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Senate Hearings

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

H.R. 13606

90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Fiscal Year 1968

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 13606

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1968, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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SUBCOMMITTEE NOTE

(The hearings in this volume from page 1 through page 751 were joint hearings of the Committee on Armed Services and Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations. Page 753 to the completion of this volume were additional hearings held by the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS—1968

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
AND THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session at 10:05 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson (chairman) presiding. Hon. Alan Bible, cochairman.

Present: Senators Jackson, Bible, Ellender, Yarborough, Cannon, Young of North Dakota, Thurmond, and Tower.

Also present: William H. Point, Director of Real Property Management, Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations); John M. Mullen, Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs); Col. Joseph C. Dyer, U.S. Army, Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics).

Present from the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member; and Edmund L. Hartung, minority counsel.

Senator JACKSON. The subcommittees will come to order.

We are meeting this morning to begin hearings on S. 1241, the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1968, in joint session with the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Appropriations Committee.

(A copy of S. 1241 follows:)

[S. 1241, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To authorize certain construction at military installations and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

(First Army)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and administrative facilities, $6,539,000.

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,304,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey: Hospital facilities, $2,585,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,616,000.

Fort Hamilton, New York: Operational facilities, $127,000.

A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Virginia: Training facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilites, $4,893,000.

Fort Holabird, Maryland: Administrative facilities, $588,000.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Training facilities, $581,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Training facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $5,134,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, $2,224,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Hospital facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $5,580,000.

Fort Monroe, Virginia: Utilities, $450,000.

Camp Pickett, Virginia: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities, and site improvements, $1,385,000.

(Third Army)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Troop housing and utilities, $3,759,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $18,007,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Hospital facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $1,654,000.

Fort Gordon, Georgia: Training facilities, supply facilities, utilities, and real estate, $4,364,000.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Training facilities and hospital facilities, $10,517,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama: Training facilities and troop housing, $2,118,000.

(Fourth Army)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $2,387,000.

Fort Hood, Texas: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $3,075,000.

Fort Polk, Louisiana: Training facilities, and supply facilities, $1,148,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, medical facilities, and community facilities, $4,145,000.

Fort Wolters, Texas: Utilities, $379,000.

(Fifth Army)

Fort Carson, Colorado: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $20,929,000.

Fort Benjamn Harrison, Indiana: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $5,102,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Administrative facilities, $392,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $22,122,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri: Training facilities, medical facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $2,575,000.

(Sixth Army)

Fort Irwin, California: Operational facilities, and utilities, $439,000.
Fort Lewis, Washington: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities and utilities, $4,615,000.
Fort Ord, California: Hospital facilities, and troop housing, $27,329,000.
Presidio of San Francisco, California: Utilities, $611,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort Myer, Virginia: Troop housing, and utilities, $5,999,000.

(CONUS Various)

CONUS various locations: Community facilities and real estate, $6,053,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland: Training facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and utilities, $8,394,000.
Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas: Troop housing and utilities, $1,313,000.
Anniston Army Depot, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,937,000.
Fort Detrick, Maryland: Research, development, and test facilities, $2,151,000.
Detroit Arsenal, Michigan: Research, development, and test facilities, $1,819,000.
Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland: Research, development and test facilities, and troop housing, $12,004,000.
Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania: Research, development, and test facilities, $3,272,000.
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $917,000.
Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, $160,000.
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Utilities, $1,523,000.
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $330,000.
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas: Production facilities, $1,713,000.
Pueblo Army Depot, Colorado: Maintenance, and supply facilities, $855,000.
Red River Army Depot, Texas: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and administrative facilities, $796,000.
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and administrative facilities, $2,697,000.
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois: Utilities, $320,000.
Sacramento Army Depot, California: Supply facilities, $93,000.
Savanna Army Depot, Illinois: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,056,000.
Sharpe Army Depot, California: Maintenance facilities and supply facilities, $5,719,000.
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, $268,000.
Tooele Army Depot, Utah: Maintenance facilities, and supply facilities, $923,000.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts: Research, development, and test facilities, $3,471,000.
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico: Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities, $4,781,000.
Fort Wingate Army Depot, New Mexico: Utilities, $166,000.
Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona: Research, development, and test facilities, $176,000.
CONUS various: Research, development, and test facilities, $6,840,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Chicago defense area, Illinois: Operational facilities, $365,000.
Detroit defense area, Michigan: Operational facilities, $65,000.
New York defense area, New York: Troop housing, $327,000.
CONUS various locations: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and utilities, $67,243,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Two Rock Ranch Station, California: Supply facilities, $174,000.
Vint Hill Farms, Virginia: Operational facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $983,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

CONUS various locations: Operational facilities, $1,147,000.
Fort Ritchie, Maryland: Operational facilities, and utilities, $402,000.
Suitland Annex, Maryland: Supply facilities, $292,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York: Training facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $15,945,000.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

William Beaumont Army Hospital, Texas: Hospital facilities, $17,545,000.
Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Colorado: Hospital facilities, $9,555,000.
Madigan General Hospital, Washington: Medical facilities, $185,000.
Valley Forge General Hospital, Pennsylvania: Medical facilities, $35,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Army Map Service, Maryland: Utilities, $237,000.

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

Bayonne Naval Supply Center, New Jersey: Operational facilities, and supply facilities, $582,000.
Oakland Army Base, California: Supply facilities, and utilities, $601,000.
Sunny Point, North Carolina: Utilities, $70,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, ALASKA

Fort Greely, Alaska: Operational facilities, $852,000.
Fort Richardson, Alaska: Utilities, $1,800,000.
Fort Wainwright, Alaska: Operational facilities, and utilities, $886,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, HAWAII

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Training facilities, $286,000.
Fort Shafter, Hawaii: Utilities, $1,944,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC

Camp Zama, Japan: Supply facilities, $193,000.
Korea: Hospital facilities, $2,810,000.
Okinawa: Administrative facilities, $612,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND

Fort Clayton, Canal Zone: Utilities, $6,741,000.
Quarry Heights, Canal Zone: Operational facilities and utilities, $1,607,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Kwajalein Atoll: Maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, housing and community facilities, $14,760,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations: Operational facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities, $4,601,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany: Supply facilities, $7,195,000.
Various locations: Operational facilities and supply facilities, $7,316,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Various locations: Operational facilities and utilities, $3,821,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisitions, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the amount of $2,873,000.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretry of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of $10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army, or his designee shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction in any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1968, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 87–554, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (Third Army)" with respect to Fort McClellan, Alabama, strike out "$1,352,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,554,000;"

(b) Public Law 87–554, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$102,370,000" and "$150,879,000" and inserting in place thereof "$102,572,000" and "$151,081,000" respectively.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS (Pacific Command Area)" with respect to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, strike out "$913,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,006,000."

(b) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$155,826,000" and "$200,695,000" and inserting in place thereof "$155,919,000" and "$200,788,000" respectively.

SEC. 106. (a) Public Law 88–390, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (Military District of Washington, District of Columbia)" with respect to Fort Myer, Virginia, strike out "$4,052,000" and insert in place thereof "$4,330,000."

(2) Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (Fifth Army)" with respect to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, strike out "$5,544,000" and insert in place thereof "$6,350,000."

(3) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND (United States Army Missile Command)" with respect to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, strike out "$2,389,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,563,000."

(4) Under the subheading "TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES (Signal Corps)" with respect to Army Pictorial Center, New York, strike out "$1,120,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,185,000."

(5) Under the subheading "TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES (Medical Service)" with respect to Letterman General Hospital, California, strike out "$14,305,000" and insert in place thereof "$15,055,000".

(b) Public Law 88–390, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$252,994,000" and "$304,055,000" and inserting "$255,067,000" and "$306,128,000" respectively.

SEC. 107. (a) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND, Less Army Materiel Command (Fourth Army)" with respect to Fort Polk, Louisiana, strike out "$1,118,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,266,000".

(2) Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND, Less Army Materiel Command (Fifth Army)" with respect to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, strike out "$16,084,000" and insert in place thereof "$16,536,000".

(b) Public Law 89–188 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602, "$253,722,000" and "$310,583,000" and inserting "$254,322,000" and "$311,183,000" respectively.

SEC. 108. (a) Public Law 89–568 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (Third Army)" with respect to Armed Forces Examining Entrance Station, Montgomery, Alabama, strike out "Armed Forces Examining Entrance Station, Montgomery, Alabama," and insert in place thereof "Armed Forces Examining Station, Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama".

(2) Under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and under the subheading "UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (First Army)" with respect to United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, strike out "$2,451,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,705,000".

(3) Under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and under the subheading "UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND" with respect to Kwajalein Atoll, strike out "$31,333,000" and insert in place thereof "$36,907,000".

(b) Public Law 89–568 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$57,219,000", "$36,141,000", and "$126,360,000" and inserting "$57,473,000", "$41,715,000", and "$132,188,000".

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Utilities, $496,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, Rhode Island: Maintenance facilities and troop housing, $3,968,000.

Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Operational facilities and troop housing, $4,368,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Supply facilities, $82,000.

Naval Destroyer School, Newport, Rhode Island: Training facilities, $1,486,000.

Naval Schools Command, Newport, Rhode Island: Training facilities, $2,848,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Newport, Rhode Island: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $3,225,000.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $3,326,000.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $2,355,000.

Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut: Training facilities, $1,607,000.

Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Connecticut: Medical facilities, $1,590,000.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,766,000.

Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Operational facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, $839,000.

Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania: Research, development, and test facilities, $1,684,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities, $850,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities, $296,000.

Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $1,526,000.

Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $1,859,000.

Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities, $80,000.

Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities, $586,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Scientific and Technical Intelligence Center, District of Columbia: Administrative facilities, $1,374,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia: Operational facilities, and utilities, $874,000.

Naval Security Station, District of Columbia: Administrative facilities, $2,271,000.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements, $3,578,000.

Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland: Hospital and medical facilities, $134,000.

Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Operational facilities, $5,000,000.

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland: Utilities, $630,000.

Naval Communication Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Troop housing, and utilities, $925,000.

Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland: Utilities and ground improvements, $1,208,000.

Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Indian Head, Maryland: Training facilities, $296,000.

Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilties, troop housing, and utilities, $9,850,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Troop housing, $267,000.

Naval Facility, Cape Hatteras, North Carolina: Troop housing, $92,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilites, $5,349,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, North Carolina: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $2,866,000.

Fleet Anti-Air Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, and troop housing, $2,942,000.

Naval Radio Station, Driver, Virginia: Troop housing, $86,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia: Medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $6,072,000.

Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek, Virginia: Training facilities, $693,000.

Navy Surface Combatant Officers School, Little Creek, Virginia: Training facilities, and troop housing, $4,171,000.

Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $6,943,000.

Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia: Troop housing, $2,508,000.

Fleet Operations Control Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities, $424,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $8,062,000.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $4,714,000.

Naval Degaussing Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, $364,000.

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, and supply facilities, $153,000.

Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia: Troop housing, $808,000.

Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities, $65,000.

Naval Schools Command, Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities, $1,787,000.

Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities, $1,557,000.

Navy Preventive Medicine Unit, Norfolk, Virginia: Medical facilities, $339,000.

Naval Radio Station, Northwest, Virginia: Administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $489,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $9,831,000.

Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia: Troop housing, $1,084,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia: Maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,051,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida: Operational and training facilities, and troop housing, $3,590,000.

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $5,770,000.

Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Troop housing, $302,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida: Operational facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $7,597,000.

Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Operational facilities, $300,000.

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and real estate, $1,511,000.

Naval Hospital, Key West, Florida: Troop housing, $243,000.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $21,072,000.

Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida: Operational facilities and real estate, $7,188,000.

Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Florida: Troop housing, $441,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $5,608,000.

Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Florida: Troop housing, $338,000.

Naval Communication Training Center, Pensacola, Florida: Training facilities, and troop housing, $1,864,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola, Florida: Utilities, $3,001,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Florida: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $1,317,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida: Troop housing, $1,020,000.

Naval Air Station, Albany, Georgia: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,530,000.

Naval Air Station, Glynco, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $3,143,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and community facilities, $955,000.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $3,063,000.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $4,048,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $15,644,000.

Fleet Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina: Training facilities, $174,000.

Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee: Troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $5,246,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, utilites and ground improvements, and real estate, $12,784,000.

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $3,603,000.

Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Troop housing, $344,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $3,894,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois: Community facilities, $122,000.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Training facilities, and troop housing, $12,094,000.

Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, Illinois: Training facilities, $1,561,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Utilities, $306,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana: Maintenance facilities, $225,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona: Research, development, and test facilities, $704,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona: Operational facilities, medical facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $2,238,000.

Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, California: Operational facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, $11,536,000.

Naval Aerospace Recovery Facility, El Centro, California: Research, development, and test facilities, $460,000.

Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California: Troop housing, $427,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hospital and medical facilities, $4,918,000.

Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $626,000.

Naval Station, Long Beach, California: Community facilities, $800,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Facility, Long Beach, California: Training facilities, $434,000.

Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach, California: Medical facilities, $821,000.

Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, California: Research development, and test facilities; and, on San Nicolas Island, troop housing, $703,000.

Naval Ship Missile Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, California: Administrative facilities, $1,591,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California: Troop housing, $2,638,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $1,639,000.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, California: Operational and training facilities, $381,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California: Administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $8,380,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $6,590,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, California: Operational and training facilities, mantenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $8,738,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,471,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California: Operational facilities, $1,342,000.

Naval Submarine Support Facility, San Diego, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $4,720,000.

Fleet Ant-Air Warfare Training Center, San Diego, California: Administrative facilities. $475,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare School, San Diego, California: Training facilities and administrative facilities, $2,128,000.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California: Training facilities, and troop housing, $15,278,000.

Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Troop housing, $986,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilites, $6,216,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California: Maintenance facilities, and supply facilities, $383,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California: Utilities and ground improvements, and real estate, $20,079,000.

Naval Radio Station, Dixon, California: Medical Facilities, and troop housing, $172,000.

Naval Schools Command, Mare Island, California: Troop housing, $2,738,000.

Naval Air Station, Moffet Field, California: Utilities and ground improvements, $119,000.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California: Training facilities, $1,436,000.

Naval Hospital, Oakland, California: Troop housing, $1,436,000.

Naval Medical Research Unit, Oakland, California: Research, development, and test facilities, $412,000.

Naval Shipyard, San Francisco Bay, California: Troop housing at Hunters Point; and maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities at Mare Island, $9,174,000.

Naval Station, Treasure Island, California: Utilities and ground improvements, $850,000.

Naval Schools Command, Treasure Island, California: Training facilities, and troop housing, $12,613,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Maintenance facilities, and supply facilities, $598,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Facility, Coos Head, Oregon: Utilities and ground improvements, $65,000.

Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $6,923,000.

Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington: Troop housing, $83,000.

Naval Radio Station, Jim Creek, Oso, Washington: Community facilities, $130,000.

Naval Communication Station, Puget Sound, Washington: Operational facilities, $713,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Seattle, Washington: Utilities and ground improvements, $252,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $2,626,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Communications Station, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii: Troop housing, $370,000.

Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $2,237,000.

Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Administrative facilities, $735,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $1,395,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $4,102,000.

Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, $980,000.

Fleet Submarine Training Facility, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Training facilities, $944,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Utilities and ground improvements, $7,636,000.

Naval Facility, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, $2,000,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii: Operation facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,554,000.

Fleet Operations Control Center, Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii: Troop housing and utilities, $1,728,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities and, utilities and ground improvements, $1,170,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $494,000.

Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, utilities and ground improvements, $6,793,000.

Pacific Fleet Tactical Range, Barking Sands, Kauai, Hawaii: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, $2,264,000.

SEVENTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska: Maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $8,400,000.

Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska: Maintenance facilities, $1,563,000.

Naval Radio Station, Buskin Lake, Kodiak, Alaska: Operational facilities, $686,000.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Various Locations: Operational facilities, $55,000.

Various Locations: Community facilities, $3,000,000.

Various Naval Communication Activities: Utilities, $3,278,000.

MARINE CORPS GROUND FORCES FACILITIES

Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia: Maintenance faciilties, troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,571,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejune, North Carolina: Medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $12,507,000.

Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $892,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Training facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing, $2,149,000.

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilites, $1,470,000.

Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California: Operational and training facilities, and utilities, $6,704,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $13,079,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California: Troop housing, $912,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Facility, Antigua, West Indies: Utilities, $87,000.

Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Troop housing, $3,918,000.

Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Troop housing, $1,600,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Operational faciilties, and maintenance facilities, $1,468,000.

Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Hospital and medical facilities, and troop housing, $6,283,000.

Naval Radio Station, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico: Troop housing and community facilities, $513,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Midway Islands: Utilities and ground improvements, $1,669,000.

ATLANTIC AREA

Naval Station, Bermuda: Operational facilities, $1,253,000.

EUROPEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland: Medical facilities, $116,000.

Naval Radio Station, Guardamar del Segura, Spain: Community facilities, $58,000.

Naval Station, Rota, Spain: Community facilities, $288,000.

Naval Communication Station, Nea Makri, Greece: Maintenance facilities, and supply facilities, $133,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communications Station, North West Cape, Australia: Supply facilities, $426,000.

Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Mariana Islands: Operational facilities, and community facilities, $467,000.

Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands: Troop housing, $142,000.

Naval Station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $3,947,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Guam, Mariana Islands: Supply facilities, $2,590,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands: Utilities and ground improvements, and real estate, $8,452,000.

Naval Radio Station, Totsuka, Japan: Utilities, $97,000.

Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Maintenance faciilties, $336,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $6,169,000.

Fleet Activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa: Community facilities, $80,000.

Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines: Medical facilities, $105,000.

Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines: Community facilities, $501,000.

Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines: Community facilities, $179,000.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Various locations: Operational facilities, $65,000.

Various naval communication activities: Utilities, $662,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by acquiring, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $8,317,000.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of $10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1968, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 204. (a) Public Law 89-188, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITIES (Naval Shipyards)" with respect to Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, and Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, strike out "$2,931,000" and "$3,591,000", respectively, and insert in place thereof "$3,857,000" and "$4,650,000", respectively.

(2) Under the subheading "FLEET BASE FACILITIES" with respect to Naval Station, Key West, Florida, and Naval Station, Treasure Island, California, strike out "$1,293,000" and "$1,856,000", respectively, and insert in place thereof "$1,462,000" and $2,234,000", respectively.

(3) Under the subheading "MARINE CORPS FACILITIES" with respect to Marine Corps Base (Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, strike out "$7,126,000" and insert in place thereof "$8,402,000".

(4) Under the subheading "SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES" with respect to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, strike out "$11,457,000" and insert in place thereof "$12,732,000".

(5) Under the subheading "MEDICAL FACILITIES" with respect to Naval Dispensary and Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, strike out "$2,800,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,026,000".

(6) Under the heading "COMMUNICATION FACILITIES" with respect to Naval Autodin Facility, Albany, Georgia, and Naval Autodin Facility, Syracuse, New York, strike out "$313,000" and "$45,000", respectively, and insert in place thereof "$926,000" and "$135,000", respectively.

(7) Under the heading "OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES" with respect to Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia, strike out "$5,560,000" and insert in place thereof "$7,368,000".

(8) Under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILITIES" with respect to Headquarters Support Activity, Taipei, Republic of China, strike out "$199,000" and insert in place thereof "$370,000".

(b) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "$228,770,000", "$34,436,000", and "$314,305,000" and inserting in place thereof "$236,590,000", "$34,607,000", and "$322,296,000", respectively.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Administrative facilities and community facilities, $316,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Utilities, $204,000.

Kingsley Field, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Administrative facilities and utilities, $290,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Operational facilities and utilities, $1,598,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $377,000.

NORAD Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Operational facilities, $1,201,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Hospital facilities and utilities, $2,805,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Training facilities, $264,000.

Paine Field, Everett, Washington: Operational facilities, $401,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational and training facilities and maintenance facilities, $1,105,000.

Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housng, and utilities, $6,324,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Utilities, $1,681,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Utilities, $166,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, New York: Utilities, $475,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Supply facilities and administrative facilities, $199,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Maintenance facilities and community facilities, $730,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $1,728,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $3,146,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $7,940,000.

Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $365,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $5,130,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $4,639,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and utilities, $24,057,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee: Research, development, and test facilities, supply facilities, and community facilities, $1,704,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Research, development, and test facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing, $4,185,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and supply facilities, $4,023,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $7,750,000.

Eglin Auxiliary Airfield #9, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $1,732,000.

Grenier Field, Manchester, New Hampshire: Troop housing, $465,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $4,123,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Operational facilities and utilities, $351,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, supply facilities, and utilities, $1,648,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, $1,040,000.

Eastern Test Range, Cocoa, Florida: Research, development, and test facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $5,414,000.

Western Test Range, Lompoc, California: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $17,785,000.

Satellite Tracking Facilties: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and utilities, $7,137,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois: Training facilities, hospital facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $2,523,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,765,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities and administrative facilities, $3,071,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $39,364,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities, $92,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $736,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Training facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $6,089,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $7,088,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, $875,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Troop housing and utilities, $1,203,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $3,795,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, and troop housing, $7,667,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Training facilities and utilities, $619,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Hospital facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $2,296,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, utilities, and real estate, $1,697,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Supply facilities, administrative facilities, hospital facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $6,334,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $225,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $5,147,000.

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $18,561,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, $12,183,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $10,994,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational facilities and utilities, $1,212,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,543,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $5,201,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, utilities, and real estate, $8,933,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $6,047,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Medical facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing facilities, and utilities, $3,066,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Operational facilities, hospital facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $4,483,000.

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $356,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Utilities, $88,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $795,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $1,689,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Administrative facilities, $123,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Operational facilities, hospital facilities, and administrative facilities, $1,132,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $2,954,000.

Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Training facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $537,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $229,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $345,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Operational facilities and medical facilities, $389,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, medical facilities, and administrative facilities, $1,652,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $584,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,032,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Operational facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $759,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $388,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $1,428,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverdale, California: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $5,612,000.

McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $430,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,354,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,159,000.

Peace Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $2,325,000.

Plattsburgh, Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and community facilities, $2,136,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $3,581,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Training facilities maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $3,495,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knob Noster, Missouri: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $248,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,219,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $6,461,000.

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $8,639,000.

England Ar Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Operational facilities, supply facilities, hospital facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and real estate, $8,080,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $996,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $3,176,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $2,243,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Utilities, $51,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,526,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $6,379,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Operational facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $2,395,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational facilities and administrative facilities, $470,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Community facilities and utilities, $839,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $2,701,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and utilities, $6,099,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $1,161,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,582,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Training facilities, hospital facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $5,323,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,876,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,125,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Wake Island Air Force Station, Wake Island: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $484,000.

Kindley Air Base, Bermuda: Operational facilities and community facilities, $1,096,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE

Okinawa: Supply facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $2,255,000.

Various locations: Operational facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $1,355,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Troop housing and utilities, $1,255,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $1,778,000.

Goose Air Base, Canada: Admiinstrative facilities and utilities, $90,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $2,882,000.

United Kingdom: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $10,627,000.

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $4,615,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND

Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,625,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various locations: Operational facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $486,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $110,744,000.

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1968, except for those public work projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 87–57, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND", with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, strike out "$2,433,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,504,000".

(b) Public Law 87–57, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "$146,868,000" and "$474,461,000" and inserting in place thereof "$146,939,000" and "$474,532,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Public Law 88–390, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE", with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, strike out "$3,137,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,998,000".

(2) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND", with respect to Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, strike oue "$1,888,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,259,000".

(b) Public Law 88–390, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "$165,327,000" and "$303,447,000" and inserting in place thereof "$166,559,000" and "$304,679,000", respectively.

SEC. 306. (a) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND", with respect to McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington, strike out "$3,736,000" and insert in place thereof "$4,277,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, strike out "$5,442,000" and insert in place thereof "$6,347,000".

(3) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "$5,510,000" and insert in place thereof "$6,663,000".

(4) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "$651,000" and insert in place thereof "$732,000".

(5) Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE" with respect to McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, strike out "$2,094,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,440,000".

(6) Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE" with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, strike out "$2,240,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,612,000".

(7) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND", with respect to Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan, strike out "$45,000" and insert in place thereof "$70,000".

(b) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "$210,630,000" and "$334,376,000" and inserting in place thereof "$214,053,000" and "$337,799,000", respectively.

SEC. 307. (a) Public Law 89–568, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, strike out "$586,000" and insert in place thereof "$855,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out "$1,169,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,313,000".

(3) Under the subheading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" with respect to Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, strike out "$1,265,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,500,000".

(4) Under the subheading "MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND" with respect to Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California, strike out "7,706,000" and insert in place thereof "$8,560,000".

(b) Public Law 89–568 is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "$107,098,000" and "$198,014,000" and inserting in place thereof "$108,630,000" and "$199,546,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for defense agencies for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Sandia Base, New Mexico: Administrative facilities and hospital and medical facilities, $1,732,000.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

National Military Command System Support Center, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.: Administrative facilities, $600,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Contract Administration Services Region, Chicago, Illinois: Administrative facilities, $1,255,000.

Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, $375,000.

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio: Maintenance facilities and supply facilities, $847,000.

Defense Supply Depot, Tracy, California: Supply facilities, $4,026,000.

Defense General Support Center, Richmond, Virginia: Administrative facilities, $198,000.

Defense Logistics Services Center, Battle Creek, Michigan: Administrative facilities, $305,000.

Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities and utilities, $2,429,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities, production facilities, and utilities, $3,416,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Johnston Island: Community facilities, and ground improvements, $1,410,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations, Europe: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $2,407,000.

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $200,000,000.

SEC. 403. (a) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 401 as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY" with respect to Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia, strike out "$17,900,000" and insert in place thereof "$20,000,000".

(b) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended, by striking out in clause (4) of section 602 "$100,051,000" and inserting in place thereof "$102,151,000".

TITLE V

SEC. 501. The Secretary of each military department may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, which are necessary outside the United States in connection with military activities in Southeast Asia, or in support of such activities in the total amount as follows:

Department of the Army, $40,864,000.

Department of the Navy, $21,264,000.

Department of the Air Force, $34,000,000.

TITLE VI

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 601. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct, at the locations hereinafter named, family housing units and trailer court facilities in the numbers hereinafter listed, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such locations in the United States, until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, as to the availability of adequate private housing at such locations. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of adequate private housing at any location, the Secretary of Defense shall immediately notify the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of thirty days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

Family housing units for—

(a) the Department of the Army, two thousand eight hundred and fifty units, $53,954,000:

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, two hundred units.

Presidio of San Francisco, California, two hundred units.

Family housing units for—Continued

(a) the Department of the Army, two thousand eight hundred and fifty units, $53,954,000—Continued

Fort Benning, Georgia, three hundred and sixty units.
Fort Gordon, Georgia, four hundred units.
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, fifty units.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, four hundred units.
Fort Meade, Maryland, three hundred units.
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, one hundred units.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, two hundred units.
Fort Hood, Texas, one hundred and twenty units.
Fort Belvoir, Virginia, two hundred and fifty units.
Fort Myer, Virginia, one hundred and twenty units.
Pacific Side, Canal Zone, one hundred and fifty units.

(b) the Deparment of the Navy, five thousand and seventy units, $102,040,000:

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, four hundred and thirty units.
Naval Complex, Long Beach, California, five hundred units.
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, three hundred units.
Naval Station, Washington, District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty-eight units.
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, one hundred units.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, one hundred units.
Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia, forty-two units.
Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii, five hundred units.
David Taylor Model Basin Field Station, Bayview, Idaho, four units.
Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois, one hundred and fifty units.
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine, thirty-two units.
Naval Communications Station, Cheltenham, Maryland, fifty units.
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, two hundred units.
Naval Complex, Boston, Massachusetts, two hundred units.
Naval Facility, Nantucket, Massachusetts, fourteen units.
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada, one hundred units.
Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, Oklahoma, thirty units.
Naval Complex, Johnsville, Pennsylvania, three hundred units.
Naval Complex, South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, two hundred units.
Naval Complex, Newport, Rhode Island, two hundred units.
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, two hundred units.
Naval Complex, Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred and fifty units.
Naval Complex, Norfolk, Virginia, one hundred units.
Naval Security Group Activity, Marietta, Washington, thirty units.
Naval Air Stations, Whidbey Island, Washington, two hundred and fifty units.
Naval Communications Station, Sugar Grove, West Virginia, twenty units.
Naval Station, Guam, two hundred units.
Naval Communications Station, North West Cape, Australia, seventy units.
Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, two hundred units.
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, one hundred and forty units.
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, one hundred units.

(c) the Department of the Air Force, four thousand five hundred and eighty units, $91,125,000:

Craig Air Force Base, Alabama, three hundred units.
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, two hundred units.
Luke Air Force Range, Arizona, four units.
George Air Force Base, California, three hundred and seventy-two units.

Family housing units for—Continued
(c) the Department of the Air Force, four thousand five hundred and eighty units, $91,125,000—Continued
Norton Air Force Base, California, two hundred units.
Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, one unit.
Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty-eight units.
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, one hundred and sixty units.
Hickam-Wheeler Air Force Bases, Hawaii, four hundred units.
Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Indiana, two hundred units.
McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, two hundred units.
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, three hundred units.
L. G. Hanscom Field, Massachusetts, one hundred units.
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, two hundred units.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, three hundred units.
Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, three hundred units.
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, fourteen units.
Laredo Air Force Base, Texas, four hundred units.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, one hundred units.
Reese Air Force Base, Texas, one unit.
Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, one hundred units.
Anderson Air Force Base, Guam, two hundred units.
Wake Island Air Force Station, twenty units.
Albrook-Howard Air Force Bases, Canal Zone, fifty units.
Bentwaters Air Base, United Kingdom, two hundred units.
Upper Heyford Air Base, United Kingdom, one hundred units.

SEC. 602. Authorization for the construction of family housing provided in this Act shall be subject, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to the following limitations on cost, which shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures:

(a) The average unit cost for each military department for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico shall not exceed $19,500, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of site preparation and installation of utilities.

(b) No family housing unit in the areas listed in subsection (a) shall be constructed at a total cost exceeding $35,000, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of site preparation and installation of utilities.

(c) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than those listed in subsection (a), the average cost of all such units, in any project of fifty units or more, shall not exceed $32,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed $40,000. The cost limitations of this subsection shall be exclusive of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

SEC. 603. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorizations Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations on such cost contained in section 602 of this Act shall apply to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed by the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 604. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

(a) for the Department of the Army, $7,000,000;
(b) for the Department of the Navy, $5,000,000;
(c) for the Department of the Air Force, $5,000,000;
(d) for the Defense Agencies, $671,000.

SEC. 605. Section 507 of Public Law 88-174 (77 Stat. 307, 326), as amended by section 505 of Public Law 89-188 (79 Stat. 793, 814), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 507. For the purpose of providing military family housing in foreign countries, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into agreements guaranteeing the builders or other sponsors of such housing a rental return equivalent to a specified portion of the annual rental income which the builders or other sponsors would receive from the tenants if the housing were fully occupied: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount guaranteed under such agreements entered into during the fiscal years 1968 and 1969 shall not exceed such

amount as may be applicable to five thousand units: *Provided further*, That no such agreement shall guarantee the payment of more than 97 per centum of the anticipated rentals, nor shall any guarantee extend for a period of more than ten years, nor shall the average guaranteed rental on any project exceed $185 per unit per month including the cost of maintenance and operation."

SEC. 606. Section 501(b) of Public Law 87–554 (76 Stat. 223, 237), is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof, and adding the following new clause: "and (3) notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of debt service, proceeds of the disposal of family housing of the Department of Defense, including related land and improvements, whether disposed of by the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, but less those expenses payable pursuant to section 204(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 485(b)), to remain available until expended."

SEC. 607. Section 515 of Public Law 84–161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During fiscal years 1968 and 1969, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military installations in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Guam, for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge, upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities, at or near such military installations. Such housing facilities may be leased on an individual basis and not more than seven thousand five hundred such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities may not exceed an average of $175 per unit per month for each military department, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation."

SEC. 608. In addition to the leasing authority of section 515 of Public Law 84–161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, and upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that a valid military requirement exists, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, the Secretary of a military department is authorized to lease, at or near military installations in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Guam, housing facilities which are either (a) owned by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, or (b) which were built in consultation with the Department of Defense in order to meet military requirements and which were financed by mortgages insured by an agency of the United States. Such housing facilities, to be available for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents without rental charge, may be leased on an individual basis. Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities may not exceed an average of $175 per unit per month for each military department, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation: *Provided*, That not more than seven thousand five hundred units may be leased at any one time under authority of this section and said section 515, as amended.

SEC. 609. Subsection (g) of section 407 of Public Law 85–241 (71 Stat. 531, 556), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1594j(g)), is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "Any such housing so exempted in connection with depot-type installations, as to which the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines, subsequent to July 1, 1967, that indefinite retention may be necessary to satisfy unanticipated housing requirements resulting from future expanded activity at such installations, may be retained and utilized as necessary, notwithstanding that the foregoing criteria are no longer satisfied."

SEC. 610. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to acquire by transfer, without reimbursement, all rights and interest of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, in ten family housing units located on Auxiliary Field Numbered 6, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

SEC. 611. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

(a) for construction and acquisition of family housing, including improvements to adequate quarters, improvements to inadequate quarters, minor construction, rental guarantee payments, construction and acquisition of trailer court facilities, and planning, an amount not to exceed $267,000,000, and

(b) for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on

mortgage debts incurred, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed $520,000,000.

TITLE VII

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 701. In accordance with subsection 1013(i) of Public Law 89-754 (80 Stat. 1255, 1292) there is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense for the purposes of section 1013 of Public Law 89-754, including acquisition of properties, an amount not to exceed $27,000,000.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774(d) and 9774(d) of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 802. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, $365,940,000; outside the United States, $49,656,000; section 102, $2,873,000; or a total of $418,469,000;

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, $495,660,000; outside the United States, $41,604,000; section 202, $8,317,000; or a total of $545,581,000;

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, $383,343,000; outside the United States, $29,673,000; section 302, $110,744,000; or a total of $523,760,000;

(4) for title IV: A total of $219,000,000.

(5) for title V: Southeast Asia support—Department of the Army, $40,864,000; Department of the Navy, $21,264,000; Department of the Air Force, $34,000,000.

(6) for title VI: Military family housing, $787,000,000.

(7) for title VII: Homeowners assistance, $27,000,000.

SEC. 803. Any of the amounts named in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the United States (other than Alaska) and by 10 per centum for projects outside the United States or in Alaska, if he determines in the case of any particular project that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost arising in connection with that project, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such project was submitted to the Congress. However, the total costs of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

SEC. 804. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, unless the Secretary of Defense or his designee determines that because such jurisdiction and supervision is wholly impracticable such contracts should be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of another department or Government agency, and shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. Regulations issued by the Secretary of Defense implementing the pro-

visions of this section shall provide the department or agency requiring such construction with the right to select either the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, as its construction agent, providing that under the facts and circumstances that exist at the time of the selection of the construction agent, such selection will not result in any increased cost to the United States. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report semiannually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

SEC. 805. (a) As of October 1, 1968, all authorizations for military public works (other than family housing) to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of the Act of September 12, 1966, Public Law 89-568 (80 Stat. 739), and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts or land acquisitions in whole or in part before October 1, 1968, and authorizations for appropriations therefor.

(b) Effective fifteen months from the date of enactment of this Act, all authorizations for construction of family housing which are contained in this Act are repealed except authorizations for family housing projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts or land acquisitions or manufactured structural component contracts in whole or in part before such date.

SEC. 806. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project inside the United States (other than Alaska) at a unit cost in excess of—

(1) $36 per square foot for cold storage warehousing;

(2) $9 per square foot for regular warehousing;

(3) $2,900 per person for permanent barracks;

(4) $10,200 per person for bachelor officer quarters; unless the Secretary of Defense or his designee determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on unit costs, the limitations on such costs contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for such construction not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been awarded by the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 807. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) By adding the following new section:

"§ 2683. Cost sharing with foreign governments of multilateral facilities

"The Secretary of Defense may carry out bilateral or multilateral arrangements with any foreign government for sharing the costs of acquiring and constructing military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters, for collective defense."

(2) By adding the following new item in the analysis:

"2683. Cost sharing with foreign governments of multilateral facilities."

SEC. 808. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1968".

TITLE IX

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SEC. 901. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—

(1) for Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $4,500,000;

(2) for Department of the Air Force:

(a) Air National Guard of the United States, $9,800,000.

(b) Air Force Reserve, $4,000,000.

SEC. 902. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774(d) and 9774(d) of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 903. This title may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1968".

Senator JACKSON. I am delighted and pleased that we were able to work out this joint arrangement with my good friend and colleague, Senator Bible.

After conferring with Senator Bible, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, we concluded that since the authorizations and appropriations bills are similar in many respects, it would perhaps speed the legislative process and conserve the time of the witnesses and the members of the committees alike if joint hearings were held insofar as possible. It is anticipated, of course, that some separate sessions may be necessary to cover portions of both bills not common to each and each subcommittee will mark up its own bill.

This is probably the largest single bill for military construction requiring line item authorization ever brought before this committee. As submitted to the Congress, the bill calls for a total authorization of $2,660,081,000, of which $24.8 million relates to increases in prior years' authority. Aside from the multitude of line items, there are several major language provisions that must be considered having a direct bearing upon future expenditures. Certain price increases are proposed resulting from cost increases in the construction field. A new concept in barracks and bachelor officer quarters to be constructed is proposed; homowners' assistance must be delved into again and a new section is proposed to title 10, United States Code, to provide authority to the Secretary of Defense to carry out agreements whereby the Department of Defense would join with our allies in the cost of acquiring and constructing installations and facilities for multinational use. It would be in substitution of present language in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in order to reflect the judgment that such activities are not, in fact, foreign aid and should be funded by the Department of Defense.

Again referring to the numerous line items, I might state that there are many repetitive items relating to each of the military services. For example, the bill will provide for 72,500 barracks and bachelor officer quarter spaces totaling some $258 million. Medical facilities account for over $124 million, including several new hospitals. Almost $121 million is designated for various kinds of maintenance shop facilities and there are others too numerous to enumerate. The requirements for these items, I believe, follow a general pattern and it should be unnecessary to specifically justify each such item time and again as we proceed through the bill. Although the committee wishes to spend as much time as is necessary to delve into each facet of the bill, I believe much time may be saved by taking up these repetitive items en bloc as each of the services testifies. You may furnish your justification for

each category of items and insert into the record a list showing such items and the locations where they are proposed. We shall then look into the various other items and perhaps some of those of a repetitive nature, concerning which the various members may have questions. I shall expect each of the service witnesses to particularly bring up any item concerning which they wish to make special emphasis.

I am aware that several changes have been requested since the bill was submitted to the Congress. We trust there will be no more but if there should be, we wish to emphasize that they must be submitted to the committee in writing and in advance of the completion of our hearings in order that appropriate testimony may be taken if necessary.

Our first witness will be the Honorable Paul R. Ignatius, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics. I am certain that his remarks will be comprehensive enough to prepare us for proceeding directly to the line item justification by representatives of the military departments. While Secretary Ignatius and his capable staff are present, however, we will take up title VIII of the bill which relates to the general provisions. We shall address ourselves only to those provisions where a change is proposed since the others are identical to those of prior years which we have been over many times. The provisions in question are section 806, relating to certain statutory price limitations, and section 807 relating to cost sharing with foreign governments of multilateral facilities. We would also like the Department's views on title X of H.R. 9356, which is the companion bill introduced in the House of Representatives. This new title added by the House relates to the location of naval districts and the rank of the commandants thereof.

Mr. Secretary, we are delighted to have you with us once again this morning. On behalf of Senator Bible and myself, we want to extend to you and your able colleagues a warm and friendly welcome.

STATEMENT OF PAUL R. IGNATIUS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. IGNATIUS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And may I express our appreciation to you and to Senator Bible for the arrangements you have made to conduct hearings in this manner. This certainly conserves our time as well as yours, and we are grateful for this step that you have taken.

I would like to make one brief comment, and then if it meets with your pleasure, to give a prepared statement on the bill, which describes its content. The comment that I have relates to something you have already said, Mr. Chairman; namely that there have been several changes which we have submitted to the committees, since submission of the bill itself, and in my statement and our testimony this morning, the figures that I will use, are based on the requests initially submitted by the Department of Defense and introduced by your committee, and which bears the number S. 1241. The specific changes, as I say, are not large in dollar value, and they have been made known to the committee.

Senator JACKSON. They will be taken up by each of the services?

Mr. IGNATIUS. They are prepared to discuss each of them.

Then if you wish, I will proceed with my prepared statement on the bill.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. IGNATIUS. We appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee to present the proposals of the Department of Defense for military construction authorization for fiscal year 1968.

The program this year reflected in S. 1241 introduced by your committee, is substantially increased over fiscal year 1967 and proposes new authorization in the total amount of $2,635,238,000.

Senator BIBLE. What is that substantial increase, Mr. Secretary? In dollars how much is it over fiscal year 1967? You may develop that later on. I am wondering what the amount is.

Mr. IGNATIUS. $1.6 billion more than the prior year bill including roughly $300 million related to Southeast Asia.

Senator BIBLE. $1.6 billion more. Thank you.

Mr. IGNATIUS. This authorization would provide for facilities and installations in support of the regular establishment of the Department of Defense, and would also provide for certain projects which are essential to the support of activities in Southeast Asia, but which are phased in a later time frame than the military construction proposals submitted in the fiscal year 1967 supplemental.

All of the authorizations being requested at this time are fully supported in the budget estimates of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1968, and are summarized under the various titles of the bill as follows:

Army (title I)	$418,469,000
Navy (title II)	545,581,000
Air Force (title III)	523,760,000
Defense agencies (title IV)	219,000,000
Southeast Asia support (title V)	96,128,000
Family housing (title VI)	787,000,000
Homeowners assistance (title VII)	27,000,000
Reserve components (title (IX)	18,300,000
Total new authorization requested	2,635,238,000

As I have mentioned, this year's program represents a substantial increase over the bill which we brought before your committee for fiscal year 1967. The major reasons for the greater size are twofold: First, a resumption of our long-range program to replace outmoded and inadequate facilities, and secondly, a return to our objective of including regular increments of military family housing in annual military construction programs.

As the committee will recall from the fiscal year 1967 hearings, the program presented at that time was purposely held to austere levels in deference to our growing commitment in Southeast Asia and because of an increasing concern over inflationary tendencies in the construction economy. Only those projects which were clearly essential to meet operational schedules, to support new missions, or which were necessary for other compelling reasons were included. Many worthwhile replacements, particularly in the housing area, were postponed.

As we promised the committee last year, we have been following the economic situation very closely and we have now concluded, after a review of key indices, that the inflationary trends of a year ago have

abated to a point where the construction economy can both absorb and benefit from an increase in construction placements. It is in this context that the Secretary of Defense, on January 20, 1967, released for construction the fiscal year 1966 and prior year projects which were deferred in December 1965.

In this light, the fiscal year 1968 authorization request reflects an upturn to the more realistic programing levels we consider must be established if we are to achieve long-range goals for modernizing our aging facilities inventory and improving the standards of living accommodations for military personnel. The continued deferral of such improvements must inevitably lead to reduced efficiency in our operations and a weakening in the morale of our military forces. Moreover, because of the escalating costs for upkeep which must be borne if outmoded facilities are continued in use, the repeated postponement of such replacements is simply not good business.

