			
b.			
FALLOUT PROTECTION AREA			
d. SUPPORTING FACILITIES			
e. SPECIAL FOUNDATION			
f.			
g. HEATING PLANT			
h.			
i. EMERGENCY GENERATOR, UTILITY LINES (ELECTRICAL, WATER, GAS, SANITARY AND STORM SEWER)			
j. ROADS, PARKING AREA AND			
k. DEMOLITION			460
l.			
m. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST			$ 6,613

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

22. QUANTITATIVE DATA	
ITEM	BEDS
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 REQUEST	
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e)	
24. RELATED LINE ITEMS	

23. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM: Construction of modern hospital facilities at U.S. Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, is required for the replacement of the existing, obsolete, deteriorated, temporary frame, barracks-type, cantonment facilities which were constructed of war type materials in the early 1940's. Administrative and treatment spaces are substandard as to space and design and are widely dispersed throughout the buildings which are to be replaced. Maintenance and repair costs of the existing facilities continue to be uneconomical due to the age and design of the buildings. Modernization of outpatient facilities in obsolete, deteriorated temporary facilities is unsound and uneconomical. The consolidation of patient treatment facilities into one building is urgently required in order to maintain the quality of medical services expected in a Naval Hospital. Effective use of manpower and efficiencies of operations required to provide medical services for authorized personnel can only be achieved by a modern medical facility such as the one for which this project is submitted. If this hospital project is not provided, general clinical and hospitalization services will be impeded and curtailed. Continued accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals will be in jeopardy if the existing facilities are not replaced.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS

URGENT MINOR CONSTRUCTION

REPROGRAMING OF 1966 FUNDS

Senator STENNIS. Now, we have some items designated as "continuing authorizations, various locations, minor construction." I thought we had already covered minor construction for the Navy.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; you covered it in the regular program. You have before you a request to reprogram $2.3 million into urgent minor construction from the 1966 moneys. We need this very badly.

Senator STENNIS. That is for what purpose?

Admiral HULL. Urgent minor construction. Urgent minor construction is the only flexibility that we have to handle——

Senator STENNIS. I want to see that you have it. But if you go spend it in Vietnam—you have money in another bill for that. How much of that have you spent in Vietnam?

Admiral HULL. We have spent none in Vietnam since the 1966 supplemental appropriation. Much of the money has been spent in connection with Vietnam but it has been spent inside the United States.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. Make a note of that, Mr. Rexroad. They want to reprogram these funds. What is your next item?

ADDITIONAL MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Admiral HULL. There are additional continuing authorization items for which we hope you will shortly receive a supporting letter from the Secretary of Defense.

One is for an additional $3 million for urgent minor construction. This request is in addition to the budgeted request of $5 million.

The $3 million is for urgently required minor construction not exceeding $200,000 per project. This is work which cannot be delayed until the next regular MCON program.

For fiscal year 1967 we expect a rate of project approvals at least as high as fiscal year 1966, that is $9 million for 12 months, or $750,000 per month.

On top of this we need money to cover our excess carryover of approved but unfunded projects from fiscal year 1966. The amount of this unfunded excess was $1.3 million. This takes our fiscal year 1967 requirement up to $10.3 million. The proposed appropriation is for only $5 million. We require another $2.3 million from reprograming funds from canceled MCON projects in fiscal year 1966 program. Approval has been requested of this committee. This leaves us with a deficit of $3 million.

Our availability so far in fiscal year 1967 is $5 million plus $2.3 million or $7.3 million, after the $2.3 million is approved.

We have approved and assigned funds for construction of projects totaling $4 million during the first 2 months of the fiscal year. This leaves us an overall balance of $3.3 million for the remaining 10 months which doesn't give us enough funds to operate at even half of last year's level, and will seriously reduce our ability to meet fleet requirements.

The justification follows:)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
25 AUG 1966	1967		NAVY	CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ -	P.L. 968-84 AS AMENDED	-	7 52 78 01 2	VARIOUS LOCATIONS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 8,000,000	-	CA-67-1	MINOR CONSTRUCTION

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT
b. SEMI-PERMANENT
c. TEMPORARY

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY
b. ADDITION
c. ALTERATION
d. CONVERSION
e. OTHER (Specify)
16. REPLACEMENT
17. TYPE OF DESIGN
a. STANDARD DESIGN
b. SPECIAL DESIGN
c. DRAWING NO.

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS. - b. NO. OF STORIES - c. LENGTH - d. WIDTH -
e. DESIGN CAPACITY - f. GROSS AREA -
g. COOLING - CAP. - COST ($) -

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Urgently required construction projects within the concepts of Title 10 USC 2674 not otherwise authorized by law (except family housing) having a funded cost of $200,000 or less but in excess of $25,000 including:

Permanent or temporary facilities
Addition-expansion-extension which adds to the overall external dimension of an existing facility
Acquisition or construction of new facilities
Alterations for more effective fulfillment of the designated purpose
Conversion to change the functional purpose

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
MINOR CONSTRUCTION	LS	-	$ -	$ 8,000
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 8,000

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA

(U/M NOT APPLICABLE)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		-
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD		-
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		-
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		-
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		-
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	-	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	-	-
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		-

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS -

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

The statute provides for construction of the nature described in Block 19 which is not otherwise authorized by law. Such facilities include those items required by the Navy and Marine Corps for which a need has not been foreseen nor justified in time to be included in the Military Construction, Navy Program but are so urgently required that financing cannot be deferred until legislation in support of a new program is enacted. In general, such items are those: (a) required to meet changed or new missions, workload, and base loadings; and (b) necessary for safety of life or preservation of property. Every project over $25,000 funded under this statute must be individually reviewed and certified as urgent by the Chief of Naval Operations, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, and approved either by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (I&L) or the Assistant Secretary of Defense (I&L).

The impact of increased SEASIA Operations has highlighted the importance of this statute. No other program provides such responsiveness to urgent facility requirements. Approved projects have approximately doubled in number and dollar value since FY 1964 - from 40 items

(Cont'd)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
25 AUG 1966	1967		NAVY	CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS
5. LINE ITEM NUMBER		6. LINE ITEM TITLE		
CA-67-1		MINOR CONSTRUCTION		

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT: (Continued)

@ $4,000,000 in FY 1964 to 75 items @ $8,300,000 in FY 1966 despite increasingly severe and critical review. Between January 1965 and August 1966 over $4,500,000 in minor construction funds have been utilized to satisfy urgent personnel support, training, operational, and logistic support requirements arising directly from SEASIA Operations and for which SEASIA supplemental funding could not be obtained in sufficient time.

As of 1 July 1966 there were $3,500,000 worth of urgent minor construction projects approved through Chief of Naval Operations level awaiting FY 1967 funding. At the present time there is no indication that this increased need will abate. Therefore, the $8,000,000 proposed for this line item is a conservative estimate of the funding requirement for FY 1967.

BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS

ATSUGI, JAPAN, NAVAL AIR STATION

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS

Admiral HULL. The officers' mess at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, was totally destroyed by fire on April 30, 1965. Since then scattered and inadequate spaces around the station have been pressed into service. There is no alternate messing or club facility in the immediate area. This item has not been presented to the House.

(The justification follows:)

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT		3. INSTALLATION
9 SEPT 1966	NAVY	FY1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	NAVAL AIR STATION
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU	5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY
BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS	1452-130		ATSUGI, JAPAN
7. STATUS	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	9. COUNTY (U.S.)	10. NEAREST CITY
ACTIVE	1945	-	YOKOHAMA, 12 MILES EAST

11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of 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 include:
COMNAVJAPAN, COMFAIRJAPAN, and COMFAIRWESTPAC
Utility Squadron
Transport Squadron
Reconnaissance Squadron
Marine Air Group
Various smaller units and transient squadrons

12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	(9)
a. AS OF 1 JAN 1966	84	813	0	1,358	0	448	0	3,189	5,892
b. PLANNED (End F.Y. 1967)	89	950	0	1,270	0	558	0	3,480	6,347

13. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES (1)	LAND COST ($) (2)	IMPROVEMENT ($) (3)	TOTAL ($000) (4)
a. OWNED	-	-	-	0
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS	1,812	($0/YR)	11,892,440	11,892
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 1966				11,892
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - $ 2,340,000 ; Unfunded - $ 0)				2,340
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED THIS PROGRAM				0
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				437
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				14,669

14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS

LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM TITLE b	c	d	SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST ($000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST ($000) h
724.30	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (CLOSED/OPEN)	-	SF	-	-	22,000	500

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	5. DEPARTMENT	6. INSTALLATION
7 SEP 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL AIR STATION

8. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	9. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	10. STATE/COUNTRY
$ -	P.L. 10 USC 2673	740.60 724.30	3 32 10 01 2	ATSUGI, JAPAN

20. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 500,000	Z-663-1	P-994	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (CLOSED/OPEN)

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
- a. PERMANENT [X]
- b. SEMI-PERMANENT [ ]
- c. TEMPORARY [ ]

15. TYPE OF WORK
- a. NEW FACILITY [X]
- b. ADDITION [ ]
- c. ALTERATION [ ]
- d. CONVERSION [ ]
- e. OTHER (Specify) [ ]

16. REPLACEMENT [X]

17. TYPE OF DESIGN
- a. STANDARD DESIGN [ ]
- b. SPECIAL DESIGN [X]
- c. DRAWING NO. -

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY
- a. NO. OF BLDGS. 1
- b. NO. OF STORIES 1
- c. LENGTH IRREG
- d. WIDTH IRREG
- e. DESIGN CAPACITY 625 MN*
- f. GROSS AREA 22,000 SF
- g. COOLING: AIR COND CAP 100 TN COST IN 80,000

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Joint closed/open mess:
Prefabricated metal construction
Concrete floor
Total area includes:
Dining area
Galley, lounge, cocktail bar, office and mechanical room
Site location on previously fire-destroyed building, requiring minimum utilities and site preparation

* Excluding dependents and civilians

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS	SF	22,000	$ 21.72	$ 478
a. BUILDING	SF	22,000	18.09	398
b. BUILT-IN GALLEY EQUIPMENT AND				
c. FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	LS	-	-	80
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 22
a. (TERRACE, ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION,				
b. COVERED ENTRY)				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 500

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M: SQUARE FEET)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	22,000	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	13,800*	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	22,000	22,000
h. DEFICIENCY (a-e-f-g)	0	

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

* FIRE-DESTROYED BUILDING CONTAINED 22,671 SF

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

There is no reasonably adequate Officers' Closed or Open Mess facility aboard this Station, since the former Officers' Mess (Closed/Open) Building No. 57 was totally destroyed by fire on 30 April 1965. When the former Mess was destroyed, spaces scattered around the Station were pressed into service. A small community center is now the main mess building and two lounges of the bachelor officers' quarters (BOQ) were made into an interim dining room and bar. The main building room sizes and arrangement are not suitable for expansion; the building has minimum utility capacity and is located 1 mile from the BOQ area.

The Commissioned Officers' Mess supports, on a peacetime basis, approximately 485 officers permanently assigned or in a rotationally deployed status, and an average of 140 carrier air group and transient personnel, in addition to dependents and civilians permitted to use the facilities.

There is no alternate messing or club facility in the immediate area. The closest alternate facility is at Camp Zama, an Army installation. Transportation facilities to Camp Zama are limited to taxi service or private car, and road conditions are poor and hazardous. Travel time is about 30 minutes.

(Cont'd)

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA (Continued) 4	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
24 JUNE 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL AIR STATION, ATSUGI, JAPAN
5. LINE ITEM NUMBER		6. LINE ITEM TITLE		
P-994		COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (CLOSED/OPEN)		

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT: (Cont'd)

The need for a suitable and adequate mess facility at Atsugi is accented by the problem of providing appropriate and desirable dining and recreational facilities for personnel in an area of Japan where the local health and sanitary practices do not approach U.S. Standards. It is also important to maintain the capability of NAS Atsugi to provide acceptable on-station facilities for the rest and relaxation of aircraft squadron and carrier personnel after periods of intensive operations.

A combined Closed/Open Mess best meets the requirement of Atsugi in that a single facility requires fewer personnel to operate and can be sited in the location of the burnt facility to take advantage of the existing parking lot, swimming pool, bathhouse and primary utilities.

DIRECTOR, FIELD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

CHICHI JIMA, BONIN ISLANDS, NAVAL ACTIVITY

P. W. EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY, REEFER SHED, CHAPEL, AND RECREATION BUILDING

Admiral HULL. Four items at the Chichi Jima Naval Facility were demolished by Typhoon Lucy. A total of $204,000 is required for their replacement. This item has not been presented to the House.

(The justification follows:)

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT		3. INSTALLATION
24 JUNE 1966	NAVY	FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	NAVAL FACILITY
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU	5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY
DIRECTOR, FIELD SUPPORT ACTIVITY	3055-150		CHICHI JIMA, BONIN ISLANDS
7. STATUS	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	9. COUNTY (U.S.)	10. NEAREST CITY
ACTIVE	1950	-	TOKYO, JAPAN - 625 MILES NORTH

11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Maintain a minor fleet anchorage, including ramping facilities for AKL-LST type logistic support ships; as a Military Government Representative of CinC, U. S. Pacific Fleet, administer military government for the Bonin-Volcano Islands, including Marcus; and perform such other tasks and functions as may be requested by competent authority.

12.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	(9)
a. AS OF 1 JAN 1966	3	19	60	-	-	-	11	43	136
b. PLANNED (End F.Y. 1967)	3	19	47	-	-	-	11	43	123

13. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES (1)	LAND COST ($) (2)	IMPROVEMENT ($) (3)	TOTAL ($000) (4)
a. OWNED	-	-	-	0
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS	765	($0/YR)	2,481,171	2,481
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (except land/year) AS OF 1 JAN 1966				2,481
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - $ - ; Unfunded - $ -)				0
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED THIS PROGRAM				204
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				0
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				2,685

14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS

LINE ITEM DESIGNATION				AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
CATEGORY CODE NO. (a)	LINE ITEM TITLE (b)	TENANT COMMAND (c)	UNIT OF MEASURE (d)	SCOPE (e)	ESTIMATED COST ($000) (f)	SCOPE (g)	ESTIMATED COST ($000) (h)
219.10	PW EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	-	SF	-	-	4,000	43
432.90	REEFER SHED	-	SF	-	-	4,000	43
740.10	CHAPEL	-	SF	-	-	1,120	27
740.54	RECREATION BUILDING	-	SF	-	-	4,000	91
						TOTAL	204

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	5. DEPARTMENT	6. INSTALLATION
24 JUNE 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL FACILITY

8. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	4. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ -	P.L. 10 USC 2673	219.10	3 32 05 01 2	CHICHI JIMA, BONIN ISLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 43,000	Z-266-1	P-004	PW EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	X
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	X
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	-

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS. 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES 1 | c. LENGTH 100' | d. WIDTH 40'

e. DESIGN CAPACITY - | f. GROSS AREA 4,000 SF

g. COOLING - CAP. - COST (S) -

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Typhoon-resistant, rigid steel frame structure with:

60% open covered space
Concrete foundations, floor and ramps
Lightweight interior partitions

Connection to adjacent utility lines

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE BUILDING	SF	4,000	$10.25	$ 41
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 2
a. UTILITY CONNECTIONS (ELECTRICAL AND WATER), SITE IMPROVEMENT				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 43

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SQUARE FEET)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	7,886	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	0*	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	3,886	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	3,886	
f.	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
g. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
h. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	4,000	4,000
i. DEFICIENCY (a-e-f-g)	0	

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

*DESTROYED QUONSETS CONTAINED 4,960 SF.

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

Two WWII quonset huts to be replaced by this line item were destroyed by Typhoon Lucy. One was 40' X 100', the other 20' X 48', for a total of 4,960 SF. The Public Works Department executes the maintenance mission of this Naval Facility. This includes maintenance and repair of 120 separate structures, utilities, roads and waterfront operational facilities. The equipment necessary to do this work includes automotive, construction and auxiliary pieces such as pumps, compressors, sprayers, welders, etc. Repairs and preventive maintenance of automotive equipment are performed in a former Japanese small aircraft hangar which also houses other Public Works Shops. It is adequate in this regard but additional space is required for maintenance and repair of construction equipment, welding, structural fabrication and storage of equipment including firefighting equipment. Because of better space utilization possible in straight sided structures, the proposed 4,000 SF structure will provide adequate replacement for the two destroyed in the storm.

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
24 JUNE 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL FACILITY

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ -	P.L. 10 USC 2673	432.90	3 32 05 01 2	CHICHI JIMA, BONIN INSLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 43,000	Z-266-2	P-003	REEFER SHED

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	X
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	X
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	X
c. DRAWING NO.	-

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS. 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES 1 | c. LENGTH 100' | d. WIDTH 40'
e. DESIGN CAPACITY - | f. GROSS AREA 4,000 SF
g. COOLING - CAP. - COST IS -

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Typhoon-resistant rigid steel frame building with:

Concrete foundation and floor
Expanded metal siding
Sliding doors and interior partitions

Connections to adjacent utility lines

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
REEFER SHED	SF	4,000	$ 9.50	$ 38
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 5
a. UTILITY CONNECTIONS (ELECTRICAL				
b. AND WATER) SEPTIC TANK AND SITE				
c. IMPROVEMENT				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 43

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SQUARE FEET)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	4,000	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	0*	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	4,000	4,000
h. DEFICIENCY (a-e-f-g)	0	

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

*DESTROYED QUONSET CONTAINED 4,000 SF.

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

The 4,000 SF quonset building which housed the refrigerator banks was completely destroyed by Typhoon Lucy. This facility is a special requirement in support of the Navy's mission to administer the Island Government of the Bonin Islands in that it provides reefer storage for both Military and Military-sponsored cargo. The reefers used in this regard include eight 625 cubic feet portable walk-in units that were formerly located in the 40' X 100' WWII quonset hut. Since there is no other suitable structure available for the purpose, replacement is the only solution to meeting this approved Basic Facility Requirement.

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
24 JUNE 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL FACILITY

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ -	P.L. 10 USC 2673	740.10	3 32 05 01 2	CHICHI JIMA, BONIN ISLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 27,000	2-266-3	P-002	CHAPEL

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	X

17. TYPE OF DESIGN

a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	-

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS. 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES 1 | c. LENGTH 56' | d. WIDTH 20'
e. DESIGN CAPACITY 50 MN | f. GROSS AREA 1,120 SF
g. COOLING - CAP. - COST ($ -

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Combined chapel and sunday school bldg:

Concrete floor
Concrete block walls
Truss roof with corrugated metal decking

Connections to adjacent utility lines

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
CHAPEL	SF	1,120	$19.64	$ 22
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 5
a. UTILITY CONNECTIONS (ELECTRICAL AND WATER) SEPTIC TANK AND SITE IMPROVEMENT				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 27

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SQUARE FEET)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	1,120	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	0*	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c+d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	1,120	1,120
h. DEFICIENCY (a-c-f-g)	0	

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS -

*DESTROYED QUONSET CONTAINED 1,120 SF

25. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM

The former chapel, containing 1,120 SF in a temporary quonset, was entirely destroyed by Typhoon Lucy. No adequate structure, either permanent or temporary, is available which can be used for this purpose. At present, the only chapel services available are in the home of the chaplain (Missionary).

All Islanders and military personnel with dependents utilize the same chapel facility. There is a total of nearly 300 people. Based upon past attendance a structure housing at least 50 people is required. The chapel at Chichi Jima is unique in that no military chaplain is required, since the services of a missionary under the auspices of the Episcopal Diocese of Honolulu is provided and conducts services in the Navy chapel.

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
24 JUNE 1966	1967		NAVY	NAVAL FACILITY

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ -	P.L. 10 USC 2673	740.54	3 32 05 01 2	CHICHI JIMA, BONIN ISLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. LINE ITEM NUMBER	13. LINE ITEM TITLE
$ 91,000	7-266-4	P-001	RECREATION BUILDING

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	X
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	X
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	-

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS. 1 b. NO. OF STORIES 1 c. LENGTH 100' d. WIDTH 40'
e. DESIGN CAPACITY 205 SEATS f. GROSS AREA 4,000 SF
g. COOLING AIR CONDITIONING CAP. 10 TN COST ($) 8,000

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Typhoon resistant rigid steel frame building with:

Concrete foundation and floor
Insulated panel walls
Lightweight interior partitions

Split package heating - air conditioning system with common ductwork and grills.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	UOM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
RECREATION BUILDING	SF	4,000	20.00	$ 80
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 11
a. UTILITY CONNECTIONS (ELECTRICAL AND WATER) SEPTIC TANK AND SITE IMPROVEMENT				
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				
h.				
i.				
j.				
22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				$ 91

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SQUARE FEET)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	4,000	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	0*	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY 1967 PROGRAM	4,000	4,000
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	0	

24. RELATED LINE ITEMS

*DESTROYED QUONSET CONTAINED 4,000 SF

25. JUSTIFICATION FOR LINE ITEM

The former Community Center, housed in a 4,000 SF WWII quonset was completely destroyed by Typhoon Lucy. Because of the remoteness of the station, it is essential that minimum facilities be provided for occupying the leisure time of Navy and Marine Corps personnel assigned to Chichi Jima. A hobby shop and a theatre are basic in this regard and will be provided in the replacement facility. The proposed facility is in consonance with the world-wide Navy policy of maintaining personnel support facilities that meet established standards of acceptability. The Community Center will also satisfy requirements for general purpose school auditorium and Civic hall, which is a special requirement in support of the Navy's Island Government mission. Replacement construction is the only means of meeting these requirements as there is no other permanent or temporary building available for this purpose. A portion of the building will be used for hobby shop and athletic gear storage.

ANTICIPATED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROVAL

Admiral HULL. All these would be within the amount of the President's budget and we would hope to get funding on all of them.

Senator STENNIS. Now, your statement is that you do not yet have the authority to ask for it, is that right?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. I understand the letter is in the Secretary of Defense's office. I trust he will sign it in the next day or so.

Senator STENNIS. We are going to close the books in the morning. Get it here in the morning and it will be all right.

Admiral HULL. All right, sir, we will do our best.

Mr. REXROAD. How about that $210,000 reprograming for replacement of the damaged facility at the Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton where the facility was destroyed by fire?

Admiral HULL. That is an earlier one which was requested previously by letter to the committee. I don't have those papers before me. This is a similar item to the ones I have been speaking for at Atsugi and Chi Chi Jima.

Senator STENNIS. What else do you have, Admiral?

Admiral HULL. That is all I have, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything else, Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can come in in the morning.

I don't want to close the books with the Navy here not having its day to say what it wants to. You can come in in the morning, if you have something else. You are going to send us this budget request in the morning, you speak to at least.

Mr. REXROAD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we thank you.

It is nice to have had you here. We appreciate your attendance. As I understand now there is nothing else you wish to present?

Admiral HULL. No, sir, we just hope we will get that letter from the Secretary of Defense.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator STENNIS. Thank you again.

It is nice to have had you here.

In the morning, at 10:30, we will have the Department of Defense agencies.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p.m., Friday, September 23, 1966, the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 10:30 a.m., Saturday, September 24, 1966.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a.m., in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Byrd, and Saltonstall.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ELMENDORF AND RICHARDSON AIR BASES, ALASKA

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT C. BYRD, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

OPPOSITION TO CONVERSION FROM COAL TO GAS

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will please come to order. We have some important items this morning, gentlemen, but they are not long ones. I thought if we could finish this up today it would be a long start on next week. So we will proceed now.

Senator Byrd, we are glad to have you here, sir. You had mentioned coming in. We will be delighted to hear from you now on any matters in which you are interested, Senator Byrd of West Virginia.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Chairman, I am here this morning to express opposition to the conversion from coal to gas at the Elmendorf Air Base and Fort Richardson in Alaska. One might wonder why a Senator from West Virginia appears in opposition to these two items which involve bases in Alaska.

AUTHORIZATION

In the first place I conducted hearings last year as a member of the Armed Services Committee on the proposed conversion. Last year the House of Representatives authorized the conversion. The Senate deleted the authorization.

In conference, the House acceded to the Senate's position.

This year the House again authorized the conversion, the Senate agreed with the House.

So I have had some little knowledge, again through my conduct of those hearings, with respect to this proposed conversion.

68-787—66——26

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Secondly, I am concerned about the conversion at any of our bases from one fuel to another. I am particularly concerned with regard to the impact on the overall economy of such conversion. I call attention to the fact that although the House has authorized this conversion in two succeeding years, the House did not allow the appropriations with which to fund the conversion this year.

BUDGET REQUEST

I point out that this item was not in the budget when it was presented to the Congress. I also point out, and I think I am correct, and of course the facts can be adduced to show whether or not I am correct, that one of the two branches, either the Army or the Air Force, and I am not sure which, did not even request money for this conversion at the Bureau of the Budget level.

Now, I may be in error on that but I think it is worthy of examination.

Senator STENNIS. Check on that, Mr. Rexroad.

Senator BYRD. In any event the budget estimate did not include the moneys for the conversion at either of the facilities. The House did not appropriate moneys for the conversion at either of the facilities.

DEFERRAL OF PROJECTS

Now, there were several items which the House deferred action upon and among these were the two facilities which I am discussing here. Mr. Sikes, who was the manager of the appropriations bill in the House, made some comments which I think should be in our hearing record.

He said this:

> The significant part is that there is very little likelihood that this money could be spent if it were appropriated this year.

He was talking about the money for a number of facilities, Army facilities, Navy facilities, and Air Force facilities which had been deferred until a later time. Among these concerning which he said:

> There is very little likelihood that this money could be spent if appropriated this year—

Was Fort Richardson, Alaska, $14,000 and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, $9,000. Mr. Sikes also said, in addressing himself specifically to the conversion item:

> This is one of the nonbudgeted items which were added to the authorization bill but for which there is no budget request for funding. As I stated earlier this conversion appeals to me because of the savings which were projected. These savings would be dependent upon the Government continuing to get the gas at the price which has been offered for it now.

PRICE OF GAS

So Mr. Sikes raises the very pertinent question as to whether or not the Government will continue to get the gas at the price which has been offered for it now.

He further states:

> This is considerably less than the price which is being paid by industry and private home owners.

He is talking about the price of the gas to the Government if this conversion takes place:

This is considerably less than the price which is being paid by industry and by private home owners.

If there should be an increase in the price then the savings would disappear.

OPPOSITION OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

This is the statement by Mr. Sikes. He said:

My biggest problem at the moment is the position of the Alaska delegation—

Comprised of two Senators and one Member of the House—

is unanimously against this conversion.

Mr. Sikes makes this point and he says his biggest problem at the moment is the position of the Alaskan delegation. He says:

It is hard to disregard the attitudes and beliefs of the people who represent the area. They are disturbed about what this would do to their employment problem. They say that the government is the biggest user of coal in Alaska and if this market is lost to the coal mines most of the miners would be unemployed.

Also the Alaska Railroad depends in a very large measure on hauling this coal for its revenue. Then there is the fact that the Department of Interior was opposed to the conversion.

OPPOSITION BY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

I am not sure that Mr. Sikes is correct in that last statement. I am not sure that he is incorrect. But he says that there is the fact and I quote him:

That the Department of Interior was opposed to the converison.

I will address myself further to that aspect in a moment.

PROGRAMING AND PLANNING

There are sufficient funds—

He says—

in this bill to complete the planning for the conversion. This will give the Department of Defense an opportunity to look further at the project. Programing and planning will be completed and if the Department is ready to support the item, a budgeted item will be prepared and we can go ahead with it next year.

POSITION OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ON CONVERSION

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the position of the Department of Interior, I wrote to Secretary Udall on June 24 of this year. I said this in my letter:

I am writing with reference to your letter of June 25, 1965, addressed to Senator Richard B. Russell wherein you indicated that your Department had not at that time estimated all of the economic or social costs and benefits to the economy of Alaska resulting from the proposed conversion from coal to oil and gas of the thermal powerplants and heating equipment at the two bases—

and so on.

You indicated that your Department had not attempted to completely assess the net effect on the Alaskan economy. Your letter pointed out that the proposed action would be a serious blow to the coal industry of the Matanuska Valley and that the proposed conversion would have an adverse effect on the Alaskan Railroad.

Quoting further from portions of my letter:

My purpose in writing is to inquire whether or not the position of the Department has changed from that position which was indicated in your June 25, 1965 letter to Senator Russell.

Now on July 20, 1966, the Secretary of the Interior responded to my letter and, quoting extracts from his letter, I read:

Our position on this matter is essentially the same as indicated in our June 3, 1965 letter to Senator Russell and qualified by our June 25th letter referred to above. This does not mean that we are unalterably opposed to conversion. We are not favoring one fuel over another.

STUDY OF ECONOMIC GAINS AND LOSSES

Parenthetically let me say I am not either, Mr. Chairman. I have both coal and gas in my State. But the Secretary went on to say, We do believe, however and this is my position:

We do believe, however, that a decision to convert should only be made after giving full consideration to the gross and net revenue losses of the Alaska Railroad that would follow the loss of this coal traffic and to the economic dislocation and losses to the Matanuska Valley of fairly certain closure of the Matanuska coal mines in the event that the Anchorage military market for coal disappears.

We would be glad to undertake the study of the economic gains and losses to be expected by the proposed conversion.

Let me say at this point again that I believe that this is the approach that should be taken, Mr. Chairman. I think we should follow the action of the House of Representatives in disallowing this appropriation and let the Department go ahead with the planning and let them come in next year if they can justify this item at the time they make their presentation to the Bureau of the Budget, and in the meantime ask the Department of Interior to proceed with a study with regard to the economic gains and the economic losses that are expected to accrue from the proposed conversion.

IMPACT OF CLOSING OF COAL MINES

Mr. Chairman, at the time I conducted my hearings last year on this proposed conversion it was found that this coal is mined about 40 miles away from the base and that any conversion from coal to gas or other fuels at the two facilities will result in the closing down of the mines.

It was also revealed that this would affect the employment of approximately 80 men who are involved directly with the mining of the coal and the employment of about 40 additional men who are involved with the handling of the coal and the transportation of it and so on, and that not only the jobs of about 120 men would be in danger and probably wiped out but that the impact would also be felt on the 300 or more dependents of those men, the wives and children.

It was pointed out that unemployment is a serious problem in Alaska and that the winters are long and that while a few of these operators of machines might be able to find jobs in the short summer, they would be out of jobs in the long winters to which the area is subjected.

LOSS TO RAILROAD OF COAL FREIGHT REVENUES

It was also pointed out, Mr. Chairman, that in the Matanuska Valley the two basic industries are mining and agriculture. Mining would be destroyed and agriculture would be adversely affected, be-

cause the Alaska Railroad has to supply some of the equipment and haul some of the produce and so on that is involved in the agricultural operations.

Now this railroad is owned, I believe, and operated by the Department of Interior. It is a military necessity as much as is the use of the fuel at the bases. It must be kept going. The railroad will lose about $750,000 in its coal freight revenues if the conversion takes place.

Senator STENNIS. Per year?

EFFECT OF REVENUE LOSS

Senator BYRD. Per year, about $750,000 per year. The loss of this revenue would make it impossible for the railroad to operate in the black. This would mean that the Government would have to subsidize the railroad to keep it operating, because it is an important military artery, or the freight rates would have to be increased, which means that someone else is going to have to pay for the illusory savings which the Defense Department claims are going to accrue from this conversion.

Now I have no quarrel with the Defense Department, Mr. Chairman. I think it is the responsibility and the duty of the people in the Defense Department to reach their judgments on the basis of what is best for the Defense Department in terms of savings and so on. We expect them to proceed on as economic a basis as possible.

IMPACT OF CONVERSION ON ECONOMY OF ALASKA

I agree that on paper it looks as though there are going to be some savings accrue to Defense. I can't blame the Defense Department for coming up here and justifying the conversion because it might mean some savings to the Defense Department. But we in the Senate and House of Representatives have to look at the overall picture.

We have to look at the effect that this will have on the overall economy of Alaska, what effect it will have on unemployment compensation payments in Alaska, what effect it will have on the unemployment of 120 men in Alaska, what effect it will have on the collection of sales taxes by the government of Alaska and the communities there.

So often in these situations where there are so-called paper savings we take money out of one pocket and put it in another. I would like the committee to be sure, and it can only be sure by having the Department of Interior act as the Secretary has indicated he would be glad to, that the overall impact upon the economy will not result in losses to the Government rather than in savings to the Government.

Congress only about a year or so ago, I believe, appropriated $20 million for the Alaska Railroad in order to take care of the earthquake damage and to get that vital transportation line operating at peak efficiency.

It does not seem to me to make much sense now to adopt the convention items and thus lose the essential revenues that are necessary to keep this railroad operating and also idle a substantial portion of trackage for which the Government has so recently appropriated funds to put in top condition.

PAYROLL AND BUSINESS LOSSES

I am told that the unemployment compensation payments are estimated by the Department of Labor at about $100,000.

PROCUREMENT AND REVIEW OF INFORMATION

Senator STENNIS. Senator, let me interrupt you right there, if I may, for just a minute. You say that you are told that that estimate is true; if you could get that it would be very helpful to us here, as any other facts would be.

Senator BYRD. These were the figures that were given to me at the time of the hearings last year.

Senator STENNIS. You know, we have been over this. We are familiar with them generally and we are going into it fully, all of it again. Mr. Rexroad, make note now that we want to see what we have from the Department of Interior as well as review what we had last year.

TELEGRAM FROM SENATOR ERNEST GRUENING OPPOSING CONVERSION

Here is a telegram, too, that might be inserted in the record at this point from Senator Gruening, of Alaska, in opposition to the matter.

Insert that at the end of the Senator's statement.

LETTER FROM DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED CORRESPONDENCE

Senator BYRD. I will attempt to sum up my presentation like this: In the first place, I would like to ask your permission to insert in the record the letter from the Department of Interior to which I have alluded, together with my correspondence to which that letter was in answer.

(The letter follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1966.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: On June 28 we acknowledged your letter of June 24 inquiring whether this Department had changed its position in regard to the proposed conversion of the Elmendorf Field and Fort Richardson thermal power plants and heating equipment from coal to natural gas, as expressed in our letter of June 25, 1965 to Senator Richard B. Russell. Our position on this matter is essentially the same as indicated in our June 3, 1965 letter to Senator Russell and qualified by our June 25 letter referred to above.

This does not mean we are unalterably opposed to conversion. We are not favoring one fuel over another. We do believe, however, that a decision to convert should only be made after giving full consideration to the gross and net revenue losses of The Alaska Railroad that would follow the loss of this coal traffic, and to the economic dislocations and losses to the Matanuska Valley of fairly-certain closure of the Matanuska coal mines in the event that the Anchorage military market for coal disappears.

We would be glad to undertake a study of the economic gains and losses to be expected by the proposed conversion. What we have thus far lacked is firm estimates of the savings which the Department of Defense expects to realize by the conversion.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

INVESTIGATION BY ALASKA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RATES

The Alaska Public Service Commission, at the time we conducted our hearings last year, was attempting to conduct an investigation into the reasons and the purpose of the exceedingly low rate that was to be charged to the Defense Department, to wit: about 29 cents, I believe, whereas the ordinary customer in Alaska, the people and so on, were being charged $1.50 per thousand cubic feet.

That commission, I am informed by Senator Bartlett as late as this morning, has not completed its investigation. It seems to me to be more than passing strange that the gas company can offer to the Defense Department a price of 29 cents while, at the same time, the people in the area have to pay $1.50.

I think that we should allow that Commission time to complete its investigation.

OPPOSITION TO CONVERSION BY CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

The Legislature of Alaska has adopted a resolution, I am told, in opposition to this conversion. So, there the people of Alaska through their elected representatives in the State legislature and through their elected representatives in the Congress, who have expressed opposition to this conversion and the impact on the overall economy, should definitely be considered before we proceed to appropriate money.

HOUSE ACTION

I repeat that the money was not in the budget. I repeat that the House did not allow the appropriations.

IMPACT OF CONVERSION ON ECONOMY

I repeat that this will have an adverse effect upon the Alaskan Railroad which is an important military artery.

I repeat that it will have an adverse effect on employment and on the economy of the area. I repeat that it will have an adverse effect upon government revenues there.

OPINION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON CONVERSION

I point out that the Comptroller General at the time we conducted the hearing last year had been asked to render an opinion upon certain aspects of this matter. I am not in a position to say whether the Comptroller General has ever reached his conclusion or not. He may well have, but, in any event, this is a question which I am sure that the chairman will have the staff look into.

ECONOMIES EFFECTED BY NONCONVERSION

Mr. Chairman, I close by saying that I feel that, at a time when the President has urged us to cut out the fat and has urged us to make savings wherever we can, certainly here is a situation in which we can save $800,000 on one facility—I believe that is right, and $900,000 on another.

These items are not in the budget. I beseech you most respectfully that the subcommittee not allow the items this year.

Thank you.

PROCUREMENT OF OPINION AND REPORT

Senator STENNIS. Well, certainly we will go into this. We are being bombarded about it from all sides to begin with. Whatever the Comptroller General has rendered on this, Mr. Clerk, get that. This Alaska Public Service Commission, you say you don't know whether they have reported or not but you think not?

Senator BYRD. I understand that their investigation has not been completed.

CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF GAS

Senator STENNIS. I want to know now the extent of this contract that the services have for this gas, how long will it run?

Senator BYRD. I understand it would run for 5 years. But once this conversion takes place the coal industry is going to be out.

Senator STENNIS. That is right.

Senator BYRD. This competitive aspect will be eliminated and the gas people can raise their prices.

Senator STENNIS. That is right. Check on the time that it has to run.

OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR CONVERSION BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Just this morning there has come in permission from the Department of Defense for the services to officially ask for this conversion. I don't know, gentlemen, there are other items in that category.

I don't know how much weight the committee can give to these very, very late recommendations from the Department of Defense on matters which have been pending all year and this has been pending 2 years.

NONBUDGETED REQUESTS

We have not decided yet what we are going to do with the items that are outside the budget, Senator, as a class.

We have not decided that point even. If we decide to put some in, then of course we would have to come to this specifically and decide whether to put it in or not but it certainly will be given the utmost consideration.

I am glad to have you here. You are always helpful and you were this morning, too.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am most appreciative for the opportunity to be here.

I thank you; and thank you, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator STENNIS. You may come and join us here if you want to. Maybe the service will have something to say on this further. But we will get to them if they have something either in testimony or in writing.

(The telegram from Senator Gruening and other correspondence previously referred to follow:)

WASHINGTON, *D.C., September 23, 1966.*

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

I am informed that the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Senate Appropriations Committee will hold a hearing on Saturday to receive testimony by Senators on items in the military construction appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967. I wish to ask that you use your influence to oppose any attempt

to insert in the bill items totaling approximately $1.7 million for conversion of utilities at Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson from coal to natural gas, these items were not in the President's budget and were not in the bill as it passed the House. It is my considered judgment after thorough study of these proposals over the years that conversion would constitute false economy because it would destroy the livelihood of hundreds of workers in the Matanuska Valley coal mines and on the Government-owned Alaska Railroad for the doubtful and temporary benefit of a lower fuel cost from natural gas. I believe gas from Alaska should be used for constructive purposes including liquification for shipment to the Orient and for petrochemicals and that this will be done without destroying any of Alaska's present economy, in fact liquifying plants for this purpose with arrangements completed for shipping products to Japan which has agreed to buy this liquified gas is the ideal method of disposal. Selling this gas to Fort Richardson and Elmendorf is but a minor item for the gas industry with its vast gas fields and not comparable in volume and potential with its overseas sales but it would be ruinous to our marginal coal industry.

Please vote against this item if it is presented.

ERNEST GRUENING,
U.S. Senator.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., September 13, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: I had a minor heart flare-up the other day and will be hospitalized for the rest of this session. That explains why I am writing you this note instead of coming by to see you.

You will recall that last year, largely out of deference to Bob Bartlett, the House conferees agreed to go along with you on postponing the conversion from coal to gas of two military bases in Alaska.

Since DOD decided that conversion was not essential to fighting the war in Vietnam, the item for conversion was not budgeted this year.

The House, however, authorized it. Senate conferees, headed by Senator Jackson, yielded, and the conversion was duly authorized.

I have just read the report on the Supplemental Appropriations, prepared by Bob Sikes. I was disappointed to note that it omitted any funding for the conversion, apparently as a part of the pattern followed in deferring all non-budget items.

I feel quite certain had this matter been explained to Bob his Committee would have included the $1,713,000 item required for conversion between now and next July 1.

Senator, since I know you are on the conservative side when it comes to spending money, I am respectfully requesting that you, as a Member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, take a close look at this matter. Our uncontradicted testimony showed that the conversion will, after the amortization in one year save the American taxpayers a little more than $1 million per year net. This means that the delay of each year that the funding is delayed the American taxpayers will have to dig up $1 million additional for the benefit of a small group of coal operators in Alaska.

As you probably know, the coal monopoly has made the most of their bargaining position. On a year-to-year basis, last year they raised the cost of coal on these bases by 25%. This year the coal people again raised the price 25%.

Our negotiators are helpless, completely at the mercy of the dictates of the coal monopoly.

I simply cannot see how we can afford to talk of economy in Government and continue to sock the American taxpayers $1 million per year for the benefit of a few coal operators in Alaska.

I do hope you will be able to take a long close look at this matter.

Incidentally, Bob Bartlett has talked to me about this matter here at the hospital. If you should desire I suggest you contact him and ask his present view about it.

Sincerely yours,

O. C. FISHER.

National Security Agency

Fort George G. Meade, MD.

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. MARSHAL S. CARTER, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR

Barracks Addition (U.S. Marine Corps)

Senator Stennis. Now, General Carter, you and those who are supporting you for the National Security Agency, will you come forward please and present your matter?

You have some items in the book, volume I, Department of Defense Agencies. Yours is over here on page 26. Now is this an open or closed meeting?

General Carter. This can be an open meeting, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Stennis. You may proceed, General. "Fort Meade, barracks addition." Is that the first item you have?

Prepared Statement

General Carter. I have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, which takes these up in order, sir.

Senator Stennis. Would you mind putting it in the record and summarizing it?

General Carter. Yes, sir; I will be happy to.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you today to present the construction program estimate of the National Security Agency for fiscal year 1967.

The National Security Agency Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1967 as contained in the program documents now before you consists of three line items, for a total amount of $980,000. Two of these items are contained in the unclassified volume (Volume I), and the other is contained in the classified volume (Volume II). However, I think I can discuss it sufficiently in an unclassified manner to meet your requirement for the record.

Joint Operations Support Activity Frankfurt (JOSAF), Germany

The first item, the classified one, is for modifications and alterations to 21,000 square feet of operational space in the I. G. Farben Building, Frankfurt, Germany. The rehabilitated space will be used to house the Joint Operations Support Activity, Frankfurt (JOSAF). This activity has been formed to consolidate the technical support responsibilities for our effort in the European theater. The activation of this facility will result in the closure of a station in Zweibrucken, Germany, the termination of an Automatic Data Processing Installation at

Frankfurt, and will merge numerous communications activities in the I. G. Farben complex into a centralized facility.

The facility rehabilitation will primarily encompass three wings of the I. G. Farben Building and will require extensive power and building modifications to support an Automatic Data Processing Center, a major operational communications center, and jointly manned theater control and coordinating activities. A statement of what this consolidated facility will enable us to do is found in paragraph 2 at the center of page 4 of Volume II before you, but I don't believe I can read it into an unclassified record.

But of prime concern to your Committee is the fact that this consolidation makes possible a substantial savings in manpower which will permit the amortization of the cost of the project in a matter of a few months. Firstly, by closing out the station at Zweibrucken we reduce our requirement for military personnel by 280 men. [Deleted.] Secondly, when this new facility becomes operational we will be able to bring 200 additional military and their function back to the United States. Thus, we will be able to reduce the number of troops in Europe by a total of 480 with an estimated annual reduction of $1,680,000 in the International Balance of Payments.

National Security Agency Security Support Facilities, USMC Barracks Addition

The second project provides additional barracks space for the enlisted men assigned to the Service Cryptologic Agencies (SCA) at Fort Meade, Maryland.

The total enlisted male military strength assignment, attached and supported by the Service Cryptologic Agencies detachments and Marine Corps at Fort Meade is 3,081 men.

The most critical billeting space shortage is directly associated with the Marine Guard Force assigned to NSA. As a result of the in-progress and authorized expansion of the NSA building complex at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, the strength of the Marine Guard Force will increase from 335 enlisted men to 409 men by 1970.

In order to fulfill their important security mission, the Marines operate with one-half of their total guard force on a continuous barracks alert. Consequently, each man requires sleeping and locker facilities during his 24-hour tour of duty. This requirement applies to married personnel as well (assigned Government quarters or living on the economy) who are also required to stay in the barracks while performing their 24-hour tour of duty and, therefore, must maintain sleeping and locker facilities.

The request now before this committee will provide 258 more spaces.

NSA Propagation Research Laboratory

The third project provides a new facility to house field radio propagation experimental equipment required in the furtherance of the National Security Agency's Research and Development Program.

The Kent Island, Maryland site has been selected in order to provide a low-interference research location. Currently, research is being conducted in temporary facilities utilizing World War II type mobile vans, located on the site at Kent Island. These vans are inadequate

to meet the demands of the Agency's planned propagation research mission—research conducted in anomalous radio propagation to date has provided significant results and indicated that further investigation will be very useful to the entire Cryptologic community.

This project will provide 1000 square feet of windowless air conditioned space at a cost of $30,000. The building will contain approximately $260,000 of sophisticated equipment which will utilize four or five antennas at any one time. The air conditioning requirement is necessary to maintain a constant, year-round temperature for the test equipment.

I wish to emphasize to the committee that the approval of this project will not necessitate the hiring of any additional personnel for NSA since experiments will be conducted on an automated basis. Personnel who will be required at the facility from time to time to perform maintenance, collect recorded data and initiate new experiments will be provided from currently authorized manpower rolls.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement. My staff and I are ready to answer any questions the committee may have.

Construction Program

General Carter. Our construction program for fiscal year 1967 totals $980,000 as presented to you in the two books. I think I can discuss the classified item in an unclassified manner.

Senator Stennis. Please proceed.

I. G. Farben Building, Frankfurt, Germany, Alterations

General Carter. The first item which is in the classified book on page 2 of volume II is for modification and alterations to 21,000 square feet of operational space in the I. G. Farben Building in Frankfurt, Germany. The rehabilitative space will be used to house the Joint Operations Support Activity in Frankfurt.

Senator Stennis. How much is that project? We have about stopped building installations for overseas. You have to make a strong case.

General Carter. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. How much are you asking for?

General Carter. This project is for $400,000, sir. It is not new construction. It is rehabilitation and renovation of a facility in the I. G. Farben Building to allow for a consolidation and a return to the United States of people and money.

Closure of Station and Processing Installation and Merger of Activities

The activation of this facility will result in a closure of a station in Zweibrücken, Germany, the termination of an automatic data processing installation at Frankfurt and will merge numerous communications activities in the I. G. Farben complex into a centralized facility.

It will primarily encompass three wings of the building and will require extensive power and building modifications to support an automatic data processing center, a major operational communications center and jointly manned theater control and coordinating activities.

Senator Stennis. You are going to close one project at some other place in Germany?

AMORTIZATION OF PROJECT COST

General CARTER. That is right. Of prime concern is the fact that this consolidation makes possible a substantial savings in manpower which will permit the amortization of the cost of the project in a very few months.

Senator STENNIS. In a few months?

ECONOMIES EFFECTED BY CLOSURE OF STATION AT ZWEIBRÜCKEN, GERMANY

General CARTER. In a few months; yes, sir. By closing out the station at Zweibrücken we reduce our requirement for military personnel by 280. In addition, this new facility, when it becomes operational, we will bring back to the United States 200 additional military people as well as their functions.

Thus we will be able to reduce the number of troops in Europe by a total of 480 and there will be an estimated annual reduction of $1,680,000 in the international balance of payments as a result of this.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe we ought to persuade somebody else to try to do something like this.

I think you have fully justified that item.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

BARRACKS ADDITION (U.S. MARINE CORPS)

General CARTER. The second item, sir, provides additional barracks space for the enlisted men assigned to the service cryptological agencies at Fort Meade. The total enlisted male military strength assigned, attached, and supported by the cryptological detachment and the Marine Corps is 3,081.

The most critical billeting space shortage is directly associated with Marine guard forces assigned to NSA.

Senator STENNIS. How many men will this addition, this barracks addition take care of?

General CARTER. It will take care of 250 men, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything further?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that one of your top priorities, General Carter?

General CARTER. Yes, sir. I have only three construction items in this year's program. They are jammed three deep now in the barracks.

Senator STENNIS. You have another project?

KENT ISLAND, MD., NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITY

PROPAGATION RESEARCH LABORATORY

General CARTER. A very small project on Kent Island in Maryland on a small piece of property on which we are doing some low-interference radio propagation research. We are now using World War II-type mobile vans. We are moving in some highly sensitive equipment that requires air conditioning and windowless space. We are asking for $30,000 to build this.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else, General?

General CARTER. No, sir.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

MARINE GUARDS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are the additional marine guards necessary at Fort Meade because of the additional facilities you are putting in there?

General CARTER. That is right, sir. Even when we get this barracks we will have a shortage but we can live with it for the next few years.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, gentlemen. You are excused. I think you have made a very fine showing.

General CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Defense Atomic Support Agency

Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI), Maryland

STATEMENT OF COL. J. E. MINAHAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, AND CAPT. J. S. BURKLE, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR

Prepared Statement

Senator Stennis. That brings us here to the defense Atomic Support Agency. The committee proposes to try to finish up these items today. I don't know how long it will take. I propose that we run until 12:30 and come back at 1:30 and stay until we finish. I believe we have here Col. J. E. Minahan.

Colonel Minahan. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. All right.

Colonel Minahan. I have a brief statement if you wish I will just go directly to the two line items.

Senator Stennis. Yes, if you will put that in the record and summarize it for us, please.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Colonel J. E. Minahan, Executive Officer, Defense Atomic Support Agency. I am happy to have the privilege of appearing before this Committee to present our Agency's Fiscal Year 1967 Military Construction Program.

For Fiscal Year 1967, we are requesting $3,640,000 in new authorization for military construction.

The total program consists of two line items, as follows:

Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute

At the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI), $1,890,000 is for Phase IV of the planned development of that Institute. This laboratory and technical support building will round out the major installations at the AFRRI.

Johnston Island

At Johnston Island, our overseas atmospheric nuclear test base in the Pacific, $1,750,000 for another increment of shoreline protection.

Laboratory and Technical Support Building

Colonel Minahan. The statement summarizes and supports the requirement for two items which we are asking for this year. We need, first, an addition to the laboratory at Bethesda where we have the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute.

Senator Saltonstall. On what page is that?

Colonel Minahan. Page 5, Senator Saltonstall, volume I.

Senator Stennis. Didn't we have this up last year?

Colonel Minahan. No, sir.

Senator Stennis. Go ahead.

Colonel MINAHAN. This item is designed to support the activities there. The institute is designed to answer questions regarding radiation effects on men in combat. Included are experiments which are precluded under the existing test ban on nuclear weapons. This facility is to round out the facility that we require, where we already have a $7.8 million facility. This particular construction will provide a laboratory and technical support building which is the roundout.

I think that summarizes the situation there. I have cut this a little bit. Are there any questions?

COBALT SOURCES AND FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. This has something to do with cobalt 60?

Colonel MINAHAN. Yes, sir; this is part of the roundout. In other words, we have previously provided for two sources of radiation. One is an electronic linear accelerator. The other is a TRIGA pulse reactor. The cobalt source will be another source provided for in this new facility. The comparing of radiation effects produced by these three sources on animals will provide information not previously reported.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is really the purpose of this new building; is it not?

Colonel MINAHAN. Yes, sir. A major purpose is to provide space and shielding for the cobalt source. The building also will provide laboratories and support facilities.

COBALT 60 AS STANDARD COMPARISON FOR RADIOBIOLOGY RESEARCH

Senator SALTONSTALL. Cobalt 60, as I read your statement here, has been shown to be necessary to work out these problems in relation to behavioral sciences and so on?

Colonel MINAHAN. Yes, sir. It will be used for a standard of comparison in radiobiology research.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have no place for it now?

Colonel MINAHAN. We do not have a proper facility for this kind of activity; that is right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

COORDINATION WITH ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, does the Atomic Energy Commission recommend this laboratory?

Colonel MINAHAN. They are not directly concerned in a formal evaluation at this stage of the project. However, our design will conform to AEC regulations since they license our use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials. The program we conduct at AFFRI is coordinated in the Department of Defense by the Defense Atomic Support Agency and is coordinated with the AEC through a medical advisory group. This group includes an AEC member, Dr. H. D. Bruner, Assistant Director for Medical and Health Research. This group has approved the proposed facility.

Senator STENNIS. If they are not interested in this and you coordinate with them why aren't they concerned with this?

I am just being certain that there is no conflict and there is cooperation and no duplication.

Colonel MINAHAN. We do coordinate our research programs through Dr. Bruner's membership on the medical advisory group which concerns itself with a coordinated program. This prevents conflicts and duplication. However, we do not necessarily get into coordinating with each other on what facilities we have to support these programs.

Senator STENNIS. We should have the benefit of some kind of showing from the Atomic Energy Commission—write them a letter. Tell them it is here. We understand it is coordinated with their program and ask them what they recommend and whether or not they approve it. Is there anyone here representing the Atomic Energy Commission?

Colonel MINAHAN. No, sir; but the Director of the Institute is here.

Senator STENNIS. Do you wish to say something, Captain?

Captain BURKLE. The Atomic Energy Commission licenses the use of our reactor plus other radioactive materials used at AFRRI. As such we are in frequent contact with the Atomic Energy Commission to achieve compliance with their regulations. In this instance we have begun coordination with them toward licensing the cobalt facility.

Senator STENNIS. Fine. Thank you very much. That adds to the record on the matter. Mr. Rexroad, you look into this matter.

(A letter from the Atomic Energy Commission follows:)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., September 26, 1966.

Capt. JOSEPH F. BURKLE,
Director, Armed Forces Radiobiological Research Institute,
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

DEAR CAPTAIN BURKLE: Robert M. Hartman of your office has discussed testimony given by you and Colonel J. E. Minahan before the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on September 24, 1966. We understand that you wish a statement for incorporation in the record of that hearing which clarifies the relationship of the regulatory staff of the Atomic Energy Commission to AFRRI with respect to the use of source, byproduct and special nuclear material.

As indicated in the testimony, the Division of Reactor Licensing has previously issued a facility license for a Triga reactor at AFRRI.

The proposed new facility, which would utilize cobalt 60 in laboratory experiments, was discussed on one occasion with the Division of Materials Licensing, which has licensing responsibility for this type of activity. This discussion was limited to preliminary considerations of AEC requirements pertinent to a facility of the type proposed.

In exercising the licensing function, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act, the Commission considers only matters of importance to the health and safety of the public and to the common defense and security. Specifically, under the Commission's regulations, we must determine whether the applicant's facilities and equipment, operating procedures and competence of personnel are adequate to assure safe operation of the facility.

We are generally familiar with AFRRI's technical competence and background by virtue of the issuance of the reactor license noted above and of a broad byproduct material license. However, we cannot determine whether the proposed new facility will meet the requirements of the Commission's regulations for licensing until the appropriate application has been submitted and reviewed.

You will appreciate that the regulatory staff of the Commission, in the performance of its licensing function, does not recommend for or against a particular research program and has no function for the coordination of such programs within the Federal Government.

Sincerely,

J. A. MCBRIDE,
Director, Division of Materials Licensing.

All right, is there anything else, Colonel?

JOHNSON ISLAND BASE

SHORELINE PROTECTION

Colonel MINAHAN. We have one other item.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Colonel MINAHAN. On page 8, Johnston Island. At Johnston Island we had to expand the size of the island to provide for the facilities we placed there in support of readiness. Johnston Island is part of our readiness base in case we have to go to atmospheric testing. The shoreline protection was left to be done in increments at the time we finished the additional fill.

BUDGET REQUEST

We are now asking for $1.75 million to add an additional increment of shoreline protection according to our original plan.

Senator STENNIS. How much have you spent on your plan so far?

Colonel MINAHAN. The original land dredge cost about $27 million. Since then we have added about $3.2 million worth of shoreline protection.

Senator STENNIS. Then you have this $1.75 million. How much more do you think you will need?

Colonel MINAHAN. The original estimates were of $7 to $9 million for shoreline protection still looks very good. Now the Navy does this estimating and engineering for us.

SPECIAL WEAPONS COORDINATION FOR ARMED FORCES

Senator STENNIS. What is the major function of the Defense Atomic Support Agency? What is your main function?

Colonel MINAHAN. Sir, the Defense Atomic Support Agency is the agency that came out of the old Manhattan district and the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. It is now working for the services in coordinating with the Atomic Energy Commission in providing special weapons coordination for the Armed Forces.

We advise the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on atomic energy matters and we assist in the management of the Atomic Weapons Stockpile. We also are engaged in testing and research in the field of nuclear weapons effects.

Senator STENNIS. You are engaged in the actual testing too?

Colonel MINAHAN. Yes, sir. Our largest activity at the moment is in coordination with the AEC at the Nevada test site. Our testing consists of underground shots.

WEAPONS EVALUATION

Senator STENNIS. You are heavily involved in weapons evaluation, are you not?

Colonel MINAHAN. Yes, sir; that is the DOD interest in this area. The AEC has their interest in making the weapon. We have our interest in stating the requirement for the weapon and what we want in the way of effects.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This Johnston Island facility is fundamental in carrying out our testing in the event of abrogation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty by Russia, is it not?

ATMOSPHERIC TESTING FACILITY

Colonel MINAHAN. Yes, sir. The Johnston Island facility is primarily to be able to test in the atmosphere should the test ban be abrogated or the President should direct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there anything else, Colonel?

Colonel MINAHAN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much for your appearance here today. You have made a strong statement here, Colonel.

Colonel MINAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ARLINGTON, VA., HEADQUARTERS, BUILDING 12, NAVY DEPARTMENT SERVICE CENTER

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL ELLS, U.S. ARMY, BUDGET OFFICER

UPGRADE EMERGENCY POWER

Senator STENNIS. That brings us now to the Defense Communications Agency, Colonel Ells, Budget Officer. Come around, Colonel.

Do you have someone with you?

Colonel ELLS. I have one supporting witness, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Bring him up now. You may proceed. Do you have a statement, sir?

Colonel ELLS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

Colonel ELLS. The Defense Communications Agency has one line item included in the military construction defense agency request. This request is for a project to upgrade the emergency power in the headquarters facility located in building 12 of the Navy Service Center in Arlington.

The emergency power is required for the continued operations of the Defense Communications Agency Operations Center and for other emergency and safety requirements within the building.

Senator STENNIS. You get your electricity from the city, I suppose?

GENERATED POWER AND ALTERNATE SOURCE POWER OF POWER

Colonel ELLS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is just a standby emergency power?

Colonel ELLS. The proposed project will both upgrade the capacity and the reliability of the present emergency power system.

Senator STENNIS. How are you going to upgrade it?

Colonel ELLS. The system will be upgraded in two ways. First, the additional power in the form of generated power and second in the form of an alternate source of commercial power.

Senator STENNIS. You have an alternate source of power and you just want to upgrade that?

Colonel ELLS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you use diesel motors?

Colonel ELLS. We will use both generators and an alternate emergency source of power.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any questions, Senator?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. $290,000 is what you are asking?

Colonel ELLS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That will do the full job?

Colonel ELLS. This will complete the project.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Colonel ELLS. Thank you.

Defense Supply Agency

STATEMENT OF CAPT. E. E. JOHNSON, U.S. NAVY, STAFF DIRECTOR, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES

Prepared Statement

Senator Stennis. Now we have Defense Supply Agency, Capt. E. E. Johnson, U.S. Navy, staff director. Is there anyone with you, Captain?

Captain Johnson. No, sir; not this morning.

I have a prepared statement, sir.

Senator Stennis. Captain, please proceed.

Budget Request

You are asking for how many projects?

Columbus, Ohio, Defense Construction Supply Center

Warehouse Lighting Improvements, Buildings 41 and 42

Captain Johnson. We have five line items totaling $965,000. The first item is $59,000 for installation of lighting in connection with mechanized warehousing at the Defense Construction Supply Center at Columbus, Ohio.

This lighting is necessary in view of the changed technique of handling supplies there in the mechanized warehousing. The original candlepower was 12, which is very low.

It is OK for bulk storage, handling, by such things as materials handling fork equipment and so on. That entire concept is changed. We have an elaborate mechanized system which involves receiving and breaking down the receipts, distributing those to rack and bin for storage, processing outgoing shipments and shipping them out.

This lighting is needed to identify materials.

Senator Stennis. I think you have made your case. The next item.

Memphis, Tenn., Defense Depot

Warehouse Alterations for Metals Handling

Captain Johnson. The next item, sir, is a project for mechanized materials handling, metals handling equipment, sir, at Defense Depot, Memphis, Tenn., in the amount of $171,000.