With respect to military housing, the Department has recently completed a comprehensive study of this general subject and the role it plays in attracting and retaining high caliber and dedicated personnel within the services. According to the study findings, satisfactory living accommodations for uniformed personnel and their families are a decisive motivating factor in influencing the retention in service of both enlisted and officer personnel. The study also revealed that present criteria and standards for bachelor enlisted and officer housing within the military services, were inadequate in some areas when compared to public accommodations available to civilians of comparable skills and salary levels. As a result of these findings, we are seeking your approval in this bill to increase the current unit cost limitations on housing so that suitable standards may be established. The proposed new limitations are set out in title VIII, and in our judgment are essential if we are to provide our forces with acceptable living accommodations.

Title VIII also contains another significant provision which is related to U.S. participation in sharing of costs of facility requirements for multinational use. Section 807 would amend chapter 159, title 10, United States Code, to provide to the Secretary of Defense the authority now contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to permit U.S. contributions to the cost of acquiring and constructing installations and facilities for multinational purposes. The amendment incorporating this authority in the general authorization for military construction, reflects the judgment that multinational military activities involving acquisition and construction of facilities to be used by U.S. forces should be financed by the Department of Defense because, essentially, they relate to the support of our own forces, and do not constitute foreign-aid operations.

In effect, the amendment represents another step in the Department's continuing effort to centralize within the military construction bill all requests for construction authorization to provide facilities required in support of the military services, either at home or abroad. The President's budget proposes that $60 million will be sought pursuant to this authorization for fiscal year 1968 in the Army's military construction estimates.

As in previous years, the selection of projects included in this year's bill has been accomplished in accordance with 5-year Defense program-

ing procedures, and has been subjected to final review by the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with the fiscal year 1968 program/budget decision process. The construction proposals contained in the bill are necessary beginning in the fiscal year 1968 time frame to meet the broad objectives and missions of the Department of Defense which were outlined in the Secretary's comprehensive posture statement.

I should like now to proceed to a more detailed discussion of the main feature of the bill.

TITLES I THROUGH IV—ACTIVE FORCES

This portion of the bill is related to the regular Military Establishment and provides the facilities and installations necessary to meet operational, logistical, and other mission requirements of the military departments and defense agencies. The content of these programs in major detail is outlined below in terms of the principal facility categories.

OPERATIONAL FACILITIES—$290.2 MILLION

This category which represents some 16 percent of the total program contains essential airbase, fleet operations support, communications, security, command and control, and other operational facilities necessary to support the combat readiness capability of the services.

The service requests for such facilities are:

	Millions
Army	$85.0
Navy	76.2
Air Force	129.0

Significant elements within the individual military departments requests would provide for improvement of intelligence, communication, and air defense facilities. For the Navy, major items contemplate improvement of operational and support facilities for carriers, fleet air squadrons, communications, and ammunition outloading facilities. The Air Force plans to update and augment strategic retaliatory systems, and improve survival probability for tactical aircraft in potential war areas through construction measures.

TRAINING FACILITIES, $130.8 MILLION

Under this category which comprises some 7 percent of the total authorization request, we seek to provide the instructional and training facilities necessary to the development not only of the basic soldier, airman, and seaman, but also the technical and professional military specialists required to operate, maintain, and repair the complex tools of modern war.

Within the above total the military services requests for such facilities are:

	Millions
Army	$41.3
Navy	68.7
Air Force	20.8

For the Army requested facilities would provide improved general academic and specialized instructional buildings at the Armor, Artil-

lery, and Special Forces Schools, and ranges and specialized unit training facilities at 12 installations in the United States. For the Navy requested projects would expand electronic instruction, training of pilots, submarine crews, hospital corpsmen and recruits, and would augment facilities at the Naval Academy and the Navy Post Graduate School. The bulk of Air Force requests are devoted to expansion and improvement of technical and field training, and specialized flight simulator and high-altitude training facilities.

MAINTENANCE, PRODUCTION, AND SUPPLY FACILITIES, $200 MILLION

This category includes all types of facilities necessary for the production, stockage, maintenance, and repair of military hardware including field and depot maintenance shops and hangars, shore-based marine maintenance and supply facilities for the fleet, and production, assembly, and maintenance facilities for rockets, guided missiles, and various types of conventional ammunition.

The totals of the services requests for such facilities are:

	Millions
Army	$48.0
Navy	77.4
Air Force	74.6

Within the Army the major portion of the projects are comprised of tank, missile, automotive and tactical equipment repair and overhaul shops, with other significant elements directed toward expansion of intransit and controlled humidity storage facilities in Europe, and miscellaneous depot maintenance facilities in the United States. In the Navy the bulk of the program is for improved field and depot maintenance facilities, with other large segments devoted to production and maintenance of weapons and warehousing and storage of POL, explosives, and general items of equipment and supply. The Air Force requirements are principally for maintenance in support of aircraft and weapons with lesser elements directed toward storage for war reserve materiel in the Pacific area and miscellaneous storage facilities in the United States and overseas.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES, $132.6 MILLION

The increasingly complex and sophisticated nature of offensive and defensive systems required for modern war, demands a sustained search for new systems and ways to improve our current arsenal. This unceasing quest imposes a corollary requirement to provide the modern laboratories and research facilities necessary to insure our continued eminence and leadership in this effort. This year's program contains a substantial amount for such facilities totaling some $132.6 million, or approximately 7 percent of the program total.

Within this total the amounts requested for the individual services are:

	Millions
Army	$49.5
Navy	19.1
Air Force	64.0

In the Army the bulk of the request is devoted to new laboratory facilities in the fields of infrared devices, nuclear defense, mobility,

limited war techniques and ballistic instrumentation, with another significant element directed toward modernization and improvement of test range facilities for Nike-X. The Navy request includes substantial amounts for laboratory facilities for underwater research, including submarine warfare and aircraft testing and explosives development. In the Air Force large segments of their program are devoted to research and test laboratories, ballistic missile and space research, satellite tracking and modernization of facilities at the Eastern and Western Test Ranges.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES, $132.9 MILLION

This year's request contains a substantial amount for replacement of a number of the obsolescent hospitals and related medical facilities still in our inventory from prior mobilization periods. We have become increasingly concerned with the deficiencies of such structures, and their inadequacy to meet the needs of modern medicine. Most of these units were constructed almost a quarter of a century ago or longer, under austere war time criteria, and fall short of meeting the facility needs generated by the great advances that have characterized the field of medicine in the same period. For the three services this year we are requesting $132.9 million for new hospitals, additions to existing hospitals, laboratories, dental clinics, and similar health and medical facilities. This request comprises some 7 percent of the program total.

The services requests for new or expanded medical facilities are as follows:

	Millions
Army	$61.0
Navy	18.2
Air Force	53.7

For the Army the major portion of the program would provide four new hospitals, and major additions to two existing hospitals. In the Navy the bulk of their request would permit construction of two new hospitals and miscellaneous clinic improvements at nine bases. The Air Force request is primarily for replacement of composite medical facilities at seven locations with major additions and/or alterations to composite medical facilities at eight locations.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES, $73.1 MILLION

This category of facilities for headquarters, data processing centers, and similar administrative and control facilities represents the smallest portion of the entire program aside from proposed real estate acquisitions. The total amount comprises slightly more than 4 percent of the total program and is distributed between the services as follows:

	Millions
Army	$12.8
Navy	27.6
Air Force	32.7

The majority of the Army's request is directed toward improvements or additions to command and administrative facilities at 14 U.S. bases and one overseas. Within the Navy, significant projects in-

clude three engineering buildings at U.S. shipyards and miscellaneous facilities including data processing facilities at 12 Navy bases. The Air Force program contains a number of headquarters facilities at major commands and miscellaneous logistical data processing facilities and subordinate headquarters facilities for various bases.

TROOP HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES, $351.9 MILLION

This is the largest category of facilities in the program representing slightly less than 20 percent of the total. As I have mentioned earlier, this is one of our most critical areas and one where positive emphasis in programing new accommodations will, in our opinion, provide immediate and direct benefits in heightened morale, increased reenlistments, and a reduction of replacement training costs.

The services request for this category of facilities is distributed as follows:

	Millions
Army	$81.4
Navy	166.1
Air Force	104.4

The total authorization requested in this category would provide 66,950 new barracks spaces for enlisted men, and upgrading and improvement of an additional approximately 8,000 spaces now considered inadequate. For single officers the program would provide construction of 5,629 new bachelor quarters and improvements to an additional 955 spaces. The request also contains a modest number of projects of a community support nature such as religious, welfare, and recreational facilities.

UTILITIES, $150.4 MILLION

This portion of our request provides major expansion, additions, and new installations of heating, power, water, storm drainage, and sewage systems at U.S. and overseas stations, and additionally provides for improvement or additions to interior road nets at military installations. One significant element of this year's request is directed toward implementing the recently enacted Federal Water Pollution Control Act. For pollution abatement at various installations of the military services, we have included a total of $45.3 million as an initial step in a program to eliminate inadequacies in current sewage and industrial waste disposal systems.

The services requests for this category are divided as follows:

	Million
Army	$38.1
Navy	69.3
Air Force	43.0

Within the Army total, a major portion ($12.3 million) is being applied toward the pollution abatement program, and substantial additional sums are included for augmentation of electrical power generating and distribution systems and improvements to water supply and treatment installations. The Army's program additionally contains some $3.6 million for road improvements at seven U.S. installations. For the Air Force, $43 million is requested. This amount includes $12 million for various pollution abatement projects; $25.8 million for miscellaneous utilities and ground improvements projects; and $5.2

million for various projects required for fire protection. For the Navy $69.3 million is requested of which $21 million is to implement a program of water pollution abatement by improving waste disposal facilities at 26 locations; with the remainder programed for electrical power sources, transmission lines, expansion and improvement of station roadways, and improvement of steamplants and steam transmission lines.

REAL ESTATE, $25.9 MILLION

This portion of our request is the smallest element of the program representing slightly more than 1 percent of the total. The largest requirement involves the need for the Navy to acquire a buffer safety zone around the Navy Ammunition Outloading Facility at Concord, Calif., including the town of Port Chicago, at a cost of $19.8 million, plus other acquisitions totaling $2.2 million. For the Air Force $1.6 million is requested for acquisition of land for expansion of a bombing range, base expansion, and an auxiliary training field, and for the Army, $.3 million for acquisition of mineral rights on a training site at a major training base, $0.7 million for purchases of various small parcels of land and rights-of-way in connection with dispersal of key Army units under a nuclear attack warning, and $.3 million for acquisition of property related to development of air defense systems.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES, $219.0 MILLION

Facility authorization requests to support the Defense Supply Agency, the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Atomic Support Agency, and the National Security Agency total $19 million for specific projects in the various categories of facilities which I have just summarized.

CONTINGENCY AUTHORIZATION

Section 402 of title IV would provide the Department of Defense with an authorization of $200 million to proceed with any construction the Secretary considers vital to the security of the United States. Your committee has recognized the need for such authorization, first in the basic fiscal year 1966 military construction program and again in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental. Although the necessity for such authorization is underscored by the unpredictable and evolving military situation in Southeast Asia, general enabling legislation must be available in order that construction may be undertaken wherever necessary in the world in coping with threats to the security of the United States.

In this connection, I should like to emphasize that the construction authorizations requested for Southeast Asia support in the fiscal year 1967 supplemental were carefully limited to the amounts which were clearly required to meet tactical or logistical objectives. Projects which were associated with indefinite or tentative future missions were deferred or deleted outright.

Because of this austere approach, it is especially important that a contingency reserve of authorization be available to provide the facilities and installations necessary to support new missions, should the conduct of the war so dictate.

TITLE V—SOUTHEAST ASIA SUPPORT

In the review of the fiscal year 1967 supplemental military construction program is was determined that certain projects, while essential to the support of Southeast Asia, were related to operational schedules which made it possible to defer authorization until the fiscal year 1968 time frame. As a result, these projects are included in the present bill. Because of the continuing need for flexibility in the administration and execution of the construction program for Southeast Asia, and in order to adjust to changes in the military situation, the project authorizations being requested under title V are in lump sum amounts for each military department, following the pattern of the fiscal year 1966 and fiscal year 1967 supplementals.

Under title V, $40,864,000 would be provided for the Department of the Army; $21,264,000 for the Department of the Navy, and $34 million for the Department of the Air Force, for a total of $96,128,000.

The bulk of the Army proposal in Vietnam is for construction of tactical and logistical roads and railroads, warehousing, hospital upgrading, and outside utilities, totaling $39.1 million. An additional $1.7 million is proposed for work at various locations in Thailand. This latter item provides for facilities of a type which have in past years been included in military assistance programs. Following the principle established last year in realining the MAP program for Vietnam so as to relieve it of support of active hostilities, similar projects for Thailand in fiscal year 1968 are being merged with the programs of the military departments.

The Navy portion of the program would provide $13.7 million for power and for roads in Vietnam, and $5.6 million for construction of various facilities in the Philippines, Okinawa, and Guam. As in the case of the Army item above $1.9 million is included in the Navy program for Thailand incidental to the decision to realine the military assistance program for that country.

The Air Force proposal would provide $9.8 million for the Thai flight training facility, and facilities at nine airbases in Vietnam, estimated to cost $24.2 million. These latter requirements are for various storage, administrative, community and troop housing facilities, and for supporting utilities.

TITLE VI—FAMILY HOUSING, $787 MILLION

Title VI of the bill contains the authorization for new appropriations required for the military family housing program. Although this is a military construction authorization bill, the costs of all components of military family housing are reflected, as has been the practice for the past few years, in order that the committee may review and authorize this program as an entity.

The request for construction of new housing units totals 12,500. It is proposed to build 11,490 in the United States, Puerto Rico, and possessions and 1,010 in foreign countries. As you may recall, last year's bill contained no request for new construction. This year's program, however, marks the return to the orderly development of an annual program of new housing units based on our long-range needs for some 40,000 units.

In addition to the construction and acquisition of family housing units, this year's bill contains authorization for improvements to existing quarters, minor construction, rental guarantee payments, construction of trailer court facilities and planning. The total amount to be authorized for these purposes is $267 million. In addition, an authorization of $520 million is requested for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payment of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act. The total amount proposed for authorization for the military family housing program is $787 million for fiscal year 1968.

Although this year's bill contains several revisions to existing authorities and the inclusion of certain new general authorities for family housing, I would like to discuss briefly one new proposal contained in title VI which is particularly significant. This relates to cost limitations for construction of new family housing units. Our proposal requests three basic changes to existing law: (1) An increase in the average unit cost based on overall increased construction costs; (2) the elimination of statutory limitations relating to costs to the 5-foot line which we believe are no longer required because of other controls which have been instituted on costs of family housing construction; and (3) an increase in the maximum total cost of any single family housing unit. In addition, we propose that the cost of any land acquired for housing construction be eliminated for the calculation of the statutory cost limits.

With respect to the increase in average unit costs, we are requesting that the existing average cost per unit in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico be increased from $17,500 to $19,500. The current statutory figure was established in 1962 when the $17,500 average was implemented. We believe that the amount of the increase being requested, which is essential to prevent a deterioration in the quality and standard of family housing units that we are building, is supported by widely accepted construction cost indexes. These indexes show an overall 17-percent increase in residential construction costs since 1962.

We are also requesting the elimintaion of the 5-foot line cost limitations. Since present laws limit the net floor area authorized for each military rank, and there is also an overall program cost limitation, we believe that the 5-foot line limitation no longer serves any useful purpose. This is particularly so because of the implementation, on a mandatory basis, of improved design standards and residential guide specifications; these provide viable controls over unit design and construction material and eliminate the need for the cumbersome 5-foot line cost limitation.

The third cost change involves the revision of the maximum overall cost for any one unit in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico; it is proposed at $35,000 in lieu of the present $28,000. We believe that this increase is essential to keep pace with current overall building costs.

Further details on these cost changes and other elements of the family housing program will be presented to the committee during its consideration of title VI of this bill.

TITLE VII HOME OWNERS ASSISTANCE, $27 MILLION

Title VII of the bill requests an authorization for appropriations in the amount of $27 million to support the homeowners assistance program. This program provides for assisting certain DOD-connected homeowners in areas affected by base closure announcements subsequent to November 1, 1964. It is a further implementation of section 1013 of Public Law 89-754, as enacted on November 3, 1966. Information on this program and such additional details as will be required will also be presented when the committee considers this portion of the bill.

TITLE IX—RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD FORCES

Authorization is requested for the Reserve Forces in the total amount of $18.3 million divided as follows:

	Millions
Naval and Marine Corps Reserves	$4.5
Air National Guard	9.8
Air Force Reserve	4.0

The bill would provide these amounts in lump-sum authorizations for the respective Reserve Forces, following the procedure reinstituted by the Congress in 1963 under which advance notification will be furnished the Congress as to the location, nature, and estimated cost of all specific projects over $50,000 which are proposed to be undertaken within the lump-sum authorization enacted.

While identification of such individual projects is only tentative at this time, current indications are that about $2.4 million of the authorization for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves would be used for training center or armory-type facilities for nonaviation units; the remainder ($2.1 million) would be used to provide essential facilities for aviation elements. Similarly, the $13.8 million for the Air Reserve and Guard Forces would provide operational and training facilities ($5.8 million for units with active air defense missions, facilities for tactical support units ($2.6 million), facilities for airlift units ($5 million), and a minor amount ($0.4 million) for facilities at annual active duty training sites.

Anticipating that issues concerned with the reorganization of the Army Reserve Forces would be resolved in the current fiscal year, the President's budget provides for a program of $10 million of construction for the Army Guard during fiscal year 1968, utilizing funded authorization remaining available from prior years, and for a program of $7.2 million of construction for the Army Reserve during the same period, similarly using available funded authorization. As the committee knows, based on analyses of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a realinement of the Army's Reserve components was proposed by the Army and recently accepted by the Secretary of Defense. Pending determination by Department of the Army of firm force structures and stationing assignments arising from this realinement, the Department of Defense believes that present budgetary estimates are sufficient to meet immediate facility needs of the Army Reserve components.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement on the military construction authorization request now before your committee, I appre-

ciate the opportunity to appear before you and the members of your committee in support of the construction needs of the Department of Defense. With me are Mr. John Reed, Deputy for Family Housing; Mr. Edward J. Sheridan, Deputy for Properties and Installations; we had expected that Brig. Gen. Daniel Raymond, Chief of our Southeast Asia Construction Office, would be here. He has been detained in the House. His staff assistant, Col. Joe Dyer is here, if the committee wishes to get into any particular points of that program. We are prepared at this point to respond to questions that you or the members of your committee may wish to direct to our attention.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 806

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for a fine comprehensive statement. I do not intend personally to go into detail at this time in connection with the various line items in the bill. I will reserve that for the other witnesses who will be here to defend the specific line items.

I would like, however, to ask some questions with regard to title VIII of the bill relating to general provisions. On page 4 of your statement you point out that you are asking an increase in unit cost limitations on housing for bachelor officer quarters in barracks and enlisted personnel. These increases are requested in section 806 of the bill before us. Your request is based apparently on a new concept of construction, and not necessarily on cost-of-building increases which were provided for to some extent in last year's bill.

As far as I know, this new concept has never been presented to the Congress and, before we approve these cost estimates, I believe we should know more about the new concept. I wonder if you could briefly outline this.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes. I can speak generally, and then we have in the room General Berg from the manpower office, who was responsible for conducting the study that led to this.

Some time ago, my first acquaintance with this matter was at the time that Stephen Ailes was, I believe, Under Secretary of the Army. He was concerned about the space limitations, both for enlisted and officer personnel, and conducted an Army study which was forwarded to the Secretary of Defense.

Subsequently, after receipt of that, and after consideration of the viewpoints, Mr. Vance, the Deputy Secretary, directed that a study be made of bachelor housing, both for enlisted men and officers. The study was conducted by the Assistant Secretary for Manpower, the current incumbent being Tom Morris.

This study indicated what we had felt to be true, that housing was a very important factor in morale, in retention, and that the attitudes reflected on existing housing were a matter of concern to us, and the study recommended that there be increased space allowances made for both enlisted and officer personnel.

In the case of enlisted, the prior average was 72 square feet per man, net square feet per man. Under the new proposal, some 92 net square

feet or more per man would be allowed in barracks, depending upon his grade.

In terms of cost limitations, the Congress last year raised our prior limitations. We were previously limited to $1,850 per man for barracks space, and $8,500 for bachelor officer quarters. Last year, in the fiscal year 1967 bill, Congress authorized $2,300 as compared to $1,850 for enlisted barracks spaces, and left the BOQ space at $8,500, the same as previously.

We are requesting this year, Mr. Chairman, that the $2,300 per man limitation in barracks spaces be raised to $2,900 per man, and that the BOQ space limitation be increased from $8,500 to $10,200.

Depending on your interest in this, we have some summary charts from the study. General Berg is prepared to present that to you briefly, Mr. Chairman, at this time if you would care to go into this in more detail.

Senator JACKSON. It seems to me that your cost estimates at this point in time are at best an estimate or a guess, are they not? They are not based on any final drawings, and certainly not on any experience at this time. I want to raise the question whether it would not be better to retain present limitations and come in next year with more firm cost estimates, if in fact Congress should agree with this new concept that you propose.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Assuming that you agree with it——

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. IGNATIUS (continuing). We would like to have the authority in this year's program, Mr. Chairman, so that we can plan next year's program, the fiscal 1969 program, on the basis of the new standards, cost it and price it, and bring it to you in our budget request next year.

The 1968 program on which we are now testifying has been priced based on the standards established last year, that is to say $2,300 and the $8,500. We have developed the program and priced it on that basis, and if this 1968 program is approved, we would go forward with it essentially on the basis of last year's cost limitations. We might wish to develop one or two prototype units on the new limitations, in order to gain experience, but essentially we would go forward on last year's limitations, for the reason you give, that we have them designed according to those cost factors.

Assuming that you approve our request here, we would like to have authority in the 1968 bill, in order to plan the 1969 bill in accordance with the new standards.