Senator Stennis. Is that for all the Department of Defense?

Captain Johnson. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator Stennis. Please proceed.

Captain Johnson. We have an economic analysis which shows that savings there will amount to $106,000 or 15 man-years hard savings. That will amortize investment in 3.9 years.

This system consists of a gantry crane which operates over a group of envelopes which contain large sheets of metal. This picks the envelopes up, moves them to a place at which the metal can be removed and eliminates manhandling and fork-lift handling of materials.

It is a development in supply materials handling.

Senator STENNIS. How much do those packages of metal weigh?

Captain JOHNSON. I don't have that at hand.

Senator STENNIS. Do they weigh several hundred pounds?

Captain JOHNSON. Yes, sir, at the least several hundred pounds. There are various sizes and thicknesses of sheet metal.

AMORTIZATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. You assume this will be paid for within 3 years?

Captain JOHNSON. 3.9 years, sir. I can get that information on the weights for the record.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. I wanted to get an idea. It is several hundred pounds anyway.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER

COMBINED QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY

Senator STENNIS. What is the next item, please?

Captain JOHNSON. The third item, sir, is alterations at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, to provide facilities for a combined quality control laboratory and permit us to move the medical laboratory from Brooklyn, N.Y.

Senator STENNIS. This is not a new building. It is just a modification of existing facilities?

Captain JOHNSON. It is modification of an existing building. You may recall, sir, that a couple of years ago the Defense Medical Supply Center was consolidated into the Defense Personnel Support Center at Philadelphia. It was actually moved out of New York with the exception of the laboratory for which there were no facilities at Philadelphia at the time.

Backing up this need for the move is the fact that the General Services Administration is very anxious to get the space now occupied in Brooklyn to accommodate tenants who have to be moved out of the Army terminal and the Navy Yard as a result of their closing in Brooklyn.

TRACY, CALIF., DEFENSE DEPOT (STOCKTON NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION)

WAREHOUSE HUMIDITY CONTROL FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

Senator STENNIS. What is your next item?

Captain JOHNSON. The next item sir, is $50,000 for the installation of Government furnished controlled humidity units in three buildings at the Stockton Annex of the Defense Depot, Tracy, Calif.

This is for the storage of industrial production equipment and the high humidity control, of course, is to reduce humidity and prevent rust and deterioration of these expensive pieces of industrial production equipment; lathes, equipment of that sort.

This is the most economical and expeditious way of providing protection against high humidity for this equipment. The other way, of course, is to cocoon it, which also involves continued servicing to maintain a low humidity.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are combining two of these warehouses and this money will go into the larger one so as to make the combination possible, is that right?

Captain JOHNSON. Actually sir, we are considering installing this in three warehouses at Tracy.

Senator STENNIS. A humidity control machine?

Captain JOHNSON. Yes, sir. Actually we have the machines on hand. We have all the equipment on hand. The money will provide for a beef up in electrical service to carry that equipment.

DAYTON, OHIO, DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER

WAREHOUSE CONVERSION TO ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE, BUILDING 46

Senator STENNIS. What is your next item?

Captain JOHNSON. Our last item, sir, is a project to convert space or to upgrade space at the Defense Electronics Support Center at Dayton, for use of a standard automated material management system.

This is automatic data processing equipment. We now have an installation in building 1 at Dayton but our requirements necessitate increasing that capability. Building 1 is considerably removed from the other administrative functions of the depot and our intent is to go into space adjoining those administrative functions and convert that for the ADP use.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to set up a new administrative space building, is that right?

Captain JOHNSON. It is really an augmentation of an existing administrative building.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to convert a building to administrative use?

Captain JOHNSON. Yes, sir. That is contiguous to space which has already been converted. This is really an augmentation of that conversion.

AMORTIZATION

Senator STENNIS. Will it save any money or manpower? How long will it take to amortize this $428,000?

Captain JOHNSON. 1.7 years, sir. We will avoid the need to enlarge the present ADP space, the $235,000, and avoid a second item for upgrading space in two other buildings at a cost of $105,000 for a net project cost of $88,000.

Our savings are estimated at $47,000. These again are hard core employee savings which would result in an amortization period of 1.7 years.

Senator STENNIS. Do I understand you are going to save all those figures, those amounts you named there, in manpower, the cost of manpower?

MANPOWER AND COST AVOIDANCE SAVINGS

Captain JOHNSON. Actually $33,400 in manpower. The other savings are actually cost avoidance, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You hardly figure that as an amortization, do you? It is just a substitute for one conversion for another conversion?

Captain JOHNSON. Actually we have applied that against the new construction. In other words, if we don't go into this proposed area it would cost us $235,000 to expand the existing area.

AMORTIZATION

Senator STENNIS. If you will pardon me, my question was about the amortization of this expenditure?

Captain JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If the way we use the term here—we may be in error—is meaning how much saving per year will you have because of this change. I don't think you can figure in that the cost, an additional cost that you might be avoiding. That is a substitution. So you will save this $46,000 a year though according to your calculations.

Captain JOHNSON. Yes, sir; well——

Senator STENNIS. In that way you would amortize the $428,000 in something like 10 years?

Captain JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything further?

Captain JOHNSON. That is all, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Captain JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DIRECTORATE, OASD (COMPTROLLER)
PROGRAM BUDGET

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, that brings us to the Military Construction Directorate, Mr. Harry W. Poole, who is for the Comptroller Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense. Mr. Poole, you come around. How are you this morning?

Mr. POOLE. Fine, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I will call out the remaining witness. So far as we are concerned after you have testified you may leave with the thanks of the committee for coming over. We have listed the Housing and then the Reserves, Army, Navy, Air Force, Army National Guard, Air Force National Guard.

That appears to be the list for today.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY VANCE STATING POSITION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ON BUDGET REQUESTS

STATEMENT OF HARRY W. POOLE, DIRECTOR

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Poole, here is a list—a letter now from Mr. Vance which just came in dated yesterday.

Do you want to be heard fairly briefly on that?

Mr. POOLE. I will be glad to give you a summation of what the letter contains, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Generally what is this? It is authorizing military departments to make the request that they have already made to us here in the last few days.

Mr. POOLE. That is correct but not in the amounts that the services have presented to this committee. The additions which were submitted to the Secretary of Defense were reviewed and certain amounts approved. The letter approved approximately $5.5 million of the total request. These are additions of $1,504,000 to the Army, $704,000 to the Navy, and $3,365,000 to the Air Force requests. These additions have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. I will give you in round numbers the contents of those estimates.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, Mr. Poole. With all deference to you of course, we have been over these now. We have heard the proof on them. We have the letter here now which tells us the position of the Department of Defense.

Mr. Rexroad here can put these together and work it out for us. Unless there is something special that you want to say about it——

Mr. POOLE. Nothing, Mr. Chairman. I am here to answer any questions on anything that the letter is not clear on.

Senator STENNIS. That is a very good way to put it, Mr. Poole. Mr. Rexroad, do you have some questions you want to ask him about this letter?

MINOR CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

Mr. POOLE. Excuse me, there are two other items I want to address myself to. That is minor construction and planning in the appropriations which you are hearing this morning. We are requesting $1 million for minor construction and $1 million for planning.

Senator STENNIS. That is for whom now?

Mr. POOLE. For appropriations for the Defense agencies.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Mr. POOLE. First I will address myself to Minor Construction. We have been operating at a level of about $1 million a year for the last several years.

We could support it, if the committee so desires, with specific line items of the things we have done in the past years. We are requesting the same amount in 1967.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that the same as you had last year?

Mr. POOLE. That is correct, Senator Saltonstall.

PLANNING

Senator STENNIS. How much for planning?

Mr. POOLE. We are requesting $1 million for planning versus $2 million we requested and got approval last year. We have an unobligated balance carryover, so we are not requesting the same amount.

RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are reclamaing through the Department of Defense $5,573,000 over and above what the House bill put?

Mr. POOLE. No, Senator. We are reclamaing the House action. In other words, we want restoration of $18,201,000 of the House action.

In addition, we are requesting $5,573,000 to be added to our request.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you reclamaing $18,201,000 and you are asking, in addition, requests of $5,573,000?

Mr. POOLE. That is correct.

PRESENTATION OF REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you why did it take the Department of Defense so long to get this in here to us?

Mr. POOLE. It took some time for the service to decide what to reclama and it took us a day or two to get the papers together.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We received the testimony on the restoration requested. Have we received, Mr. Rexroad, the testimony on the additions requested?

Mr. REXROAD. Yes, sir; we have.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reporter, here is the letter from Mr. Vance and also the figures submitted on the housing appropriations, the whole reclama sheet. We will put those in the record at this point, please.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. POOLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The letter and related information follow:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, September 23, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The 1967 Military Construction Appropriation Bill as passed by the House on September 14, 1966 would provide $1,019,340,000 to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing. Based on the actions indicated in House Report No. 2020, it is requested that $18,201,000 be restored to the appropriations as indicated in the enclosed table. In addition, and because of certain events subsequent to the January submission, we are requesting your Committee's consideration of a number of projects estimated at $5,573,000 which are required to support our forces in their worldwide deployment. The restoration plus the additional estimate requested would thus provide $1,043,114,000 for military construction and family housing versus the $1,114,947,000 contained in the January estimate of the President's budget.

It should be noted that the $95,607,000 decrease in the various appropriations is due (1) to reductions in the Department of Defense authorizing legislation and (2) to reductions made by the Appropriations Committee of the House which are indicated in the House Appropriations Committee Report 2020. All the adjustments made by the House have been reviewed carefully and the statements and comments of the Committee Report have been taken into consideration. On the basis of this reexamination, the Department of Defense is requesting the restoration of $18,201,000 in the three main military construction appropriations. We are accepting certain reductions to line-item estimates. The items and their estimates which we are asking to be restored, however, are the types which in our considered judgment will materially improve our ability to carry out the missions to be supported by this construction.

The specific details supporting restoration will be justified and explained by witnesses of the military department most knowledgeable on each project. I would like, however, to stress the importance of certain reductions which in my judgment will diminish our ability to meet contingencies which arise and will arise because of the present world situation. The reduction of the Minor Construction estimates in the Army and Air Force appropriations are examples of this type.

The additional program requested in an amount of $5,573,000 includes a number of projects the urgency of which has developed since our January submission. It includes projects for restoration of facilities which have been damaged or destroyed and facilities which are required because of increased missions. Authorization for these projects is available.

Detailed explanations and justifications for all items the DOD is requesting to be restored and the projects which we request be added are discussed and explained in detail in the information furnished to your Committee, the format of which had been agreed to by the Committee staff. We most strongly recommend the restorations to the House-approved estimates and the additions to the program discussed above.

Enclosed is a summary of the various military construction appropriations and family housing indicating (1) budget estimate; (2) House adjustments due to authorization; (3) appropriation reduction; (4) total adjustments; (5) amount approved by the House; (6) restoration requested; (7) additions requested; and (8) final revised estimate.

Representatives of the Military Departments are available at the Committee's convenience to discuss the Department of Defense request and provide whatever additional information the Committee may desire.

CYRUS VANCE.

Fiscal year 1967 military construction and family housing appropriations

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimates	Adjustments			Approved by House	Restoration requested	Additions requested	Final revised estimate
		Due to authorization	Due to appropriation	Total adjustment				
Military construction, Army	190,600	−40,571	−3,623	−44,194	146,406	5,000	1,504	152,910
Military construction, Navy	133,600	−5,169	−2,204	−7,373	126,227	1,592	704	128,523
Military construction, Air Force	242,900	−21,133	−12,203	−33,336	209,564	11,609	3,365	224,538
Military construction, Defense agencies	7,547				7,547			7,547
Military construction, Naval Reserve	5,400				5,400			5,400
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	3,600				3,600			3,600
Military construction, Air National Guard	9,400				9,400			9,400
Subtotal	593,047	−66,873	−18,030	−84,903	508,144	18,201	5,573	531,918
Family housing, Defense	521,900	−10,704		−10,704	511,196			511,196
Total	1,114,947	−77,577	−18,030	−95,607	1,019,340	18,201	5,573	1,043,114

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Now we have Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed, you are still in charge of the housing, is that right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Here is the thing. There is no new housing in the bill, is that right?

Mr. REED. There is no request.

Senator STENNIS. We just wanted you to give an accounting here for all this money that we appropriate each year for what I call the maintenance of these houses that you already have. You have a statement here, I see. We will put your statement in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before this Committee to discuss the request for appropriations to support the Military Family Housing Program in FY 1967.

This year's bill contains a request for appropriations totaling $511.2 million for FY 1967. This amount is required for operating expenses, leasing, maintenance, and payments on mortgages and certain other expenses.

As the Committee knows, this year's bill contains no request for appropriations for new construction or construction-related functions. We have concluded that in the light of existing conditions, a request for authorization and appropriations for new construction should not be made at this time. This decision does not in any way indicate a lessening of our interest in the need for this program. As you know, we have always given full support to the family housing program and consider such a program to be essential to upgrading the standard of living for our military people. However, we believe we must defer those items which can be postponed without reducing our short-term military effectiveness and on this basis we deferred our FY 1966 family housing construction program of 8,500 units and are not requesting new construction for FY 1967. It should be made clear that as soon as conditions warrant, it is planned to continue with our annual construction program to meet our deficit in family housing.

As to the deferred FY 1966 Military Family Housing Program, we are not yet able to specify when the program can be released. In other Congressional testimony, the Deputy Secretary of Defense has indicated that the deferral action was taken in recognition of the significant increase in our commitments in Southeast Asia, and because of growing signs of inflationary pressures in the economy. When these conditions mitigate, it is planned to go forward with the construction of the deferred 8,500 units. Authorization for this program was extended until October 1, 1968 in Public Law 89-568, approved September 12, 1966. The funds appropriated last year in support of this deferred program have been held in a reserve at the Bureau of the Budget level and will be available for this deferred program when it is released; these funds total $159.2 million.

With respect to the request for appropriation of $511,196,000 for FY 1967, the following is a further breakdown of these costs:

[In thousands]

Operating expenses	$178,439
Leasing	21,864
Maintenance of real property	147,677
Debt payment (principal)	76,608
Debt payment (interest and other expenses)	83,149
Mortgage insurance premiums on Capehart and Wherry housing	3,228
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums	5,055
Total	516,020
Less anticipated reimbursements	4,824
Total appropriation request	511,196

These are the usual costs associated with the operation and maintenance of our existing inventory of over 371,000 units of housing. It also provides for the annual payment on the debt occasioned primarily by the Capehart and Wherry programs. A table explaining each of these cost items in detail is being provided for your information.

By way of closing, I would like to express our appreciation for the Committee's continuing interest in and support of the Military Family Housing Program; over the years, this support has enabled us to achieve many of our objectives in the management of this important program.

Thank you.

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

Total requested authorization for appropriation $511,196,000

FISCAL YEAR 1967 FUNDING PROGRAM

[In thousands]

Construction of new housing (0 units)	0
Construction of trailer parks (0 spaces)	0
Improvements to adequate quarters	0
Relocation of relocatable housing units	0
Minor construction	0
Planning	0
Rental guarantee payments	0
Total construction	0
Operating expenses	$178,439
Leasing	21,864
Maintenance of real property	147,677
Debt payment:	
Principal	76,608
Interest and other expense	83,149
Mortgage insurance premiums, Capehart and Wherry	3,228
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums	5,055
Total O. & M. and debt payment	516,020
Less anticipated reimbursements	4,824
Appropriation request, O. & M. and debt payment	511,196

Family housing, defense

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$516,020
Fiscal year 1966 program	678,498

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for the support of the family housing program of the Department of Defense.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for:
(1) extension of the FY 1966 construction authorization to October 1, 1968;
(2) the appropriation of $511,196,000 to fund partially certain other functions, already authorized in existing legislation.
A summary of the funding program for Fiscal Year 1967 follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Defense agencies	Total
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
O. & M.	129,994	67,538	8,478	137,613	4,357	347,980
Reimbursements	1,707	1,489	93	731	2	4,022
Appropriation request	128,287	66,049	8,385	136,882	4,355	343,958
Debt payment	47,559	26,918	4,346	89,217	0	168,040
Reimbursements	213	400	0	189	0	802
Appropriation request	47,346	26,518	4,346	89,028	0	167,238
Total program	177,553	94,456	12,824	226,830	4,357	516,020
Reimbursements	1,920	1,889	93	920	2	4,824
Appropriation request	175,633	92,567	12,731	225,910	4,355	511,196

Construction of new housing

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	0
Fiscal year 1966 program	$160,009

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for land acquisition, site preparation, design, construction, and initial outfitting with fixtures and integral equipment of new family housing units and associated facilities such as roads, driveways, walks, utility systems and community facilities.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for:
(1) extension of the FY 1966 construction authorization to October 1, 1968

The Fiscal Year 1966 new construction program is already funded.

Construction of trailer parks

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	0
Fiscal year 1966 program	$1,080

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for land acquisition, site preparation, design, construction of trailer spaces, and associated utility connections and facilities, for the parking of trailers owned by members of the Armed Services.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

No authorization is requested.

Improvement to adequate quarters

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	0
Fiscal year 1966 program	$17,768

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions to existing public quarters which will materially increase the useful life and livability of the units improved at a minimum of capital investment.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

No authorization is requested for FY 1967.

Relocation of relocatable housing units

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	0
Fiscal year 1966 program	$1,500

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for labor, material, transportation, and contract costs for relocating, from one geographical location to another, and as required by changing military deployment situations, units of relocatable housing from places and in numbers as authorized.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

No authorization is requested for FY 1967.

Minor construction

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	0
Fiscal year 1966 program	$1,210

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for minor alterations, additions, expansions, extensions, or replacements to family housing units as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2674.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

No authorization is requested for appropriation of funds in FY 1967.

Planning

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	0
Fiscal year 1966 program	$1,000

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for preliminary studies for the development of additional family housing facilities, studies for site adaptation and determination of type and design of units; and working drawings, specifications and estimates, project planning reports and final design drawings of family housing construction projects. Amounts programmed here are estimates of those needed to provide for such effort on proposed projects which subsequently may not be included in approved construction programs. This procedure is necessary to permit expeditious award of construction contracts.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

No authorization is requested for FY 1967.

Rental guarantee payments

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	0
Fiscal year 1966 program	0

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for payments to private sponsors of housing in foreign countries when occupancy of the housing by Defense personnel falls below agreed guaranteed percentages.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

No request for appropriation is made for this program in fiscal year 1967.

Rental guarantee payments, authorized in 66 Stat. 622, were completed in FY 1965. No liability is expected to be incurred under authority of P. L. 88–174 (77 Stat. 326) until FY 1968.

Operating expenses

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$178,439
Fiscal year 1966 program	171,786

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for utilities and other services, initial outfitting, maintenance, repair and replacement of authorized furniture and other personal property; and administrative and support services; all as related to family housing.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for appropriation of $174,417,000 (included in Section 602(5)). This amount, together with an estimated reimbursement of $4,022,000 derived from Defense housing rentals and utility and service charges permitted by law (70 Stat. 1105) to be used for operations, will completely fund the Fiscal Year 1967 program of $178,439,000.

A summary of the funding program for Fiscal Year 1967 follows:

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year 1967	Average number of housing units	Total program	Less estimated reimbursements	Requested authorization amount
Army	131,524	$69,768	$1,707	$68,061
Navy	73,379	34,519	1,489	33,030
Marine Corps	11,096	4,552	93	4,459
Air Force	153,284	68,598	731	67,867
DASA	2,481	949		949
DSA	100	53	2	51
Total	371,864	178,439	4,022	174,417

Leasing

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$21,864
Fiscal year 1966 program	20,564

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for the payment to private owners of the contractual costs to the Government of leasing family housing units for assignment as public quarters, and also for the operation and maintenance of those units.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authority for leasing 7,000 individual housing units in the United States and Puerto Rico during fiscal years 1966 and 1967 is contained in 69 Stat. 324, 352, as amended by 79 Stat. 813. Expansion of leasing authority through fiscal year 1968 to include 7,500 units is requested in Section 501.

Authority for foreign leases is contained in 10 U.S.C. 2675.

Authorization is requested for the appropriation of $21,864,000 (included in Section 602(5)) to fund leases and related expenses.

A summary of the funding program for fiscal year 1967 follows:

Fiscal year 1967	Number of units			Requested authorization amount (in thousands)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
Army	3,200	906	4,106	$8,482
Navy	1,900	33	1,933	3,807
Air Force	2,400	1,388	3,788	7,497
DIA	0	409	409	2,078
Total	7,500	2,736	10,236	21,864

Maintenance of real property

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$147,677
Fiscal year 1966 program	133,951

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for the maintenance and repair of family housing units and associated facilities, maintenance, repair and replacement of equipment; and incidental alterations, additions, expansions, and extensions which are permitted to be funded with maintenance funds.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for the appropriation of $147,677,000 (included in Section 602(5)), which will completely fund the Fiscal Year 1967 program.

A summary of the funding program for Fiscal Year 1967 follows:

Fiscal year 1967	Average number of housing units	Requested authorization amount (in thousands)
Army	131,524	$51,744
Navy	73,379	29,212
Marine Corps	11,096	3,926
Air Force	153,284	61,518
DASA	2,481	1,214
DSA	100	63
Total	371,864	147,677

Debt payment—Principal

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$76,608
Fiscal year 1966 program	74,016

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for payments of mortgage principal against remaining indebtedness on Capehart and acquired Wherry housing and repayment to the Commodity Credit Corporation of remaining indebtedness for housing constructed in foreign countries with foreign currencies derived from sale of surplus commodities.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for the appropriation of $75,806,000 (included in Section 602(5)). This amount, together with estimated reimbursements of $802,000 derived from rents charged civilians who occupy Capehart housing and permitted by law (Section 405, Title VIII, Public Law 84-345) to be used for payment of Capehart debt, will completely fund the Fiscal Year 1967 program of $76,608,000.

A summary of the funding program for Fiscal Year 1967 follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year 1967	Total program	Less estimated reimbursements	Requested authorization amount
Capehart and Wherry:			
Army	21,048	213	20,835
Navy	10,996	400	10,596
Marine Corps	1,781		1,781
Air Force	36,783	189	36,594
Total	70,608	802	69,806
Surplus commodity: [1] Air Force	6,000		6,000
Total	76,608	802	75,806

[1] Air Force is the designated agent for the entire Department of Defense.

Debt payment—Interest and other expense

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$ 83,149
Fiscal year 1966 program	87,179

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for the payment of interest on mortgage indebtedness on Capehart and Wherry housing and for other expenses related to construction of Capehart and acquisition of Wherry in prior years.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for the appropriation of $83,149,000 (included in Section 602(5)) to fund this obligation of the Government.

A summary of the funding program for Fiscal Year 1967 follows:

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967:	*Requested authorization amount*
Army	$24,468
Navy	13,981
Marine Corps	2,249
Air Force	42,451
Total	83,149

Mortgage insurance premiums—Capehart and Wherry

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$3,228
Fiscal year 1966 program	3,495

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for payment of the Federal Housing Administration premiums on Capehart and Wherry mortgage insurance. The rate is now computed uniformly at ⅙ of 1% on the unpaid balance, a reduction from the rates of ¼ of 1% on Capehart and ½ of 1% on Wherry in effect for FY 1965 and previous years.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for the appropriation of $3,228,000 (included in Section 602(5)) to fund this requirement.

A summary of the funding program for Fiscal Year 1967 follows:

[In thousands]

	Requested authorization amount
Fiscal year 1967:	
Army	$973
Navy	541
Marine Corps	89
Air Force	1,625
Total	3,228

Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums

[In thousands]

Fiscal year 1967 program	$5,055
Fiscal year 1966 program	4,940

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program provides for the payment of premiums on mortgage insurance provided by Federal Housing Administration for mortgages assumed by active military personnel for housing purchased by them.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorization is requested for the appropriation of $5,055,000 (included in Section 602(5)) to fund this requirement.

Authority for these payments is contained in Section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended.

A summary of the funding program for Fiscal Year 1967 follows:

[In thousands]

	Requested authorization amount
Fiscal year 1967:	
Army	$1,070
Navy	1,400
Marine Corps	227
Air Force	2,358
Total	5,055

ANNUAL UNIT MAINTENANCE COSTS

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything you want to say by way of summarizing your statement?

Mr. REED. I will be happy to either summarize the statement or answer your questions, as you wish, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does your statement show the average unit cost of maintenance for the year?

Mr. REED. It does not, sir, but I have that information with me.

Senator STENNIS. That is one thing that I want to get. How much is it?

Mr. REED. The average cost, sir, for the fiscal year 1966 was $884 per unit.

Senator STENNIS. Is that less or more? How does that compare with previous years?

Mr. REED. We have been checking this data against the fiscal year 1964. It has increased by $43—this is basically attributed to an inflation factor, pay increases to our employees as well as holding our current maintenance. We feel that the trend is satisfactory, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You feel what?

Mr. REED. We feel that the trend in the costs is satisfactory.

1966 APPROPRIATION—1967 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. What does this include? Could you itemize that here? Did—if you don't have it all you could sit down over there and write it out and put it in the record.

Mr. REED. We have it, sir, on the page in my statement of the total cost, the breakdown of the request. It might be helpful to the committee if we compare the $511.2 million requested this year with last year. Last year we requested $489.7 million. The major difference of $21.5 million in the increased cost over last year is composed first of the civilianization program, of replacing military with civilians, the additional leasing which has been authorized and the additional units which are now in the inventory over the prior year.

LEASING

Senator STENNIS. Before you leave that word "leasing," you say the additional leasing, does this $511 million include the money you are spending to lease houses or apartments or units?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much of it goes for leasing?

Mr. REED. The request this year is $21.8 million.

Senator STENNIS. Of course you don't have any maintenance cost of those where you lease the units I suppose?

Mr. REED. In certain instances there is routine maintenance.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, ADMINISTRATION, SERVICES, AND PROTECTION

Senator STENNIS. Then what other items now? My question is, What are the items included on a unit base that are in this $884 average cost? What other items are included?

Mr. REED. The figures, sir, are composed of operations and maintenance expenses. It is composed of the administrative costs, the service such as refuse collections, fire protection, and——

ADMINISTRATIVE COST

Senator STENNIS. Administrative cost. What do you mean by that?

Mr. REED. This is the identifiable supervisory cost at installation level, sir. The services are refuse collection, fire protection, the cost of utilities actually consumed in the units, power, light, heat.

Senator STENNIS. At X airbase you have a figure that you think is the proper cost?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we have a very comprehensive cost accounting system now which gives these figures.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Mr. REED (continuing). The maintenance of the furniture and furnishings which are provided in some of the units. It also includes the maintenance and repair of the dwelling unit itself such as structure, painting, interior utilities, in addition it includes maintenance and repair of all other real property other than the unit itself, com-

mon utilities, for example, roadways within the housing units, ground maintenance.

ALTERATIONS AND LEASING PROGRAM

Also alterations, some amount of alterations per year plus the expense of leasing program. That basically, sir, is the breakdown of the cost.

GEOGRAPHICAL COST VARIANCES

Senator STENNIS. From your observations does it vary from place to place a great deal or very much?

Mr. REED. We have watched this pretty carefully. Each military department is doing an excellent job. There are variances of course geographically on such cost as utilities where you have snow in one area and not in another. As far as the costs which are comparable each department has been given an acceptable range of costs that they are striving to achieve. Again I feel each department has done a very fine job in this area.

Senator STENNIS. It seems a very high figure to me. I am told that it varies a great deal from family to family.

Some families are much harder on furniture than others, I can understand this. They are much harder on wear and tear of the house. Some repair bills are just enormous. I suppose as a whole you have quite a problem, dealing with some people.

ABUSES OF PRIVILEGES

Mr. REED. We are dealing with 372,000 families. There may be some families that do abuse this privilege.

Senator STENNIS. You have the most powerful weapon in the country, you have military discipline to help people.

Mr. REED. And this has been used, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Beg your pardon?

Mr. REED. This military discipline has been used in cases of abuse.

Senator STENNIS. We will look over these figures here.

If anything special comes to our mind we may call you back.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the Department of Defense position on section 111 added by the House Military Construction Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman as you are aware the Department of Defense did not ask for this limitation. We have studied the section in connection with our overall housing problems. We have no objection to its provisions.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to say?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Mr. REED. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

RESERVE FORCES

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. That brings us to the Reserves.

General Sutton, of the Army, please. General, will you come around, please? All of you gentlemen representing the Reserves if

you can just come forward, please, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Army National Guard, and Air Force National Guard. Many of these matters that I want to ask you about are common to all of you.

I read here a brief paragraph from the committee letter dated September 19, this year to Maj. Gen. William J. Sutton. The first paragraph requests General Sutton to come to the hearings concerning the Army Reserve construction program.

You other gentlemen have been requested to come here, too. We said:

> The subcommittee will be particularly interested in the deferral by the Department of Defense of Army Reserve construction projects. The amount of money available for construction and future plans to spend this money. In addition, the information is desired as to the Army Reserves plan for construction in future years, particularly changes in programs due to the phase down of Army Reserves personnel.

Now we are not limited at all to these questions but this raises the basic point. General Sutton, we are glad to have you here today and all of the other gentlemen.

I have watched with amazement and disappointment the fact that there is no money for construction in this bill for the Army Reserve or for the Army National Guard.

I have been disappointed that there is no more active use being made of the Army Reserve. But we won't argue those matters now. General Sutton, specifically how much was appropriated last year, for the fiscal year just closed, for construction for the Army Reserve?

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, ARMY RESERVE

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. SUTTON, CHIEF

1966 CARRYOVER

General SUTTON. There was nothing appropriated specifically for the Army Reserve. We had a carryover of $10 million.

Senator STENNIS. How much?

General SUTTON. $10 million.

Senator STENNIS. Last year we skipped the construction. The proposal then was to abolish the Army Reserve. It was skipped for that reason. But you did have $10 million left? And that was available for specific construction items, is that right, that $10 million?

General SUTTON. The $10 million was carryover in our budget, sir, but the proposal in the President's budget was to give that $10 million to the National Guard.

Senator STENNIS. None of that has been extended?

General SUTTON. None of it has been spent.

RESTRICTION ON BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator STENNIS. You are not permitted to submit construction plans for the 1967 budget, is that right?

General SUTTON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How long have you been now without any construction on the part of the Army Reserve, without new starts?

General SUTTON. New construction was out of the fiscal 1964 budget some of which was completed in fiscal year 1965.

Senator STENNIS. I know that you have need for additional construction, is that right?

General SUTTON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. That is in spite of the fact that a number of these Reserve units have been liquidated or abolished?

General SUTTON. That is right, sir.

TRAINING CENTERS

Senator STENNIS. You say in need. Let us specify this a little more. You have need for armories. Specify something about what that need is.

General SUTTON. Prior to the inactivation we had a program for a total requirement of 1,206 training centers. That includes the Government owned or Government constructed plus the leased and donated centers. After the inactivation of a certain number of our units in December 1965 our requirement was reduced to total of 1,032 composed of 564 constructed centers, 336 leased, and 132 donated.

Our total requirement as of today in our present organization is 290 more constructed facilities which will bring the total to 854 constructed facilities, plus a reduced number of leased and donated facilities totaling 212, for a total number of centers under the present structure of 1,066.

Senator STENNIS. It is certainly helpful to have that information. Now the tragedy is that there is nothing in the bill here, there is no showing. Do you have a showing that you can make now as to where the need for this new construction is, an up-to-date list?

PLANS FOR USE OF 1966 CARRYOVER

General SUTTON. I have with me plans for the use of the $10 million which we now have if we are permitted to use it. The future requirements of course would have to be developed as we went along, for the total.

Senator STENNIS. Read that out will you please, for the $10 million?

General SUTTON. The plan we have ready, Mr. Chairman, is for a total of 14 centers and 2 expansions which will cost $8.6 million, the advance planning for which is $0.6 million, for a total of $9.2 million.

Senator STENNIS. Did you have a list of the projects there?

General SUTTON. We have a list of the projects, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can put that in the record.

(The list follows:)

Fiscal year 1967 MCAR funding plan

Location	Size facility	Cost
		Thousands
Alabama: Anniston	200-man 2 bay MS	$370
California:		
Petaluma	do	435
San Francisco	1,000-man 5 bay MS	990
Kentucky:		
Lexington	600-man 3 bay MS	640
Louisville	1,000-man 5 bay MS	835
Massachusetts:		
Lawrence	1,000-man 5 bay MS (special project)	745
New Bedford	400-man 3 bay MS	540
Michigan:		
Ann Arbor	150-man 1 bay MS (expansion)	160
Pontiac	200-man 2 bay MS	450
Ohio:		
Dayton	600-man 3 bay MS	650
Zanesville	200-man 2 bay MS	440
Oklahoma: Clinton	50-man expansion	130
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	1,000-man 5 bay MS (Jt. w/Navy)	690
Pittsburgh	600-man 3 bay MS	715
Puerto Rico: San Juan	do	744
Wyoming: Cheyenne	100-man 1 bay MS (Jt. w/NG)	66
		Millions
Total, 16 projects		$8.6
Advance planning		.6
Total funding plan		9.2

FUTURE COURSE FOR ARMY RESERVES

Senator STENNIS. You could take some time, but within some reasonable time you could prepare a list of your additional need but that would have to go through channels and have to be processed and all, I am sure.

General SUTTON. That is correct, sir, and it would have to be based on future planning.

Senator STENNIS. There is a bill pending over in the House, a like bill has been introduced in the Senate, and I hope at this session, would clear up and make positive the future course with reference to the Army Reserve.

SUMMER TRAINING

Certainly then there won't be any excuse for not getting along with a building program. How have you made out with having a place for your summer training?

I believe you call it something else but I call it summer training for your reserves, the special 15 days training required. Have you had enough facilities for such?

General SUTTON. We have had no great problem up to now in that area, sir. We train to a great extent on Active Army installations and provisions for that training have been adequate.

Senator STENNIS. You do have the benefit of the Army facilities?

General SUTTON. Yes, sir.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. I know some of your men train down at Camp Shelby, which is really a National Guard summer training center. I saw some of them down there last July. I ask you this general question now and ask you to respond to it. What suggestions come to your mind with reference to this building program?

If there is anything that comes to your mind by way of suggestion, I know your dedication to your function and to the Army and this assignment you have. You have a fine knowledge of what the needs are. Could you make some suggestions about the building program? I would like to get the thing moving if I could. You can give this to me some time when we have a talk.

General SUTTON. With reference to the present $10 million which we have, as you know, sir, the present plan in the President's budget is to transfer that $10 million to the National Guard. If a decision is made to allow me to use the $10 million for Army Reserve centers, the planning and designing for about half of the 14 structures I mentioned has been completed, we could move forward very rapidly with this program. It would be a matter of approval in the Defense Department.

CONGRESSIONAL DECISION TO RETAIN ARMY RESERVES

Senator STENNIS. Whether this particular legislation passes or not that I referred to, I think the decision has already been made on Capitol Hill about keeping the Army Reserve, every committee I know of that has passed on it expressly rejected the idea in writing, the appropriations committees, armed services, and everyone else. It is just a matter of the Department of Defense as to whether they are going to spend funds which have already been appropriated.

General SUTTON. Yes, sir; I have to have my instructions from the Department of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. You have been helpful to us. I wanted to bring this thing up and see what the facts were. You have done that. Thank you very much.

Suppose you just keep your seat now. There might be something else come up.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, NAVAL RESERVE

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GEORGE W. FROMKNECHT, U.S. NAVY, HEAD, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; ACCOMPANIED BY LT. COMDR. J. G. WILDE, JR., U.S. NAVY, PROJECT MANAGER, NAVAL RESERVE FACILITIES, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL; AND COMDR. J. E. WASHBURN, CEC, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Who represents the Navy Reserve?

Captain FROMKNECHT. Captain Fromknecht.

Senator STENNIS. Captain, we are glad to have you here, sir. You do have some items here.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will hear from you.

Captain FROMKNECHT. I have a prepared statement by Admiral Hull I would like to have introduced into the record, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will put your statement in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present the military construction, Naval Reserve program for fiscal year 1967. This is a program that is essential to the training effectiveness of our Reserve components. To support these forces, the Navy is recommending an appropriation in the amount of $5,400,000.

The mission of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is to augment the active naval forces with trained personnel manning the ASW ships, air squadrons, and combat units in the event of any declared national emergency. To perform this mission and at the same time be immediately responsive to the overall defense effort, the Reserve units are organized into selected Reserve forces.

These units comprise some 126,000 Naval and 48,000 Marine Corps Reserve personnel who are available for automatic integration into the regular active forces. In addition, we have 18,000 officers and enlisted men who participate in a non-pay drill status but who also hold mobilization orders. We are pleased to report that we are at 100% of our allowable strength.

As you know, these Reserve units have frequently justified their reputation of being a truly ready force, and as such, are playing an essential part in our readiness to respond at once to defense emergencies of any magnitude.

This Ready Reserve cannot be maintained without the essential facilities required for the training and operation of a force that is subject to continuous modernization. This year's construction program will provide a portion of the up-dated facilities needed to administer, train, and otherwise support these units in the accomplishment of their assigned mission.

During the past year, Air Reserve and Surface Reserve personnel have been actively participating in fleet exercises and have been integrated into fleet evolutions at every opportunity. As an example, each week-end the Reserve ASW squadrons, based on both east and west coasts, are flying ASW and shipping surveillance sorties in conjunction with, and in some instances, in place of, the active forces of the anti-submarine forces of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. In addition, the ASW Reserve crews are continuously taking part in fleet exercises.

The Marine Corps Reserve this past year has continued to place increased emphasis on coordinated air-ground training, with units participating in 2 major air-ground maneuvers. During these maneuvers, the Reserve units were completely integrated with the active forces.

We have no plans to increase the number of air stations or surface training facilities this year. On the contrary, due to their diminished Reserve personnel strength and the resultant uneconomical operation, Navy disestablished 12 training facilities and 9 training centers during FY 66. Nevertheless, through increased efficiency, previous consolidations, and general improvements, the Navy has been able to make its Reserve facilities accessible to approximately 75% of the male population throughout the country.

Frugality has enabled us to acquire and use the maximum number of facilities at minimum cost. However, facilities that are of a temporary nature are deteriorating at a faster rate than they can be replaced, and a number of leases are being terminated with no opportunity of renewal. These facts, coupled with the assignment of more complex and sophisticated weapons systems have created an urgency in the requirements for modernizing our facilities if we are to continue to meet our Reserve commitments in quantity and quality.

The facility requirements to be met by this year's tentative program are limited to replacement for the most critically needed training centers for the surface and ground forces. We have found that the young men whom we want and need will not affiliate with an organization when the facilities in which they must live and train are badly deteriorated.

Being mindful of congressional desires and of prudent planning, we are continuing to pursue a policy of joint utilization. To exemplify this, all Air Reserve activities support both Naval and Marine Corps units and several provide support to Reserve units of other services. To further this end, Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Michigan, is scheduled to be closed in FY 1968 and its activities will be moved to Selfridge Air Force Base. In addition, 3 of the 4 scheduled projects for the surface and ground forces are joint usage facilities representing approximately 74% of the dollar volume for these two categories alone. Approximately 58% of all surface and ground forces facilities are utilized jointly.

It is our purpose to ensure that only items of definite and continuing necessity are presented for your approval. To this end, the program has been carefully screened to ensure that only items of the greatest urgency are included.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I shall try to provide any further information about the program which you may desire.

Budget Request

Senator Stennis. In book 2. What page are you starting on?

Captain Fromknecht. I can start at page 1, sir.

Senator Stennis. These appropriations for the reserve come in a lump sum. You do have them listed there in line items which is well to do. You have a total of them here as I see it on the books of $5,400,000?

Aviation Facilities

Selfridge Air Force Base, Detroit, Mich.

Technical Training Building

Captain Fromknecht. Yes, sir. The amount for the first group is for the Naval Reserve Aviation, $2,135,000.

Senator Stennis. What page is that on?

Captain Fromknecht. It starts on page 1, Naval Reserve, Aviation.

Senator Stennis. You call those out please, Technical Training Building. This is in Detroit?

Captain Fromknecht. That is right. $663,000.

Relocation from Grosse Ile Naval Air Station

This is a line item in support of our relocation from Grosse Ile to Selfridge AFB, Detroit, Mich. We have a total of five line items for $1,777,000 to accommodate that movement.

Senator Stennis. Give me a little more on your change. I am not familiar with it. Why are you making this change?

Captain Fromknecht. It is a consolidation. It will result in economies. We will jointly use the Air Force facilities at the Selfridge AFB and we will then be able to close down Grosse Ile, and declare it excess.

Senator Stennis. What field?

Captain Fromknecht. Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile.

Senator Stennis. You are just moving onto the premises of Selfridge Air Force Base?

Captain Fromknecht. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. Sir, is there anything further you want to say about that?

Glenview, Ill., Naval Air Station

Water Storage Tank for Fire Protection

Captain Fromknecht. No, sir. The next project we have is at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill., for a water storage tank, $68,000.

Senator Stennis. That is for fire protection?

Captain Fromknecht. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. That is enough on that.

LOS ALAMITOS, CALIF., NAVAL AIR STATION

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES EXTENSION

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next item is at NAS, Los Alamitos, Calif., for communication facilities improvement for $227,000, to give us modern communications capability to work with ASW squadrons training there.

WILLOW GROVE, PA., NAVAL AIR STATION

MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Next item is NAS Willow Grove $63,000.

Captain FROMKNECHT. This item will accommodate a relocation to a building which now has 765 square feet and will provide an addition to that building to satisfy our needs there for a Marine air control squadron facility.

SURFACE FACILITIES

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER

TRAINING CENTER

The next group is the Naval Reserve surface facilities, four line items at four locations for a total of $2,185,000. The first line item is on page 5b for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Columbus, Ohio. State highway improvements will affect the present facilities at which we are operating. We propose to relocate the Center at a new site at the Defense Supply Construction Center and construct new facilities for $521,000.

This will be a joint facility, $521,000 for Navy, $306,000 for Marines.

Senator STENNIS. What caused this need?

Captain FROMKNECHT. It is a result of construction of an interstate highway going through there. We will be unable to have access to our training facility.

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to do with the facility you have?

Captain FROMKNECHT. It will be declared excess, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Government is collecting damages from another department I suppose for what it is doing to your building, is that right?

Captain FROMKNECHT. I can't answer that.

Commander WILDE. We are negotiating with the city of Columbus for fair market value for the existing improvements. The present site of the Center is leased land which will revert to the city.

HOUSTON, TEX., NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER

BERTHING WHARF

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Captain FROMKNECHT. That is the Naval and Marine Corps Training Center at Houston, Tex. It is to provide berthing facilities for the submarine which is there for Reserve training purposes, $173,000.

Senator STENNIS. This will be all the cost you will have to spend for this purpose, Captain?

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER

TRAINING CENTER

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next item is at Sacramento, Calif., is also for a Naval and Marine Corps Training Center. I am reading from page 7b. This is also occasioned by construction of an interstate freeway. The cost of this will be $796,000. It will be a joint facility for Navy and Marine Corps use to be built on Government-owned land.

Senator STENNIS. You will relocate this on Government-owned land?

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say tentative plans by the State of California to construct an interstate freeway will require the relocation?

Commander WILDE. Those plans are now firm, Mr. Chairman. The highway is in the process of construction.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Well, that is a lot of money to spend here for the relocation.

SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE, PA., NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER

TRAINING CENTER CONSOLIDATION

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next item is for the Naval Reserve Training Center, Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It is for the consolidation of two existing training centers in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre training area at a cost of $695,000. It is proposed that we build a new facility and consolidate the existing training functions in that building. We will thereby be doing the same job in one location rather than two.

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to do with the property that you vacate?

Commander WILDE. Both existing centers are located on leased land. Part of the reasoning for relocating, Senator, is the fact that the owners of the leased land intend to raise the rent radically and in one case want to sell the property. The existing structures will be determined excess to the Navy's needs.

Senator STENNIS. You don't own the land in either place?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. But you do own the property?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir; we own the improvements on the land.

Senator STENNIS. How did it come about you built something on land you did not own and have some kind of control over it?

Was this given to you by the city?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; the land was leased from private owners.

Senator STENNIS. These matters run into a good deal of money amounting to $695,000.

Commander WILDE. The Scranton center right now is leased for $1 a year. But the owner of the land has served notice the rental charge will be raised on July 1, 1967, to $900 per year. The Wilkes-Barre center lease will be increased to $300 per month or the owner has indicated he would like to sell the land for an estimated $40,000.

GROUND FACILITIES

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER

TRAINING CENTER

Senator STENNIS. The next item, gentlemen.

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next group is the Marine Corps Reserve facilities. There are two line items at two locations for a total of $727,000. On page 9 the first item is for the construction of the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at Columbus, Ohio, at an estimated cost of $306,000.

This is in conjunction with the previously mentioned item, same location, providing a joint training center.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER

TRAINING CENTER

The next item is at Sacramento, Calif., estimated cost of $421,000. This is in connection with the interstate freeway which is being constructed there. This will take the Marine Corps activity into the joint Reserve training center.

Senator STENNIS. It appears you are getting it very hard by these interstate highways. I was hoping you would get some additional building here. Most of them are replacements. The training center, the Army National Guard term for that is armory.

Captain FROMKNECHT. I believe so; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else, any other item?

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION

PLANNING, MINOR CONSTRUCTION, AND RESTORATION

Captain FROMKNECHT. We have one more item for continuing authorization which is for the planning, minor construction, and restoration of damaged facilities in the amount of $400,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How does that compare with what you received last year, sir?

Captain FROMKNECHT. It was $500,000 last year, sir, for the continuing authorization.

1966 APPROPRIATION DEFERRED PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. How much was appropriated in fiscal 1966 for the Navy and the Marine Corps Reserves?

Captain FROMKNECHT. $9.5 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much of that have you been permitted to spend?

Captain FROMKNECHT. $3.6 million and $6 million with carryovers.

Senator STENNIS. So about a third of it?

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What assurances do you have that you will be permitted to spend any of this that you are asking for now?

The answer to that is that I assume you don't know but if the answer is any different from that you can give it to us.

Captain FROMKNECHT. That is correct, I can't answer the question.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know and I don't suppose anyone knows unless some volunteer might speak up and tell us.

SET-ASIDES

Mr. POOLE. I will have to say no set-asides have been made for military construction Naval Reserve by the Secretary of Defense. However the total available has not been released to the Navy in fiscal year 1966. The denial was based on procedural problems and not on Secretary of Defense deferrals. If these problems are resolved the funds can be released in fiscal year 1967.

Senator STENNIS. You have not permitted them to use but $3 million.

Mr. POOLE. That is correct, but as I said we did not apportion all the funds requested.

Senator STENNIS. That is the question I intended to ask. How much have you been permitted? Maybe I did not make that clear, Captain. Mr. Poole, how much have they been authorized of this $9 million?

Mr. POOLE. Only $6 million of the total has been apportioned to them on the base of projects which they presented.

APPROVED PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. You mean they have been given liberty and freedom to spend it?

Mr. POOLE. If they have a project approved and we gave them the money they can go ahead, contract it, and spend it.

Senator STENNIS. You say if they got a project approved?

Mr. POOLE. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. You mean engineering and everything approved?

Mr. POOLE. That is right. In this case, Mr. Chairman, as you know, we have to advise the Armed Services Committee whenever we decide to use any of the Reserve authorization.

Senator STENNIS. That is right.

Mr. POOLE. So if all those things which have to be done in connection with starting Reserve projects have been done no one has held any money back.

Senator STENNIS. Is that true now of the Army Reserve?

Mr. POOLE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Did you say it was true with reference to the National Guard?

Mr. POOLE. I said the Navy Reserve.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

I suppose I did not ask the right question, Captain. I meant to ask you how much had you been given authority to spend? Now it develops here from Mr. Poole's testimony that you have not been inhibited in any way. So the question is, why has not the Navy gotten around to spending this money? If you don't know just say so and let somebody else testify about it.

SUBMISSION OF APPORTION REQUEST—DEFERRAL OF ITEMS

Commander WASHBURN. Mr. Stennis, we submit the apportionment request for these items. Apportionment request No. 4 was submitted and on the apportionment request coming back from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, $5.23 million of 1966 items were denied apportionment on the same basis as were items in the regular 1966 Milcon program.

APPROVAL OF BUDGET REQUEST CONTINGENT ON RELEASE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Thank you very much, Captain. I think the committee will approve these projects here if we get any kind of assurance about what is going to be done with the money. That is, whether it is going to be released. I think the President is making some mighty strong points here about Congress giving him more money that he is asking for. We may take him up on that and not give him any unless he says he is going to spend it on given projects.

Department of the Air Force, Air Force Reserve

STATEMENT OF COLONEL McDONALD

Prepared Statement

Senator Stennis. We have the Air Force Reserve. Who represents the Air Force, you do?

Colonel McDonald. Yes, sir. I am Colonel McDonald. I represent General Curtin who is out of the city on official business.

Senator Stennis. Yes, we are glad to have you here, Colonel.

Colonel McDonald. Thank you, sir. I would like, with your permission, to enter into the record a statement of General Curtin's in regard to the Air Force Reserve program.

SenatorStennis. We are glad to have it.

(The statement of Maj. Gen. R. H. Curtin follows:)

Our military construction appropriation request for the Air Force Reserve this year totals $3.6 million including $0.3 million for design and minor construction to provide essential facilities for the continuing acceleration of the C–124 aircraft conversion program. Each of the locations for which military construction is proposed houses a reserve flying unit which the Department of the Air Force has scheduled for long-term retention in the airlift program. These units provide support to the regular Air Force and have the capability for direct augmentation under emergency conditions.

During the first month of Calendar Year 1966, Air Force reservists airlifted 362 tons of cargo, approximately four times the amount that was carried in January 1965. In Calendar Year 1965, the Air Force Reserve airlift and troop carrier units logged 68,000 hours of flying time, airlifting more than 15,000 tons of cargo for the military services. Missions included more than 1,800 sorties in direct support of Dominican Republic operations, humanitarian missions in connection with Hurricane Betsy and other disasters as well as missions to Southeast Asia, Iceland, Greenland, Brazil, Newfoundland, and Laborador.

Of the eight projects proposed in this military construction appropriation program, two will provide essential improvement of airfield pavements for the heavier C–124 aircraft; two other projects will provide aircraft maintenance facilities to meet the conversion schedule to C–124 aircraft; and four projects will provide essential operational training facilities to correct critical deficiencies. Continued review of these tentatively proposed projects will refine the present project cost estimates so that we may realize optimum construction economies prior to contract awards.

Each of the units for which the construction of operations and training facilities are proposed has been selected for priority manning and training acceleration. Last August eleven Air Force Reserve airlift squarons were programmed to full authorized strength, resulting in a manning increase of about 2,200 additional personnel. The integral stepped-up training requirements placed on these units could not be accomplished with existing training facilities. The operations and training facilities we are proposng cannot be deferred to a future program without significant degradation of unit mission accomplishment. In fact, all of the projects in our proposed program are to provide only the minimum essential facilities directly associated with the flying training requirements of ths reserve component with the C–124 aircraft.

This concludes my general statement in support of the Air Force Reserve military construction appropriation request. We are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. Your situation here is similar to the Navy, I suppose. I think you have a number of projects. How much do they total?

Colonel MCDONALD. They total $3.6 million, including $300,000 for design and minor construction.

Senator STENNIS. The question is going to come, Gentlemen, about the expenditure of these funds that I have just asked the Navy. We might just take that up first to see if you and Mr. Poole are together.

1966 APPROPRIATION

The question is how much was your appropriation last year for military construction?

Colonel MCDONALD. $4 million.

Senator STENNIS. How much of that have you been authorized by the Department of Defense to go on and spend?

Colonel MCDONALD. We have had no restrictions whatsoever in the Air Force Reserve program.

Senator STENNIS. Well, there is no division among you. How much have you spent?

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND CARRYOVER

Colonel MCDONALD. As I recall, Mr. Chairman, we had a $4 million new obligational authority tied with $3 million carryover to provide for a $7 million program including minor construction and design. We have obligated during fiscal year 1966, $6,247,000 as of 30 June.

Senator STENNIS. You are just about up to your ceiling on it?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator STENNIS. Let us go then to your items.

Page 10, I believe, is the first item here; $200,000? That is for planning?

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir; $200,000 for planning.

Senator STENNIS. How much did you get last year for planning?

Colonel MCDONALD. The same amount, Mr. Chairman.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

GREATER PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, PA.

APRON; OPERATIONAL REPLACEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Go to your next item.

Colonel MCDONALD. On page 17 is an apron operations replacement project at Greater Pittsburgh International Airport, costing approximately $550,000. The purpose of this project is to strengthen the existing light duty concrete pavement to accommodate the conversion of the reserve troop carrier unit to the C–124 heavy cargo aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have to spend a great deal of money for runways and aprons and so forth because you usually use some regular airbase?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir; largely we are on regular Air Force bases.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, on page 20.

LAURENCE G. HANSCOM FIELD, MASS.

MAINTENANCE DOCK FOR RESERVE FORCES

Colonel McDONALD. Page 20, at Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Mass.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me; I have something here for $382,000 at Hanscom Field.

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is page 18.

Colonel McDONALD. I beg your pardon, sir. That is the project I was speaking of.

Senator STENNIS. I was still looking at the runway here, $550,000. Proceed with this one then.

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir. At L. G. Hanscom Field, we program a large maintenance dock for a total of $382,000. Here again this provides the second of two large aircraft maintenance docks required for the conversion of the reserve troop carrier unit to the heavy cargo aircraft at this location.

Senator STENNIS. You were calling page 20 and I was looking at 18. They are the same item?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

SQUADRON OPERATIONS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel McDONALD. On page 23, which is the detail of the project, at March Air Force Base, Calif., the first of two projects. A squadron operations facility costing $202,000. This project will provide a squadron operations facility for the reserve troop carrier unit that is scheduled to convert to C–124 heavy cargo aircraft at that location.

Senator STENNIS. This is required because of the heavier cargo aircraft?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Colonel McDONALD. On page 24, the second project at March Air Force Base, Calif., an operations training facility costing $600,000. This project will relieve the current wing and group organizations of crowded and substandard facilities there that are truly beyond economic restoration.

When we move out of that facility it is going to be torn down by the base.

MCCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Colonel McDONALD. The next item is on page 27 at McClellan Air Force Base, Calif. Again an operation and training facility costing

approximately $406,000 to provide for training of the Reserve troop carrier group at that location.

That is also converting to the C–124 heavy cargo aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. That is page 25 you are talking about?

Colonel MCDONALD. Page 27. Then on page 31, at Richard Gebaur Air Force Base, Mo., we are proposing to construct an aircraft maintenance shop at a cost of $48,000. This project will provide the 442d Troop Carrier Wing at that location with an adequate paint and fabric shop detached from the hangar and other shop areas because of the danger factor in working with the paint and dope.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have covered that adequately. The next item?

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

RUNWAY, PRIMARY INSTRUMENT, STRENGTHENING

Colonel MCDONALD. On page 34, Scott Air Force Base. Here we are planning to strengthen the primary instrument runway. It is a medium duty runway. To provide for conversion to the C–124 aircraft we require the heavier duty runway.

Senator STENNIS. These are all about the same, increasing your cargo, providing additional strength.

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The C–124 is one step up from the C–121.

C–124 GLOBEMASTER CAPABILITY

Colonel MCDONALD. Sir, this is a step-up from the C–119 aircraft, and it is a substantial step-up. The C–124 Globemaster will increase the capability of these units by more than a hundred percent and will allow them to make transoceanic training trips.

Senator STENNIS. How much will it increase the range of them?

Colonel MCDONALD. The range will be now increased 100 percent over the aircraft they are replacing. This is the first aircraft they have that will permit transoceanic cargo movement.

Senator STENNIS. Whey you say transoceanic, that means you could go across either ocean?

Colonel MCDONALD. There are C–119 aircraft at this location, Mr. Chairman. I was comparing this with the C–119 aircraft rather than the C–121.

Senator STENNIS. Which has the greater range?

Colonel MCDONALD. The C–124 will have the greater range and the greater cargo capacity, the payload.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY

On page 37, our last project, at Tinker Air Force Base, Okla., to provide an operations and training facility at a cost of $386,000. Here again the present facility is overcrowded and with the conversion to C–124 aircraft the organization will increase in strength.

Senator STENNIS. You do not have a building out of that vast array of buildings on Tinker, you could use and save this money for something else?

Colonel MCDONALD. No, sir. Because of the crowded conditions that now exist at Tinker there are no facilities available.

DESIGN AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel MCDONALD. That is our last item, sir. With the exception of the design and minor construction.

Senator STENNIS. How does that figure compare with your regular allowance for that purpose?

Colonel MCDONALD. At the moment the $200,000 for design is the same as last year. The $100,000 for minor construction is 50 percent of what we had last year. The reason is that we do have some unobligated funds in that area.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to say?

Colonel MCDONALD. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much for your testimony. You have made it very clear.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Army National Guard, and Air Force National Guard. Is there anyone here to represent them?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. General Wilson, we are glad to have you here, sir. If you have a statement I would like to hear all of it read but under the circumstances perhaps you can put it in the record and summarize it.

General WILSON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a distinct privilege to again appear before this committee to present the Air National Guard Military Construction program for Fiscal Year 1967.

FY 66 PROGRAM

Before proceeding with the appropriation request for FY 67 I will touch on the current year program.

We expect to have obligated approximately 60% of the $10 million appropriated for this year by 30 June and the balance shortly thereafter. The delay in awarding contracts is a result of extremely close control of new construction. This is in line with current policy as relates to limiting construction to absolute requirements. Our requirements are valid and we will proceed to complete the construction program.

FY 67 REQUEST

The funds being requested today total $9.4 million comprised of $8.9 million for major construction, $400,000 for planning and design, and $100,000 for minor construction projects. This is $600,000 less than appropriated for this year and $4.6 million less than the 1965 appropriation. Obviously only minimum mission support and training voids can be accommodated. At present our program envisions major construction at 20 locations in 17 states. It can be generally grouped into four categories: (1) operational training facilities representing 38%, (2) maintenance facilities representing 53%, (3) supply facilities representing 4%, and (4) planning and minor construction representing 5%.

Although only $100,000 in this request is for minor construction purposes, it is an essential element of our program. These funds will permit a limited capability to respond to unforeseen mission changes and aircraft conversions that require construction which cannot be delayed. Any projects developed under this program are administered in the same manner as they are in the active Air Force.

SUMMARY

In summation, our current year's construction program has not progressed as rapidly as usual. However, the requirements are valid and the entire program will be underway before or shortly after 30 June.

The program contemplated in this appropriation request reflects only those facilities essential to the execution of a balanced Air National Guard program. Our past record attests to the fact that Air National Guard construction monies are utilized in the best interest of the defense effort and the government. Sound, genuine and urgent requirements is a criteria which has been stringently

applied and personally approved by me as relates to the Air National Guard program. I will assure this committee the continuation of this practice to provide maximum return for every defense dollar invested.

This concludes my presentation. My staff and I will endeavor to answer any questions you may have pertaining to our construction program.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

General WILSON. I have no statement on the Army National Guard. As you know there are no funds in this budget for the Army National Guard. In your letter to me you asked about the balance that was left over.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Answer those questions, please.

General WILSON. I will be glad to, sir.

We started fiscal year with an unobligated balance in 1967, July 1, of $21.8 million. This is a real large carryover and caused primarily by two actions.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION TO SOUTHEAST ASIA RELATED PROJECTS

First, in December 1964 was the proposal on the merger program and the freeze on construction at that time pending the resolution of that proposal. Later a directive which limited the construction to projects, as it did in all services, which could contribute directly to the efforts in southeast Asia, and which were urgently required because of health, safety, and other compelling reasons. The impact on these restrictions has been quite severe and virtually precluded any construction during fiscal year 1965 and 1966.

APPROVED PROJECTS

So far this year the Department of the Army and the Department of the Defense has approved three Army and one non-Army projects at an estimated cost of about $500,000. Additionally we have pending another request for projects totaling $900,000.

PENDING PROJECTS

Another request containing 25——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me now. What is that $900,000?

General WILSON. Army construction, sir. Additional projects for Army construction.

Senator STENNIS. That has been approved?

General WILSON. That is pending up in OSD. We feel it will be approved.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

General WILSON. Another request containing 25 projects estimated at $3.1 million is being prepared by the Guard Bureau and in my opinion will qualify under the criteria which has been prescribed. These three actions if approved will account for $4.5 million all to be placed under contract award and obligated this fiscal year.

APPROVED AND PENDING PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. Just back up there a minute. These three Army—armories and one non-Army project that you have actually approved is how much?

General WILSON. That is a total of $500,000. We have now pending——

Senator STENNIS. $900,000 pending you say?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. That is several projects.

Senator STENNIS. On the verge of approval?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have only had $500,000 in value approved, actually approved?