Senator JACKSON. I think the committee needs to have a good idea as to what the end cost is going to be. It may be in favor of the concept, but it would be certainly essential that we know that the ultimate cost would be in this situation, and, of course, if we decide to go ahead with it, we can cover it in the report, so that you will have a directive in that regard.

I wonder if you wish to say something about your request for an increase on warehousing as set forth in section 806. This appears to be about a 12-percent increase, which is in line, I believe, with building cost increases since 1962.

Mr. IGNATIUS. This is the reason we are requesting an increase from $8 to $9 per square foot for warehouse space, and a companion increase request for cold storage space in the same provision from $32

to $36. The reason is the one that you have given, Mr. Chairman, that we have had increased costs based on experience. We have no change in standards involved here. This is simply a reflection of cost increases.

Senator JACKSON. I don't think there is any argument about that.

SECTION 807

Now I would like to turn to section 807 of the bill, which would add a new section, section 2683 to title 10 of the U.S. Code, to provide authority to the Secretary of Defense to carry out agreements whereby the Department of Defense would share with our allies in the cost of acquiring and constructing installations and facilities for multi-nation use. Will you explain the reasoning behind the inclusion of this provision in the bill.

Mr. IGNATIUS. The reason, Mr. Chairman, stems from the desire to include in the military construction bill the costs of facilities associated with support of U.S. forces, and not include such costs in the military assistance program budget request.

Cost of these facilities has been included before in the MAP request and in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

We thought that it would be an improvement on the prior situation if we included the cost of facilities of this kind in the military construction bill, and we have proposed in this year's bill that the law be changed to permit this. We have included in our fiscal 1968 budget request some $60 million in the Army title of the bill, which would enable us to carry out certain construction in connection with NATO infrastructure projects.

Senator JACKSON. You have authority at the present time. How does this really improve your ability to deal with this problem within the various treaty commitments that we have?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Conceptually the improvement is the one I have given. In terms of your specific question, these matters in this section of the bill have been of particular interest to Mr. McNaughton's office and there is here Mr. Mullen from his office and I wonder if he might respond to that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Mullen, you may come closer to the table if you wish.

Mr. MULLEN. Mullen from ISA. For some time, for the duration of the program, it has gradually become clear that the type of construction, the type of facilities that are being funded under the NATO infrastructure program are quite similar to others being funded under the U.S. military construction program around the world, and since these facilities in both are types for the ultimate use of U.S. forces as well as allied forces, the feeling in Defense was that the two programs should be looked at in very sharp focus with each other, in order to avoid any risk of duplication, and perhaps get a tighter screening, an increasingly tighter screening of all the projects that are involved.

Senator JACKSON. I quote the pertinent part under existing authority:

> The President is authorized to furnish military assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine to any friendly country or international organization the assisting of which the President finds will strengthen the security of the United States and will promote world peace which is otherwise eligible to receive assistance.

Then:

Making financial contributions to multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction facilities for collective defense.

I would think this is a good basis on which to proceed. Mr. Mullen, one of the things that really concerns me is that this is open ended. Now, this committee has had long experience with this problem of providing funds for bases overseas. We have taken a beating in various parts of the world. As a matter of fact, had it not been for the determination of this committee to stop certain construction abroad, we might have even lost more bases, and the committee was ahead of the executive branch in connection with requested funds for facilities in France and, as you know, we put a clampdown on it.

Now we have before us an open-ended proposition that can be utilized in connection with any of our commitments overseas. I am just wondering if we couldn't at least confine it to the NATO countries.

Mr. MULLEN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It doesn't read that way, though.

Mr. IGNATIUS. It doesn't in our bill as submitted, Mr. Chairman, and we have submitted language, I believe, to the staffs of both the House and Senate committees that would restrict this in the manner you suggest to the NATO area.

Senator JACKSON. How would it be if we had a line item, in other words, x number of dollars for the NATO countries, to take care of our NATO commitments, for example, with the proviso that the Secretary of the Army or his designee shall report semiannually to Committees on Armed Services in the Senate and House of Representatives on payments made pursuant to agreements to participate in said NATO cost sharing?

Frankly, I think this is an area in which there needs to be a sharing of responsibility. Things are changing in NATO, and I think the Congress should be kept closely informed as to what our commitments are going to be with reference to new installations.

I needn't remind anyone here of the announcement from Bonn just yesterday in connection with formation of the defense budget for the German Armed Forces, in which they now propose to cut back substantial sums. I feel quite strongly, speaking only for myself, that we need to have more specific control over this situation.

Mr. MULLEN. Well, sir, there is no argument against that. The control of Congress remains.

Senator JACKSON. Not if we delegate it.

Mr. MULLEN. The reason we were asking not to be pinned down to a specific line item was that the permanent type of authorization would still bring it before the committees on an information basis each year, but it would permit us, permit the U.S. representative to react in timely fashion to the request for authorization of funding projects that have been previously approved, that is approved in previous annual infrastructure programs, but for which fund authorizations have not yet been granted.

For example, during the course of the next fiscal year, the host countries, let's say nine or 10 of the host countries in Europe will come into the NATO payments and progress committee with those projects from prior approved programs of infrastructure that more or less mature.

Let's say cases where they have gone out and made arrangements for the land, rights-of-way, and have prepared arrangements for access roads and other facilities. They are not able to project very accurately within NATO which of these projects will mature to the point of during the coming fiscal year.

It is for this reason that we ask for certain consideration of continuing authority but giving you an approximation of money that might be involved in the next fiscal year. We base this upon general estimates that may fluctuate up and down. It is because of this fluctuation——

Senator JACKSON. We could authorize x number of dollars, in a lump sum, to meet NATO commitments with the stipulation that you would report to the House and Senate committees with reference to the commitments that needed to be made. That is my proposal.

Mr. MULLEN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I am not suggesting that you can, in advance of any negotiations, come up with the specific installations that would be covered. That would leave you no flexibility in trying to negotiate.

The only thing I am suggesting is that, No. 1, it should be confined to a given treaty commitment area. In this case we are talking about NATO.

No. 2, having made that decision to provide for a lump sum appropriation, specifying broadly what you would cover, you would then report to the appropriate committees of Congress semiannually as to what has been worked out and what you propose to work out. I don't think this would be an unreasonable burden.

Mr. Secretary, what is your opinion?

Mr. IGNATIUS. It doesn't strike me as an unreasonable burden. As I say, Mr. McNaughton's office has the primary interest here. Mr. Mullen may wish to comment, but it doesn't strike me as such.

Mr. MULLEN. I do, sir; and I think this is very reasonable and could, be worked out. For example, we could provide performances of just what obligations are actually entered into, and perhaps as the year goes on, let's say a more educated financial estimate as to what will occur during the last part of the year.

TITLE X

Senator JACKSON. That is all I have on this matter right now.

I have one other item, Mr. Secretary, and that is with reference to title X. As you know, when the House introduced the military construction bill, they included a new section in the bill which relates to various naval districts. This, of course, was not requested by the Department and is not included in the Senate bill. A separate bill to accomplish this purpose was originally introduced in the House and similar versions in the Senate. I wonder if you would comment on this matter.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir. This question arose in connection with an announcement made in January of this year with respect to consolidation of three of the naval districts in the United States. The action was announced in order to improve the efficiency with which these administrative functions are carried out, and annual savings of approximately $1.2 million were anticipated as a result of these consolidations.

The House version of the bill for military construction contains title X, which would in effect freeze into law the existing naval districts and their boundaries, and fix the rank of each commandant as that of rear admiral.

On the 18th of May, Secretary McNamara wrote Chairman Russell in respect to several items in the House version of the 1968 military construction bill, one of which was the item of title X, and in this letter, and with your permission I might read a pertinent paragraph from it. The letter says:

> The third change, page 83, would insert a new Title 10 in the bill which would establish the boundaries and headquarters of the present Naval Districts and as a matter of law and fix the rank of the commandants as that of rear admiral. The Naval District system was organized in 1903 with the primary function of local defense along a particular section of coastline originally confined to a strip of coast. The Naval District systems expanded until it included the entire United States, our possessions and even foreign countries in a general administrative jurisdiction over naval shore activities. From the inception of the Naval Districts there has been a history of repeated adjustments of districts boundaries, the most recent being the disestablishment of the Seventh Naval District at Key West, Florida in 1939 when it was combined with the Sixth District in Charleston, South Carolina. These changes have been made by the Secretary of the Navy without need for legislation.
>
> On January 19, 1967, in continuation of the policy of making the Naval District systems meet the changing needs of the Navy, consolidation of six Naval Districts into three was announced, thereby reducing the number in the United States from eleven to eight. The current anounced change is no different from the others which have been made by the Secretary of the Navy. The Department of Defense is strongly opposed to enactment of this new title.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Secretary Nitze has also responded as Secretary of the Navy to the action in the House. He has written to Congressman Bates of the House committee, and in his letter to Mr. Bates, Mr. Nitze states:

> In view of the congressional interest in this matter, we will of course defer implementation for the maximum permissible time pending Congressional judgment on H.R. 7936.

That is one of the bills introduced.

> There are certain considerations in this regard which I think should be brought to your attention.

And then he expands on them in his letter. The reasons why we believe this action to be worthwhile have been summarized as I say in Secretary McNamara's letter to the Senate committee, to Chairman Russell. I can't add much to them except that we believe that this is a change that has merit, the savings are significant, and the enactment into law of the amendment introduced in the House would pose, we think, very difficult problems for us.

Senator JACKSON. I would think there would be a possibility here of giving to existing flag officers in the area the responsibility of carrying out this assignment. We have this problem in my State, where a district was consolidated with San Francisco, but we do have an admiral on duty in the area, and I would think that it is possible that he could wear more than one hat, and in that way save some money, and he could still provide the rank and the necessary representation of the Navy in that area.

I think this is the heart of the problem, Mr. Secretary, the lack of proper rank representation of that service in the area.

Mr. IGNATIUS. This is a very real possibility. We have done that in some of the overseas districts, of course, where there has been a "double hatting."

Senator JACKSON. Right. The committee will explore this and we will go into it in some detail later.

Mr. IGNATIUS. All right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Chairman Bible, the Appropriations Committee may take over now.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to see that I am ably assisted now by Senator Young.

A very fine statement. Mr. Secretary, I have just a few broad general questions. As Senator Jackson indicated, there will be justifications from the services as we move forward today. You indicated that this budget was $1.6 billion more than the last budget. What are the comparative strengths of the various services this year as compared to last year?

Mr. IGNATIUS. To give you a precise answer to that, I will have to furnish that for the record, Senator Bible. The strengths are up over last year. I don't have that information right at hand.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied for the record if that would be your preference.

Mr. IGNATIUS. All right, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following military strengths for FY 1967 and FY 1968 are contained in the President's FY 1968 Budget.

Military personnel

	Yearend number	
	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1968
Army:		
Officers	142,837	154,900
Enlisted	1,308,453	1,362,004
Military Academy cadets	2,910	3,096
Total, Army	1,454,200	1,520,000
Navy:		
Officers	83,773	85,014
Enlisted	665,298	673,031
Naval Academy midshipmen	4,243	4,243
Aviation cadets	80	----
Total, Navy	753,394	762,288
Marine Corps:		
Officers	24,193	25,211
Enlisted	255,831	269,316
Aviation cadets	600	387
Total, Marine Corps	280,624	294,914
Air Force:		
Officers	135,986	137,828
Enlisted	759,250	745,697
Air Force Academy cadets	3,364	3,575
Total, Air Force	898,600	887,100
Department of Defense total:		
Officers	386,789	402,953
Enlisted	2,988,832	3,050,048
Academy cadets and midshipmen	10,517	10,914
Aviation cadets	680	387
Total, Defense	3,386,818	3,464,302

Senator BIBLE. You indicate part of the reason for the increase of $1,600 million is to provide for certain projects which are essential as supportive activities in Southeast Asia. Is it possible for you, without too much difficulty, to break those out, or is that a difficult task?

Mr. IGNATIUS. No, I don't think it is. Let me just indicate in a summary way why this bill is larger. First, you will recall from my statement that in the fiscal year 1967 request, which we brought to the Congress, there was no request for military family housing. In this year's bill, there is a request for military family housing for some 12,500 units, and that alone represents authorization of some $267 million I believe the figure is.

We were very austere in the bill that we brought to the Congress last year. We established very tight criteria by which the projects were evaluated, and we deferred consideration last year of a number of worthwhile projects of which family housing is one example.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Would you yield at that point?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Were part of the funds appropriated held up by the Secretary of Defense?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir, Senator Young. That is in connection with the fiscal 1966 bill. After this was appropriated by the Congress, some $620 million worth of construction, including family housing from 1966 was deferred, and it was subsequently released in January of this year. Those two matters are related, that is to say the release of the deferred construction in 1966, and the request in our 1968 bill of a more liberal program, in order to carry out necessary and worthwhile projects previously deferred.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. But in the meantime an acute situation has developed in housing.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Sir, the items that we deferred in 1966, and which we did not request in 1967 we characterized as being necessary and important, but not time urgent in the immediate sense. We went forward with everything where there was a time urgency for operational needs and new missions, but you can't postpone the kind of thing we deferred indefinitely.

A lot of the buildings that we are requesting funds for now are replacements for old temporary World War II buildings that are a quarter of a century old or more in some cases, and you can't defer that indefinitely. We felt in connection with this year's budget that the concern about inflation in the construction industry, which certainly was present during 1966, but which began to abate toward the latter half, the latter quarter of calendar year 1966 would enable us both to go forward with what we deferred, and to come to the Congress with a larger bill this year. To complete this general statement, I think that——

Senator BIBLE. Before you complete that general statement, pursuing the question that Senator Young asked you just one step further, title VI, which is the family housing, $787 million for fiscal 1968 just for purposes of comparison, what was it in fiscal 1967?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Mr. Reed has that figure.

Mr. REED. It was $511 million.

Senator BIBLE. So you are comparing $787 million to $511 million.

Mr. IGNATIUS. The difference, Mr. Chairman, is that there was no new construction in the $511 million authorized last year. That was essentially for maintenance and support of existing houses. This year we have an amount of similar magnitude for all of the family housing maintenance and support costs, but in addition, we have requested new construction of some 12,500 units, so the differential is essentially that, and it is the $267 million.

Senator BIBLE. I am just trying to draw a comparison between the two fiscals.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Then pursuing my basic question just a step further, and it could be supplied for the record or you could develop it now, the increase is directly related to what increased activities in Southeast Asia? It may be all through the bill and obviously is.

TITLE V—SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. IGNATIUS. This bill contains funds for Southeast Asia of two kinds. First, there is some $96 million requested in this bill and broken down by services for that amount.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. That wasn't the purpose of my question. The purpose of my question was to try to develop exactly what related activities there are within the continental United States directly related to Southeast Asia, the required buildup, new construction.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Some of the $96 million.

Senator BIBLE. That is related to the $96 million?

Mr. IGNATIUS. There is $96 million in a separate title for Southeast Asia. There is also some $16 million in the Navy title of the bill for certain construction in the continental United States that has a relation to Southeast Asia. My recollection is it has to do with facilities for aviation training.

Senator BIBLE. Now on another subject, over on page 4 and page 5, you develop an item of $60 million which is being sought for Army's military construction estimates, which I understand is normally a foreign aid item. Is this correct? This is taken out of foreign aid and now is in military construction?

Mr. IGNATIUS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. This is the proposal, the position of DOD.

Mr. IGNATIUS. That is correct. This is in the general provisions of the bill, and would substitute the military construction program as the vehicle for these funds as opposed to the military assistance program which is the current vehicle under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Senator BIBLE. It is my understanding the same type of request was made in the last fiscal year, or not?

Mr. IGNATIUS. It was made in connection with the costs associated with support of Vietnam last year, but I do not believe it was made in connection with these NATO infrastructure-type costs, but it was made in connection with Southeast Asia costs. In fact, those have been changed from the military assistance program to the Defense Department military construction bill, and there are some funds of that type

in this request. For example, I mentioned certain funds in Thailand that would have been handled through the military assistance bill before, but which are included this year in our defense construction bill.

Senator BIBLE. We won't find a comparable item in the foreign aid bill.

Mr. IGNATIUS. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is out of foreign aid and in military construction now.

Mr. IGNATIUS. All of this type of cost in direct support is included in this bill.

Senator JACKSON. Would you yield at that point?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Senator JACKSON. It is the distinction between support for our forces as distinguished from the situation in which you provide funds for military construction to be used by a friendly country.

Mr. IGNATIUS. This is precisely it, Mr. Chairman.

TITLE VII—HOMEOWNER'S ASSISTANCE

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Secretary, on your title VII, which is homeowner's assistance, in which you are making a request for $27 million, as I understand it, this is to assist certain DOD connected homeowners and areas affected by base closures, and this was authorized in 1966 to date. Am I correct in assuming that no money whatever has been made available for this purpose?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Mr. Reed has been the Defense Department witness on this matter in the several hearings that have been held. I wonder if he might respond.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I think you appeared before the Supplemental Appropriations Committee on the same item, hoping to get it into the supplemental bill.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It was unsuccessful because the House did not act, is this true?

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir. The House appropriation was defeated on a point of order. The authorization bill did not go to a vote on the floor. We sought $11 million as a supplemental you may recall last fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. Correct, so the factual situation is that even though the Congress of the United States enacted a law in 1966 to provide this assistance, up to this very minute no money has actually been provided.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Now how much is anticipated to take care of this problem on total base closure to date?

Mr. REED. $49.8 million.

Senator BIBLE. $49.8 million will take care of the provisions of the 1966 law?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Total—but this year you are asking for $27 million of the $49.8 million.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; because some of the closures as you know are phased into future years; $49.8 million is associated with all announced closures to date.

Senator THURMOND. Speak a little louder; I can't hear you.

Mr. REED. $49.8 million, sir, is associated with all the announced closures. Some of them are staggered over future years, which is why we only need the $27 million at this point.

STEAD AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Senator BIBLE. Speaking of the base closures that have either been made or are being made, have there been any changes in DOD policy so as to countermand some of the base closures, Mr. Secretary? My question is this. There are many base closures, including one rather tragic one in the State of Nevada, and there have been others, Montana, Georgia, and so forth. Have there been any changes in DOD positions insofar as base closures are concerned? Has a base been closed and then reactivated, if that is the correct word?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes; that is the correct word. No, I don't believe so. There have been one or two modifications but no reversals that I am aware of. A modification, for example, was, I believe, at Hunter Air Force Base in Georgia, which was due to close. Subsequently there was a need on the Army's part for greatly expanded training of helicopter pilots, and this turned out to be quite a suitable base and suitable location in relation to other Army installations, and so the closure date was extended temporarily, I believe for a period of 3 years or so.

There have been one or two other modifications of that kind, but I don't believe that there have been any reversals as such of an announced closure.

Senator BIBLE. Training of helicopter pilots is the very thing that intrigues me. My colleague, Senator Cannon, a member of this committee, is here, a very fine pilot in his own right.

The closure of Stead was a closure of a helicopter pilot training base, and if I am correctly advised, there is a great need for the training of helicopter pilots. Is DOD taking a second look at this bad decision that they made?

Mr. IGNATIUS. I don't know that there is any effort underway to reexamine the closure of Stead Air Force Base. We have looked at some of these, as I say, and Hunter was one in question.

Senator BIBLE. You mentioned Georgia specifically.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That was one of the things that prompted my question.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Because you said you are either going to continue that or you are not phasing it out as quickly as you thought because you need training in helicopter pilots. For many, many years you trained helicopter pilots at Stead Air Force Base and then all of a sudden you closed it and then all of a sudden you found you needed a lot more helicopter pilots.

Mr. IGNATIUS. The Army can address the reasons for Hunter better than I can. My recollection, Senator, is that the proximity to other Army fields in that area was one of the factors that commended it, and associated with the training of these pilots and other units of the Army.

Senator BIBLE. To whom should this question be properly directed then within Air Force?

Mr. IGNATIUS. The question with respect to Stead?

Senator BIBLE. Correct.

Mr. IGNATIUS. I would say it should be brought, if there is a question——

Senator BIBLE. To the Secretary?

Mr. IGNATIUS. To the Secretary of the Air Force, yes, sir, and it could also be brought to my attention.

Senator BIBLE. I didn't know whether this was in your shop or whether it was properly directed to you or not.

Mr. IGNATIUS. No, it is properly directed to me also.

Senator BIBLE. But it is rather an alarming situation. It seems to me immediately after this closure they find great need for increased training of helicopter pilots, because of the buildup and acceleration in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. You say that people will be available from the Secretary of the Air Force to respond to this type of question.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, and with me in the room is Mr. William Point, who is in charge of our real estate management office, and he can comment on Stead right now. I think Stead was one of the fields that was considered by the Army in connection with the decision to extend Hunter. He can respond to you.

Senator BIBLE. I will be very happy to have him do so.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Mr. Point.

Mr. POINT. Mr. Chairman, Stead was one of seven or eight bases that was considered as a part of looking at Hunter before the final decision on Hunter. Basically, as I recall, Stead was not considered suitable because (1) its small size, (2) because of certain altitudes. These are basic, these are primary pilot training facilities that we need at the present time. The Army has a full study that they can make available to you which covers all the alternatives which were considered and then we can take it from there.

Senator BIBLE. They will be available for questioning along this line.

Mr. POINT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, because I want to be directing this, Mr. Secretary, to the person who is in a responsible position to be able to comment on it. My understanding is that the various services will get into the detail of this, and I just wanted to generally cover these subjects.

Senator JACKSON. I think we should make it clear that the Air Force and the Army should be prepared to respond when they come up on their line items. To the questions posed by Senator Bible.

Mr. IGNATIUS. They can and will. As I say, it was an Army study, and they looked at existing available bases, of which Stead was one. They can go into that study with you, and give the reasons why they selected Hunter. Your question earlier, at least I interpreted your

question in terms of whether the Air Force might not have some need for Stead today, and I would think the Air Force would be in a better position to respond to that question.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. IGNATIUS. The Army in regard to the helicoper matter.