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. $900,000 that you think is on the verge of being approved.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

General WILSON. That is right, sir. Then we have another 25 projects that we feel meets the criteria amounting to $3.1 million. So all of this if we get it approved will be $4.5 million.

Senator STENNIS. It meets then in your opinion but you are continuing your—are counting your chickens before they are hatched, aren't you, when you say that you will have it?

General WILSON. This is my consultation with both the Department of the Army and the Department of the Defense.

Senator STENNIS. You think they will be approved?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I hope they will. What is that $3.1 million?

SUMMER TRAINING PROJECTS

General WILSON. These are for armories and nonarmories, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Have you had any approval for a project that has to do with summer training?

General WILSON. No, sir, None of those have been approved. I take that back. We have one small project to replace some tents with some concrete or shelter type, hutment type facility—which is in the $900,000 class. There is one project on that, sir, at Camp Grayling, Mich., where the student faculty were unable to get the tents. These were about the same cost as the tents. The shelters have been approved on that one.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

CAPABILITY

General WILSON. We have the capability, sir, as you ask in your letter, of awarding a $14 million construction program this year which will leave a carryover of $7.8 million.

Senator STENNIS. Capability now of how much?

General WILSON. Of $14 million in 1967 if these restrictions were lifted, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about new money now?

General WILSON. No; I am talking of the $21 million that is available.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General WILSON. That would leave a balance of $7.8 million which we can identify against projects although in many instances they don't fit exactly the criteria for health, safety, and other reasons, sir.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

We know we need the $21 million construction program regardless of what happens in the reorganization. As you know, Mr. Chairman, last year we stated our requirements in the future, if the Guard program remained at around 400,000 strength we would have to derive our strength from about 2,500 communities and to do that we would have a construction requirement of $10 to $15 million a year for the foreseeable future.

Senator STENNIS. That tells the story.

CARRYOVER, 1966

We want to carry this in our report, Mr. Rexroad.

I understood you to say you had $21 million carry over into the 1967 budget.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have given figures here running according to my calculations above $21 million.

General WILSON. We have a total of $14 million that we could get under construction including the $500,000 and $900,000 and $3.1 million, the addition between those and $14 million we could get done this year. The difference is $7.8 million that we would carry over into 1968 sir, which makes $21.8 million.

CAPABILITY

Senator STENNIS. I thought you said you had a capability of $14 million in addition to the $3.1 million?

General WILSON. No, sir. The $14 million includes the $3.1 million, the $900,000 and the $500,000, sir.

CONSTRUCTION LAG

Senator STENNIS. We are—if we are going to keep the guard at around 400,000 you will have to have a military construction program, a minimum of $10 million a year for several years.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That means you are way behind?

General WILSON. We are way behind; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are getting more behind every year?

General WILSON. That is right, sir. We have built very little in 1965 and 1966.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much for your statement. You came well prepared.

Department of the Air Force, Air National Guard

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Budget Request

Senator Stennis. Do you have anything here for the Air National Guard?

General Wilson. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, in the Air National Guard we are requesting in fiscal year 1967 $9.4 million. This is $600,000 less than in appropriations for 1966. We expect to use the carryover that we had in fiscal 1966 of $14.8 plus a major portion of the $9.4 millon in fiscal year 1967.

There have been certain things that have slowed down the construction program this year in the Air Guard such as determining the actual type of weapons that we would use on our air defense fighters. Additionally, I did not want to construct on a long-range basis something that may not be required if certain reductions or changes are made in the ANG Force structure. The authority to use States as the construction agency for selected projects has also been a delaying factor.

So we have actually held up some construction pending final decision on these. Some of these have now been resolved and the projects are pending in the Department of Defense to come over here for approval.

1966 Carryover

We feel there will be no problem and the Air National Guard completing our prior year construction carryover plus most of the $9.4 million for this fiscal year, sir.

Those are broken down into several projects.

Senator Stennis. Just a minute now. You will have to go over those figures again because I was looking at something here. You have a carryover in the Air National Guard now.

General Wilson. $14.8 million, sir. We are requesting new appropriation of $9.4 million, sir.

Decision on Aircraft Armament

Senator Stennis. How much of this carryover has been due to the lack of approval by the Department of Defense?

General Wilson. I would not say lack of approval, sir. It is lack of a decision on the type of armament we would have on our 102 fighters, sir.

Senator Stennis. That is the only hindrance you have had?

General Wilson. That is right, sir; it has been the major factor.

Senator Stennis. Is this decision pending?

General Wilson. That has been resolved now.

Senator STENNIS. You have come out a whole lot better than the Regular services have in getting the money released.

General WILSON. These were facility requirements for safety of flight, for storage and operational missions of the Air Guard, sir.

PLANNING

Senator STENNIS. Now the first thing here is that you have $400,000 for planning. Is that right?

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

That is less than last year by $300,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. Now your construction program here, you have items totaling $8.9 million?

General WILSON. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. Then you have your minor construction?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let us go ahead. Start with whatever page this first one starts.

DANNELLY FIELD, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HEADQUARTERS GROUP OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY

General WILSON. That is page 21. Dannelly Field, Montgomery, Ala., is for a headquarters group O. & T. facility. We have an increase of personnel there to where we need this facility to adequately train and house our reconnaissance units at Dannelly Field, Montgomery, Ala.

Senator STENNIS. Next item please.

MARTIN AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION, GADSDEN, ALA.

RADIO RELAY FACILITY (ADDITION)

General WILSON. Martin ANG Station, Gadsden, Ala. That is a radio facility. This unit was reorganized, increased almost double in size and this is an addition to the existing facility to make the operation—to make it operationally adequate.

VAN NUYS MAP, VAN NUYS, CALIF.

MAINTENANCE DOCK (MODIFICATION)

Senator STENNIS. That takes us over to page 29.

General WILSON. Van Nuys, Calif. This is a modification to a maintenance dock for the conversion of a unit from C–97 to C–124.

Senator STENNIS. I call it a shop; you call it a dock.

General WILSON. It is a maintenance shop for the aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. That is where you then stick the nose in.

General WILSON. That is right.

BUCKLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE, DENVER, COLO.

AIRFIELD PAVEMENT OVERLAY

Buckley ANG Base, Denver, Colo. This is two items, airfield pavement overlay, runway light replacement. This is the strengthening of the runway for the use of the F–100's. It is an old runway that has been there for quite a number of years.

RUNWAY LIGHTING

It is getting to be a flying safety requirement and we feel it should be done now, sir. The lighting system is similar. It was put in during World War II and has seriously deteriorated. We are going to have to redo the whole thing due to damage and so forth.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

BRADLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION, WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (MODIFICATION)

General WILSON. Bradley ANG Station, page 42, Windsor Locks, electrical distribution system. We had F–100's there. We are going to have F–102's. It requires increase in current from the present 208-volt system to 416-volt system.

JACKSONVILLE MAP, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

REPLACEMENT OF IMESON FIELD FACILITY

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

General WILSON. Jacksonville, Fla., project. Five projects. There are several projects in this. This is the replacement of a facility at Imeson Field.

Senator STENNIS. This is a rather large sum now. You ought to be heard further on that.

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, this is the relocation of the municipal airport at Jacksonville, Fla., where the city is moving out from the closeness of town and other things to a new location.

CONTRIBUTION BY CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

We have a facility that cost about $3 million. The city is paying us for replacement of that facility in kind at the new airport. However, to complete the facility for the more modern aircraft we are adding $1.5 million which will make the total facility $4.5 million.

Senator STENNIS. And how much are they paying you?

General WILSON. They are paying $3 million. They are replacing the facility in kind. So we are getting full dollar recoupment. The old facility goes back to the city for whatever they can get out of it.

Senator STENNIS. You will have a very nice setup there?

General WILSON. Yes, we have a 50-year license at a dollar a year for the use of that from the time it is occupied.

Senator STENNIS. What is it now?

General WILSON. This is an air defense with 102's.

Senator STENNIS. What is the building you are going to put up?

General WILSON. We are putting in the complete facility. It is for the 125th fighter group and provides a headquarters, hangars, shops, fire station, consolidated maintenance section, a dispensary, a complete facility for an Air National Guard unit.

Senator STENNIS. You will really be well fixed when you get this one?

General WILSON. It should be one of the best we have in the country, Mr. Chairman, because it will be brand new.

BAER FIELD, FORT WAYNE, IND.

RUNWAY PRIMARY OVERLAY

Senator STENNIS. That is fine. Now page 49.

General WILSON. Page 49 is Baer Field, Fort Wayne, Ind. This is a primary runway overlay. This is one that we have extended on both ends at one time but we have never replaced the old runway and this is an overlay for flying safety.

SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

SQUADRON OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY, WAREHOUSE, MAINTENANCE SHOP, ELECTRICAL SYSTEM, AND APRON OVERLAY

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

General WILSON. Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich. We are presently located at Detroit—Wayne Metropolitain Airport where we have two groups in a one group facility.

This is on an active Air Force Base. We are consolidating all of our facilities on Selfridge Field. The Navy is coming in there as you heard earlier and we are putting in a squadron operation and training facility, warehouse, automotive maintenance shop, electrical distribution system, and we are overlaying an apron to again take care of the type of jet aircraft we have there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What will you call your installation there?

General WILSON. It will be the Air National Guard portion of Selfridge Field, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know but what do you call it? Do you have a squadron?

General WILSON. We will have two groups of tactical reconnaissance and wing headquarters there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Two groups of tactical reconnaissance?

General WILSON. Similar to what is at Meridian, Miss. We will have two of those there plus a wing headquarters.

Senator STENNIS. A wing headquarters for that area?

General WILSON. For that area, that is right.

JACKSON AIRPORT, JACKSON, MISS.

APRON OPERATIONAL, ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

General WILSON. Jackson Airport, Jackson, apron expansion. As you know, sir, to convert to the 124's from the 121's at Jackson, this

requires an overlay and expansion to the apron to take care of the larger aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. The same as they were testifying about in the Air Force?

General WILSON. That is right.

PEASE AIR FORCE BASE, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

SHOP AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE AND AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE SHOP

Senator STENNIS. The next item, sir.

General WILSON. Pease Air Force Base at Portsmouth, N.H. Here again we have closed the field. Grenier Field was closed. We have moved our unit from Grenier to Pease Air Force Base. We are getting all of our facilities except the shop aircraft maintenance and the auto maintenance shop from the active Air Force at Pease.

This will satisfy our facility requirements.

Senator STENNIS. They are going to supply everything except these two items?

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

MCGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, WRIGHTSTOWN, N.J.

MAINTENANCE DOCK, LARGE AIRCRAFT

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

General WILSON. The next item is McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey. This is a maintenance dock, sir, where we have C–121 aircraft at that base and we are putting in a maintenance dock. We have two docks there that don't fit the airplane. We are using them for maintenance and administration. We are doing our maintenance outside so we are putting in one dock to maintain the aircraft.

It will be big enough to house a C–124 when it is converted.

ATLANTIC CITY NAFEC, PLEASANTVILLE, N.J.

APRON OPERATIONAL OVERLAY

Senator STENNIS. You are beating me to my questions, so let us go to the next one.

General WILSON. Atlantic City, N.J., an apron overlay. We have an F–100 outfit at this location. This was a ramp constructed in 1943. It is cracking up. It won't safely support the F–100's. We need to replace it from a flying safety point of view.

DOUGLAS MAP, CHARLOTTE, N.C.

AIRFIELD PAVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE DOCK, LARGE AIRCRAFT

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead to your next one.

General WILSON. Douglas ANG Base at Charlotte, N.C. This unit is also being converted like the Jackson unit, to C–124's in the fourth quarter of this year. We need a maintenance dock for the larger aircraft. Also we will have to improve the pavement to strengthen that, sir.

LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE, LOCKBOURNE, OHIO

APRON OPERATIONAL OVERLAY

The next item is Lockbourne Air Force Base, Lockbourne, Ohio, an overlay of apron that was built for P–51's just after World War II. We have F–100's in there. The apron is cracking up and causing us flying hazards.

Senator STENNIS. What page are you on now?

General WILSON. Page 90, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I see. I have it.

SPRINGFIELD MAP, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

RUNWAY PRIMARY, RESURFACING

General WILSON. On page 92, Springfield, Ohio, this is a primary runway resurfacing. We extended the runways at that location at one time but we have not done anything on the flexible construction of the pavement since 1947. We are overlaying that, sir.

WILLOW GROVE NAVAL AIR STATION, HATBORO, PA.

MAINTENANCE DOCK ADDITION, LARGE AIRCRAFT

Willow Grove Naval Air Station. Here we have a maintenance dock that will take a C–97. We are extending it 20 feet for the C–124's scheduled to come into the program.

Senator STENNIS. That is $157,000.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

PUERTO RICO IAP, SAN JUAN, P.R.

WAREHOUSE SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT BASE, ADDITION

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

General WILSON. The next item is Puerto Rico, San Juan. Well, here again we have gone from an air defense mission in the F–86's to a tactical fighter mission which is requiring the storage of some additional 8,000 line items due to the mobility kits and the loading equipment. We are increasing the size of their warehouse.

MEMPHIS MAP, MEMPHIS, TENN.

AIRFIELD PAVEMENT REHABILITATION

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General WILSON. The next item is Memphis Municipal Airport. This is the last part of the airfield pavement rehabilitation. We have strengthened the apron last year. Now we are strengthening the edge of the taxiway which is deteriorating to the point where it needs to be rehabilitated to allow access to the runways.

Senator STENNIS. What group then do you have there now?

General WILSON. The 164th Air Transport? It is a C–97 outfit.

VOLK FIELD, CAMP DOUGLAS, WIS.

AIRFIELD PAVEMENT REHABILITATION

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

General WILSON. Volk Field, Camp Douglas, Wis., a training site; $149,000 to rehabilitate access taxiway and apron to our hangar. It is necessary for the units to properly use the facilities.

Senator STENNIS. This says airfield pavement rehabilitation. You said hangar.

General WILSON. It is an apron and taxiway providing access to the hangar that needs replacing, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Most of your work here is for pavement of aprons and/or strengthening of aprons due to the extra weight?

General WILSON. That is right. Change in missions of the aircraft, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

CHEYENNE MAP, CHEYENNE, WYO.

MAINTENANCE DOCK, LARGE AIRCRAFT

General WILSON. The last item is Cheyenne, Wyo. This is for the maintenance dock. Here again this is a C–121 outfit which is going into C–124's, sir. We are proposing to build a maintenance dock since we have been using a hangar which is too small to accommodate the new aircraft. We will have to do this outside.

Senator STENNIS. My page 113 says $500,000.

The next item.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

General WILSON. The last item, sir, is the $100,000 for minor construction which is $200,000 less than last year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much was it last year?

General WILSON. $300,000.

Senator STENNIS. Can you get along on a hunderd thousand?

General WILSON. We have a little carryover, sir, which we plan on using for that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to say about any of these items or anything else about either one of the services?

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD PROGRAM

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, we sure would like to get going on our Army National Guard construction program. We would like to provide those training facilities which are so critical to our units and their training objectives.

We feel maybe when something is decided in the Congress that we will be able to proceed with our program, sir.

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

Senator STENNIS. I hope you will. I don't see why you couldn't if we get that matter decided. Mr. Rexroad, I want the report to reflect these situations here. We can transfer that on over to the other committee.

Gentlemen, I want to thank all of you for your appearances here. We have Lt. Gen. C. W. Rich, new Chief of the Office of Reserve Components, U.S. Army.

General, we are glad to have you here.

General RICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am glad to be here.

Senator STENNIS. We look forward to your services here with us. Is there anything you wish to say, General?

General RICH. It is a pleasure to be here and to be listening this morning.

Senator STENNIS. You have heard us say a whole lot now. You know how we feel but we don't know how you feel.

General RICH. I spent a good deal of time over here in 1954 and 1958, Mr. Charman.

I am glad to be back.

Senator STENNIS. There is a whole lot of change since then, I guarantee you that. But we are glad to have you back.

I hope you can get things straightened out for us.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Senator STENNIS. I have a number of communications from Members of Congress requesting consideration by the committee of various projects. These communications will be included at this point in the record.

(The communications follow:)

LETTER FROM HON. MIKE MANSFIELD, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: I have just studied the report published by the House Committee on Appropriations concerning the Military Construction Appropriation Bill, 1967.

The report indicates the committee deleted all projects previously authorized by the Congress, though not included in the program submitted by the Department of Defense, except one item at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. As you will recall, the Senate, in our Authorization Bill, added only two projects; one at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana and another at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware. These were carefully examined and the validity of their authorization was verified beyond question.

Next week, our subcommittee will take this important bill under consideration, and I know you will give it your close personal attention. My purpose in writing is to ask your support in providing those funds pertaining to Malmstrom Air Force Base. This is the only continuing military installation in my state, and has been badly in need of modernization for many years. I have personally inspected this installation as has Gordon Nease of the Armed Services Committee, and I can assure you that it is below the construction level of any SAC base throughout the country.

Your assistance in appropriating necessary funds for this important project will be deeply appreciated.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

LETTER OF HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION SYSTEM EXTENSION

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
September 19, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Military Construction Appropriation Bill, 1967, as passed by the House on September 14, contained an appropriation in the amount of $202,000 for additions to the electrical power generation system at Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha. The amount originally requested by the Department of Defense was $762,000 and this amount was also authorized by Congress.

The difference of $560,000 is primarily intended to be used for the consolidation and expansion of computer space for the worldwide meteorological center supporting the Strategic Air Command and other Department of Defense organizations. The essentiality of his function and its importance to the effective operations of SAC is readily apparent. The mission cannot be accomplished in the existing facility.

Presently, our subcommittee is considering this matter. My purpose in writing is to ask your support in providing the entire authorization for construction at Offutt. Your assistance in this regard will be deeply appreciated.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
United States Senator, Nebraska.

LETTER OF HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, U.S. SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
September 13, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR JOHN: I was most concerned to learn that the House of Representatives has denied the funding request for the construction of three bachelor officer quarters at Tinker Air Force Base. This item, estimated to cost $956,000, is of utmost importance to this highly rated supply and maintenance center. These quarters are urgently needed to adequately house both permanently assigned and transient officers.

The existing on-base quarters are now being utilized at far beyond the designed capacity resulting in overcrowding living conditions. Contract rental units are being utilized at more than double their normal capacity. Overflow requirements are now being met by issuance of certificates of nonavailability, paying officers their basic allowance for quarters or per diem.

Tinker, as I am sure you are aware, performs a critical mission in bomber, tanker aircraft, guided missile, and aircraft accessories support as well as vital communications functions. Inadequate officers' quarters continue to be a major morale factor at the base and are considered a strong influence on retention of the highly skilled personnel so needed for this important military center to carry out its expanding mission.

I am certain the Air Force will carefully consider the suggestion of the House Committee that this need be met with the construction of fewer buildings. The Air Force could easily make this change if it was found more economical to do

so. It might be noted, however, that while high land prices normally make a single high rise cheaper to build, because of the magnificent local support for this installation, land is already available.

These quarters, which will eliminate only a part of the base's deficiency, have been fully justified and I respectfully urge the Subcommittee to restore the funding request.

I am, as always, deeply appreciative for your skillful and sensitive handling of this difficult measure in the Senate.

Best wishes and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

MIKE MONRONEY.

LETTER OF HON. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR

U. S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
September 21, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommitte of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am informed that the House Appropriations Committee, in its consideration of the Military Construction Appropriation bill, has denied a request of $1,447,000 for the construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar for Tactical Air Command units at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.

The House Appropriations Committee in its report, page 34, states:

"Existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of aircraft currently located here. The Committee fails to see the requirement for these funds until the return of the Tactical Air Command aircraft, which are presently absent from Holloman, is more specific than is presently known."

While it is true, as the Report states, the existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of aircraft *currently* located at Holloman, this unfortunately is only a temporary condition. You will note the House Committee acknowledges that a TAC Squadron whose home base is Holloman AFB has been assigned to Vietnam. This would seem to imply that facilities are adequate to provide for this squadron when it returns from Vietnam.

However, I am informed that following the assignment of the TAC Squadron to Vietnam, the Defense Department then transferred a squadron from Biggs AFB—a base being abandoned by the Air Force in El Paso, Texas—to Holloman AFB. Thus, Holloman was brought back up to capacity.

The result of these personnel movements is that Holloman AFB is not now able to accommodate its own TAC Squadron which is presently in Vietnam. Should this squadron be returned to the United States today, Holloman could not care for them. Holloman must of necessity expand its facilities and it must do it now. The House Committee confirms the necessity but denies any urgency and instead recommends that such facilities not be planned for until the return of the squadron in Vietnam to Holloman AFB is more definite.

While this at first thought may seem reasonable, I submit to you it is not very practical nor very assuring to those concerned. Unfortunately the situation in Vietnam does not allow for even an educated guess as to when this squadron may be brought home, and when we do find out I am confident the necessary facilities could not be provided for in the time required even on a crash program basis.

We certainly all wish the squadron could be returned tomorrow, and perhaps maybe it will be. But even if they are not returned for months, we should start providing for the necessary facilities for them now to insure that when they do return they will be properly cared for. Holloman AFB should not be placed in the position of having to turn its back on its own squadron when it returns or of being forced to accommodate the added aircraft in extremely crowded facilities until the necessary funds can be sought and construction completed.

It should further be pointed out that these new facilities if constructed now would not lie idle until the return of the squadron from Vietnam. I am assured

that adequate use could be and would be made of the facilities in the meantime and would allow Holloman AFB to function more efficiently.

In addition, Senator, you may already be aware that Walker Air Force Base in Roswell, New Mexico, has been ordered closed by the Department of Defense. It has been a difficult adjustment for the surrounding communities to make Now, to expose these communities the possible loss of the TAC Squadron, or even worse to the possibility of losing a second base, which without its TAC Squadron could become "obsolete", I believe is more than we can justly ask of these communities.

It, therefore, appears to be a decision between building for the future now or waiting until the future and being literally forced to construct under less than favorable conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully and strongly urge that the necessary funds be approved for this project to allow Holloman AFB to modernize and expand *now* to provide for the eventual return of its TAC Squadron.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH M. MONTOYA,
U.S. Senate.

LETTER OF HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., September 21, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: First, let me say I am deeply appreciative of your returning my call. I am quite sorry I was not in my office to receive it, as I would have sincerely been honored to have made your acquaintance even if it were only over the phone.

I realize you are quite a busy person; therefore, I do not want to take too much of your time. I am writing you to tell you it is my understanding your colleague from New Mexico, the Honorable Joseph M. Montoya, is today writing you a letter on the same matter to which I have reference—and that is the House Military Construction Appropriation Bill's deletion of $1,447,000 for the construction of a maintenance hangar at Holloman Air Force Base. I respectfully refer you to that letter from Senator Montoya.

I assure you I share the Senator's views and I further assure you that the rest of the New Mexico Delegation shares this view.

Believe me, Senator, when I tell you that this is a matter of great concern to me, and one which is very close to my heart. I shall be eternally grateful to you for any consideration you can give the restoration of these funds.

Respectfully,

E. S. JOHNNY WALKER, M. C.

LETTER OF HON. ALBERT GORE, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, TENN., NAVAL AIR STATION

APPLIED TRAINING BUILDING

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
September 13, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Military Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: A number of business and civic leaders in Memphis and Shelby County have expressed interest in the applied training building at the Naval Air

Station, Memphis. They feel that this badly needed facility could be constructed immediately.

I hope your subcommittee will examine this matter carefully during your current hearings and include these funds if at all feasible.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT GORE.

JOINT STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT A. EVERETT AND HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER, U.S. REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, TENN., NAVAL AIR STATION

APPLIED TRAINING BUILDING

Mr. Chairman, we thank the members of this distinguished subcommittee for receiving our statement which we offer in this form, not because of our unwillingness to appear, but in the firm belief that this is for the convenience of the committee. Should the committee wish our presence, we hold ourselves ready at and time at the convenience of the committee.

We would respectfully call the committee's attention to the fact that the matter which concerns us involves the Memphis Naval Air Station which is located in Millington, Tennessee, presently a part of the Ninth Congressional District represented by Congressman Grider, but which on January 1, 1967 falls under the jurisdiction of Congressman Everett. Both of us have personally examined the facilities in question within the recent past and speak from personal observation.

The Military Construction Authorization Act, P.L. 89-568 authorized the construction at the Naval Air Technical Training Center in Memphis of an Applied Training Building (AD school) at a cost of $1,188,000. The Military Construction Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee deleted this item from the appropriation for fiscal year 1967. It is our earnest hope that this committee will retain the item.

The Naval Air Technical Training Center in Memphis exists because of a concept, first formulated at the beginning of World War II, which envisioned Memphis as the site of one of the large Naval air training activities. In 1942, Naval Air Technical Training was established to train Naval and Marine aviation technicians. Ever since 1946 the long-range plan adopted by the Department of Defense has envisioned a consolidation of training centers to decrease cost and improve administration. In 1946, there were 12 such locations. By 1950 the number had been reduced to 7 and at the present time there are only 5 with the master plan having as its central theme the consolidation at the Naval Air Station in Memphis of all Naval and Marine aviation electronic and maintenance training. That this plan has worked well is demonstrated, not only by the improved quality of the electronic technicians and maintenance men furnished to the Fleet, but also by the ever-increasing numbers which have graduated from the technical schools at this Memphis center.

At the present time, all training in the electronics field and in the maintenance field is consolidated in Memphis. This decision has proved to be sound because of many advantages. These include the excellent transportation facilities of all types: rail, air, truck lines and water; plenteous, inexpensive electricity furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority network, and a labor market which is stable and inexpensive. The geographical removal of the training center from the Navy and Marine Corps fleet bases and activities has proved to be of prime importance in reducing the interference always present where operational activities and training activities are located side by side.

Finally, Memphis has proved to be a happy choice because of a unique feature, unexpected at the time of the adoption of the master plan. This priceless factor which can't be reduced to a money value arises from the cordial relationship existing between Navy personnel of all rates and ranks and the inhabitants of the region in and around Memphis extending not only throughout West Tennessee, but also into Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Missouri and Kentucky. Although it is difficult to discover the causes of this relationship, it undoubtedly springs from the high quality of Navy personnel who have consistently served in this location. The great majority of the troops are young, highly intelligent students, sincere in their purpose and highly motivated. This has stimulated a typically warm, Southern, hospitable response. These factors, working in harmony, have

complemented one another to the point that today this region is unquestionably the best Navy territory in the United States. One of us, Representative Grider, is a retired Navy captain who has a unique opportunity to observe this phenomenon. He can state without any qualification that this atmosphere is almost palpable and certainly exceeds that of any other region. When consideration is given to the location of training facilities for young service students, this is a factor which cannot be overvalued.

The facility in question is needed to continue the efficient training of Aviation Machinists. This is not to say that they and their facilities are presently satisfactorily housed; they are not. There are fifteen 24-year old training buildings that are in use for training purposes. These include four converted mess halls and 18 butler huts which are used for training. In addition to this, there are 15 other World War II buildings such as training hangars and other smaller buildings which are involved in the training program. In addition to the disadvantageous effect that this has upon the students, these buildings house extremely vital and sensitive electronic training equipment, much of which is irreplaceable. Recently one of the buildings, along with its contents, was destroyed by fire. This set back parts of the electronic training program for a period of over two years. All of these buildings are ill-suited to changing requirements, both in terms of the subject matters being taught and the methods of instruction. We hardly need add that the expense of maintenance, from a businesslike point of view, cannot be justified. The over-crowded training conditions which existed in these antiquated buildings lower the quality of training at this time when good training is so vital to the Fleet.

It should not be overlooked that the need for helicopter machinists has grown at an exponential rate. The school in Memphis envisions the training of 855 basic helicopter machinists in fiscal year 1967. The number to be trained in fiscal 1970 will be 1,979.

The projections of all graduates of the Aviation Machinists School for 1967 is 8,132. The committee can see from this figure that these facilities are not only desperately needed but will be thoroughly used. The number "on board" at any given time during 1967 will be 1,431. When the committee considers the importance of this training, views the facilities in which the training must now be carried on, and then compares it to any college with that number of students, the comparison is not only shocking but a little shameful.

Once again it appears to us to be necessary to mention the matter of morale. These young servicemen, when they are ordered to the Naval Air Technical Training Center in Memphis, are in almost every case experiencing their first tour of duty. The Navy is spending large and important sums of money to equip these young men to be absolute experts in the field of electronics and aircraft maintenance, two fields in which the demand of private industry are the highest. The concepts of service life and the impressions of the Navy which these young men form while at the training center often—all too often—crystallize their attitudes toward service life in general. At a time when the Department of Defense is spending so much time and money and showing such deep concern over the low re-enlistment rate, it seems ill-advised and short-sighted to expose these promising young students to an environment which must certainly lower their morale and weaken their expectation of what service life has to offer.

In passing over this item of appropriation, the House Appropriation Subcommittee observed that perhaps another location could be found if only the Navy took another look. During the summer of 1966 many activities were analyzed to discover whether or not a portion of the technical training load could be accommodated at other stations. Every station in the Naval Air Technical Training Command was examined and no such facility was found.

But, Mr. Chairman, even if it had been found, there would still be strong and compelling reasons not to decentralize a training command. The whole concept of training in the Navy is based on the "common-core" prerequisite which envisions a center which can teach fundamentals to all the students. For example, at Navy Memphis the Aviation Fundamentals School is conducted covering material that is common to all the aviation ratings—safety around aircraft, firefighting, survival and the use of those many tools peculiar to the aviation ratings. If the school were decentralized, even in part, it would be necessary to duplicate this fundamental training. No adequate training in aviation mechanics could be carried out without this initial course.

It should also be borne in mind that this training school, after many years of experience, had developed a flow of graduates to the Fleet and to the Marine

Forces. The transfer of this school to another location would drastically disrupt and even stop this flow at a time when the need is the very greatest.

In addition to this, as is true of all commands, there are certain support personnel and facilities that would be required at any new locations, such as legal counsel, housekeeping services and the like.

It isn't necessary to further elaborate on the dangers of decentralization at a time when the concepts of mass production with its concomitant reduction of overhead is receiving such wide acceptance, not only in the Armed Services but in all industry.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we would respectfully call this committee's attention to the fact that we are not dealing here with an abstract problem which can be decided at leisure; the United States is involved in a war which is rapidly approaching the proportions of the Korean Conflict. Of all the demands placed upon the Fleet, perhaps the most critical is for adequately trained, highly motivated, and career-oriented technicians and maintenance personnel. We believe that we have demonstrated that the facilities presently existing are seriously inadequate; that the decentralization, even if other faciilties existed, would not achieve the central and overwhelming mission of furnishing the Fleet and the Corps with trained personnel now, and that time is very much of the essence in finding a solution to this pressing problem.

ROBERT A. EVERETT, M.C.
GEORGE W. GRIDER, M.C.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

LAND ACQUISITION FOR AIR-TO-GROUND GUNNERY RANGE

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES,
September 14, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have just reviewed the report by the House Appropriations Committee on the Military Construction Appropriations bill. I find that on page 36 of the report the Committee has deleted funds for acquisition of additional land for use as an air-to-ground gunnery range for Cannon Air Force Base near Clovis, New Mexico. The amount proposed by the budget for this acquisition was $1,284,000.

This concerns me because I know that the Tactical Air Command carries on very important training operations at Cannon Air Base. I have, therefore, made some investigation into the matter and also have had the Air Force provide me with background information. I find that the present range known as the Melrose Air Force Range, consisting of about 7,771 acres is too small to meet the minimum safety criteria.

There are two Tactical Air Command Fighter Wings at Cannon AFB. Present plans are to bring in new high performance aircraft. To maintain the skill of these aircraft there will be tens of thousands of passes over the target area and it is therefore imperative that a large enough range be provided to remove any chance of firing on private holdings. The Melrose Range is in a thinly populated area and, if enlarged by the proposed acquisition, it will meet the requirements of the Air Force.

Under the Air Force proposal, Melrose Range would be increased by approximately 14,000 acres. About 6,700 acres of this is state-owned land and the balance is privately owned. The House Report points out that there is considerable Federal land in the State of New Mexico and that the Air Force should explore the possibility of exchanges.

It is true that there is a lot of Federal land in the State, but there is none in the vicinity or adjoining the present Melrose Range which is ideally located for the Cannon Air Force Base operation. The Air Force has been in no position to discuss any exchanges of land until they knew they had some authority to do so. The President has just recently approved the Military Construction Authorization bill and there has therefore been no opportunity for such discussions.

Furthermore, any premature discussion or publicity of such enlargement of the range before authority was given to act would have opened the door to speculative activity and perhaps complicated the eventual acquisition of the needed land.

I do not know what attitude the present State Land Commissioner will take in regard to the acquisition of the State land in this area, but in the past the State has cooperated with the Federal Government when lands were needed for the National Defense program. I, therefore, assume that the State authorities would be willing to discuss an exchange or trade of lands with the Government. I would see no objection to instructing the Air Force to work out exchanges where possible in order to save appropriated funds.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that funds be approved for this acquisition in order that the weapons training requirements of new aircraft programed for Cannon AFB be adequately met.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

LETTER OF HON. J. CALEB BOGGS, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF DELAWARE

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1966.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: On September 12 President Johnson signed into law the Military Construction Authorization, 1967 (PL 89-568). Contained in this authorization is an item of $250,000 for a sewage treatment plant at the Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware.

This item was added by the Senate Armed Services Committee during their consideration of the legislation and in their report they state that this project is "believed equally important, if not more so, as several similar projects contained in the bill. The discharge of improperly-treated sewerage into the Delaware Bay has had a very disastrous effect on the fishing industry."

In November of 1965 President Johnson issued an Executive Order calling on all departments, agencies and establishments in the Executive Branch to provide leadership in improving water quality and called on them to submit their plans for pollution abatement to the Bureau of the Budget. In light of this and in view of the necessity for the construction of a sewerage treatment plant, I respectfully request the consideration of the Subcommittee for the inclusion of $250,000 in the Military Construction Appropriation Bill for this authorized project.

With highest personal regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

J. CALEB BOGGS.

1966 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND RELEASED AND DEFERRED PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. At this point in the record, I wish to insert the fiscal year 1966 construction program for the military departments. These lists show the projects released for funding, and the projects that have been deferred by action of the Department of Defense.

Construction line items in the fiscal year 1966 military construction Army execution program which have not been deferred

Installation	Line item	Description	Cost
FISCAL YEAR 1966 FUNDING			
Fort Dix	105	Tact eq shops	$195,000
	166	3 EM barracks	3,812,000
U.S. Military Academy, New York	73	Camp Buckner rehab	541,000
	90	Util exp	7,000,000
	57	Band fac	450,000
	95	Exp Wash Hall	7,769,000
Fort Belvoir	353	Electronic clsrm bldg	677,000
Fort Eustis	232	Heat plt const	58,000
	237	Hardstand av sch	100,000
Fort Knox	227	Training bldgs, ATC	812,000
Vint Hill Farms	40	2 tact eq shops	458,000
	39	EM bks add	337,000
	49	Util exp	106,000
Fort Benning	107	Tact eq shop	471,000
	97	Bldg 399 con to BOQ	3,860,000
	253	Sewage treatment plt	994,000
	234	Steam dis sys	550,000
Fort Bragg	258	Sp forces comp	1,139,000
Fort Campbell	215	Joint ops bldg	197,000
	61	Instr tr bldg	111,000
	214	Airlift sup road	180,000
	79	3 tact eq shops	553,000
Fort Gordon	62	Rifle sq tact rge	526,000
Fort Jackson	66	Spec tr fac	3,200,000
Fort Bliss	261	POL disp fac	71,000
Fort Hood	158	5 tact eq shops	3,595,000
	14	EM service club	635,000
Fort Sam Houston	43	Medical lab	1,300,000
	52	A/C 6 admin bldgs	396,000
Fort Polk	12	Rifle sq tact tge	518,000
	73	Elec sys conv	228,000
Fort Sill	187	4 tr bldgs	81,000
Fort Carson	222	Tact eq shops	3,463,000
Fort Leavenworth	14	GCA/weather obsn sta	86,000
	52	A/F lighting imp	124,000
Fort Riley	200	Sp wpns bldg	230,000
Fort Sheridan	73	Water sys exp	47,000
	101	Hq fac	2,300,000
Fort Leonard Wood	60	Fire and rescue sta	152,000
	9	Rifle sq tact rge	563,000
Fort Irwin	2	Hospital	1,847,000
	116	Gas dis sys exp	161,000
	115	Water sys exp	1,145,000
Fort Lewis	132	Training bldg	134,000
	223	2 bn hq, clsrm bldgs	271,000
	294	2 bn stor	61,000
Presidio of Monterey	33	Academic bldg	1,007,000
	4	BOQ	361,000
Fort Ord	206	Post engineer fac	974,000
Presidio of San Francisco	70	ADP, comm ctr 6-A	1,299,000
Two Rock Ranch	63	Oper bldg	53,000
	20	Tact eq fac	201,000
	41	Sewage plt add	67,000
	65	Water sys exp	64,000
West coast rec sta	9	Emerg power	166,000
Yakima Firing Center	290	Latrine and shower	56,000
Army Map Service	10	Replace A/C, Erskine Hall	182,000
Fort Myer	55	Water stor add	192,000
Walter Reed	41	Repair plenum chamber	197,000
	63	Incinerator alteration	414,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground	19	Road to north throughway	538,000
Aeronautical maintenance center	9	Helicopter test fac	459,000
	10	Soundproof eng test area	48,000
	11	4 turb eng test cells	1,434,000
Anniston Army Depot	62	Combat veh shop	837,000

Construction line items in the fiscal year 1966 military construction Army execution program which have not been deferred—Continued

Installation	Line item	Description	Cost
Bayonne Naval Supply Center	2	Conv whse to shop	1,465,000
	3	Intransit open stor	600,000
	1	Conv whse to admin space	1,353,000
	4	Heat plt add	240,000
Sharpe Army Depot	65	Alt whse A-3	80,000
	71	Mod bldg 6+9	95,000
Fort Detrick	160	Autodin fac	337,000
	151	V-R res fac	985,000
	159	Util exp	1,195,000
Edgewood Arsenal	157	Sewage plt imp	164,000
Granite City Army Depot	72	Sewage lift sta	56,000
Letterkenny Army Depot	62	Missile depot mitc shop	1,744,000
	78	Combat veh test track	495,000
Lexington Army Depot	53	Heat plt add	308,000
Navajo Army Depot	32	Ext gas lines	56,000
New Cumberland Army Depot	28	Rewire 7 whses	260,000
	30	Conv whse 54 to admin space	400,000
Oakland Army Terminal	57	Transient quarters	912,000
Picatinny Arsenal	69	Mun cmd hq (add bldg. 171)	584,000
Pueblo Army Depot	36	Combat veh test track	337,000
Red River Army Depot	55	Security lighting	260,000
Redstone Arsenal	197	Classroom bldg	1,364,000
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	30	Automatic sprinklers	36,000
Savanna Army Depot	48	Classrooms, ammo school	102,000
Sierra Army Depot	29	Security lighting	115,000
Tobyhanna Army Depot	40	Control humidity	199,000
Tooele Army Depot	51	Combat veh test track	333,000
White Sands Missile Range	188	Stress analysis, add	281,000
	189	Elec power exp	192,000
Schofield Barracks	38	Primary elec cable, repl	101,000
	13	Brigade hqs	700,000
Okinawa	586	Emerg power, comm	367,000
Fort Ritchie	42	War room fac	98,000
	39	Security measures, phase II	170,000
Location 04	95	Ops bldg add	79,000
	100	Cold storage	262,000
Location 13	39	do	113,000
	43	BOQ	45,000
Location 23	31	Water sup add	229,000
Location 24	13	Ops bldg add	71,000
Location 175	8	Ops bldg	414,000
	2	Tact eq shop	90,000
	9	Util exp	349,000
Location 175-G	12	Tact eq shop	69,000
	11	Warehouse	314,000
	13	Disp, dental clinic	286,000
	16	BOQ	302,000
	17	Util, roads (rd imp)	63,000
Location 276	118	Cold storage	78,000
Location 321-A	9	EM barracks	98,000
Location 321-B	10	do	42,000
Tactical facilities	1	1st region hq	1,178,000
	-78	Exp of fac, La96	68,000
	T-104	AD control fac	250,000
Fort Richardson	113	Command post, war rm alt	289,000
	226	Info-data sys ctr	177,000
Fort Wainwright	88	Command control ctr	411,000
U.S. Army, Europe	6	Troop scatter	500,000
	77	Controlled humidity stge	4,000,000
Kwajalein	73	NIKE X sprint fac	14,940,000
	77	EBYE housing	5,955,000
	75	Rep cargo pier	375,000
	79	A/C barracks	286,000
	71	Civ dorm	2,117,000
General authorzation		Planning	22,800,000
		Minor const	9,725,000
		Access roads	200,000
Total, fiscal year 1966			142,212,000

Construction line items in the fiscal year 1966 military construction Army execution program which have been deferred

Installation	Line item	Description	Cost
FISCAL YEAR 1966 FUNDING			
Fort Devens, Mass	88	Hospital	$4,794,000
	118	EM barracks complex	6,113,000
Fort Dix, N.J	167	Dental clinic, 28 chairs	620,000
	168	EM barracks complex	14,565,000
	27	Bachelor officer quarters	2,385,000
Federal office buildings, New York	44	Admin space-conv	636,000
U.S. Military Academy, New York	88	Hospital	4,930,000
	91	Bachelor officer quarters	385,000
	90	Utilities exp and access road (reduction)	2,333,000
	92	Gymnasium addition	2,392,000
Fort Belvoir, Va	331	Air cond. Humphrey Hall	303,000
	267	Hospital addition	1,619,000
	117	Bachelor officer quarters	991,000
East coast radio XMTR station, Virginia.	21	Roads	211,000
Fort Knox, Ky	118	Tactical equipment shop and fac	2,049,000
	191	Tactical equipment shop and facs	249,000
	181	Group gymnasium	395,000
	143.2	Bachelor officer quarters	830,000
	145	EM barracks complex	12,015,000
Fort Lee, Va	89	USALMC academic building	2,900,000
	28	Chapel center, 600 seat	700,000
Fort George G. Meade, Md	166	Road improvement	550,000
Fort Ritchie, Md	25	Aircraft fuel storage	87,000
Vint Hill Farms, Va	6	EW barracks addition	128,000
Fort Bragg, N.C	202	Bachelor officer quarters	1,020,000
	245	Electronic maintenance shop	47,000
	243	Tactical equipment shop and fac	210,000
	139	Post engineer fac	1,054,000
	217	Auditorium	449,000
	259	Parts storage building addition	92,000
	260	Admin. and storage building	780,000
	56	Dental clinic, 24 chairs	454,000
Fort Campbell, Ky	71	2 EM baracks w/mess	1,066,000
	87	Tactical equipment shop and fac	438,000
Fort Gordon, Ga	65	Signal school, phase II	7,450,000
	32	EM barracks complex	8,895,000
	38	EM service club	648,000
	52	EW barracks w/mess	604,000
Fort Jackson, S.C	67	Weapons storage building	262,000
	70	EM barracks complex	13,176,000
	71	Dental clinic, 28 chairs	477,000
Fort Rucker, Ala	144	Bachelor officer quarters	1,098,000
	132	Commissary store	583,000
	146	Aircraft maintenance fac	2,039,000
Fort Stewart, Ga	31	Hospital	1,887,000
	34	Heating and air cond. plant	430,000
Fort Bliss, Tex	79	EM service club	301,000
Fort Hood, Tex	290	EM barracks	1,082,000
	186	Bachelor officer quarters	2,666,000
	72	Dental clinic, 18 chairs	431,000
	203	EM barracks complex	8,805,000
	305	Road con., South and Battl. Aves	634,000
Fort Polk, La	81	Barracks improvement	372,000
Fort Sill, Okla	17	Group gymnasium	387,000
	183	POL facility	427,000
	201	Convert sta. hosp. to adm. and bks	899,000
	82	Officers field ration mess	474,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	73	Convert bldg. 32 to post exchange	133,000
	66	Off fld ration mess, conv	190,000
	69	Bachelor officer quarters	1,606,000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	31	Dental clinic, 12 chair	303,000
	54	Autodin switch acs	2,380,000
Fort Riley, Kans	109	Paving Kans. R. br. approach	325,000
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	98	EM brks w/o mess med det	745,000
	100	EM barracks complex	14,086,000
Fort Irwin, Calif	113	Tactical equip shop and fac	574,000
	67	Commissary store	250,000
	117	Community center	668,000
	118	POL facility	96,000
Fort Lewis, Wash	295	Branch library	244,000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif	34	Student dorm and mess	1,678,000
Fort Meyer, Va	59	EM barracks w/mess, addition	3,216,000
	30	EM service club and br PX	400,000
	34	Chapel center, 600 seats	629,000
	21	NCO open mess	972,000

Construction line items in the fiscal year 1966 military construction Army execution program which have been deferred—Continued

Installation	Line item	Description	Cost
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	148	Headquarters bldg, altern	$2,881,000
Blue Grass Army Depot, Ky	35	Missile fac, care and preserv	682,000
	11	Change house	97,000
Cold Regions R. & E. Laboratory, N.H.	3	Equipment maintenance shop	334,000
Fort Detrick, Md	113	Med biolog res lab, phase I	9,254,000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	166	Commissary store, add	137,000
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	55	Bachelor officer quarters	320,000
Jefferson Proving Ground, Ind	1	Bombproof observation bldg	52,000
Lexington Army Depot, Ky	34	Adm fac conv wise 4-E	218,000
Fort Monmouth, N.J	85	Bachelor officer quarters	586,000
Natick Laboratories, Mass	10	Lab support svcs building	1,371,000
Red River Army Depot, Tex	54	Surveillance insp bldg	205,000
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	22	Convert bldg 350, adm space	766,000
	29	Paving and guardhouse	60,000
Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y	18	Sewage sys improvements	1,713,000
Seattle def area, Washington	30	Radar mask eas and clearing	194,000
Location 04, Asmara	101	Admin and storage bldg add	241,000
	85	Grade school	123,000
Location 09	8	Operations bldg addition	689,000
Location 12	45	Commissary store	[1] 123,000
	85	Post engr shops and storage	[1] 105,000
	82	EM svc club and library addition	[1] 111,000
	54	Electric power expansion	245,000
	72	Sewer system expansion	46,000
	103	Medical facility addition	406,000
Location 23	114	Receiver building addition	143,000
Location 90	4	Emergency power supply	340,000
Location 175–G	14	EM barracks w/o mess	602,000
Location 276	120	do	138,000
	119	Warehouse	212,000
Location 277	3	do	41,000
Fort Greely, Alaska	67	Sewage treatment plant add	580,000
Fort Richardson, Alaska	205	Range facs	368,000
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	44	EM barracks alt 1st incr	2,059,000
	48	Tactical equip shop and fac	1,015,000
	27	2 tactical equipment shops and fac	693,000
Okinawa, various	49	Elementary school	2,191,000
Bad Kreuznach Post	32	EM barracks	753,000
Frankfurt Post	13	Hangar and facs	858,000
Giessen Post	12	Airfield pavement and facs	1,293,000
Hanau Post	10	do	755,000
	12	Hangar and facs	434,000
Fort Clayton, CZ	44	Emergency power supply	387,000
Autosevocom switches, various	1	Autosevocom switches	800,000
Kwajalein Atoll	78	Refrigerated warehouse	398,000
General authorization	T00.1	Planning (reduction)	2,000,000
	T00.3	Access roads (reduction)	1,400,000
Subtotal, fiscal year 1966			188,731,000
FISCAL YEAR 1965 FUNDING			
U.S. Military Academy, New York	78	Restore and protect shore	194,000
	54	Alter cadet gym bldg 727	300,000
Fort Belvoir, Va	115	EM barracks w/mess	962,000
Fort Knox, Ky	143.1	Bachelor officer quarters	1,500,000
Fort Story, Va	14	3 tactical eqp shops and fac	449,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	71	EW barracks	245,000
Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif	64.7	Utilities, disp	32,000
	64.2	Dispensary and dental clinic	211,000
Fort Myer, Va	58.3	Messhall add	205,000
Location 12	67	POL yard add	61,000
Location 276	116	Utilities and site improvement	552,000
	117	Diesel oil storage	68,000
Fort Richardson, Alaska	52	Stock control center	269,000
Fort Kobbe C.Z	13	Bachelor officer quarters	343,000
Subtotal, fiscal year 1965			5,391,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Construction line items in the fiscal year 1966 military construction Army execution program which have been deferred—Continued

Installation	Line item	Description	Cost
FISCAL YEAR 1964 FUNDING			
Fort Irwin, Calif.	92	25 PT rifle range	$110,000
Augsburg Post	2.2	Airfield lighting	177,000
	2.3	Airfield tower	19,000
Bad Kreuznach Post	30	Ammo storage facs	[2] 2,438,000
Kaiserslautern, Germany	16	do	[2] 3,557,000
Fort Buchanan, P.R.	39	Land acquisition	111,000
Kwajalein Atoll	70	Super cinethodolite fac (reduction)	440,000
Sec. 102	111	Comm structures and fac	2,000,000
Subtotal, fiscal year 1964			8,852,000
FISCAL YEAR 1962 FUNDING			
Korea	285.203	Air def opns bldg, site B	56,000
	285.204	Air def adm area, site B	355,000
Germany	13.1	Commercial power, 6 sites	902,000
	16.6	An/MSQ-28 facs, Wertheim	49,000
Gissen Post	109	Tact site S-27B	140,000
	108	Trp sup facs, Bamberg	140,000
	110	Tact site S-36C	195,000
	112	Tact site S-38	150,000
Nuernberg Post, Germany	A-79	Hardstand	[2] 204,000
Stuttgart Post	A-80	Veh paint spray booth	[2] 24,000
	A-82	Washrack	[2] 16,000
Turkey, various	1	Def area reg comms con ctr	152,000
Sec. 102	2	Comm structures and facs	966,000
Subtotal, fiscal year 1962			3,349,000
Total			206,323,000

[1] Deletion. Fiscal year 1966 funds remain available for southeast Asia or sec. 103 requirements ($339,000).
[2] Deletion. Prior year funds to be applied to fiscal year 1966 southeast Asia or sec. 103 requirements ($6,239,000).

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
1. BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITIES		
(A) NAVAL SHIPYARDS		
Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.:		
Motor repair facility	$101	$101
Compressed air dryers	64	64
Machine shop improvement	220	220
Subtotal	385	385
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.:		
Machine shop	309	309
Pipe shop	175	175
Hydraulic and air facility	40	40
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	765	0
Enlisted men's club	356	356
Internal security fence	47	47
Subtotal	1,692	927
Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.:		
Pump and valve facility	225	225
Drydock 2	5,200	5,200
Abrasive blasting facility	400	400
Submerged dredge line	92	0
Subtotal	5,917	5,825
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.:		
Mechanical instrument calibration facility	125	125
Electrical distribution system	499	499
Compressed air facility	177	0
Pump and valve facility	180	180
Subtotal	981	804
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif.:		
Nuclear refueling facility	500	500
Pipe shop (1st increment)	545	545
Electrical system service outlets (1st increment)	84	84
Subtotal	1,129	1,129
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.:		
Drydock No. 3	649	649
Pump and valve facility	372	372
Utilities (3d increment)	1,682	0
Subtotal	2,703	1,021
Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii:		
Electronics shop	766	766
Wharf (3d increment)	2,327	0
Pipe shop	371	371
X-ray laboratory	76	76
Mechanical instrument calibration facility	51	51
Subtotal	3,591	1,264
Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Crane tracks	2,657	2,657
Steel storage site	830	830
Subtotal	3,487	3,487
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H.: Radiological control facility	998	998
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Pump and valve facility	450	450
Total	21,333	16,290

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
(B) FLEET SUPPORT STATIONS		
Commander, Alaskan Sea Frontier, Kodiak, Alaska: Operations control center	$80	$80
Headquarters, commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va.:		
Barracks (3d increment)	548	0
Rehabilitation of messhall	325	0
Communication center	930	930
Subtotal	1,803	930
Naval Inshore Undersea Warfare Group, Norfolk, Va.: Utilities	216	0
Total	2,099	1,010
(C) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION STATIONS		
Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Cold storage warehouse	97	97
Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif.: Research animal facility	793	793
Total	890	890
2. FLEET BASE FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.:		
Communication center	550	550
Antennas	140	140
Air condition messhall	75	75
Berthing facilities (3d increment)	1,135	1,135
Subtotal	1,900	1,900
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.: Underwater demolition unit facilities	396	396
Naval command systems support activity, District of Columbia: Alterations for operations programing (3d increment)	643	0
Naval Station, Key West, Fla.:		
Fuel storage (1st increment)	902	902
Dispensary, dental clinic	391	391
Subtotal	1,293	1,293
Naval Station, Long Beach, Calif.:		
WAVES barracks	227	0
Barracks	1,035	0
Commissioned officers' mess (closed)	187	0
Pier utilities	870	870
Subtotal	2,319	870
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.:		
Messhall	1,220	0
Outdoor recreation facilities	258	0
Utilities	872	872
Subtotal	2,350	872
Naval Station, Newport, R.I.:		
Collimation facilities	87	87
WAVES barracks	380	0
Bachelor officers' quarters	1,258	0
Commissioned officers' mess (closed)	387	0
Subtotal	2,112	87
Fleet Operational Control Center, Norfolk, Va.: Operational control center	207	207
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.:		
Mooring improvements	50	0
Extension of piers 5 and 7	1,000	1,000
Multiservice building	1,083	0
Subtotal	2,133	1,000

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
2. FLEET BASE FACILITIES—Continued		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued		
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii:		
Berth S–21	$271	$271
Barracks (1st increment)	569	569
Headquarters building	318	0
Subtotal	1,158	840
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii:		
Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific	144	0
Barracks	526	0
Subtotal	670	0
Naval Station, San Diego, Calif.:		
Berthing pier 8	2,638	2,638
Water fire protection	175	0
Barracks	1,097	0
Bachelor officers' quarters	598	0
Subtotal	4,508	2,638
Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif.:		
Relocation of activities	1,400	1,400
Heating plant	456	456
Subtotal	1,856	1,856
Total	21,545	11,959
(B) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Dredging	187	0
Fleet activities, Ryukyus Island, Okinawa:		
Barracks	1,030	0
Messhall	257	0
LST ramps, Kin Beach	760	760
White Beach pier	5,624	5,624
Subtotal	7,671	6,384
Headquarters support activity, Taipei, Republic of China: Headquarters building	199	199
Headquarters support activity, classified location: Hospital complex	2,000	2,000
Total	10,057	8,583
3. NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES		
(A) AIR TRAINING STATIONS		
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex.:		
Liquid oxygen facility	45	45
Water supply and treatment facility	107	107
Subtotal	152	152
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.: Flight clearance easements and land acquisition	184	184
Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Ellyson, Pensacola, Fla.:		
Aircraft parking apron	262	262
Rehabilitation of barracks	586	586
Rehabilitation of messhall	70	70
Rehabilitation of bachelor officers' quarters	524	524
Electrical distribution system	88	88
Subtotal	1,530	1,530
Naval Air Station, Glynco, Ga.:		
Airfield lighting	295	295
Barracks	342	342
Subtotal	637	637

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
3. NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES—Continued		
(A) AIR TRAINING STATIONS—continued		
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex.:		
Airfield lighting	326	326
Aviation cadet quarters	158	158
Water well	73	73
Subtotal	557	557
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn.:		
Avionics school building	1,796	0
Barracks	2,506	1,642
Messhall	1,490	0
Subtotal	5,792	1,642
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.:		
Aircraft maintenance hangar (2d increment)	1,585	0
Air condition supply office	32	32
Electrical distribution system	125	125
Electrical distribution line	79	79
Subtotal	1,821	236
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Fla.: Flight training and briefing facility	664	664
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla.:		
Barracks	664	664
Rehabilitation of barracks	553	553
Electrical distribution system	138	138
Subtotal	1,355	1,355
Total	12,692	6,957
(B) FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS		
Naval Station, Adak, Alaska:		
Telephone system	200	200
Airfield lighting	514	514
Air terminal building	610	610
Ground equipment maintenance building	333	333
Survival equipment shop	429	427
Administration building	1,617	1,617
Electrical distribution system (2d increment)	2,189	2,189
Reduction	−890	−890
Subtotal	5,000	5,000
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.:		
Aircraft fire and crash station	84	0
Rehabilitation of barracks	700	0
Subtotal	784	0
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii:		
Chief petty officers' barracks	254	0
Commissary	267	0
Subtotal	521	0
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine: Airfield lighting	161	161
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.:		
Avionics shop	709	709
Barracks	358	0
Subtotal	1,067	709
Naval Air Facility, El Centro, Calif.: Photographic laboratory	400	0
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev.:		
Administration building	211	0
Chapel	230	0
Subtotal	441	0

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
3. NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES—Continued		
(B) FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS—continued		
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.:		
Communication center	1,049	1,049
Patrol aircraft facilities	5,300	5,300
Airfield lighting	301	301
Electrical distribution system	315	315
Rehabilitation of barracks	4,210	0
Rehabilitation of mess hall	520	0
Subtotal	11,595	6,965
Pacific Fleet Tactical Range, Kauai, Hawaii:		
Remote radar facility	578	578
Operations control center	293	293
Waterfront operational facilities	162	162
Civilian cafeteria	91	91
Powerplant	294	294
Road	460	460
Subtotal	1,878	1,878
Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.:		
Optical landing system	166	166
Rehabilitation of barracks	668	668
Subtotal	834	834
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.: Training facility	199	199
Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif.: Aircraft systems training building	990	990
Naval Station, Mayport, Fla.:		
Communication building	132	0
Transmitter building	199	0
Shallow draft mooring	88	0
Utilities	473	473
Subtotal	892	473
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.:		
Airfield lighting	290	290
Ground equipment maintenance facility	200	200
Subtotal	490	490
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.: Airfield lighting	476	476
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.:		
Heating for maintenance hangars	120	120
Foundry	52	0
Rehabilitation of barracks	2,033	0
Rehabilitation of messhall	569	0
Subtotal	2,774	120
Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.:		
Rehabilitation of barracks	726	0
Electrical distribution line	127	127
Subtotal	853	127
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.:		
Aircraft parking apron	985	985
Aircraft direct fueling stations	162	0
Aircraft lighting	127	127
Aircraft maintenance hangar	2,983	2,983
Barracks	1,225	1,225
Subtotal	5,482	5,320
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I.:		
Airfield lighting	216	216
Chief petty officers' mess (open)	293	0
Subtotal	509	216

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
3. NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES—Continued		
(B) FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS—continued		
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, Calif.:		
Barracks	$1,494	$1,494
Messhall	530	530
Subtotal	2,024	2,024
Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla.:		
Runway extension, taxiway, lighting and land acquisition	4,377	0
Aircraft control tower	246	0
Barracks	994	0
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess, including land acquisition	671	0
Electrical distribution lines	317	0
Aircraft maintenance hangar	644	0
Subtotal	7,249	0
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.:		
Radio receiver facility	277	0
Aircraft systems training building	1,189	1,189
Survival equipment shop	239	0
Barracks	1,280	1,280
Aircraft maintenance shop	769	769
Subtotal	3,754	3,238
Total	48,373	29,220
(C) MARINE CORPS AIR STATIONS		
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C.:		
Aircraft direct fueling station	784	0
Aircraft systems training building	962	962
Aircraft maintenance hangars	806	806
Electrical distribution system	221	221
Subtotal	2,773	1,989
Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Aircraft direct fueling station	264	264
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.:		
Aircraft fire and crash station	328	0
Reconnaissance photographic building	485	485
Combat vehicle maintenance shop	111	0
Marine air control squadron warehouse	166	0
Rehabilitation of barracks	3,295	0
Subtotal	4,385	485
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.:		
Airfield lighting	286	286
Guided missile magazine	42	42
Water distribution system	331	331
Subtotal	659	659
Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N.C.:		
Airfield lighting	249	249
Aircraft fire and crash station	77	77
Aircraft maintenance hangar	1,778	1,778
Dispensary	243	0
Barracks	240	0
Subtotal	2,587	2,104
Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif.:		
Aircraft washrack	92	0
Aircraft direct fueling stations (1st increment)	792	0
Aircraft line buildings	161	0
Barracks	366	366
Squadron operations building	263	263
Subtotal	1,674	629