Senator BIBLE. Very good.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. No further questions.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Young, you are next.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, first I want to say I was late this morning as we had a full committee mark up on agriculture appropriations and we just finished a few minutes ago. What I have to ask is off the record.

(Off the record.)

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I am the ranking Republican on both this subcommittee and on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee and they will both meet at the same time from now on, I guess.

Senator JACKSON. Do they start today?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Tomorrow.

Senator JACKSON. I have the same problem. It is that time of year. Did you have any futher questions?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. That is all, thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. I regret that I had to attend a full committee to mark up Agriculture, and I am trying to skim over this.

Senator JACKSON. Right. We will return to you.

Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. I have no questions at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. The Chair will state we are following seniority rules that we always apply in joint meetings. The call is in that order.

TITLE IX—RESERVE COMPONENTS

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Secretary, I observe on page 19 of your statement that you list authorization requested for the Reserve forces, which totals I believe $18.3 million: the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve $4.5 million, Air National Guard $9.8 million, Air Force Reserve $4 million. What about the Army Reserve?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Senator Thurmond, there is existing authorization available to the Army which we believe is adequate to provide facilities needed during the period covered by this bill which lies before you, and therefore there has been no request for any new authorization. This authorization is in existence and available to the Army.

Senator THURMOND. That is on the assumption, I presume, that Congress will act favorably upon the reorganization recommended by the administration?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes.

The authorization exists from prior years, and we have deferred certain projects until the matter of Reserve reorganization was clarified. We have released certain projects in recent months that were not dependent upon final decisions on the Reserve organization, but

it has been because of that that we have held these prior year funds, Senator Thurmond, and why they are available to us now to meet needs in the immediate future.

Senator THURMOND. Then in the event that Congress should approve the reorganization, you feel no authorization is necessary for the Army Reserve for next year?

Mr. IGNATIUS. This is our judgment; yes, sir; that we have sufficient funds for the next year to meet the essential needs.

Senator THURMOND. If Congress should not approve the reorganization, would you come back and make a request for the necessary amount for Army Reserve?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Depending on what was finally decided, we would reexamine the existing authorization. We have been reluctant to commit money, if there was a question as to what the final structure would be as the stationing plans. We have only gone forward on those things where there was very little risk involved in building something which would become obsolete by a differing stationing plan, but the authorization as such is available for whatever stationing plan or Reserve force structure is settled upon. Our desire has been to avoid building something which later would become unnecessary, if the plan was changed.

Senator THURMOND. If the reorganization recommended by the administration should not be approved by the Congress, I presume you would take another look at this.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, we would, and this money, as you know, sir, is available in lump-sum authorizations, and the specific projects are later brought to the Congress in accordance with established procedure.

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

Senator THURMOND. I want to ask you about one item in my State at Fort Jackson.

What do you have in hospital facilities there? They are badly in need of a new hospital. Does this bill contain a new hospital?

Mr. IGNATIUS. There is in the bill which lies before you, Senator, a replacement hospital at Fort Jackson, S.C.

Senator THURMOND. On page 3 you showed training facilities and hospital facilities. Where do you have a breakdown?

Senator JACKSON. That will be in the Army justification.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, that is in the breakout of repetitive items in the Army justification. It shows 435 beds.

Mr. IGNATIUS. I believe the cost of the hospital represents $10.3 million approximately.

Senator THURMOND. The old hospital is so spread out actually I think you are wasting a lot of money there.

Does this plan call for a new hospital?

Mr. IGNATIUS. It calls for a new hospital to replace the existing one, and in the amount of, about $10.3 million in order to do it.

Senator THURMOND. How soon would you start on that? This is really badly needed. That is the reason I am propounding these questions. I happen to know about this of my own personal knowledge.

If this bill is approved, how soon would you probably start on this hospital?

Mr. IGNATIUS. General Dalrymple from the Army I think can answer that.

General DALRYMPLE. Sir, we have the design status between 15 and 25 percent complete.

We feel we can invite bids and award a contract during the fiscal year 1968.

Senator THURMOND. In awarding this contract, would you award a certain portion a year or would the whole contract be awarded at one time?

General DALRYMPLE. It would be a lump-sum contract, yes, sir. There would be subcontracting participating under a general contractor.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Senator, I think the answer to your question as implied by General Dalrymple is that we would award the whole contract at one time.

Senator THURMOND. This would be awarded in 1968?

Mr. IGNATIUS. This would be our intention, yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. How long would it take to complete the hospital once it is begun?

General DALRYMPLE. I would say on the order of two and a half years

Senator THURMOND. Do you feel that this size is adequate for the situation there?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. 435 beds?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

As you know, there is a series of almost 100 single-story wooden buildings there now, and they provide 1,020 temporary beds. This 435 is figured on the permanent strength, stationing strength at the base and will be adequate.

Senator THURMOND. Have you taken into consideration that a great many service people are retiring in the Columbia area, and does this provide adequately for them?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

There is a bed figure for a certain number of permanent beds based on the anticipated retired strength in the area.

Senator THURMOND. That is one of the areas where a great many retired people are going to live.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I presume you know that and you have considered it?

General DALRYMPLE. It has been considered, sir.

Senator THURMOND. How much of the total amount for Fort Jackson is for the hospital?

Mr. IGNATIUS. My figure is that the hospital is estimated to run $10,365,000. All of this amount, $10,365,000, would be included in this bill.

Senator THURMOND. On page 3, this would provide for Fort Jackson, training facilities and hospital facility?

Mr. IGNATIUS. My understanding, Senator, is that the hospital portion of that is $10,365,000; the balance, some $200,000 would presumably be for the training facilities.

Senator THURMOND. That is a very small amount. There is no amount in here for barracks?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Again I wonder if we could have General Dalrymple respond to this.

Senator JACKSON. I might say, Senator Thurmond, we will take-up the Army items next and we will go through item by item.

Senator THURMOND. I will wait for that.

Senator JACKSON. I think it would be helpful.

Senator THURMOND. I think it will save time. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman, that I care to ask the Secretary right now.

Senator JACKSON. Are there any further questions of the Secretary?

TROOP HOUSING—SOUTHEAST ASIA

Senator ELLENDER. Senator, may I ask a question?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of this $2.6 billion budget is to be used to construct housing in South Vietnam?

Mr. IGNATIUS. The housing in South Vietnam of course would be the cantonments that are constructed there to accommodate the forces. There is a total of $96 million, Senator Ellender, in this bill for Southeast Asia construction. Most of that, almost all of it in connection with the Army portion, is for logistical improvements, road nets, railroads, and so forth. I am not aware of there being any cantonment money.

I believe the Army portion is essentially for logistical improvement, its portion of the $96 million. I think there is some money for housing in the Air Force portion.

Colonel Dyer, who is in my office, can address that more specifically.

Senator ELLENDER. Is he going to appear as a witness?

Mr. IGNATIUS. He is right here, sir.

Colonel DYER. The Air Force request includes for Vietnam $9 million for BOQ's and enlisted barracks.

Senator ELLENDER. Where will that be constructed?

Colonel DYER. At five installations. I can give you the listings. They are at the airbases generally outside of the Saigon area.

(The information follows:)

Title V of S. 1241 includes following amounts to provide family housing for the Republic of Vietnam and Royal Thailand Air Forces:

Location	Number of units	Cost (thousands)
Republic of Vietnam:		
Phan Rang	216	$870
Officers	24	
NCO's	35	
Airmen	157	
Thailand	440	1,525
Kamphaen Saen:		
Officers	120	640
NCO's	320	885

Senator ELLENDER. How much of this housing is barracks and what is the nature of the construction? Are they contonments or houses for individual officers?

Colonel DYER. The Thailand portion of this bill does not include housing for U.S. forces.

Senator ELLENDER. That is for the Army?

Colonel DYER. This is for all three services.

Senator ELLENDER. All three services?

Colonel DYER. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Is the nature of the construction simply to house the soldiers and build roads?

Colonel DYER. The principal funds for the Thailand portion of our required facilities have been included in the supplemental appropriations. This particular bill, in the case of the Army, includes $1.7 million for Thailand to provide troop housing and support facilities for the Royal Thai Army. The Navy portion of the bill has $1.9 million, essentially again for the same kind of thing, the Royal Thai Navy.

SOUTH VIETNAM

The Air Force portion has $9.8 million to provide for the continuation of the construction of the Thai flying school.

Senator ELLENDER. How much money is there in here to continue improvements at the port in South Vietnam?

Senator JACKSON. Cam Ranh Bay?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes; Cam Ranh Bay.

Colonel DYER. There is no money, sir, for the port at Cam Ranh Bay. This bill includes a request for $1.5 million to continue the improvements of a hospital at Cam Ranh.

Senator ELLENDER. Are we to understand that you are through with the construction or with the deepening of the channel to Cam Ranh Bay?

Colonel DYER. Yes, sir, the port facilities at Cam Ranh are essentially completed.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it contemplated to provide other port facilities in South Vietnam or Thailand in addition to what you now have?

Colonel DYER. The originally planned port facilities in South Vietnam have been essentially completed. As new operational requirements develop additional ports may be required.

Senator ELLENDER. In South Vietnam?

Colonel DYER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What is it dependent on?

Colonel DYER. They relate to and support tactical plans of General Westmoreland.

Senator ELLENDER. Would that contemplate sending more troops there?

Colonel DYER. No, sir. This is for present approved force levels.

Senator ELLENDER. Where would that port be constructed?

Colonel DYER. Sir, we are beginning to move into classified sections of the program. I would propose that this be discussed at the time the classified books are presented to the committee.

Senator ELLENDER. How about Thailand? You have quite a program there, as I understand it. Port facilities have been constructed. Do you contemplate having more ports constructed in Thailand?

Colonel DYER. No, sir. Based on present plans and force levels, the appropriations through the 1967 supplemental provide at a two-berth ammunition pier and a four-berth general-cargo, deep-draft pier.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that completed or under construction?

Colonel DYER. The ammunition pier facilities are complete. The general-cargo berths are under construction. The first berth should be completed in July in this year and the last one about this time next year.

Senator ELLENDER. Are you spending any money whatever in keeping the channels clear of siltation and deepening it so as to accommodate vessels?

Colonel DYER. Yes, sir. There is a program to provide access to the ports, and a maintenance program associated with the operation of the ports.

Senator ELLENDER. Who constructs that?

Do you get local people to do it or do you employ Americans with modernized American facilities to do this work?

Colonel DYER. A series of contracts have been awarded in Vietnam for the initial dredging and maintenance of channels.

Senator ELLENDER. To local people, people, to the Japanese, the Filipinos, and others.

Colonel DYER. Dredges used in South Vietnam have been of United States, Hong Kong, Canadian, Korean, and Panamanian registry.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you contract for their use on a yardage basis or per diem or just how do you handle it?

Colonel DYER. Because of the urgency of getting on with the work, the uncertainty of the actual conditions under which the work would be done, it has been on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis or, to use your term, sir, a per diem arrangement.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that we go a little bit into this because I have heard of a lot of waste in this area in conversations I have had with our American dredge owners. Why, I do not know. I took the matter up with the Navy on several occasions but did not get too much satisfaction. It strikes me that if we are to continue to enlarge and improve these facilities, we ought to look into it and get better equipment to do the work, rather than use the rundown stuff that I understand they obtain there on a per diem basis, which is extremely expensive.

Senator JACKSON. Colonel, most of this is under the jurisdiction of the Army.

Colonel DYER. No, sir; dredging contracts are administered by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Senator JACKSON. But are we not using Corps of Engineers?

Colonel DYER. We have two Corps of Engineer dredges; yes, sir. But the bulk of the dredging——

Senator JACKSON. But the contract work is under the direction of the Navy?

Colonel DYER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We will ask the Navy people to be prepared to answer that when we come to the Navy items, and I ask the staff, Senator Ellender, to be sure that you are notified when we get into those items. Some of them will be in the classified budget.

Senator ELLENDER. That is to apply not only to the construction in the future, but in the past?

Senator JACKSON. Oh, yes.

Senator Bible and I both feel that the whole matter ought to be reviewed, not only in the context of the specific items here before us, but with reference to how it has been managed.

I assume that is what you have in mind.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Are there any further questions?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Colonel, when I was in Thailand last fall, the Air Force had started the construction of an Air Force base. I have forgotten the name of it, but they had some $12 to $14 million, and they were not completing the runways. What happened to that base? I am sure you know which one it is.

Colonel DYER. This sounds like Nan Phong, a base north of Korat.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Yes.

Colonel DYER. This has been completed. The runway has been completed to its full length of 10,000 feet and is 150 feet wide. It is what is called a forward dispersal base.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. It must be another one. I asked the question of Secretary McNamara and he said they were not going any further on it.

Mr. IGNATIUS. I do not think those two things are inconsistent. I think the colonel was referring to the runway and its completion to a dispersal base. I think that is the term that the Air Force uses.

Colonel DYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. IGNATIUS. If it were a complete base in the sense of all of the controls and other associated equipments, it would require an effort beyond what we now contemplate, so that we are not going all the way, but we have completed the runways and built the base to the standards implied by the term "a dispersal base" as opposed to a "main operating base," the other term the Air Force uses.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Will the base be used?

Mr. IGNATIUS. It can be used for receiving and flying away planes. I would like Colonel Dyer to comment on that further. He is more familiar with it.

Colonel DYER. The runway, the taxiway, and part of the apron have been completed. The waterline and access road have been brought in. This is all that is planned at this time.

Planes can now land at Nan Phong if a situation should develop that requires the use of the runway. Nan Phong can quickly be made into an operational base if required by the erection of tents and facilities for supporting personnel and equipment.

Mr. IGNATIUS. We do not mean to imply, Senator Young, in any way that it is a complete base with all of the hangars and maintenance shops and so forth. It is not that.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. There is no plan to activate it at the present time?

Colonel DYER. No, sir.

RESERVE COMPONENTS

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. One other question.

Is there any money in this bill for the National Guard?

Mr. IGNATIUS. For the Army National Guard?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Yes.

Mr. IGNATIUS. There is no money in the bill for the Army National Guard, since existing authorization from prior years available to the Army is believed to be adequate to meet the facility needs of the Army Guard and indeed the Army Reserve.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. How much money is that?

Mr. IGNATIUS. In the existing authorization available to us?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Yes.

Mr. IGNATIUS. $16 million is available.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. What is this for?

Mr. IGNATIUS. For Army Guard and Reserve.

Senator THURMOND. How is that broken down?

Senator JACKSON. On page 19 of the Secretary's statement he referred to $18.3 million for the Reserve forces which includes the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve. It is the Army National Guard that you had in mind, I assume.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Funds are not necessary for the Guard, I understood from the Secretary's statement?

Mr. IGNATIUS. We have not included it in the request because we do not believe it to be necessary. There is $16 million of authorization available to the Army for the Guard and the Reserve, and that breaks down into about $10 million available to the Guard, and about $6 million to the Army Reserve in the existing available authorization.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Will you continue to disapprove of any construction funds for either one?

Mr. IGNATIUS. As I stated in response to Senator Thurmond's questions, we have been anxious to avoid committing funds for construction until the question of the Reserve force structure and the stationing plan became clear. The only things that we have approved have been those things that did not appear to be sensitive to decisions on stationing.

Once this matter is finally settled upon, we would then go forward with the construction needed to accommodate the force structure and the stationing plans.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Any further questions?

Senator Ellender?

NATO—EUROPE

Senator ELLENDER. Have you any funds at all in here for Western Europe?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there anything to rehabilitate NATO in Belguim or in other countries?

Mr. IGNATIUS. There are a number of things in the bill.

Senator JACKSON. Page 5 of the Secretary's statement.

Senator ELLENDER. I regret that I was not here when the statement was presented.

Senator JACKSON. The middle paragraph:

The present budget proposes $60 million would be sought pursuant to this authorization for military construction estimates.

This is in the NATO.

Senator ELLENDER. What is that $60 million earmarked for?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Sir, that is earmarked for infrastructure type installations in connection with NATO. There is in addition to that some $12.7 million in the bill that covers various types of facilities in Germany and the United Kingdom, and those are contained in the Army and Air Force portions of the bill that is before you.

But the $60 million is associated with infrastructure facilities, and would represent our anticipated portion of the cost of those facilities.

Senator ELLENDER. And that is in countries, of course, other than France. In Germany, in Belgium?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. England?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that being constructed on a cooperative basis with the countries involved?

Mr. IGNATIUS. We have an expert in the room from our Office of International Security Affairs, Mr. Mullen. Mr. Mullen can address that, Senator Ellender.

Senator JACKSON. Would you come forward, Mr. Mullen?

Mr. MULLEN. These new infrastructure facilities are part of the cost-sharing program that used to be funded under the military assistance program each year.

Senator ELLENDER. Has the formula been changed any?

Mr. MULLEN. Our percentage.

Senator ELLENDER. What is it now?

Mr. MULLEN. It is now 25.7 percent, reduced from 30.85 percent. As a matter of fact, this was done in January 1966.

Senator ELLENDER. Where are these facilities being constructed? Are any to be set up in Belgium?

Mr. MULLEN. Yes, sir; some in Belgium.

Senator ELLENDER. Now is the land cost included in the overall cost?

Mr. MULLEN. No, sir; I think I can summarize that point for you.

Whenever a base, a NATO infrastructure base is constructed in one of the host countries, and let's say there are 10 host countries over there; the host country undertakes to provide the land, the access roads, and utilities up to the fence. This is an extra responsibility that the host country undertakes for, let's say, the windfall of the base being in their country to the extent that it is another economic benefit. This is beyond the funding of the cost-sharing infrastructure program. It is an additional contribution by the host country.

Senator ELLENDER. So that we furnish around 20 percent and they furnish the land and utilities up to the fence, as you say?

Mr. MULLEN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Plus 80 percent of the cost?

Mr. MULLEN. Well, the other countries do. It is not quite that much, sir.

We furnish say 25.77 percent and they furnish 74 point something. And the host country on top of this provides this land and the access roads and utilities, which, if it were included in the program for com-

mon funding, would represent about another 13 percent of what the program actually costs.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any funds provided here to construct housing?

Mr. MULLEN. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. None at all?

Mr. MULLEN. No, sir.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Let me comment on that if I may.

Mr. MULLEN. In the infrastructure program, no.

Mr. IGNATIUS. Not in the infrastructure program, but there is in the bill, if that is the intent of your question, Senator. There are funds requested for some 300 units of family housing that would be in the United Kingdom.

There is also in the bill, in response to your initial question here, some funds in the classified portion that would be used in Western Europe, but there is some money requested for family housing, and it is in the United Kingdom.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that family housing in the United Kingdom being constructed on land deeded to us by the British Government?

Mr. IGNATIUS. Mr. Reed, our Deputy for Family Housing, will address that, Senator.

Mr. REED. Senator, the usual procedure is for the Air Ministry to acquire the land and make it available to us under our agreements with that Government.

Senator ELLENDER. I recall very well, on two or three occasions that we started to build housing at some big base not far from Liverpool which was abandoned within a year after we start building. They were known as tobacco houses.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. $30 million was spent there and we turned all that over to the British without any refund of any kind, as I recall.

Mr. REED. Since last summer, sir, with redeployment of the Air Force from Franch to the United Kingdom, we have repossessed and gotten use of some of these units.

Senator ELLENDER. What did you have to pay for them?

Mr. REED. They were made available to us at no cost.

Senator ELLENDER. At no cost?

Mr. REED. When the forces came back.

Senator ELLENDER. I am glad to hear that.

Why is it necessary to build more, because you had all you needed at that time. Are we increasing?

Mr. REED. The Air Force force levels in the United Kingdom have increased significantly.

Senator ELLENDER. Where will these particular buildings be constructed, around new airbases or the old ones that are there now?

Mr. REED. At the old ones, 200 units at Bentwater Air Base and 100 units at the Upper Heyford Base.

Senator ELLENDER. Those are constructed on a permanent basis?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What will be the price or the cost per unit?

Mr. REED. Approximately $20,000.

Senator ELLENDER. And if we should not need these say after 2 years, what becomes of them?

Mr. REED. They go over to the Air Ministry.

Senator ELLENDER. They become the property of the British?

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why put such expensive buildings in?

Mr. REED. These are for the personnel, sir, who would be in an alert mission status at these two bases. They are the minimum requirements. Most of the requirements are being provided within the community or through leasing, and there is some possibility of developing a rental guarantee program in the United Kingdom for the major portion of these needs, but because of the response times that certain crew people have, the Air Force felt that they had to have certain key people in the immediate proximity.

Senator ELLENDER. That is all.

Senator JACKSON. Are there any further questions of the Secretary?

Thank you, Mr. Secretary. We appreciate your being here this morning and having your testimony. The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock, at which time we will take up the Army items.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION—1968

JULY 11, 1967—2 P.M.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, the committee will come to order.

This afternoon we will continue with the hearing on the military construction authorization for 1968 and the appropriation thereto by taking up title I which relates to the Army portion. Our first witness this afternoon is General Dalrymple.

General, may we have identified the men with you at the witness table?

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. DALRYMPLE, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, U.S. ARMY

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. I have Mr. Ellenberger on my right and Colonel Stefanik on my left, sir.

I have a short statement, Mr. Chairman. I can read it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think since it is short, you may read it.

TITLE I—ARMY

General DALRYMPLE. All right, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Brig. Gen. John C. Dalrymple, Director of Installations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee to present the Department of the Army's portion of the fiscal year 1968 military construction authorization request.

For this fiscal year, the Army is requesting $419,263,000 in new authorization for military construction in title I of the bill, S. 1241. This amount represents a new increase of $794,000 in title I to the proposed authorization bill over the amount originally submitted by the Secretary of Defense. This is the result of an increase in the cost of the proposed electric power plant in Panama and a deletion of a fuel conversion project at Fort Eustis, Va. The latter project, while highly desirable economically, cannot proceed until the criteria for air pollution have been better defined. Amendments to Public Laws 87–554, 88–174, 88–390, 89–188, and 89–568 are requested to cover certain de-

ficiencies in currently authorized items, in the total amount of $9,165,000. This Defense authorization request contains an additional $369,000 not included in the previously proposed deficiency request as submitted by the Secretary of Defense. This addition reflects the increased amount needed to cover the existing deficiency at Letterman General Hospital, California.