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
3. NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES—Continued		
(C) MARINE CORPS AIR STATIONS—continued		
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz.:		
Aircraft operations building	$300	$300
Squadron supply and maintenance facility	223	223
Road to target area	96	96
Subtotal	619	619
Total	12,961	6,749
(D) FLEET READINESS STATIONS		
Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Wash.: Multiple weapons facility	1,597	1,597
Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S.C.:		
Security building	28	28
Community center facility (3d increment)	913	0
Dispensary	307	0
Vehicle parking area	107	107
Antisubmarine warfare building	888	888
Subtotal	2,243	1,023
Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif.:		
Quality evaluation laboratory	315	315
Electrical distribution system (1st increment)	163	163
Sanitary sewerline	131	131
Subtotal	609	609
Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.:		
EOD underwater facility	404	0
Special weapons facility	328	328
Subtotal	732	328
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii:		
Telephone exchange	31	31
Barracks and messhall	566	0
Subtotal	597	31
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Calif.:		
Ammunition disposal facility	100	0
Special weapons magazines	72	72
Subtotal	172	72
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va.: Land acquisition	75	0
Total	6,025	3,660
(E) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION STATIONS		
Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif.:		
Liquid oxygen facility	47	0
Warhead research facilities	448	448
Subtotal	495	448
Naval Parachute Facility, El Centro, Calif.: Recovery parachute test range and land acquisition	2,300	2,300
Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia, Pa.: Steam condensate lines	155	0
Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif.:		
Naval Missile and Astronautic Center, Point Mugu: Radar measurement facility	894	894
Pacific Missile Range:		
Aircraft power check facility	92	92
Automatic data switching facility	853	853
Pacific Missile Range, San Nicolas Island:		
Telecommunications switching facility	241	241
Bachelor civilian quarters	400	0
Subtotal	2,480	2,080
Total	5,430	4,828

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
3. NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES—Continued		
(F) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam:		
Air condition squadron spaces	$92	$92
Air condition dispensary	46	46
Subtotal	138	138
Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan:		
Aircraft parking apron	1,852	935
Airfield lighting	195	195
Mine facility	140	140
Subtotal	2,187	1,270
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines:		
Air conditiong for ordnance building	26	26
Commissioned officers' mess (open)	305	305
Subtotal	331	331
Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa:		
Jet fuel storage	75	75
Vehicle maintenance building	169	0
Public works shop	219	0
Storage buildings	236	236
Barracks	726	726
Roads and utilities	74	74
Subtotal	1,499	1,111
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan:		
Aircraft fuel storage tanks	339	339
Rehabilitation of barracks	300	0
Subtotal	639	339
Marine Corps Air Station, classified location:		
Taxiway	465	0
Aircraft parking apron	1,600	0
Aircraft washrack	37	0
Aircraft maintenance hangar	4,298	0
Roads and utilities	400	0
Subtotal	6,800	0
Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa:		
Survival equipment shop	204	204
Administration building	185	185
Barracks	312	312
Mine storage assembly buildings	66	66
Subtotal	767	767
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.:		
Aircraft parking apron	621	621
Range equipment shop	188	188
Aircraft maintenance hangar	1,334	1,334
Drone support facilities	423	423
Underwater range torpedo shop	169	169
Supply office and warehouse	1,010	1,010
Fleet cargo shed	358	0
Computer and data recording facility	187	187
Marine barracks	395	395
Bachelor officers' quarters	327	0
Structural fire station	106	106
Gatehouse and employment office	45	0
Chief petty officers' mess (open)	222	0
Commissioned officers' mess (open)	397	0
Laundry and dryecleaning plant	465	0
Gymnasium and swimming pool	572	0
Relocation of road	515	0
Jet fuel and diesel oil storage	646	646
Navy special fuel oil station	483	483
Subtotal	8,463	5,562

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
3. NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES—Continued		
(F) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued		
Naval Station, Rota, Spain:		
Aircraft parking apron	$848	$848
Telephone facilities	168	168
Air cargo terminal	184	0
Photographic laboratory	317	317
Aircraft maintenance hangar	2,739	2,739
Barracks	382	382
MATS transient personnel facilities	353	353
Dependent schools	525	525
Water storage tank	100	0
Mooring platform and branch roadway	442	0
General reduction	−303	−303
Subtotal	5,755	5,029
Naval facilities, classified location:		
Parking apron, taxiway, powercheck, and POL facilities	6,400	6,400
Do	2,000	2,000
Subtotal	8,400	8,400
Total	34,979	22,947
4. SUPPLY FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R.I.: POL pipelines	726	726
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.: Headquarters facilities	590	590
Total	1,316	1,316
(B) OUSTIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines: Air condition administration building	120	120
5. MARINE CORPS FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.: Heating system for shipping and receiving buildings	200	200
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C.:		
Force troop complex (1st increment):		
Instruction building	183	183
Warehouses	155	155
Dispensary	128	128
Administration building	397	397
Barracks	3,089	3,089
Messhall	497	497
Utilities	1,263	1,263
10th Marines:		
Combat vehicle maintenance shops	198	0
Electrical distribution system	216	216
Brig complex	1,000	0
Subtotal	7,126	5,928
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.:		
Camp Horno:		
Battalion instruction building	92	92
Battalion tactical vehicle maintenance facilities	454	454
Battalion administration buildings	599	0
Battalion recreation buildings	215	0
Electrical distribution lines to ranges	30	30
Total, Camp Horno	1,390	576

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
5. MARINE CORPS FACILITIES—Continued		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued		
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.—Continued		
Camp Las Flores:		
Outdoor recreation facilities	37	0
Swimming pool	164	0
Total, Camp Las Flores	201	0
Camp San Mateo:		
Battalion tactical vehicle maintenance shop	236	0
Battalion supply and operations buildings	244	0
Battalion administration buildings	1,167	0
Regimental administration buildings	223	0
Battalion recreation buildings	272	0
Electrical distribution lines to ranges	43	43
Total, Camp San Mateo	2,185	43
Division area:		
Base headquarters building	1,384	0
Enlisted women's barracks	490	0
Base theater	807	0
Total, division area	2,681	0
Camp Del Mar:		
Barracks with mess	446	0
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	1,748	0
Total, Camp Del Mar	2,194	0
Total, Camp Pendleton	8,651	619
General reduction	−214	−214
Subtotal	8,437	405
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Communication-electronics school (phase I)	2,912	2,912
Total	18,675	9,445
(B) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa:		
Camp Courtney:		
Combat training tank	128	128
Company headquarters building	139	139
Disbursing office and bank	60	0
Post office	55	0
Total, Camp Courtney	382	267
Camp Hansen:		
Data processing building	134	0
Bachelor officers' quarters	334	0
Branch post exchange	139	0
Community building	85	0
Total, Camp Hansen	692	0
Camp McTureous: Brig	411	0
Camp Schwab:		
Combat vehicle maintenance shop	131	131
Fire station	67	67
Hobby shop	42	0
Total, Camp Schwab	240	198
Camp Sukiran: Bulk fuel equipment and maintenance building	184	184
Subtotal	1,909	649

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
6. SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.:		
Science building (1st and 2d increments)	13,476	13,476
Central heating plant	3,480	0
Subtotal	16,956	13,476
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.:		
Technical training building	1,900	0
Service school barracks (3d increment)	4,330	4,330
Staff barracks	1,659	0
Rehabilitation of barracks	405	0
WAVES barracks	600	0
Mess hall	2,263	2,263
Brig	300	0
Subtotal	11,457	6,593
Naval School Command, Mare Island, Calif.:		
Rehabilitation of barracks	432	0
Cryptographic repair school	521	521
Subtotal	953	521
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.:		
Academic facilities (1st increment)	2,140	0
Bachelor officers' quarters	330	0
Subtotal	2,470	0
Officer Candidate School, Newport, R.I.: Technical training building	3,000	0
Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Va.: Technical training building	2,221	2,221
Naval Schools Command, Norfolk, Va.: Electronic technician school	566	566
Naval Communications Training Center, Pensacola, Fla.:		
Barracks	1,016	1,016
Electrical distribution system	352	352
Subtotal	1,368	1,368
Naval School, Cryptographic Repair, Portsmouth, Va.: Cryptographic repair school	720	720
Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School, San Diego, Calif.: Barracks (2d increment	1,212	0
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.:		
Technical training building	5,160	0
Recruit barracks (1st increment)	2,780	2,780
Service school barracks	2,366	2,366
Subtotal	10,306	5,146
Naval Schools Command, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.: Barracks	3,302	0
Total	54,531	30,611
7. MEDICAL FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.: Barracks	800	0
Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C.: Barracks	353	0
Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, Ill.:		
Barracks	1,139	0
WAVES barracks	557	0
Subtotal	1,696	0
Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.: Hospital	4,736	4,736
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.: Barracks	315	315
Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N.Y.:		
Barracks	558	0
WAVES barracks	160	0
Subtotal	718	0
Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.: Outpatient clinic	1,433	1,433
Total	10,051	6,484

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
8. COMMUNICATION FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Communication Station, Adak, Alaska:		
Equipment environmental control	69	69
Warehouse	234	234
Subtotal	303	303
Naval Radio Station, Mount Moffett, Adak, Alaska: Low frequency antenna	1,185	0
Naval AUTODIN Facility, Albany, Ga.: AUTODIN facility	313	313
Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Md.: Messhall	86	0
National Naval Reserve Master Control Radio Station, Arlington, Va.:		
Communication center	40	40
Naval Communication Station, San Francisco (Stockton), Calif.:		
Registered publications issuing office	279	279
Barracks with mess	239	0
Subtotal	518	279
Naval AUTODIN Facility, Syracuse, N.Y.: AUTODIN facilities	45	45
Naval Communication Station, Wahiawa, Hawaii:		
Communication center	833	833
Warehouse	152	0
Rehabilitation of mess hall	47	0
Water distribution system	216	216
Subtotal	1,248	1,049
Various locations: Electrical power systems (2d increment)	2,000	417
NCS, Norfolk, 750 defer.		
NCS, D.C., 350.		
NCS, San Diego, 200 defer.		
NCS, San Francisco, 500 defer 379.		
NCS, Kodiak, 200 defer.		
Total	5,738	2,500
(B) SECURITY GROUP		
Naval Security Group Department, Adak, Alaska: Operations building	380	380
Naval Security Group Activity, Marietta, Wash.: Multipurpose building	208	208
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor:		
Vehicle maintenance facility	119	119
Community center	362	0
Subtotal	481	119
Various locations: Electrical power systems	1,992	950
NCS, Adak, 950.		
NSGA, Marietta, 100 defer.		
NSGA, Skaggs Island, 550 defer.		
NRS, Imperial Beach, 300 defer.		
NCS, Cheltenham, 92 defer.		
Total	3,061	1,657
(C) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Radio Station, Barrigada, Guam, Mariana Islands: Transmitting facilities	526	526
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands:		
Operations building	959	959
Barracks	742	742
Subtotal	1,701	1,701
Naval Radio Station, Fort Allen, P.R.:		
Radio receiver building (Salinas)	50	50
Rehabilitation of messhall	44	44
Subtotal	94	94
Naval Radio Station, Isabela, P.R.: Radio transmitting facility including land acquisition	1,237	1,237
Naval Security Group Activity, Karamursel, Turkey: Special transceiver facility	251	251

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
8. COMMUNICATION FACILITIES—Continued		
(A) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Communication Station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland:		
Transmitter facilities	1,100	1,100
Barracks with mess	120	120
Multipurpose building	144	0
Subtotal	1,364	1,220
Naval Radio Station, Sabana Seca, P.R.:		
Chapel	229	0
Multipurpose buildings	374	0
Subtotal	603	0
Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines: Communication center	563	563
Naval Radio Station, Summit, C.Z.:	242	0
Equipment environmental control	141	0
Multipurpose buildings		
Subtotal	383	0
Naval Security Group Activity, Sobe, Okinawa: Special transceiver facility	295	295
Naval Security Group Activity, Terceira Island, Azores: Operations building	142	142
Various locations, communication activities: Electrical power systems (2d increment)	4,500	3,036
NCS, Asmara, Ethiopia, 39 defer.		
NCS, Keflavik, Iceland, 580 defer.		
NCS, Yokosuka, Japan, 1,246.		
NCU, Naples, Italy, 43 defer.		
NCS, San Miguel, Republic of Philippines, 1,183.		
NCS, Sidi Yahia, Morocco, 100.		
NCS, Rota, Spain, 415 defer.		
NCS, Balboa, C.Z., 714 defer 387.		
NCS, Finegayan, Guam, 150.		
NCU, Midway Island, 30.		
Various locations, Security Group Activities: Electrical power systems (1st increment)	1,170	35
NSGA, Kami Seya, Japan, 800 defer.		
NSGA, Hanza, Okinawa, 175 defer.		
NSGA, Bremerhaven, Germany, 50 defer.		
NCS, San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines, 110 defer.		
NSGA, Terceira Island, Azores, 35.		
Total	12,829	9,100
9. RESEARCH FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia:		
Operations and technical services building	3,484	3,484
Central chilled waterplant (2d increment)	560	560
Subtotal	4,044	4,044
Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Fla.: Relocation of facilities	851	851
Total	4,895	4,895

Department of the Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction program—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line items	Amount funded	Amount released
10. YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES		
(A) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, R.I.:		
Combat training facilities	175	175
Recreation facility	54	54
Theater	319	0
Library and education center	148	0
Land acquisition	78	0
Subtotal	774	229
Navy Public Works Center, Newport, R.I.: Water distribution system	390	390
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.:		
Telephone system	135	135
Electrical distribution system (2d increment)	1,733	1,733
Subtotal	1,868	1,868
Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Vehicle maintenance shop	130	0
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.:		
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess	893	0
Subtotal	893	0
Various locations:		
Minor construction	6,000	6,000
Access roads	1,000	0
Planning and design	17,000	17,000
Subtotal	24,000	23,000
Total	28,055	25,478
Restoration of damaged facilities:		
Naval Air Facility, El Centro, Calif., (1,041)	2,184	0
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni (1,143)		
Subtotal	30,239	25,478
(B) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines:		
Electric powerplant	1,676	1,676
Water supply system	402	402
Total	2,078	2,078
Grand total	321,826	207,435

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed; Air Force

[All amounts in thousands]

Location	Item	Cost
Alabama:		
Craig AFB	Shop, Arm & Elec (Def/Repl)	$163
	Sewage Treatment Plant	593
Gunter AFB	Electric Switching Station	25
Total		781
Alaska:		
Barter Island DEW	Officers Quarters	720
Bethel CST	Water Storage Tank	116
Duncan Canal RRL	Pier Cargo (Addn)	39
Elmendorf AFB	Lighting, Taxiway	225
Neklason Lake RRL	Water Storage Tank	71
Ocean Cape RRL	Shop, Heavy Equipment	90
Pillar Mountain RRL	Water Storage Tank	80
Soldotna RRL	do	60
Total		1,401
Arizona:		
Davis-Monthan AFB	Gas Mains	39
	Soil Stabilization	145
Luke AFB	Shop, Para & Dinghy (Addn)	73
Williams AFB	High Altitude Tng (Def/Repl)	197
Total		454
Arkansas:		
Blytheville AFB	Auto Maint Shop	368
	Composite Medical (Addn)	979
	Communications, Base (Addn)	43
Little Rock AFB	R/W Prim Instr Shoulder	1,119
Total		2,509
California:		
Beale AFB	Composite Medical (Addn)	842
	Open Mess, NCO (Addn)	330
	Utilities (Addn)	280
Edwards AFB	Aerodynamic Res Lab (Addn)	246
	Propellant Res Fac	793
	Hi Press Nitrgn Line	436
George AFB	Apron, Operational (Repl)	1,113
	Range Facilities (Addn)	58
Hamilton AFB	Officers Quarters	330
March AFB	Corrosion Control	56
	Readiness Crew	565
	Aircraft Maint Approach Lighting	111
	Maint Dock Large A/C	479
McClellan AFB	Lab Eng Test (Conv)	79
	Hangar Maint Org (Alt)	76
	Test Cell (Alt)	303
	Shop, Parachute & Dinghy (ACond)	35
	Officer Quarters (Def/Repl)	375
	Log Facility Depot	1,269
	do	1,016
	Secondary Dist. Line U.G	40
	Compressed Air Plant (Alt.)	18
Travis AFB	Pad, Power Check	44
	Terminal Air Freight (Addn)	386
	Maint. Dock Large A/C	2,098
	Maint. Dock Large A/C (Altn)	38
	Dental Clinic	170
Vandenberg AFB	Telephone Duct Fac (Exted)	99
	Water Sell	50
	Storage Diesel	51
Total		11,786
Colorado:		
Buckley AFB	Fire Station (Addn)	24
	Repre. Weather Obs. Station (Conv)	25
	Dispensary	14
	Utilities and Ground Improvements	43
Ent AFB	Apron Operational (Addn)	355
	Shop A/C Eng I&R	246
	Shop GPE	122
	Dining Hall, AM	311
	Officer Quarters	314

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed; Air Force—Continued

[All amounts in thousands]

Location	Item	Cost
Colorado—Continued		
USAF Academy	Academic Classroom (Addn)	$8,040
	Physical Ed Bldg (Addn)	500
	Field House Cadet	6,210
AF Finance Center	Elec Emergency Power Plant	41
Total		16,245
Delaware:		
Dover AFB	Field Training Fac	365
	A/C Corrosion Control	699
	Shop, Comm & Elec (Addn)	116
Total		1,180
District of Columbia:		
Bolling AFB	Dining Hall, AM	600
	Utilities	900
Total		1,500
Florida:		
Eglin AFB	Visual Approach Slope Indicator	31
	Shop Refuel Veh	87
	Shop Rel Sys Maint	132
	Shop Ground Supp Equip	126
	Dispensary—B (Addn)	350
	Sub Station (Alt)	1,000
	Store, Commissary (Addn)	120
MacDill AFB	Lighting Approach (Def/Repl)	388
	Squadron Operations (Addn)	436
	Auto Maint Shop (Def/Repl)	566
	Shop, Release Sys Maint (Def/Repl)	240
	Shop, Ground Supp Equip (Addn)	167
	Base Equip Management Office (Alt)	88
	Admin Office & Base Sup	290
	Dormitory, AM (Def/Repl)	1,600
	Dining Hall, AM (Def/Repl)	401
Patrick AFB	Auto Maint Admin (Def/Repl)	97
	Store Commissary (ACond)	57
	Library (ACond)	55
	Heating Plant Alteration	222
Tyndall AFB	Fld. Tng Facility	59
Eastern Test Range:		
Cape Kennedy AFS	Water Mains	105
Ascension Is Aux Fld	Dormitory, AM	310
Total		6,927
Georgia:		
Moody AFB	Storm Drainage Disposal	46
Robins AFB	Hydrant Fuel Av Fuel (Addn)	299
	Maint Dock Large A/C	907
	Maint Dock Large A/C (Addn)	205
	Supply & Issue Shop (Addn)	57
	AFCS Maint Fac (Def/Repl)	300
	Log Facility Depot (Conv)	2,557
	Elec. A/C Outlets (Def/Repl)	243
	Steam Plant Ind (Alt)	1,392
Total		6,006
Hawaii:		
Hickam AFB	Photo Lab Recon (Conv)	1,250
	A/C Maint Dock	300
	Demineralized Water	20
	Security Fence and Lighting	28
Total		1,598
Idaho:		
Mountain Home AFB	Shelter A/C Weapons Cal (TAC)	122
Illinois:		
Chanute AFB	Sewage Treatment & Disp (Alt)	114
Scott AFB	Steam Heat Mains	118
Total		232
Indiana:		
Bunker Hill AFB	R/W Prim Instr Shoulder	1,122

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed; Air Force—Continued

[All amounts in thousands]

Location	Item	Cost
Kansas:		
McConnell AFB	Lighting, Approach (Def/Repl)	$372
	Open Mess, NCO	323
Total		695
Louisiana:		
Barksdale AFB	Deflector Blast	62
	Readiness Crew	534
	Squadron Operations (Alt)	193
	Auto Maint Shop (Addn)	157
	Shop Refuel Veh	98
	Storage, Base, Demin. Water	11
	Dormitory, AM	1,600
	Officers Quarters	360
England AFB	Comm. Base (Def/Repl)	209
	Shop, A/C General Purp	285
	Jet Engine Test Cell	694
	Warehouse, Supp & Equip (Alt)	86
	Officer Quarters	188
Total		4,477
Maryland:		
Andrews AFB	Veh Fuel Sta	110
	Floodlights	67
	Storage, Base Specl. Liquid	40
Total		217
Michigan:		
Sault Ste Marie AFB	Sewage, Treatment & Disp (Def/Repl)	78
Montana:		
Malmstrom AFB	Dormitory, AM (Def/Repl)	400
	Water Storage Tank	177
Total		577
Nebraska:		
Offutt AFB	High Altitude Tng. (Conv)	30
	Elec Emerg Power Plant (Alt)	141
	Sub Station	218
Total		389
Nevada:		
Nellis AFB	Apron, Operational (Repl)	1,365
	Photo Lab Base (Repl)	105
	Base Equip Manag Office (Repl)	166
Total		1,636
New Jersey:		
McGuire AFB	Maint Dock Large A/C	431
	Maint Dock Fuel Sys (Alt)	100
	Test Cell	442
	Water Supply Treatment	280
	A/C Corrosion Control	716
Total		1,969
New Mexico:		
Cannon AFB	Airfield Pavement (Repl)	689
	Corrosion Control Fac	125
	Flight Simulator Training	273
	Admin Wing Maint Control	230
	Dormitory, AM	266
Holloman AFB	do	400
Sacramento Peak RS	Vacuum Telescope	3,167
Total		5,150
New York:		
Griffiss AFB	Lighting, Approach	282

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed, Air Force—Continued

[All amounts in thousands]

Location	Item	Cost
North Carolina:		
Pope AFB	Aerial Port Fac (Addn)	$278
	Operations Specl. (Repl)	204
	Aero Med Evac Pat Hld (Def/Repl)	349
	Admin Office & Base Sup (Def/Repl)	343
	Hq. Group (Repl)	475
	Dorm, AM (ACond)	126
Roanoke Rapids AFS	do	19
Total		1,794
North Dakota:		
Grand Forks AFB	Dormitory, AM	416
	Heating Plant over 3,500 MB (Addn)	692
	Water Supply (Addn)	2,000
Minot AFB	Storage Ground Supp Equip	64
Total		3,172
Ohio:		
Wright-Patterson AFB	Admin Office (ACond)	479
	Admin Office (Conv)	300
	Hq. Major Command (Addn)	455
	Hq. Division (ACond)	250
Total		1,484
Oklahoma:		
Tinker AFB	Pad Power Check	337
	Aircraft Paint Fac (Alt)	168
	Shop, Ram/Air, Depot (Alt)	234
	Shop, A/C Eng Depot (Alt)	153
	Shop, A/C Eng Depot (Conv)	227
	Shop, Mag Inst OH (Alt)	772
	Shop, Ammo Maint	82
	Shop, Arm & Elect (Alt)	158
	Log Fac Dept (Addn)	1,452
Vance AFB	High Altitude Training (Def/Repl)	110
	Shop, Ground Supp Equip	136
	Flight Training Basic	473
	Officer Quarters (Conv.)	406
	Gymnasium (Repl)	234
Total		4,942
Oregon:		
Kingsley Field	Shop Ground Supp Equip	111
South Carolina:		
Charleston AFB	Hydrant Fuel, Av Fuel (Conv)	807
	Hangar, Maint Field (Addn)	113
	Test Cell	352
Myrtle Beach AFB	Land Easement Clnc	52
	Removal Hazard	50
	Sq. Operations (Addn)	153
	Field Training Fac (Addn)	215
	Shelter A/C Weapons Cal	147
	Auto Maint Admin	46
	Shop, A/C Eng I&R (Addn)	147
	Shop, Ground Supp Equip (Addn)	117
	Composite Med (Addn)	439
	Wing Maint Cont (Addn)	80
Shaw AFB	Comm. Center	140
	Shop, Refueling Vehicle (Repl)	87
	Base Equip Management Office (Repl)	139
	Dorm, AM (ACond)	89
	Officers Quarters (ACond)	49
Total		3,222
Texas:		
Brooks AFB	Fire Station (Repl)	135
Kelly AFB	Base Comm	469
	Shop, Turbine Dep (Conv)	186
	Shop, A/C Eng Dep (Alt)	129
	Shop, A/C Eng Dep (Conv)	123
	Shop, Arm & Elec (Conv)	314
	Shop, Elect O/Haul (Conv)	159
	Shop, Radio & Radar (Conv)	208
	Log Fac Depot (Alt)	130
	Log Fac Depot (Conv)	297
	do	2,243
	Plant, Data Process (Conv)	495

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed; Air Force—Continued

[All amounts in thousands]

Location	Title	Cost
Texas—Continued		
Lackland AFB	Elect Dist System (Alt)	$300
Laredo AFB	Turntable, Radar	74
	Lighting, Approach (Def/Repl)	339
	Shop, A/C Eng I&R (Addn)	124
	Officers Quarters	600
Laughlin AFB	Officers Quarters (ACond)	90
	Officers Quarters (Conv)	445
Randolph AFB	Sound Proff Fac	257
	Test Stand	95
Reese AFB	Water Commercial Supply	387
	Flight Training Basic	444
Sheppard AFB	A/C Weapons Tng (Altn)	309
	Weapon Sup Training	155
	San Sewage Main (Exted)	95
Webb AFB	Flight Tng Basic	472
	Warehouse (Addn)	170
Total		9,250
Utah:		
Hill AFB	Maint Eng/Run Up	800
	Hangar, Maint Depot (Alt)	133
	Test Cell (Alt)	400
	Shop, Mag Inst O/H (Conv)	347
	Shop, Missile Service (Cond)	388
	Shop, C&E (Addn)	392
	Shop, C&E (Alt)	590
	Shop, Repair (Conv)	271
	Storage, Igloo (Alt)	84
	Warehouse Supply & Equip Base	74
	Admin Wing Maint Control	118
	Log Facility Depot (Alt)	738
	Log Facility Depot (Conv)	1,679
	do	841
Total		6,855
Virginia:		
Cape Charles AFS	Dormitory, AM	75
Langley AFB	Aerial Port Fac	327
Total		402
Washington:		
McChord AFB	Shoulder Stabil	347
	Ops Mission Tng	401
	A/C Cor Control Cov	707
	Maint Dock Fuel Sys	530
	Test Cell	412
	Shop, Comm & Elec (Def/Repl)	389
	Dental Clinic (Def/Repl)	360
	Officer Quarters	443
Total		3,589
Inside the United States:		
Various Locations	Communications and Control	5,654
Classified Projects	Ballistic Missiles and Space Facilities	44,036
Outside the United States:		
Canal Zone	3 Items at 1 Location	337
Canada	1 Item at 1 Location	70
France	do	92
Germany	9 Items at 5 Locations	2,118
Greenland	1 Item at 1 Location	45
Italy	6 Items at 1 Location	306
Japan	6 Items at 2 Locations	1,929
Okinawa:		
Kadena	Liquid Fuel Storage	4,000
	3 Items	1,247
Naha AB	2 Items	634
Total		5,881

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed; Air Force—Continued

[All amounts in thousands]

Location	Item	Cost
Outside the United States—Cont.		
Philippines:		
Clark AB	Liquid Fuel Storage	3,232
	Hospital Addn	2,800
	Dependent, Elementary School	1,188
	Dormitory AM (Repl)	805
	Officer Quarters (Def/Repl)	796
	3 Items	1,202
Total		10,023
Turkey	6 Items at 2 Locations	802
United Kingdom	12 Items at 5 Locations	3,807
Wake Island	Liquid Fuel Storage	954
Various Overseas Locations	Ammo Storage	2,708
	Communications	16,294
Total		19,002
Classified Overseas Locations		3,150
General Authorization	Planning and Design	20,000
	Minor Construction	14,162
Total		34,162
Grand total		234,522

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed, Air Force

[In thousands of dollars]

Command/base	Item	Amount (cost)
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND—OVERSEAS		
Sondrestrom AB	Electricity distribution line OH ALT	$45
Stephenville ASN	Water storage tank	70
U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE		
Aviano Airbase	Lighting T/W	84
	Shelter, A/C weapon cal	69
	Shop A/C eng I. & R	170
	Shop, arm and elect	244
	Ele prim pwr transf addn	78
	Water mains	165
Bentwaters RAF	Storage base ammo	352
	Storage base rkt assy	242
Bitburg Airbase	Shelter, A/C weapons cal	104
Cigli Airbase	Shop, A/C eng I. & R	274
	Shop, refuel vehicle	85
	Lab, prec meas equipment	90
Hahn Airbase	Shelter, A/C weapon cal	350
	Shop, A/C eng I. & R. addn	196
	Test cell	345
	Shop, radio and repair	89
Incirlik Airbase	Shop, A/C eng I. & R	274
	Dormitory amn	374
	do	374
Kindsbach Airbase	Combat ops etr alt	540
RAF Lakenheath	Sq ops	81
	Shelter A/C weapons cal	200
	Shop, A/C eng I. & R	161
	Test stand	125
	Storage, base, ammo	676
	Storage base, rkt assy	271
Obernkirchen RRL	Radio relay facility	171
Rhein Main Airbase	Term air freight	166
	do	157
Toul Rosieres Airbase	Radio relay facility	92
Welford RAF	Storage depot ammo	988
Woodbridge RAF	Storage base ammo	507
	Storage base rkt assy	248
U.S. AIR FORCE SOUTHERN COMMAND		
Howard AFB	Shop refueling vehicle	92
	Refuel vehicle storage, open	100
	Chapel annex	145
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND		
Prestwick MOA airfield	Maintenance, dock med A/C	626
Wake Island AFS	Liquid fuel bulk storage	954
PACIFIC AIR FORCES—O/S		
Clark Airbase	Lighting approach	364
	Terminal air freight addn	280
	Bulk storage liquid fuel	3,232
	Composite medical addn	2,800
	Dormitory amn RPMT	805
	Officers quarters DFRP	796
	School, dependents elementary	1,188
	Chapel base annex	558
Kadena Airbase	Pad, power check	874
	Bulk storage liquid fuel	4,000
	Admin off base supply DFRP	210
	Admin WG maintenance construction DFRP	163
Misawa Airbase	Hanger, maintenance field alt	50
	Shop, A/C eng I. & R	27
	Test cell	484
	Shop, arm and elect addn	139
Naha Airbase	Officers quarters	317
	do	317
Yokota Airbase	T/W, runway, access addn	652
	Terminal, air freight	577
Various locations	Storage, ammo, base	2,708