Of the total new authorization requested in title I, section 101, authority for $365,490,000 is requested for construction within the United States and $50,900,000 for construction outside the United States, including Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Europe, the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command, Kwajalein Atoll, U.S. Army Security Agency and U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command.

In section 102 of the bill, $2,873,000 is requested for facilities at stations having classified projects inside and outside the United States. Section 103 of the proposed bill contains language authorizing construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities occasioned by specific urgent or unforeseen circumstances. Our request for this emergency authorization is in the amount of $10 million. This type of authorization has been extremely important in meeting these unforeseen construction requirements in recent years.

In the development of this program, we have emphasized projects which support missions and deployment of tactical units, and which provide adequate housing and supporting facilities at our permanent installations.

Construction requirements in support of Southeast Asia have predominated in recent construction budgets. Again this year there are further requirements. These are carried in title V of the bill under consideration except nonpermanent facilities for the training base expansion inside the United States which requirements are carried in title I. While we recognize the validity of these short-range requirements, we must not lose sight of long-range requirements at the Army's permanent installations in the United States. These are the installations wherein we base, train, and logistically support the Army in its worldwide missions. Prudent management dictates that we improve and replace this physical plant on an orderly basis in annual increments.

The MCA program should contain two elements: One for replacement of overage facilities; the other for improvement, by alteration and modernization of suitable permanent buildings, so that these permanent assets will continue to serve constantly changing Army mission requirements.

The construction deficit in permanent facilities at long-range installations is between $2 and $3 billion. We feel it necessary that approximately $300 million be invested in this annually.

At current prices, the permanent assets at our long-range installations approximate $10 billion. A very modest 2-percent applied to improvement of these assets would cost $200 million per year.

While overall budgetary considerations need be recognized, it must be emphasized that we cannot permit our permanent physical plant to deteriorate. We are, therefore, requesting approximately $210 million in this proposed legislation for replacement and modernization. Now, I would like to give you a summary of the program by

facility classes. This summary does not reflect $2.2 million the Army has requested to be deleted from its program as originally submitted by the Secretary of Defense.

OPERATIONAL AND TRAINING FACILITIES, $126,319,000

Included in the 62 items of this category are $64 million for tactical facilities, and $2 million for a classified DOD project. The remaining projects are for airfield improvements, communications facilities and training facilities.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES, $27,810,000

This category contains 24 items. Included are tactical equipment shops and facilities at five stations, a consolidated field maintenance shop at Sharpe Army Depot, a loading and assembly facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Marine maintenance facility at Kwajalein, and nine other smaller projects.

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND TEST FACILITIES, $49,795,000

The 22 items in this category support development and test of Nike–X and improvement of the Army's R. & D. capability. The latter category includes facilities for basic research, material development, and testing of developed items.

SUPPLY FACILITIES, $20,230,000

There are 24 items in this category. A major part of the funds in this category is for storage facilities to improve our military posture in Europe.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES, $61,040,000

There are 14 items in this category. These include four major hospitals and additions and/or alterations to three others.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES, $12,795,000

There are three major items for this category at Forts Campbell, Benjamin Harrison, and Meade. Included are also 11 other administrative facilities under a million dollars.

TROOP HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES, $81,355,000

In this category, 12,342 spaces are included for barracks at seven installation and 1,243 spaces for bachelor officers quarters at six installations. Other major items are survival measures at various locations in CONUS, dependent school addition at Kwajalein, a commissary store at Fort Knox, an enlisted men's service club with branch library and other smaller items.

UTILITIES, $38,868,000

This category consists of 11 electrical projects, four steam heat projects, two gas heat projects, 15 sewage and industrial waste treatment facilities, eight water supply treatment storage and water distribution projects, 14 projects for roads, railroads, and ground im-

provements. The increase in sewage treatment projects complies with the intent of Congress as expressed in the Federal Water Quality Act of 1965.

REAL ESTATE, $1,051,000

This category contains three items—the acquisition of mineral interests at Fort Gordon, site improvements at Camp Pickett, and land acquisition for survival measures.

The foregoing covers Army requirements in title I. In title V, the Army is requesting $40,864,000 for Southeast Asia. In addition, in title VIII there is a proposed amendment to chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code. This amendment will permit cost sharing with foreign governments for construction of military facilities and installations for collective defense. For fiscal year 1968, the Army is requesting an appropriation of $60 million for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the fiscal year 1968 military construction, Army authorization request. The detailed project justifications supporting the Army request are contained in six books, including one which is solely for classified justifications. Copies have been furnished to the committee.

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

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for your statement, General.

First let me ask you what is the Army's strength now?

General DALRYMPLE. I believe we are talking about a classified figure, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is it? We will take this up in the classified portion of our hearing then.

General DALRYMPLE. I can give it to you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. We will take it up later. How much of the 1966–67 Army program has been placed under contract at this time?

General DALRYMPLE. Seventy percent, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And how much carryover of Army construction in fiscal 1966–67 deferrals is anticipated in the current fiscal year, fiscal year 1968?

General DALRYMPLE. We expect to award the balance by the end of this year, the end of the calendar year.

Senator ELLENDER. What is that amount in dollars? You say 70 percent is under contract. Is that what I understood you to say?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir, between 65 and 70 percent.

Senator BIBLE. And what was the amount that was appropriated last year?

Colonel RHODES. We had two appropriations, one the 1967 regular, $114 million, and the 1967 supplemental at $288.5 million.

Senator BIBLE. For a total of?

Colonel RHODES. $402 million.

Senator BIBLE. What was the first figure that you gave me, Colonel?

Colonel RHODES. $114 million.

Senator BIBLE. $144 million?

Colonel RHODES. $288.5 million. The total funds including all appropriations in prior appropriations is $1,162 million.

Senator BIBLE. How much did Congress authorize last year roughly, $403 million, is that right?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. This year you are requesting $419.2 million in the present bill that is before us.

General DALRYMPLE. The other was by two different authorizations, however, the 1967 regular and the 1967 supplemental.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. They are still dollars.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They are still 1967 fiscal dollars.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I was trying to draw comparisons between the amount that you had last year and the amount that you have this year that you are seeking in this bill. Last year's total in regular and supplemental was $402 million plus. This year you are requesting $419 million in the way of new authorization.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You contracted about 80 percent and you have about 20 percent deferral.

General DALRYMPLE. The answer of 80 percent, sir, was addressed to the 1967 regular and prior. That includes the deferred items that which were deferred by the Secretary of Defense.

Senator BIBLE. The 70 percent does not include the——

General DALRYMPLE. The $288.5. We will have to provide that for the record, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If you would, please, General.

(Information requested follows:)

As of 30 June 1967, approximately $193 million of the $288.5 million FY 1967 Supplemental MCA appropriation has been obligated.

General DALRYMPLE. The majority of that, of course, is money for Southeast Asia and as you know, we handle that through the contracting officer in Southeast Asia. In Thailand, and in South Vietnam, there is a Navy contracting officer. The Army makes available through comptroller channels the funds, and he then awards the contracts and makes the payments for the work as it is done. So we will have to research how much of the work is done and provide that information for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Before you proceed further, I will ask are there questions, Chairman Jackson.

Senator JACKSON. Not on this point.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Senator ELLENDER. I notice you make a distinction on page 5. You say this covers Army requirements in title I, and you speak of spending $40 million in title V. Then in addition title VIII there is a proposed amendment to chapter 159 of title X, United States Code. This amendment would permit cost sharing with a foreign government for construction of military facilities and installations in collective defense. Could you give us the specifics on that?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This is the item that provides for the U.S. participation in the NATO infrastructure program of which the U.S. share for this year is——

Senator ELLENDER. This is in Southeast Asia, though, that you are speaking about here, Southeast Asia?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. I thought you were referring to the last statement.

Senator ELLENDER. But that is in the same paragraph. I thought you were referring to Southeast Asia.

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

In title V we are asking for $40,864,000 for Southeast Asia.

Senator ELLENDER. That is our expense exclusively.

General DALRYMPLE. That is our expense. That will be spent in Thailand and in Vietnam. Then we say in addition in title VIII we propose an amendment to chapter 159 of title X, United States Code, and this is the amendment that will provide for the U.S.-cost sharing in the NATO infrastructure program which is directed toward Europe.

Senator ELLENDER. How was that done before.

General DALRYMPLE. It has been handled through the military assistance program, sir, and the decision was made this year to put that program in the military construction budget, and to have the Army administer it.

Senator ELLENDER. Does this apply to Europe only?

General DALRYMPLE. It applies to Europe and to Turkey.

Senator ELLENDER. I didn't know that that was handled under anybody but the Army.

General DALRYMPLE. Until this year, sir, the funding has been by the military assistance program. This is the first time that it has been placed in the military construction program.

Senator ELLENDER. But not under the Foreign Aid Military Assistance Act?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; that is where it has been heretofore. This is the first year that it has appeared in the military construction budget.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there anything else included in here in respect to supplies and equipment let's say to South America and Africa? Are you going to handle that, too?

General DALRYMPLE. There is nothing in here for Africa.

Senator ELLENDER. I say this amendment that you are speaking of, does that cover military assistance in other parts of the world that was heretofore handled by——

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; it covers just NATO countries.

Senator JACKSON. If the Senator would yield on that point, before the Senator from Louisiana came into the meeting this morning, I had asked Secretary Ignatius about this, and I pointed out to him that the proposed language was open ended, that it could be utilized to support any of our allied commitments around the world, and I suggested to him some amendments. No. 1, that this ought to be nailed down to NATO; No. 2, there ought to be a line item covering $60 million, and then every 6 months a report should be made to the committee as to the commitments that they had made or give us notice of what they

propose to commit with reference to that new amendment to, I believe it is title VIII?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I did not mean to interrupt, but I thought you would like to know that.

Senator ELLENDER. The reason I raised the question, as you know, both the Senate and the House are at odds as to the handling of the military assistance program.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I think, Senator Ellender, the main distinction here is that there is no question but we are providing a military facility to a foreign government to be used by the foreign government, a friendly government, that is foreign aid. That is assistance in the traditional sense. I think the problem arises in connection with facilities of a multinational nature, in which the United States participatees in the operation of the facility, and this is the NATO problem.

General DALRYMPLE. This is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I believe this is the basic distinction, and as I understand it, there would be no departure from that in this proposed amendment, but I think the amendment will have to be tightened up and restricted, because as it is presented to us, it is open ended. It could apply to any of our many worldwide commitments.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Senator ELLENDER. In the expenditure of the $40 million plus in Southeast Asia, to what extent do the countries where you construct these facilities contribute, by way of land and other facilities that they might have there?

General DALRYMPLE. The bulk of the $40 million is to be spent in South Vietnam, Mr. Ellender, and will be principally to build railroad spurs from our ports and depot areas to tie in with the main rail system, that is Vietnamese operated. All but about $2 million of the $40 million will be spent for those items, plus some hospital renovation for a convalescent hospital for U.S. troops.

Now, the South Vietnamese Government will, where possible, make available the real estate. If it is Government-owned land, there is no problem. If not, they try to procure it for us.

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent will this money be used to pay for real estate in Southeast Asia?

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Lockwood from my office, sir, can help answer that question.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Mr. Chairman, we don't spend any money to purchase real estate, that is, purchase land areas in fee simple. We do spend a little over $25 million a year to rent certain facilities, largely in the Saigon area.

Senator ELLENDER. How much land does that cover?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. I couldn't tell you in acreage.

Senator ELLENDER. That is a large sum of money. Is that for our soldiers' quarters, or what?

General DALRYMPLE. Some of it would be quarters. The rent billets in the larger cities, such as Saigon, places like that. Of course, in the base camps, where our divisions and brigades are located, there is

no rental. There we are building temporary and field type billets for our forces.

Senator ELLENDER. This $25 million, then, I presume, is used solely for rentals of buildings already constructed, in Saigon that are being occupied by the Army?

General DALRYMPLE. It would consist of billets, warehousing, and administrative space that we are renting in Saigon.

Senator ELLENDER. Do the warehouses belong to the South Vietnamese Government?

General DALRYMPLE. They are under private ownership.

Senator JACKSON. Will the Senator yield here for a question on this same point?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. I wonder if you could tell us, if not now, you could supply it for the record, how many of these landlords are French subjects?

General DALRYMPLE. We could attempt to, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Every time I have been out there nothing made my blood boil more than to find out that they are collecting the money and it probably ends up back in Paris with Mr. de Gaulle getting more dollars to convert to gold. I don't mean to be a demagog or anything else, but I have very strong feelings about the general.

General DALRYMPLE. We will see what we can determine on that, sir, and supply it for the record.

Senator JACKSON. This is something that has been raised many times, and I think it would be useful, Mr. Chairman, to have it supplied for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Supply it for the record, General, if it is possible.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

The information requested is not readily available and will be furnished separately to the committees.)

Senator ELLENDER. What I was referring to, General, is the contribution made by the local government. That is what I am trying to find out. It seems that we are putting up all of it, all this cash. I don't suppose they put up a dime in the construction of any buildings that are used in their defense, do they?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; they have built quite a few of their own facilities, and of course they are contributing——

Senator ELLENDER. That is for their own soldiers?

General DALRYMPLE. For their own soldiers. They are contributing a great deal in the way of manpower in the war effort itself.

Senator ELLENDER. Judging from the newspapers, they are not furnishing too many to fight. It is only to hold what we conquer.

General DALRYMPLE. Well, I think that our press has not probably been as fair to the South Vietnamese soldier as it could have been. News about our soldiers is more newsworthy, and the Marines, Navy, Air Force, and the Army are constantly in the newspapers and you usually find any account carried on by the South Vietnamese soldiers on the back page.

I have talked to a number of officers, although I have not personally been in combat over there, and they say that the South Vietnamese soldier is a fine soldier if you consider the amount of training he has relative to the amount of training that ours have had.

Senator ELLENDER. How do you permit such information to come out? Don't you look it over? We have the USIA there in large numbers and it is supposed to give a correct picture of all that goes on there. Do you in any manner look over these stories, because some of them appear to be very damaging.

General DALRYMPLE. No, I don't think there is any censorship of the news over there, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Are you satisfied with the reports that come out of that area as reported in our papers here?

General DALRYMPLE. I think they are doing an honest job of reporting. I just don't believe that the ordinary reporter thinks that the U.S. reading public is interested in the South Vietnamese, that they are more interested in what goes on with their own U.S. soldiers.

Senator ELLENDER. You are not saying, then, that any misrepresentation is being made. They simply fail to mention this.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Last night I was reading an article wherein it said, in effect that of the 400,000-odd men we have in Southeast Asia, a pittance of them are fighting soldiers. The rest are for logistic purposes.

Have you any idea of the exact number of soldiers we have that are doing the actual fighting, in contrast to those who attend to logistics and supplying of soldiers and the South Koreans and others?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. I think that detailed answers to your question will require us to go into closed session. As a general comment, I have visited Vietnam and Thailand, and I would say that when you move into a country such as those two are, jungle countries that have a lot of rice paddies and heavy foliage, you run into a construction effort, for example, that far exceeds anything you might have in this country. Therefore you have to have heavy numbers of engineer units, for example.

When we went there, we had to construct a large number of ports, base camps, and depots. This required a relatively high number of support troops as compared to the number of fighting troops.

Now, the heavy construction load is pretty much behind us and some of the people who were needed before in the support mission can now be moved forward to the front. I can give you the exact numbers as to how many are infantrymen and how many are support troops but I think we should discuss that in closed session, Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. Anyhow, this appeared in the paper, David Lawrence had an article on it, and some reporter had evidently got the information from a fairly good source, and it was publicized in, I think, last week's U.S. News & World Report. I was somewhat disappointed to note the small number of soldiers engaged in combat in contrast to the number that supplied our soldiers and the soldiers from South Korea, the Philippines, and others in the theater.

What does it run percentagewise now as compared to a normal operation?

General DALRYMPLE. It is considerably higher than a normal operation, I assure you, because of the conditions, a part of which I described. I can't give you a good ratio on that. I can provide it for you.

Senator ELLENDER. That will be done in executive session. I would like to pursue it further.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator ELLENDER. On page 4, research and development, how much of this work is done in the shop in contrast to by contract? You have an item there of almost $50 million. I have learned in recent years that the burden of research and development is on the Government in every field, and most of it is done by contract and I am wondering what is the situation in your case?

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Cohen, can you reply to that?

Mr. Cohen, from Research and Development.

Mr. COHEN. Senator Ellender, about $400 million to $500 million of our R. & D. program is performed in-house. This is about 30 percent of our program.

Senator ELLENDER. 30 percent?

Mr. COHEN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And the rest of it?

Mr. COHEN. Is by contract with industrial contractors, other Government agencies, and universities.

Senator ELLENDER. How much is contracted? I am trying to get the Department to tell us this. I remember when I first came here.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you come around on this side, Mr. Cohen, so the witness will be facing the Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. The overall amount for research and development in all departments about 15 years ago was about $2.9 billion, and today it is around $17 billion.

Mr. COHEN. In all departments, that is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. In all departments. That thing has been growing to the point where we are financing, it seems to me, practically all of the research done in the country. Many of these so-called research dollars are used to run and operate universities now and if we are going to do that, I believe we ought to do it directly and not indirectly through research contracts. That is why I am asking how much of the amount that is under the jurisdiction of the Army is contracted for in universities.

Mr. COHEN. Approximately $50 million.

Senator ELLENDER. Altogether?

Mr. COHEN. Altogether.

Senator ELLENDER. Out of how much?

Mr. COHEN. Out of $1.5 billion.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that on a yearly basis?

Mr. COHEN. On a yearly basis. I can get you the exact figure. I don't have it with me.

Senator ELLENDER. Suppose you give us the exact figure, and give us the universities with whom you contract.

Mr. COHEN. In fact I believe there is a report that periodically comes to the Congress that lists some of these universities.

Senator BIBLE. May I interject because counsel has just called my attention to page B–1 of the justification where I think there is an item-by-item breakdown of the very question that the Senator is asking, that will help develop this R. & D. question.

Senator JACKSON. I think it would be helpful, too, Mr. Chairman, if we could separate military construction R. & D. and regular opera-

tional costs in R. & D. because these figures have been used interchangeably. I think there may be some confusion.

(The information follows:)

The amount of money under the jurisdiction of Army Research Development, Test, and Evaluation which is proposed to be contracted with Educational Institutions, excluding research centers, during FY 68 is $50,094,000.00.

The following list represents Educational Institutions which are considered for Army RDTE contracts:

Auburn University
University of Alabama
University of Alaska
Arizona State University
University of Arizona
University of Arkansas
California Institute of Technology
Loma Linda University
San Diego State College
San Jose State College
Stanford University
University of California Berkeley
University of California Davis
University of California San Diego
University of California Los Angeles
University of California Riverside
University of California San Francisco
University of California Santa Barbara
University of Southern California
Colorado State University
University of Colorado
University of Denver
University of Connecticut
Wesleyan University
Yale University
University of Delaware
American University
Catholic University of America
Georgetown University
George Washington University
Howard University
Washington School of Psychiatry
Florida State University
University of Florida
University of Miami
Georgia Institute of Technology
Savannah State College
University of Georgia
University of Hawaii
University of Idaho
Illinois Institute of Technology
Loyola University
Northwestern University
Southern Illinois University
University of Chicago
University of Illinois
Wheaton College
Indiana University
Purdue University
University of Notre Dame
Iowa State University of Science Technology
University of Iowa
Kansas State University
University of Kansas
University of Kentucky

Educational Institutions considered for Army RDTE contracts—Continued

University of Louisville
Louisiana State University
Tulane University of Louisiana
University of Maine
Hood College
Johns Hopkins University
University of Maryland
Washington College
Boston University
Brandeis University
Harvard University
Lowell Technological Institute
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Northeastern University
Tufts University
University of Massachusetts
Michigan Technological University
Michigan State University
University of Detroit
University of Michigan
Wayne State University
University of Minnesota all campuses
University of Southern Mississippi
Mississippi State University
University of Mississippi
St. Louis University
University of Missouri
Washington University
University of Montana
Municipal University of Omaha
University of Nebraska
Dartmouth College
Jersey City State College
Princeton University
Rutgers the State University
Stevens Institute of Technology
New Mexico State University
Adelphia University
City College of New York
Clarkson College of Technology
Columbia University
Cornell University
Fordham University
New York Medical College
New York University
Polytechnic Institute Brooklyn
CUNY Queens College
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
State University New York all institutes
SUNY College Buffalo
SUNY State U Stony Brook
SUNY Upstate Medical Center
Syracuse University
Albany Medical College
University of Rochester
Yeshiva University
Wake Forest College
Duke University
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina at Raleigh
University of North Dakota
Case Institute of Technology
John Carroll University
Kent State University

Educational Institutions considered for Army RDTE contracts—Continued
Ohio State University
University of Akron
University of Cincinnati
Western Reserve University
Oklahoma State University
University of Oklahoma
Oregon State University
University of Oregon
Bucknell University
Carnegie Institute Technology
Drexel Institute of Technology
Lehigh University
Pennsylvania State University
Philadelphia College of Textile Science
St Vincent College
Temple University
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
Brown University
University of Rhode Island
Clemson University
Medical College of South Carolina
University of South Carolina
University of Tennessee
Vanderbilt University
Texas A M University
Baylor University
Texas Christian University
Rice University
Texas Western College
Texas Womans University
University of Texas
Brigham Young University
University of Utah
Utah State University
University of Vermont
College of William Mary
Old Dominion College
Medical College of Virginia
University of Virginia
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of Washington
Washington State University
West Virginia University
Marquette University
University of Wisconsin all campuses
University of Puerto Rico

Senator BIBLE. This will be developed as we go ahead, I should think.

Senator ELLENDER. I have been trying to get it from the various departments. Take our science foundation. At first about eight universities got the bulk and the rest of them got very little.