Fiscal year 1966 military construction execution program; major items to be constructed, Air Force—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Command/base	Item	Amount (cost)
U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE		
Site 6S	School, dependents elementary	$317
Site QC	School, dependents elementary addn	279
Site 1D	Elec prim power generator addn	195
Site 9H	Operations AFSS addn	704
	Warehouse supply and equipment base	101
	Dispensary-A addn	284
	School dependents elementary addn	126
	Elec prim power addn	401
	Water storage tank	60
Site 10C	School, dependents elementary addn	213
	Store commissary	125
	Open mess, NCO	203
	Open mess, offcers DFRP	142
Bell Missile/Space, FA	Minuteman	8,000
	Unidentifiable missile/space	750
	Titan	2,000
	Test range Rec, Vand	326
	Sp LAU Comp, Tital III	18,000
	Test range, Comm-Whee	424
	Tech mgmt cont ctr, Vand	2,416
	Trkg Eq Maint Fac, Vand	199
	Equip lab test, Vand	240
	Satel assy bldg, Vand	764
	ABRES	2,100
	Sp launch compl, Vand alt	1,500
	Sp launch compl, Capk alt	1,500
	Telemetry facility, Vand addn	267
	Trk sta satel, Vand addn	50
	Trk sta satel, Hawaii addn	310
	Land acquisition, Sudden Ranch	4,000
	Trk sta satel, Vand alt	500
	Trk sta satel Cal, Vand alt	290
	Donly flts trk sta alt	500
	Tr sta satel-Var alt	400
Air Communications System	DCS power IMPR	3,000
	USAF ground/air system	1,000
	AUTODIN expan	2,500
	Wpns stge comm. sys	5,000
	USAFE tac micro sys	1,400
	U.K.-Germany tropo expan	4,648
	Kanto Plains micr sys	600
	N. Atlantic Communications System	600
Radar warning system	Radar system	1,100
Surveillance and Warning	Control and warning	2,100
Support facilities	Planning and design	20,000
	Minor construction	14,162

Air Force Military construction projects deferred by OSD on subject issue 902

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year authorization	Fiscal year appropriation	Command base	Item	Cost
		AAC		
1966	1966	Cape Lisburne AFS	Auto storage, heated (repl)	$138
1966	1966	Cold Bay CST	Comm, transmitter (repl)	36
1966	1966	Delta Junction CST	Shop, heavy equip	137
1966	1966	Elelson AFB	POL, opr/qlty control (repl)	110
1966	1966	do	Storage, jet fuel (repl)	491
1966	1966	Elmendorf AFB	Warehouse, supply and equip (repl)	1,760
1966	1966	do	Hq major command (alt)	149
1966	1966	do	Store, commissary (addn)	281
1966	1966	do	Steam heat mains (extd)	1,225
1966	1966	Galena Apt	Storage, diesel	145
1966	1966	do	Storage, jet fuel	229
1966	1966	Glenallen CST	Shop, heavy equip	191
1966	1966	do	Warehouse, supply and equip (repl)	55
1966	1966	Indian Mountain AFB	Recreation, multipurpose (alt)	157
1966	1966	King Salmon Apt	Recreation, multipurpose	288
1966	1966	Kotzebue AFS	Auto storage, heated	91
1966	1966	Murphy Dome AFS	Recreation, multipurpose	294
1966	1966	No River RRL	Auto maint shop (def/repl)	135
1966	1966	Shemya AFS	Weather facility	95
1966	1966	do	Chapel, base (def/repl)	525
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (repl)	512
1966	1966	Sparrevohn AFS	Dormitory, AM (addn)	135
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (repl)	166
1966	1966	Tin City AFS	A.C. & W. composite bldg (repl)	4,579
1966	1966	Tok RRL	Shop, heavy equip	135
		ADC		
1966	1966	Hamilton AFB	Pad, warmup, holding	149
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AN (alt)	400
1966	1966	do	do	418
1966	1966	Kincheloe AFB	Blast deflectors (addn)	45
1966	1966	do	Storage, spares, inert	40
1966	1966	do	Library	104
1966	1966	Kingsley Field	Pad, warmup, holding	147
1966	1966	McChord AFB	Chapel annex (repl)	147
1966	1966	Otis AFB	Auto maint shop (repl)	700
1966	1966	Richards Gebaur AFB	Shop, refueling veh	104
1966	1966	Selfridge AFB	Lighting, approach (alt)	42
1966	1966	Stewart AFB	Lighting, approach	414
1966	1966	Suffolk County AFB	Fire station line/str (addn)	106
1966	1966	do	Store, commissary (def/repl)	188
1966	1966	Tyndall AFB	Communications base (addn)	71
1966	1966	do	Fire station line/str (def/repl)	110
1966	1966	Selfridge AFB	Shop, refueling veh	75
1966	1966	Tyndall AFB	Warehouse, supply and equip base	625
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (alt)	2,059
1966	1966	do	Officers quarters (air condition)	67
		AFFC		
1966	1966	AF Finance Center	Plant, data processing (addn)	184
		AFLC		
1966	1966	Griffiss AFB	Elect. research lab (conv)	1,608
1966	1966	Hill AFB	Library (def/repl)	142
1966	1966	do	Theater base (def/repl)	255
1966	1966	do	Shop, missile service (conv)	734
1966	1966	Kelly AFB	Dormitory, AM (alt)	536
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, AM (air condition)	137
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (air condition)	130
1966	1966	do	Chapel annex (alt)	56
1966	1966	do	Chapel, base annex (air condition)	32
1966	1966	do	Shop, mag inst (overhaul)	209
1966	1966	do	Test cell turbine	36
1966	1966	McClellan AFB	Chapel annex (def/repl)	190
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (repl)	466
1966	1966	Newark AFS	Parking, vehicle	181
1966	1966	Robins AFB	Dormitory, AM (repl)	788
1966	1966	do	Air police facility (repl)	199
1966	1966	do	Electric power facility	36
1966	1966	Tinker AFB	Shop, ground supp equip (def/repl)	129
1966	1966	do	Chapel annex (repl)	171
1966	1966	do	Exchange sales store (def/repl)	427
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (repl)	440

Air Force military construction projects deferred by OSD on subject issue 902—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year authorization	Fiscal year appropriation	Command base	Item	Cost
		AFLC		
1966	1966	Tinker	Open mess, officer (repl)	$461
1966	1966	do	Gymnasium (def/repl)	409
1966	1966	do	Theater (def/repl)	308
1966	1966	do	R/W overrun	223
1966	1966	do	Plant printing (conv)	118
1966	1966	do	Shop, turbine depot (alt)	110
1966	1966	Wright-Patterson AFB	Comp medical facility (alt)	2,509
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (def/repl)	400
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters	750
1966	1966	do	Chapel w/annex	378
1966	1966	do	Library (conv)	55
		AFSC		
1966	1966	Brooks AFB	Science lab medical (alt)	177
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (repl)	276
1966	1966	Edwards AFB	Composite med (addn)	893
1966	1966	do	Road	529
1966	1966	Eglin AFB	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	600
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (air condition)	238
1966	1966	Holloman AFB	Warehouse, sup and equip base (def/repl)	346
1966	1966	do	Admin wing maint control (alt)	50
1966	1966	do	Theater (def/repl)	262
1966	1966	do	Apron, operational (RPMT)	926
1966	1966	do	Apron, operational (DFRP)	241
1966	1966	do	Equip lab test	301
1966	1966	Kirtland AFB	Equip research lab (repl)	168
1966	1966	do	Computation facility	973
1966	1966	do	Recreation gym (repl)	376
		ATC		
1966	1966	Chanute AFB	A/C weapons training (alt)	[1] 687
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM	[1] 2,000
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, AM	[1] 615
1966	1966	Craig AFB	Officers quarters	880
1966	1966	do	Gymnasium (addn)	145
1966	1966	Keesler AFB	Training, general (alt)	680
1966	1966	do	Training, general (def/repl)	[1] 1,842
1966	1966	do	Admin office (alt)	300
1966	1966	do	Chapel w/annex (repl)	334
1966	1966	do	Exchange, branch (repl)	90
1966	1966	do	Theater	321
1966	1966	Lackland AFB	Academic rating facility (air condition)	228
1961	1966	do	Comp recruit and training	2,316
1966	1966	do	do	[1] 2,933
1966	1966	do	Office quarters	745
1966	1966	do	Service club (repl)	554
1966	1966	do	Library (def/repl)	258
1966	1966	do	Theater (repl)	492
1966	1966	Laredo AFB	Dining hall, AM (repl)	267
1966	1966	do	Office quarters (conv)	160
1966	1966	do	Chapel annex (def/repl)	102
1966	1966	do	Theater (repl)	186
1966	1966	Laughlin AFB	Chapel annex	135
1966	1966	do	Gymnasium (addn)	190
1966	1966	Lowry AFB	Theater (repl)	352
1966	1966	Mather AFB	Shop refuelling veh (repl)	111
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, Am (repl)	409
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, officer	[1] 348
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters	1,554
1966	1966	do	Recreation, gymnasium (repl)	421
1966	1966	do	Mil/prof tng fac	90
1966	1966	Moody AFB	Communications, base (def/repl)	181
1966	1966	do	Flt training, basic (repl)	443
1966	1966	do	Warehouse, supply and equip base (repl)	263
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters	300
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (conv)	217
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (repl)	332
1966	1966	Randolph AFB	Officer quarters	299
1966	1966	Reese AFB	do	310
1666	1966	do	Gymnasium (def/repl)	392

See footnotes at end of table.

Air Force military construction projects deferred by OSD on subject issue 902—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year autohri-zation	Fiscal year appro-priation	Command base	Item	Cost
		ATC		
1966	1966	Sheppard AFB	A/C weapons training (alt)	$300
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM comp (repl)	2,240
1966	1966	do	Chapel (hospital)	148
1966	1966	do	Gymnasium	380
1966	1966	do	Hangar, maint fld (alt)	102
1966	1966	Vance AFB	Fire sta line/str (DFRP)	294
1966	1966	Webb AFB	Officer quarters (conv)	340
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (def/repl)	360
1966	1966	Williams AFB	Communications, base (def/repl)	229
1966	1966	do	Flt training basic (repl)	531
1966	1966	do	Shop, A/C general purpose (repl)	432
1966	1966	do	Shop, refueling vehicle (repl)	106
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, Am (def/repl)	396
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters	589
1966	1966	do	Gymnasium (def/repl)	440
		AU		
1966	1966	Gunter AFB	Dormitory, AM (repl)	400
1966	1966	Maxwell AFB	Officer quarters (def/repl)	770
		HQCOMD		
1966	1966	Andrews AFB	Hq major command (addn)	1,650
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	315
1966	1966	do	Recreation gymnasium	455
1966	1966	do	Curbs and gutters	71
1965	1966	Bolling AFB	Hq squadron (repl)	594
1965	1966	do	Service club (def/repl)	525
1965	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (air condition)	34
		MAC (MATS)		
1966	1966	Charleston AFB	Ammo storage fac	224
1966	9666	do	Hazardous load fac (repl)	428
1966	1966	do	Operations, base (repl)	247
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	490
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (air condition)	98
1966	1966	do	Land, acquisition	65
1966	1966	do	Shoulder stabil	525
1965	1965	Dover AFB	Maint, dock large, A/C	447
1965	1965	do	Test cell	435
1965	1965	do	Chapel, base annex	371
1965	1965	McGuire AFB	do	355
1966	1966	do	Auto maint shop (addn)	125
1966	1966	Scott AFB	Hq Air Rescue Service (alt)	1672
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (repl)	850
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters	600
1965	1965	do	Composite medical facility	2,375
1966	1966	Travis AFB	Oper mission training (air condition)	90
1966	1966	do	Commissary store (addn)	334
1966	1966	do	Shoulder stabil	159
		PAF-ZI		
1966	1966	Hickam AFB	Dormitory, AM (repl)	800
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (repl)	380
1966	1966	do	Library (def/repl)	201
1966	1966	do	Ready crew	96
1966	1966	do	Admin office	240
1966	1966	Wheeler AFB	Chapel w/annex	396
		SAC		
1966	1966	Altus AFB	Vehicle fueling station (def/repl)	46
1966	1966	Beale AFB	Chapel base/annex	387
1966	1966	Blytheville AFB	Dining hall, AM (air condition)	43
1966	1966	do	Recreation, library	140
1966	1966	do	Deflector blast	43
1966	1966	do	Admin wg maint control (addn)	44
1966	1966	Bunker Hill AFB	Composite med (addn)	607
1966	1966	do	Service club (air condition)	56
1966	1966	Carswell AFB	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	99
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, AM (air condition)	133
1966	1966	do	Readiness crew	430

See footnotes at end of table.

Air Force military construction projects deferred by OSD on subject issue 902—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year authorization	Fiscal year appropriation	Command base	Item	Cost
		SAC—continued		
1966	1966	Castle AFB	Library (alt)	$49
1966	1966	Columbus AFB	Photo lab (def/repl)	172
1966	1966	do	Recreation, library (def/repl)	134
1966	1966	Davis-Monthan AFB	Warehouse, supply and equip base (def/repl).	270
1966	1966	do	Composite med (addn)	1,591
1966	1966	do	Admin office	245
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (repl)	800
1966	1966	do	Officers quarters (def/repl)	750
1966	1966	do	Gymnasium (repl)	395
1966	1966	Ellsworth AFB	Chapel, base/annex	426
1966	1966	F. E. Warren AFB	Chapel (repl)	263
1966	1966	Fairchild AFB	Gymnasium (alt)	187
1966	1966	Grand Forks AFB	Chapel, base/annex	496
1966	1966	do	Club, service	262
1965	1966	do	Exchange sales store	150
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (addn)	230
1966	1966	do	Open mess, officer (addn)	180
1965	1966	do	Library	232
1966	1966	do	Education center (alt)	177
1966	1966	Homestead AFB	Field training facility (addn)	194
1966	1966	do	Oper mission training (addn)	72
1966	1966	do	Shop, refueling vehicle	129
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, AM (air condition)	145
1966	1966	do	Chapel, base/annex	493
1966	1966	do	Store, commissary (addn)	342
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO (def/repl)	468
1966	1966	do	Fire sta line/str	65
1966	1966	K. I. Sawyer AFB	POL, operations	50
1966	1966	do	Cold storage, base (addn)	98
1966	1966	Little Rock AFB	Dining hall, AM (air condition)	50
1966	1966	Lockbourne AFB	Club, service (air condition)	110
1966	1966	do	Theater, base (repl)	455
1966	1966	March AFB	Dormitory, AM (alt)	[1] 810
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (def/repl)	400
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters	630
1966	1966	McCoy AFB	do	40
1966	1966	Minot AFB	POL opr/qlty control (def/repl)	45
1966	1966	Mountain Home AFB	Dormitory, AM	49
1965	1966	Offutt AFB	Dormitory, AM (alt)	363
1966	1966	Plattsburgh AFB	Shop refuel veh	126
1966	1966	Turner AFB	Shop, ground supp equip (repl)	119
1966	1966	do	Composite med (def/repl)	2,443
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (repl)	788
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (def/repl)	362
1966	1966	do	Open mess, officer (repl)	407
1966	1966	do	Gymnasium (repl)	371
1966	1966	do	Library (def/repl)	153
1966	1966	Vandenberg AFB	Chapel w/annex	491
1966	1966	Walker AFB	Gymnasium (repl)	378
1966	1966	do	Theater (repl)	418
1966	1966	Westover AFB	Cold storage, base (repl)	298
1966	1966	Whiteman AFB	Theater (repl)	218
1966	1966	Wurtsmith AFB	POL opr/qlty control (def/repl)	45
		TAC		
1966	1966	Cannon AFB	Officer quarters (repl)	240
1966	1966	England AFB	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	242
1966	1966	do	Recreation gym (def/repl)	381
1966	1966	George AFB	Operations, base (repl)	258
1966	1966	do	CE maint shop (def/repl)	270
1966	1966	do	Admin wing maint control (repl)	463
1966	1966	do	Theater base (def/repl)	321
1966	1966	Langley AFB	Hq major command (def/repl)	2,300
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	153
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (repl)	432
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, AM (air condition)	78
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (air condition)	180
1966	1966	do	Theater base (def/repl)	226
1966	1966	Luke AFB	Hq squadron	51
1966	1966	do	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	120
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (air condition)	142
1966	1966	do	Chapel base annex	388

See footnotes at end of table.

Air Force military construction projects deferred by OSD on subject issue 902—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year authorization	Fiscal year appropriation	Command base	Item	Cost
		TAC—continued		
1966	1966	MacDill AFB	Hq major command	$3,600
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (repl)	780
1966	1966	do	Chapel base/annex (def/repl)	323
1966	1966	do	Club service (def/repl)	400
1966	1966	McConnell AFB	Dental clinic (addn)	60
1966	1966	Myrtle Beach AFB	Base equip mgmt office	139
1966	1966	do	Hq wing (addn)	54
1966	1966	Pope AFB	POL opr/qlty control (def/repl)	42
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, AM (def/repl)	267
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (def/repl)	616
1966	1966	do	Chapel base and annex (def/repl)	335
1965	1966	Shaw AFB	Officer quarters	219
1966	1966	do	do	305
1966	1966	do	Store, commissary (repl)	380
		USS		
1966	1966	Goodfellow AFB	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	275
		ADO		
1966	1966	Barter Island DEW	Auto storage, heated	388
1966	1966	Cape Charles AFS	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	44
1966	1966	Fallon AFS	Dormitory, AM (alt)	23
1966	1966	Fort Fisher AFS	do	30
1966	1966	Saglek ASN	Auto storage, heated	145
1966	1966	do	do	26
1966	1966	do	Composite pers fac	634
1966	1966	Sondrestrom AB	Shop, refueling veh (alt)	50
		USAFE		
1966	1966	Alconbury RAF	School, dep elem (addn)	319
1966	1966	do	School, dep inter	168
1966	1966	Aviano AB	Squadron, ops	104
1965	1966	do	Dormitory, AM	251
1966	1966	do	do	182
1966	1966	do	School, dep elem (addn)	115
1966	1966	do	Club, service (def/repl)	242
1966	1966	Bentwaters RAF	Theater, base (def/repl)	284
1965	1966	Bitburg AB	Chapel base (addn)	38
1966	1966	Cigli AB	Auto maint shop (addn)	101
1965	1966	do	Open storage, base	45
1965	1966	do	School, dep elem (addn)	171
1965	1966	do	Storm drain disp	220
1966	1966	Camp New Amsterdam	Chapel, base	147
1965	1966	Incirlik AB	Dormitory, AM (air condition)	220
1965	1966	do	Officer quarters (air condition)	51
1966	1966	do	Store, commissary (addn)	146
1966	1966	do	Open mess, officer	230
1965	1966	Lakenheath RAF	Photo lab, base	119
1966	1966	do	Dining hall, AM (repl)	65
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (def/repl)	376
1966	1966	do	School, dep elem (addn)	761
1965	1966	do	Chapel, base (def/repl)	235
1966	1966	Lindsey AB	Hq major command (alt)	172
1966	1966	South Ruislip ASN	Hq numbered AF (alt)	247
1966	1966	Spangdahlem AB	School, dep elem (addn)	636
1966	1966	Wiesbaden AB	Pad, warmup, holding	115
		AFSOU		
1966	1966	Howard AFB	Chapel annex	145
1966	1966	do	Open mess, NCO	280
1966	1966	do	Recreation gym (def/repl)	428
1966	1966	do	Recreation workshop	151
1966	1966	do	Terminal air pass (DFRP)	345
		MTO		
1966	1966	Prestwick Moa AFD	Dispensary (repl)	327

See footnotes at end of table.

Air Force military construction projects deferred by OSD on subject issue 902—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year authorization	Fiscal year appropriation	Command base	Item	Cost
		PAF		
1966	1966	Kadena AB	Theater, base (repl)	$385
1966	1966	Kunsan AB	Shop, refueling veh (repl)	68
1966	1966	Naha AB	Shop, A/C general purpose (repl)	100
1966	1966	Osan AB	Headquarters, div (repl)	400
1966	1966	do	Officer quarters (repl)	640
		SAO		
1966	1966	Moron AB	Elec emerg powerplant (addn)	256
1966	1966	Torrejon AB	Water mains	79
		USO		
1966	1966	Site 6-S	Store, commissary (def/repl)	261
		SPECIAL FACILITIES		
1966	1966	Various worldwide	Shop, prec. elec. maint (conv)	329
		SUPPORT FACILITIES		
(2)	1966	Various locations	Access roads	2,000
(2)	1965	do	do	1,086
(2)	1966	do	Land acquisition	100
		MISSILES AND SPACE		
1966	1966	Various worldwide	Ball missiles space	500
			Reduce space launch complex Cape Kennedy, 1,500 to space launch complex Cape Kennedy, 1,000.	
		Total		132,101

[1] Items released for construction, $9,907,000.
[2] Permanent.

Department of the Air Force

Senator Stennis. At this point in the record, I wish to insert additional information submitted by the Department of the Air Force.

(The information follows:)

C–141 and C–5A Dock Facilities

(*a*) Comprehensive engineering studies made by an architect-engineer show that an expandable dock (C–133 and C–141 to C–5A) is feasible. Estimated cost of an expandable dock is $930,000 each for the initial construction (for C–141) and $220,000 for subsequent construction to accept the C–5A configuration. End cost of a C–141 dock expanded to accept the C–5A is estimated to be $1,150,000.

(*b*) Programmed cost of non-expandable C–141 dock (at McGuire AFB) is $480,000.

(*c*) The above figures show that additional funds required at this time would be $450,000 each, if C–141 docks were designed for expandability, plus a later additional $220,000 to complete expansion of each dock.

(*d*) If a dual purpose C–141/C–5A dock was built initially, estimated cost is $1,100,000. This implies a $50,000 penalty for later expansion.

(*e*) The dual purpose C–141/C–5A dock requires operational justification to expend an immediate additional $450,000 and an eventual additional total of $670,000 ($350,000 plus $220,000).

Dormitory and Officers Quarters, Construction Priority

This program provides for construction of only 4,061 airman dormitory spaces and 1,166 officers quarters. All of these projects are to meet *deficiencies*, and are

urgently needed at the earliest possible date. The fact that they have come through the extremely stringent Air Force/Office, Secretary of Defense/Bureau of the Budget review in this tightly compressed budget request is indicative of their immediate requirement. The establishment of relative need or essentiality between these projects is one of determining the highest among equals.

The following lists of dormitories and officers quarters show relative priorities, however the difference in urgent need between the top and the bottom items on the lists is minuscule.

Base:	*Dormitories*	*Amount*
Norton		$2,082,000
Cannon		400,000
Holloman		400,000
Wurtsmith		291,000
Diyarbakir		316,000
Peterson		419,000
Clark		424,000
Kadena		371,000
Tinker		800,000
Duluth		260,000
Unalaska		79,000
Grand Forks		291,000
Minot		440,000
San Vito		420,000
Snow Mountain		71,000
Onna Point		238,000
March		400,000
Hill		106,000

Base:	*Officers quarters*	
Holloman		124,000
Sheppard		308,000
Norton		687,000
Mather		1,872,000
Castle		340,000
Bergstrom		748,000
Tinker		956,000
Diyarbakir		677,000
Kadena		1,078,000
Naha		305,000
Ascension		874,000
San Vito		81,000
Grand Forks		160,000
Andrews		325,000
March		194,000
Westover		300,000
Barksdale		225,000

ALASKA

CONVERSION OF BASES FROM COAL TO GAS

The amortization figure of 1.2 years was based on the original bid price for coal at $11.39 per ton. The cost of coal has increased and we are now paying $13.79 per ton. The gas bill is still current. On the basis of the current price of coal the savings computations are as follows, based on an average annual demand of 3,000,000 million BTU's and difference in O&M cost of coal versus gas operation:

Total annual maintenance and operation cost (estimated)	$2,308,651
Total annual maintenance and operation cost using gas	1,181,483
Annual savings using gas	1,127,168
Total cost	900,000

This will amortize the project in less than 10 months.

In addition a wage increase is being negotiated which will further increase the price of coal by an estimated 30¢ per ton. This would result in an additional saving of $40,000 annually.

Meteorology

Scott Air Force Base, Ill.

The Air Force provides specialized meteorological support to the Air Force and the Department of Army. This support is provided by the Air Weather Service, with headquarters at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, through a worldwide system of weather observing and forecasting units. Services provided include weather observations, forecasts, climatological studies, special weather studies, and storm warnings.

This sytem includes a worldwide upper-air network; a worldwide aerial weather reconnaissance network; a worldwide weather radar network; a pilot-to-forecaster network; a storm warning network; an automated weather communications network and a weather center network with the main center, the Air Force Global Weather Central, located at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska.

The Air Force storm warning center is fully coordinated with the U.S. Weather Bureau storm warning center. Continual effort is being made to improve warnings of severe weather which might threaten life, property or endanger the success of an Air Force mission.

Offutt Air Force Base Global Weather Central

The Offutt Air Force Base Global Weather Central is a key element in Air Weather Service support to the Air Force and Army on a global basis. The capability of this weather central is growing rapidly through the application of modern technology. First, the recent inauguration of the automated weather network provides it with millions of groups of weather reports through automatic relay via high-speed data links. Data is exchanged with the Federal Aviation Agency, the U.S. Weather Bureau and other governent agencies. In addition to utilization in automated analysis and prediction, these reports are automatically screened and those critical to Air Force operations are flashed to the attention of the command and control elements of the supported forces. Further, through meteorological satellites, modern technology is now providing the weather central with storm information absolutely unique in timeliness, detail and applicability to military operations. For example, the Strategic Air Command uses such data almost every day to adjust their operations to avoid or minimize the adverse effect of significant storms.

Automation is a key element in the weather central support to the Air Force. Rapid progress is made in applying the benefits of automation to the meteorological and operational problems. This permits consideration of detail and factors totally ignored in the past. As in exchange of data, automated analysis and prediction techniques are freely exchanged among the U.S. Weather Bureau, the Air Weather Service, other government agencies, and the universities.

Cambridge Research Laboratories, Massachusetts

The Air Force conducts research in the environmental sciences chiefly through the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Progress has been made improving observational and forecast techniques, understanding of atmospheric processes and techniques for modifying the weather. The results of this research are coordinated with, and made available to other government agencies. Formal governmental machinery has been established to facilitate this coordination.

Interagency Committee for Meteorological Services and Interagency Committee for Applied Meteorological Research

As a result of a need expressed by the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget by BOB Circular A–62, dated 23 November 1963, directed the Department of Commerce to establish the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research. The Federal Coordinator has established two interagency committees to assist him—the Interagency Committee for Meteoro-

logical Services and the Interagency Committee for Applied Meteorological Research. The Department of Defense (Army, Navy, and Air Force) and the Federal Aviation Agency (among other agencies) are represented on both of these committees. The main purpose of these committees is to insure the maximum coordination and cooperation between the different governmental agencies involved in meteorological research and services. Annually, the Office of the Federal Coordinator publishes *The Federal Plan* for meteorological services and supporting research. Air Force programs in environmental sciences, along with those of other agencies, are included in this plan in detail.

Priority List

The Air Force program is composed of approximately 357 items. The top 85% of these by dollar value, some 279 items, are considered to be of equal and urgent priority. They are identified by a Roman numeral I in the priority column of the project justification books. The remaining 15% of the program, consisting of 78 items, are ranked in relative priority and number consecutively in Arabic numerals from 1 through 78.

Dormitory Projects, Funded but Deferred

As of September 22, 1966, the following dormitory projects, funded in the FY 1966 MCP, but deferred by the Secretary of Defense on December 21, 1965, remain in a deferred status:

Command/base	Scope	Amount
Alaskan Air Command: Sparrevohn AFS	24 men	$135,000
Air Defense Command:		
Hamilton AFB	474 men	400,000
Do	200 men	418,000
Tyndall AFB	1,968 men	2,059,000
Air Force Logistics Command:		
Kelly AFB	563 men	536,000
Robins AFB	400 men	788,000
Wright-Patterson AFB	200 men	400,000
Air Force Systems Command:		
Brooks AFB	133 men	276,000
Eglin AFB	Air conditioning	600,000
Air Training Command:		
Lackland AFB	832 men	2,316,000
Mather AFB	200 men	409,000
Sheppard AFB	1,000 men	2,240,000
Williams AFB	200 men	396,000
Air University: Gunter AFB	do	400,000
Headquarters Command, USAF: Andrews AFB	Air conditioning	315,000
Military Airlift Command: Charleston AFB	do	490,000
Pacific air forces (ZI): Hickam AFB	400 men	800,000
Strategic Air Command:		
Carswell AFB	Air conditioning	99,000
Davis-Monthan AFB	400 men	800,000
March AFB	200 men	400,000
Mountain Home AFB	Evap. cooling	49,000
Offutt AFB	481 men	363,000
Turner AFB	400 men	788,000
Tactical Air Command:		
England AFB	Air conditioning	242,000
Langley AFB	do	153,000
Do	200 men	432,000
Luke AFB	Air conditioning	120,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service: Goodfellow AFB	do	275,000
Air Defense Command (O/S):		
Cape Charles AFS	do	44,000
Fallon AFS	36 men	23,000
Fort Fisher AFS	30 men	30,000
U.S. air forces in Europe:		
Aviano AB	80 men	251,000
Do	100 men	182,000
Incirlik AB	Air conditioning	220,000
Total	8,721 men [1]	17,449,000

[1] Note that this total combines spaces in new construction as well as the alteration of existing spaces to bring them into conformance with current standards.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1967 CONSTRUCTION PROJECT SCHEDULE

Senator STENNIS. At this point in the record I wish to insert copies of a letter addressed to the Secretary of Defense and a reply relating to the 1967 construction project schedule.

(The letters follow:)

SEPTEMBER 22, 1966.

Hon. ROBERT S. MCNAMARA,
Secretary of Defense,
The Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: A question of policy has arisen within our Military Construction Appropriations Subcommitte during the current fiscal year 1967 hearings dealing with the action by the Department of Defense deferring construction projects for funding. Due to the fact that there were many projects in the 1967 program which have a similarity to the projects in the fiscal year 1966 program which were frozen, there is a question in the minds of the Subcommittee members as to whether or not these projects should be approved if there is a possibility that they may not be funded.

The Subcommittee would like a statement from the Department of Defense indicating that if the projects in the fiscal year 1967 program are approved by the Congress, they will be funded and carried forward to completion in a reasonable construction period.

This statement will assist the Subcommittee in arriving at line item decisions in marking up the Bill. There is a possibility that the Bill may be marked up durng the latter part of next week.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1966.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reference to your inquiry of September 22, 1966 with respect to the Department of Defense's intentions concerning construction projects in the Fiscal Year 1967 Program now being reviewed by your Subcommittee. I am pleased to inform you that it is the intention of the Department of Defense to proceed with the construction of all projects in the 1967 program at a reasonable construction schedule.

I trust that this will satisfy the question that has been raised within your Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, thank you again very much. It is always a pleasure to see you.

(Whereupon, at 1 p.m., Saturday, September 24, 1966, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.)

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Camp Douglas Air Guard Facility 469
Wyoming:
Air Force:
Cheyenne Air Guard Facility 469

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