It strikes me, particularly with regard to the Armed Forces, that it might be a good idea to get the amount of research that is contracted to universities and the various new organizations that have been created here just simply to handle research. I know that a lot of these organizations are either headed by or fostered by a lot of ex-generals and ex-admirals from the Army and the Air Force. I have been trying to get this information for some time now, and I believe it should be furnished to the committee.

Senator BIBLE. I think it is a perfectly proper question, I say to the Senator from Louisiana. I would think that this is something we

might ask Mr. Cohen now and have him give us an answer to tomorrow or the next day because you are directing your attention to research and development test facilities, $49 million, and I think you understand the question of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. COHEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Could you be prepared to answer that in detail tomorrow? Is that all right, Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. COHEN. All right, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You are asking for $49 million. You say you have $400 million authorized?

Mr. COHEN. That is for the operations of our facilities, the operation of in-house laboratories, Government-owned laboratories, that would be supported by these facilities.

Senator BIBLE. I think General Dalrymple had an observation at that point, Senator.

General DALRYMPLE. Senator Ellender, I think we should bear in mind that the $49,795,000 is construction in support of R. & D. This is not the actual research and development work. This is the construction of laboratories that permit the research and development work. Now, some of the figures that Mr. Cohen is giving you is the cost of research and development.

Mr. COHEN. At these facilities.

General DALRYMPLE. At these facilities which we will build with the $49 million.

Senator BIBLE. But it is not within the $49 million item?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. So that all of this, then, will be done by the Army in your own facilities?

Mr. COHEN. These facilities will be constructed for the Army to continue its research and development program.

Senator BIBLE. Any other questions, Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. No, that is all.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young.

BASE RIGHTS AGREEMENTS

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Yes, just three or four questions.

Do we own much of the port facilities at Saigon, or is this mostly South Vietnamese- and French-owned?

General DALRYMPLE. Initially when we went in there, there was no facility except the Saigon port. Subsequently we went up river from the Saigon port and put in a new, a completely new port called New Port. That is built, of course, on what was rice paddy and swampland, but now it is a full-blown four deep water berth port. It is along the main highway leading out of Saigon toward Long Binh, which is our big depot area there. We do not own land areas in the port of Saigon. It is all owned by the local nationals or the government.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. We rent or lease a large part of it, don't we?

General DALRYMPLE. I know we have leased some warehousing in Saigon. As we continue to develop New Port we move out of leased areas.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. When we put in a new facility, a port facility, air base or what not, what kind of agreement do we have with the South Vietnamese Government? Do we own the facility or do we have a lease arrangement, or do we have any rights at all?

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Lockwood.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Sir, we have no formal Status of Forces Agreements with the Vietnamese Government, but we do have agreements with them whereby they provide the government-owned facilities rent-free.

Also, wherever possible they go out and attempt to procure the land areas that we need for our major construction projects. The facilities we lease are largely administrative and logistical facilities located largely in the Saigon area.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. If the Government of South Vietnam should change and they would ask us to leave, we would have no rights, then?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. This is essentially true in almost every country, Senator.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. And this is true in Thailand, too.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. This wasn't true in North Africa when we established bases there, though. We did have lease arrangements. I guess it didn't amount to much but we had them on paper, anyway.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. The termination provisions differ slightly but in the final analysis I think it is subject to mutual consent of the host country and the United States.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. In many countries like the Azores, for example, we do have a lease arrangement extending over a period of years.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. But we really have nothing in these countries. It is only a day-to-day deal.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. For Vietnam and Thailand, a status of forces agreement is under negotiation.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Is there any money in this bill for the revolutionary development program?

General DALRYMPLE. Nothing that relates directly to that, sir. Something in the bill could affect that as a byproduct, but there is nothing related to that program.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I believe that is all I have.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. Going back to the lease question, the leases we have had haven't meant an awful lot anyway, have they? Didn't we have a lease with North Africa when they invited us out?

General DALRYMPLE. I am not too familiar with that, sir, but I think it might be said that we are more or less at the mercy of the local people.

Senator CANNON. And we had a lease agreement with Saudi Arabia, too, didn't we?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And we had a lease agreement with the Philippines, a long-term lease, didn't we, and we recently renegotiated that because they wanted it renegotiated to reduce the time, isn't that right?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So it doesn't seem to make much difference whether we have a lease agreement or whether we don't, based on past experience, wouldn't you say that?

General DALRYMPLE. It depends on the country with whom you are doing business, of course. We found some surprises recently.

Senator CANNON. But we are just in Saigon and Cam Ranh Bay and Sattahip and these places just as a tenant at will, really; isn't that what it amounts to?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. Attempts are being made to put together a status of forces agreement with the country concerned.

Senator CANNON. There is presently no agreement if we move out, that the government there, even the government in power, would reimburse us for all or any part of our expenses?

General DALRYMPLE. Not to my knowledge; no, sir.

Senator CANNON. That is all I have now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. General, on the program abstracts, page A–20, training facilities, you have line 12, an item for an academic building training acquisition for $3,457,000. We would like very much to see that money spent in Texas. It says Fort Sill, Tex. I fear that Oklahoma would file an objection if we annexed it.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In your statement, General, page 2, the top two lines, the $365 million required for construction within the United States, $50,900,000 for construction outside of the United States. What portion of that $50,900,000 is in South Vietnam?

General DALRYMPLE. That particular figure, none of it, sir. The South Vietnamese figure doesn't show up until we get to page 5.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Now, in the construction we put in this year, and last year and the other years in South Vietnam, are we building, with this money that we vote here, are we building facilities out of this military construction for the service of our own Military Establishment, or are we building permanent type of facilities to be used by the civilian economy after our military effort is terminated and our military at sometime in the future ceases?

General DALRYMPLE. I think I would have to give you an answer that is somewhat qualified. There are some types of construction that just don't lend themselves to being temporary types of construction. Let's say the railroad spurs that I mentioned. They would not be temporary. They would to all intents and purposes be permanent and be there long after we departed.

But the buildings such as the messhalls and the troop housing are all of a temporary nature, and other supporting facilities for the base camps would have a rather short life.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Is everything in this, in military construction, I mean in South Vietnam, solely for our military use?

General DALRYMPLE. For the United States?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes.

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. Other countries, other free world countries share this.

Senator YARBOROUGH. This is all solely for military use? What I am driving at, are you taking this money to build seaports and things that you intend to be used for something else by other people after our military efforts are over?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; these are to support our operations.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And everything in here is to support the military operation, either by ourselves or the Vietnamese and some others in there?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You have nothing but purely military construction, such as we know military construction in this country?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; but there will be some residual and I use as an example the railroad, which will have a degree of permanency. Certainly the ports, if they maintain the channels to the berths, would have some residual value.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What portions of the moneys, authorization for which is requested in this bill, what portions of the moneys to be spent in South Vietnam are purely military, such as we know military bases and military construction here in the United States?

General DALRYMPLE. One hundred percent, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. This year?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions?

Are there further questions of General Dalrymple at this point?

REPETITIVE ITEMS—ARMY

Then we will proceed to the line items, and I think all members of the committee have before them the proper document. We will first go to the repetitive items which are listed under tab A, General.

General DALRYMPLE. The total number of line items in the fiscal year 1968 program is 261, of which 126 are repetitive items. The repetitive items represent 48 percent of the total line items and 51 percent of the total program budget or $214,813,000 out of a total of $417,261,000.

TROOP HOUSING

By category, and I invite your attention to page A–1, the first grouping is troop housing. Troop housing at Army permanent installations consists of two types:

1. Permament structures.

2. Temporary structures which are substandard World War II structures, many of which have never been modernized in any fashion.

To meet a total long-range commitment of over 407,000 barrack spaces in the United States, the Army has 277,000 spaces in permanent structures. Of this amount, approximately half does not meet the current criteria for troop accommodations, and one-third of the enlisted personnel must now occupy substandard temporary barracks.

In developing the troop housing program, primary emphasis is being given to recruit training posts and division stations. The largest housing deficits are at these installations.

The Army's approach to the barracks construction program is to deal in balanced packages of approximately regimental size whenever possible. Such a complex must provide administrative and supply facilities at battalion level, and at the regimental or group level, such additional support facilities as a gymnasium, a chapel, a branch exchange, and a dispensary.

Although we program this troop housing as regimental or group-sized complexes whenever possible there are also some smaller separate

barracks requirements. This program this year includes five such projects where smaller facilities are required.

Since temporary World War II barracks have already served over four times their 5-year economical life expectancy, it is urgent that the present rate of barracks replacement be sustained in order to erase the deficit by fiscal year 1975 and head off structural failures which would require an exorbitant funding level to correct.

At Fort Bragg, N.C., we have a barracks complex consisting of 10 barracks with supporting facilities in the amount of $13,695,000.

Fort Rucker, Ala., a student dormitory complex, 400-man capacity, $1,468,000.

At Fort Carson, Colo., a five-barracks complex for 1,630 men at a cost of $6,927,000.

At Fort Riley, Kans., and at Fort Ord, Calif., each 10-barracks complexes, the former costing $13,649,000——

Senator ELLENDER. Those are camps that are really forts.

General DALRYMPLE. These are permanent U.S. Army installations, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. How does Camp Polk come in?

General DALRYMPLE. Fort Polk is not a permanent installation. It is one of those installations that is active now because it is supporting an Army training center, largely brought about by the need for additional training facilities to support the Southeast Asia buildup.

Senator ELLENDER. It was never made permanent. Have you anything in this entire bill for Fort Polk?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You will come to it.

General DALRYMPLE. I know we have a cold-storage facility, and we did have a range deficiency request in here but I think we had to take it out because we built it earlier.

Senator ELLENDER. Too expensive; wasn't it?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. It was needed earlier and we were able to get money to complete it. We have in this program a cold-storage warehouse and central meat-processing facility, $954,000.

Senator ELLENDER. No buildings or anything like that?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. No improvements in any buildings?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. We had a considerable number of projects in the fiscal 1967 program supplemental that took care of training ranges and items of that nature, but no permanent structure.

Senator ELLENDER. That has been spent or is it in the process of being spent?

General DALRYMPLE. It is in the process of being spent or has been spent.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you know what the full amount was?

General DALRYMPLE. $1,361,000, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All that was on a temporary basis?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; these were training facilities, ranges, training fire ranges, projects of that nature, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed, General. What is the difference between complexes and then your next page is noncomplexes. For the record, what is the difference between those two classes of troop housing?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. In the complex that we refer to, we

normally have 10 barracks, headquarters for the battalions and headquarters for the group or regiment, a gymnasium, a chapel and messhalls, and some storage buildings. In the noncomplex, these extra facilities are not usually associated with the barracks.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed on the noncomplex housing.

General DALRYMPLE. Noncomplex troop housing: The first one is an enlisted man's barracks providing 200 spaces at Fort Myer, Va., at a cost of $511,000. The next item is the aeronautical maintenance center at Texas, a 332-man barracks costing $894,000, an 84-man barracks in the New York defense area at a cost of $327,000, expanding the camp facilities at Camp Buckner at West Point, $1,134,000.

Senator BIBLE. What is the strength at West Point now. How many men do they have?

General DALRYMPLE. 3,440, I believe it is right now, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How does that compare with the other academies?

General DALRYMPLE. The Navy has always had the full strength.

Senator BIBLE. What would that be?

General DALRYMPLE. I think the buildup of the Air Force Academy parallels the Army.

Senator BIBLE. Roughly 3,400 at West Point, 3,400 at Air Force? Roughly how many at Annapolis?

General DALRYMPLE. Between 4,400 and 4,500. That is the figure to which the Army and Air Force are going.

Senator ELLENDER. Camp Buckner is part of West Point?

General DALRYMPLE. It is located about 10 miles from the main post at West Point.

Senator ELLENDER. It is not considered part?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; it is on land owned by the Government at West Point.

Senator ELLENDER. Are soldiers trained there other than West Point students?

General DALRYMPLE. No; this is cadets only, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Cadets only?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why are bases built there? It is only 10 miles away. Couldn't these cadets have their own barracks and school; or don't they?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This is used for the entire summer season. These are temporary metal hutments on concrete pads. The class goes out there at the end of the regular scholastic year and spends all summer out at Camp Buckner, and does all that is practical in combat tactical training out there.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this permanent construction?

General DALRYMPLE. This is replacement of what were temporary wooden barracks which have now deteriorated to the point where they need to be replaced, and this is the second increment of that replacement.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed, General. You had the last item on the noncomplex.

General DALRYMPLE. Location 178 is a barracks for 130 men at a cost of $144,000. It's location is classified. I can give that to you when we get into the classified session.

Senator BIBLE. That completes the troop housing. Are there questions on any items within the troop housing?

Senator THURMOND. I would like to ask one question, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. General, there is some permanent troop housing built at Fort Jackson, S.C., and I am wondering what its status is now. How much permanent housing have you there, and what plans have you to complete this permanent housing? How many men can you accommodate now in permanent housing and how many not be housed, and what plans have you?

General DALRYMPLE. The long-range requirement sir, is 19,645 permanent barracks spaces, and we have just half of it at this time, 9,780.

Senator THURMOND. I notice you are not asking for any at this time.

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; there is none in this program this year.

Senator THURMOND. Why is that?

General DALRYMPLE. As I tried to explain here, we tried to deal with balanced packages of these, and bring our percentage of permanent barracks along at about an even pace throughout the country.

When the field comes in with a listing of requirements, by the field I mean the various stations and the armies and so on, there is a constant review and weeding out of certain projects. By the time it gets to the Department of the Army, it is probably twice as much, even after this weeding out process, twice as much as we present to you gentlemen. We give it further reviews within the Department of the Army, and then it is reviewed, of course, by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget and others, and finally we present it to you.

So we probably had about $1.3 billion in projects initially.

Something had to be given up. Now we will have some either in 1969 or 1970. There will be a package for Fort Jackson, the barracks complex. It will be in one of the future years programs, 1969 or 1970.

Senator THURMOND. Don't forget it.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions?

Senator THURMOND. That is all; thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. No questions.

(The information follows:)

TROOP HOUSING

Complexes

Station	Title	Spaces	Amount (thousands)
Ft. Bragg, N.C.	EM barracks complex	3,260	$13,695
Ft. Rucker, Ala.	Student dormitory complex	400	1,468
Ft. Carson, Colo.	EM barracks complex	1,630	6,927
Ft. Riley, Kans.	do	3,260	13,649
Ft. Ord, Calif.	do	3,260	13,269
Total, 5 projects		11,810	49,008

Noncomplex

Ft. Myer, Va.	EM barracks	200	$511
Aero Maintenance Center, Tex.	do	332	894
New York defense area, N.Y.[1]	EM barracks and mess	84	327
USMA, N.Y.[1]	Expand Camp Buckner	471	1,134
LOC 178[1]	EM barracks	130	144
Total, 5 projects		1,217	3,010

[1] Semipermanent construction.

Senator BIBLE. We will next go to bachelor officer quarters, General.

BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

General DALRYMPLE. The next grouping is bachelor officer quarters. Here, too, we are talking about two types mentioned on the barracks construction, one being permanent and one being temporary.

To meet the Army's long-range requirement of over 22,000 spaces in the United States, we have just a little over half that number of permanent structures, 11,900 spaces. Of these, more than one-half do not meet current Department of Defense standards. Since the Army has only 54 percent of its bachelor officer quarters requirement in permanent facilities, the remainder of its bachelor officers must occupy temporary facilities or rent accommodations off post.

Master planning for bachelor officer quarters is based on authorized long-range officer strengths. Each station is analyzed, considering both current and long-range strengths to prevent overbuilding. Priority for construction is then given to replace unimproved bachelor officer quarters at those installations isolated from suitable off-post rental accommodations.

We have in the bachelor officer category projects for seven stations. The first at Fort Benning, Ga. We propose to convert two buildings to provide 523 bachelor officer spaces, at a cost of $3,689,000, a BOQ at Fort Carson, Colo., for 180 officers costing $1,763,000, a bachelor officer quarters at Fort Myer, Va., for 360 bachelor officers costing $4,319,000.

Senator BIBLE. What is the strength at Fort Myer? What is the complement?

General DALRYMPLE. A total of 3,130 as of June 30 last year, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. You may proceed.

General DALRYMPLE. A bachelor officers quarters for 64 officers at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., $653,000. A BOQ for 16 officers at Letterkenny Depot, Pa., at a cost of $172,000, a 100-man BOQ at Savanna Ammunition Depot in Illinois for $954,000, and a six-man BOQ at location 178 for $33,000.

Senator BIBLE. For a total of $11,583,000. Any questions from the committee on this item?

Senator Jackson?

Senator JACKSON. I have a couple.

General, if we approve the new concepts referred to this morning, does it mean that all the existing barracks and BOQ's become obsolete?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; they do not become obsolete. We will continue to use those permanent BOQ's.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but how will you carry them when you come here to give us your justification?

General DALRYMPLE. We will have to continue to carry them as permanent spaces, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And they are not obsolete? We just want to be sure so that we get our statistics straight.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Because currently they meet existing standards, and there is no problem, but with the standards proposed by the Department of Defense, they will no longer meet those requirements.

General DALRYMPLE. After a certain period of time, I would expect that we would do some alteration and modification of them to improve those standards, but not immediately.

Senator JACKSON. I think we should be very careful about this, because we should not confuse facilities that are run down and deteriorated with a change in concept. That is my concern, and I hope that whoever reads this record on the executive side will watch that, because we could end up with a legislative determination that would change the figures, Mr. Chairman, completely.

Now with reference to Letterkenny BOQ, I have a question about that. I note on page 209 of the justification that there are only 25 officers assigned to this depot, and my guess is that probably most of them are married, and I suspect that perhaps this BOQ is for the convenience of visiting personnel.

Generaly DALRYMPLE. You are correct in part. There are 10 permanently assigned officers at the present time, but we have a large number of temporary duty people who go there. We had well over 4,000 visits last year to that station by officers and Department of Army civilians.

Senator JACKSON. But if it is just for visiting personnel, you are not supposed to program for that, are you, under the existing standards?

General DALRYMPLE. We program for temporary duty, yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. For temporary duty, but some of it is not temporary duty. Perhaps it is technically, but they are there very briefly. I have a question about that item.

General DALRYMPLE. We had during fiscal year 1966, 20 individuals who stayed between 2 and 3 months, 40 who stayed between 1 and 2 months, four who stayed over 3 months, and 3,800 that stayed less than 30 days, and all were on temporary duty. When we say visit we mean a technical visit or inspection. They are on orders and are on temporary duty.

Senator JACKSON. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions on this item?

(The information follows:)

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Station	Title	Spaces	Amount (thousands)
Fort Benning, Ga	Convert buildings 17 and 73 to BOQ	523	$3,689
Fort Carson, Colo	BOQ	180	1,763
Fort Myer, Va.[1]	BOQ	360	4,319
Edgewood Arsenal, Md	BOQ	64	653
Letterkenny AD, Pa	BOQ	16	172
Savanna AD, Ill	BOQ	100	954
Location 178[2]	BOQ	6	33
Total, 7 projects		1,249	11,583

[1] Includes mess.
[2] Semipermanent construction.

OFFICER TRAINING COSTS—ARMY

Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, I notice in the explanation on page A–5 that the United States invests $36,000 in developing and training regular officers, in the first 2 years of active duty.

What kind of an officer is covered by this cost?

General DALRYMPLE. This is a rounded figure. It would not apply, for example, to a West Pointer where considerably more than that is spent to train a West Point cadet.

Senator ELLENDER. I think it is about $17,000 a year.

General DALRYMPLE. It is considerably more than this, but this is the figure that is averaged out considering all.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that for ROTC boys who become officers?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir, together with the West Pointer. This takes all of them into consideration.

Senator ELLENDER. Now you say that $36,000 is a rounded figure?

General DALRYMPLE. That is true, sir, the average figure.

Senator ELLENDER. I am asking this question, because I remember developing last year, or the year before, that it cost about $16,000 a year to train a West Pointer, about the same amount for a midshipman, and for an Air Force cadet, about $28,000 per year. Now what is the cost to the Army for the regular who is not from any of our academies?

General DALRYMPLE. You realize, sir, that the percentage of West Pointers in the regular officer corps of the Army is relatively small.

Senator ELLENDER. About a third.

General DALRYMPLE. Far less than that.

Senator ELLENDER. But the point that I am trying to make is that since it costs much less to get regulars out of colleges, why should we expand West Point and the Naval and Air Force Academies? I think it is a legitmate question.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Because in World War I and World War II, as I recall, well over two-thirds of the officers in those two wars were academy graduates. They were taken from the ranks and from the college ROTC's.

As I recall, it cost the Government about $5,000 to get an officer out of ROTC in contrast to the $65,000 it cost to graduate a West Pointer.

Senator Jackson, I believe that this is something the Committee on Armed Services might wish to look into. Here we are expanding the Naval Academy, expanding West Point and the huge Air Force Academy in Colorado, when we could get the officers we need from our colleges at a much much smaller cost.

Senator JACKSON. I think we could get an answer if one could look ahead far enough and figure out how many regular officers we will need for the three services 10, 20, and 30 years from now. This is I think problem No. 1.

It is one thing to get them in time of war and something else to maintain regular officer personnel in peacetime. I think this is fundamental to the problem, but it is something the whole committee should take a look at.

Senator ELLENDER. Surely, and as I said, instead of expanding West Point and the other academies at a tremendous cost, and thereby increasing the cost to educate these officers, if we can do it for a twelfth of what it costs, I think we ought to look into it.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Cannon can respond to this better than I can, but speaking of costs, for an advanced pilot the initial costs are small compared with the follow-on costs after he is commissioned. They become pilots in advanced training. What is the figure on a pilot that has had the maximum training? It is around a quarter of a million dollars, isn't it, Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. I would have to ask one of the Air Force men to give you the authoritative figure.

Senator JACKSON. I just want to compare the figures.

Senator ELLENDER. You include the plane?

Senator JACKSON. Oh, no, I am not talking about the plane. I am talking about the per capita cost to train these individuals.

Senator ELLENDER. You consider the cost of the plane, the wear and tear on it. All of that goes into it, doesn't it?

Senator CANNON. The cost of training.

Senator JACKSON. In connection with training only, but to train electronics specialists you run into some pretty high figures, and they are in for about 4 or 5 years and then they go to work for industry.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions of the General?

Senator ELLENDER. This amount of $36,000, you say is just an average?

General DALRYMPLE. This is an average, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. It is not a figure to indicate what it costs for the regulars who are not West Pointers?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. It is the average of all officers.

Senator ELLENDER. But, if you were to take outside of West Point and the Academy, I presume that figure would be considerably higher, wouldn't it?

General DALRYMPLE. You have a ratio of about 10 to 1, sir. For every regular officer we get out of West Point, we get about 10 nonregular officers from some other source.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, is he giving a figure of $36,000 as the actual cost of education or the actual costs of training after one enters service, too, because a large part of the training is done after one enters service. The school preparatory to going in is really a small part of an officer's education, the Command General Staff College, the Army War College, the National War College, the Industrial War College.

General DALRYMPLE. Right, sir.

Senator THURMOND. There are so many schools for advanced study. Does this include that or is this just for preliminary training?

General DALRYMPLE. This is the first 2 years after he is commissioned. The costs that are incurred in the developing and sustaining him, and it does not include the cost of his going through college.

Senator THURMOND. Prior to entering into service and 2 years thereafter, is that it?

General DALRYMPLE. It includes 2 years from the day he is commissioned as a second lieutenant.

Senator THURMOND. Suppose he doesn't have any commission time. He might be a Reserve officer. He is commissioned, but he doesn't go in.

General DALRYMPLE. These are regular officers, sir.

Senator THURMOND. These are regular. Then it would be preliminary to his going in and 2 years thereafter, 2 years after he enters service.

General DALRYMPLE. The first 2 years he is on duty.

Senator THURMOND. That is what I said, 2 years after he goes on duty.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. If the Senator will yield, that isn't what this statement says. It says "through training and the first 2 years of his active duty."

Now, what do you mean by "through training"? Is this the average cost of a man for his training program, whether it be ROTC, whether it be the Academy or whatever your source of acquisition is plus his first 2 years of active duty?

Colonel STEFANIK. As I understand it, sir, it is intended to mean the training he receives and all his pay and allowances and the expenses of keeping him for the first 2 years of active duty.

Senator THURMOND. There is a variance, of course, between the Naval Academy and the other two. The Naval Academy for some reasons is a good deal cheaper. I think it runs, I believe, about $32,000 or $33,000 whereas the Army runs up to around $48,000 and the Air Force above that, and then the ROTC, of course, is very modest, so this $36,000 as I understand it is an average of all of these; is that correct?

Colonel STEFANIK. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, that was the rollcall vote, final passage on the truth-in-lending bill.

We will stand in recess and resume at 3:30.

(Short recess.)

HOSPITALS

Senator BIBLE. The committee will come to order. We have just completed our justification on the bachelor officers quarters. I think all questions have been asked that were indicated at that time. Our next item is hospitals. General, you may proceed.

General DALRYMPLE. Hospital construction program provides for replacing World War II facilities with modern buildings designed to effectively and efficiently carry out the Army's medical mission. By consolidation of medical services into a single building, manpower is conserved. Also construction and design funds are conserved, if we go to a single building instead of a multiple building setup.

Included in this hospital program are 218 beds for retired and dependents of retired or deceased military to comply with Public Law 89–614.

These hospitals are at six locations. The first one is an addition to the Walson Army General Hospital at Fort Dix, N.J., a 230-bed addition at a cost of $2,585,000. Hospital at Fort Jackson, S.C., 435-bed hospital in the amount of $10,365,000, a 440-bed hospital at

Fort Ord, Calif., at $14,060,000, William Beaumont General Hospital, at El Paso, Tex., 608 beds at $17,545,000, Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver, Colo., these are additions and alterations providing 290 beds $9,555,000, and the 121st Evacation Hospital, a hospital addition to be built in the U.S. Compound in Seoul, Korea, 260 beds, $2,810,000, six projects providing 2,263 beds at $56,920,000.

Senator BIBLE. Is the hospital program kept pretty well up to date? Is that lagging, or is it current?

General DALRYMPLE. This is the first sizable hospital program that we have had for some time, sir, and I think that this, together with our future plans will put us back in stride. I would ask Colonel Adams if we haven't been behind a little bit in recent years, Colonel Adams, of the Surgeon General's office.

Colonel ADAMS. With this program we will be pretty much in step with the other Army programs as to construction. Since 1950 our replacement has been 31 different hospitals, and in our 5-year program we have 11 more to replace.

Senator BIBLE. How many total beds are there within the Army hospitals?

Colonel ADAMS. I can give you a figure under which we are operating at the present time, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You might supply that for the record.

Colonel ADAMS. I have it right here, sir. As of June 14, we are operating some 19,486 beds.

Senator BIBLE. 19,000 beds?

Colonel ADAMS. 19,486 in CONUS—United States.

Senator BIBLE. How much medical personnel do you have in connection with that?

Colonel ADAMS. I would have to furnish that for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Would you supply that for the record?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

(The material referred to follows:)

As of 31 March 1967 the staffing of Army hospitals in CONUS consisted of 27,008 military personnel and 15,737 civilian personnel.

Senator BIBLE. Questions on the hospitals or hospital facilities?

Senator Jackson?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of questions.

WILLIAM BEAUMONT HOSPITAL, FORT BLISS, TEX.

First, General, if you will turn to the William Beaumont Hospital at Fort Bliss Army facility, Texas. What sort of priority does it have on the list?

General DALRYMPLE. It is No. 4 on the Surgeon General's list.

Senator JACKSON. No. 4?

General DALRYMPLE. Four out of some 30-odd, which includes dental clinics as well, four out of about 30 hospital and medical facilities.

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Senator JACKSON. That is a lot of money. I wonder if it is something that couldn't wait. Obviously it needs to be done at some time. Now I want to turn to Fitzsimons General Hospital.

What priority does it have on your list?

General DALRYMPLE. It is No. 6, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What does Fitzsimons General Hospital support? You don't have any Army around there.

General DALRYMPLE. It is a specialized hospital covering treatment in 17 specialties. Among them are tuberculosis, chest and neuropsychiatry. It also is a teaching hospital, for interns and resident doctors.

Colonel Adams, can you tell us how many people are served by this hospital?

Colonel ADAMS. This is one of our seven main general hospitals. Specialized hospitals provide that type of hospitalization that cannot be given by the local hospitals. This hospital serves not only military personnel evacuated from overseas, but those that live in this general midwestern area; also it supports the various smaller installations that are in the States surrounding the Denver area.

Senator JACKSON. Fort Carson is the only Army facility of any size in the whole State to my knowledge, and that is a long way from there. That is down near Colorado Springs.

Colonel ADAMS. We have to move people from Fort Riley, Kans., and all the Air Force stations and all the other military installations in Utah and in the other States that surround Colorado to this place for specialized treatment.

Senator JACKSON. I raised this question, Colonel, because I think this is one of the facilities that at one time was adjacent to and part of an Army operation, but time has passed by, and now you have other Army installation some distance away.

It would seem to me that you should build up the general hospitals that are at least fairly adjacent to regular troop installations. I realize you have your medical centers. You have Fort Sam Houston, where you take care of burns. But that is directly related to Army activities in that area.

Colonel ADAMS. This is our center for TB and neuropsychiatric-type patients, and it is adjacent to, and we do provide hospitalization to the people stationed at Lowry Air Force Base for our local load.

Senator JACKSON. But they have their own hospital.

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir. We provide all the hospitalization, both outpatient and inpatient, to the people from Lowry.

Senator JACKSON. How many does that amount to? How many do they have at Lowry?

General DALRYMPLE. We are supporting 11,800.

Colonel ADAMS. 11,800; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. 11,800 are stationed at Lowry?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

General DALRYMPLE. That is with dependents?

Colonel ADAMS. No; that is active duty.

Senator JACKSON. Active-duty personnel?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

General DALRYMPLE. That is without dependents.

Senator JACKSON. How many retired military personnel are you taking care of there?

Colonel ADAMS. We estimate 7,775.

Senator JACKSON. Out of how many total patient load?

General DALRYMPLE. 50,000.

Colonel ADAMS. Of course retired would come from all over, not necessarily right in that local area.

Senator JACKSON. I understand.

Colonel ADAMS. The average daily beds occupied by retired military is 42 and dependents 45. That is about 87, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I don't follow you. What does that mean?

Colonel ADAMS. A bed occupancy of 42 retired military and 45 dependents of retired and deceased military per day. These are people occupying beds in Fitzsimons Hospital on any average day.

Senator JACKSON. Forty-two?

Colonel ADAMS. Forty-two retired military.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Colonel ADAMS. And 45 dependents of retired and deceased military personnel.

Senator JACKSON. That is 87 beds.

Colonel ADAMS. Eighty-seven; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Out of how many beds?

Colonel ADAMS. The average daily beds occupied there was 605 in fiscal year 1964.

Senator JACKSON. Eighty-seven out of 605. What is the outpatient care?

Colonel ADAMS. We have approximately 406,000 visits a year. Of that total, the active duty make about 107,000. The active duty Air Force and Marines are about 31,000 dependents of active-duty personnel about 201,000, retired military approximately 25,000, and dependents of retired and deceased military about 35,000, other authorized patients 5,000.

Senator JACKSON. That is all.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Louisiana.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this to add 290 beds in addition to what you now have?

Colonel ADAMS. We have a hospital there that has 436 permanent beds, and we are using at the present time in addition to that several temporary buildings which have a capacity of about 1,100 beds, and this project would do away with the use of these inadequate temporary beds and bring them all into one functional hospital complex.

Senator ELLENDER. Couldn't that be delayed? Senator Jackson stated awhile ago we are now engaged in this active war in South Vietnam, and it would seem to me that many of these projects, including the construction of permanent buildings, could be delayed for a time. I pointed out several years ago, at Fort Belvoir here during World War II, they were taking advantage of the war and building permanent structures at considerable cost. I just think it is wrong to do a thing like that.

It seems to me that a good deal of this could be delayed, Mr. Chairman, and I am very hopeful that we will be able to get a list from them to give us the musts that should be constructed in all of these various areas.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. We will have a complete priority list.

Senator ELLENDER. It ought to be done. We are being asked to authorize $2,600 million-plus.

Senator BIBLE. I think General Dalrymple should have the opportunity to respond to your question.

General DALRYMPLE. Senator Ellender, in your absence a moment ago, sir, we were talking about the relative priorities of these six hospital projects, and of the 25 or 30 projects that the Surgeon General has identified in his hospital and medical-facility program, all six of these fall in the first six of his priorities, so these are high-priority items, and they have received quite a bit of screening to get to that level.

Senator ELLENDER. But you have the facilities like the one at Fitzsimons. You are using buildings there now, and I presume they could be used a little longer.

General DALRYMPLE. You are absolutely correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I had in mind. I know that you need money very badly to keep up the conflict in South Vietnam, and I just don't know where we are going to get the money to continue that war except to borrow it. We are now so deeply in debt that I don't know that we will ever get out of it.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

Senator Cannon.

WILLIAM BEAUMONT GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT BLISS, TEX.

Senator CANNON. General, referring to the William Beaumont General Hospital on the first page of the justifications, permanent personnel, you show now 1,687 total, and planned at the end of the fiscal year, 725. What is the big reduction in permanent personnel, over a 50-percent reduction?

General DALRYMPLE. The figure that you are identifying in section 12, the first item of course includes 600 civilians and there is no figure listed in the long-range item for civilian strength. There will obviously be civilians, but the strength of the civilian force cannot be predicted, but it was known as 600 last June.

Senator JACKSON. You mean you don't have an estimate of any kind as to the number of civilians you are going to have there in the long-range program?

General DALRYMPLE. We estimate it will be about the same.

Senator CANNON. If it is going to be about the same, you would still have a reduction of 170 people.

What is the reason for the reduction? Don't you have the requirements there for the hospital now that you used to have?

General DALRYMPLE. If we get this facility built, it will require fewer people to operate it, because of the increased efficiency in the building.

Senator CANNON. Where are your figures that show what this facility supports? You don't show the number of personnel supported here.

General DALRYMPLE. In the 12-month period of fiscal year 1964, we supported 17,400 Army, 62 Marine, almost 4,000 Air Force, 3,000 retired, 6,000 dependents of retired or deceased military, 27,000 of dependents of active-duty military, and 1,000 additional, for a total of about 60,000 people, I would say.

Senator CANNON. What is the closest installation that you provide support for?

General DALRYMPLE. That would be Fort Bliss.

Senator CANNON. Going over the page 2 of your justification, you show that you had 1,096 daily outpatient visits. What is the breakdown on the personnel that are involved in that outpatient load?

General DALRYMPLE. Do you have that, Colonel Adams?

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir; I don't have the breakdown of the outpatient visits.

Senator CANNON. Could you supply that for the record, that is, whether these represent retired personnel, dependents of retired personnel, dependents of people overseas, or whatever it happens to be there?

General DALRYMPLE. There are about 33,000 persons in the category of dependents, and of the total supported load, that is by far the majority, and I would expect that the outpatient load is largely dependents. We will provide that for the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

The categories of patients who made the 1,096 outpatient visits per day to William Beaumont General Hospital during calender year 1964 was as follows:

Active duty military	195
Dependents of active duty	735
Retired military	37
Dependents of retired or deceased	47
Others	82
Total visits per day	1,096

Senator CANNON. On that same sheet you have two asterisks, and you indicate there that there was a previous utilization requirement study made in 1964, and that was revised in March of 1965.

Was that revision downward or upward?

General DALRYMPLE. I will ask Colonel Adams to answer that, sir.

Colonel ADAMS. The utilization study in 1964 was revised in 1965 to bring it in line with the current criteria of the Department of Defense as to space allowances. I believe that it was slightly upward. Primarily we added some beds for retired in this hospital, which was a newly assigned mission.

Senator CANNON. Have there been some decreases in the program and military support for that area in a very recent period of time?

A short time ago there was an attempt to transfer certain facilities from other locations into that area, and it was turned down. I am wondering if you programed for that in here initially.

General DALRYMPLE. The programed strength is higher than those strengths that I just gave you as being representative over the past 12 months. For example, the Army is 23,500.

Senator CANNON. That is at Fort Bliss.

General DALRYMPLE. This is in the area that the hospital supports, principally Bliss, 3,800 Air Force, 3,000 retired military, 6,000 dependents of retired or deceased military, and the figure for dependents increases substantially from 27,000 to 45,000.

Senator JACKSON. On that point, Senator Cannon, if I may interrupt, the SAC Base at Biggs Air Force Base was closed.

General DALRYMPLE. It is right across the road from Fort Bliss.

Senator JACKSON. That must have cut the load down substantially.

General DALRYMPLE. Our Army people are in there now.

Senator JACKSON. How much of this is temporary? In other words, what is confusing to me, and I am sure Senator Cannon has this in his mind, is if this is a temporary buildup where you are putting permanent facilities?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. Our permanent construction is based on our long-range Army planning strength.

Senator CANNON. Do you have a design for a smaller sized complete complex than this unit? Say one about half that size? Do you have a standard design for a 100-bed hospital and one for 200 beds?

General DALRYMPLE. Not in this particular plan, no, sir; but we can design and build any size hospital. We have no standard plans for them, if that is what you refer to, sir.

Senator CANNON. That is what I was trying to find out.

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. We have architect engineers design the plans for any size, any bed capacity we need.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that they be requested to furnish us figures with either a less elaborate or a lower magnitude operation of this type, because I think we need to take a good look at this from the standpoint of a temporary versus a permanent situation there.

General DALRYMPLE. We have a requirement, a long-range requirement, sir, for 608 beds at this station. We presently have 1,207 beds in temporary facilities. Our plan is to build the new hospital and put it into use and continue to use whatever we need of the temporary beds until such time as they are no longer needed, and then we will demolish them.

Senator CANNON. What do you have at Biggs in the way of hospital facilities?

Colonel ADAMS. Nothing.

Senator CANNON. Nothing at all?

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir. There is no hospital at Fort Biggs.

Senator CANNON. In other words, Biggs was simply using these facilities before, is that right?

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I think Senator Cannon's suggestion is a good one, General. I think perhaps you can come up with some suggested alternates.

We realize you have a priority on hospitals. We are fairly well-acquainted with those priorities.

Further questions, Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. That is all I have.

(In response to requests of Senators Cannon and Bible, the following information is provided:)

All hospital requirements are reviewed in detail by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. The provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-57 are applicable to all hospital projects. The purpose of this review is to establish the validity of the requirements and to preclude duplication or overbuilding of facilities. Under the procedures established within the Department of Defense and in accordance with established policies of the Bureau of the Budget, the Army has demonstrated a bed requirement for 608 beds in the William Beaumont General Hospital. The requirement for 608 beds is based upon the hospitali-

zation experience at this installation for FY 1964 and the projected long range strengths or requirements. Current experience was not used because it was considered invalid. The current experience reflects the effects of the Southeast Asia build-up and would result in much higher requirements. Current workloads when the troop population is approximately 32,000 at Fort Bliss are much higher. Currently 750 beds are being operated to serve this troop population, veteran patients and those transferred for specialized care. The long range requirement of 608 beds is approximately 150 beds less than present operation.

Space for clinics and services are based upon criteria which has been established by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. This space is considered minimual for the workload and missions of the William Beaumont General Hospital. The reduction in the scope of these facilities would result in an inadequate facility and an inefficient and uneconomical operation.

In the interest of providing the best possible medical care to military personnel, their dependents, retired military and their dependents, veteran patients and other authorized patients, it is deemed unwise to reduce the scope of this project. If such action was contemplated it would result undoubtedly in additional costs over and above the cost of this project.

The experience has been generally that with increasing outpatient workloads the hospitals constructed in the recent years have been inadequate in scope. To purposely construct a hospital at a smaller size than the known requirement is deemed inadvisable and uneconomical.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I have already asked a few questions about this hospital at Fort Jackson. I have a few more.

In 1955 we authorized and funded a hospital at Fort Jackson, and in 1956 it was enlarged, but there was a postponement and it never was built, and it must cost an enormous amount of money to maintain the present facilities, because they are completely outmoded and outdated.

I want to ask you this: Do you remember how many beds were programed for the hospital in 1955–56?

Colonel ADAMS. We have a temporary hospital there of 1,020 beds.

General DALRYMPLE. He is talking about what was initially in the project.

Senator THURMOND. In 1955 and 1956, when it was authorized and the money was appropriated, I was under the impression that was 500 beds. I notice this is only 440, and the demand now will be greater than it was then.

Senator BIBLE. 435 beds.

Senator JACKSON. As I recall, Senator Thurmond, we authorized one increment with a larger chassis. I think this is the way we authorized it.

Senator THURMOND. I think you are right.

Senator JACKSON. It was a large chassis.

Senator THURMOND. You have a good memory. I think that is correct.

Senator JACKSON. I think this is it precisely. It has been 11 years.

Colonel ADAMS. As I recall, the original authorization was for an amount of money was somewhere around $5 million. Subsequently an additional $2.5 million was authorized but the number of beds was not specified.

Senator JACKSON. Did we not provide for a larger chassis so it could be expanded?

Colonel ADAMS. At that time we were using a standard plan for hospitals, which had a chassis so that you could build 500 beds and expand it to 1,000 beds; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Can you do that with this hospital? Can this be expanded?

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir; this is not an expandable-chassis hospital.

Senator THURMOND. There is a big fort there, and as I stated before lunch, a lot of people are retiring there, and there is going to be a tremendous demand.

Do you have your breakdown on the possible load, for instance, the active duty and the active duty dependents and the retired and retired dependents, and so forth?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Would you give us that?

Colonel ADAMS. Under the program based upon the long-range strength at this post, we need, our requirement is for 288 local military personnel.

Senator THURMOND. Active duty?

Colonel ADAMS. Active duty, average daily beds occupied.

Senator THURMOND. 288. All right.

Colonel ADAMS. Two Army transfers in, one for Navy and Marine Corps, two for Air Force. We have 36 beds for active duty dependents, two others authorized patients, which gives us a total average daily patient load of 331. If we add the dispersion to that of 83 beds, we come up with a total requirement of 414 beds.

Under the current DOD policy, we can program up to 5 percent of the total of 414 for retired. This is 21 beds, add the 21 beds to the 414, we come up with the total of 435 beds in this hospital.

Senator THURMOND. So you have only about 20 beds for retired and their dependents?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Of course, that is completely inadequate, so I presume you are just relying on the retired utilizing civilian hospitals.

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. And the civilian hospitals there are very crowded, too.

I just wanted to bring this to your attention because I think that if you exercise foresight, you will make plans now for a larger hospital than you have here, because you are going to need it.

I notice the cost there for 435 beds is $10,365,000, whereas in California with only five more beds, it is almost $4 million more. Is that the difference in the cost of construction? Cost of construction is cheaper in South Carolina than it is in California.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. I presume that is what the difference is.

General DALRYMPLE. The index in South Carolina is 0.9 compared to Washington, and at Fort Ord it is 1.1, a difference of 20 percent. That accounts in part for it.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

Senator THURMOND. As I understand it, you do plan to begin construction in the fiscal year 1968?

General DALRYMPLE. We have the design, as I mentioned this morning, between 15 and 25 percent completed. We feel that we can let bids

and without any unusual delays award a construction contract before the end of fiscal year 1968.

Senator THURMOND. And how long will it take to complete?

General DALRYMPLE. I would say a building of this size on the order of 2½ years.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Further questions?

THE 121ST EVACUATION GROUP HOSPITAL, SEOUL, KOREA

Senator ELLENDER. One more question.

I notice here that there are 310 beds for an evacuation hospital at a cost of $2,810,000. What is the necessity for that, in view of the fact that we are planning to withdraw from there soon? Is this a permanent structure or is it temporary?

General DALRYMPLE. This is semipermanent, sir. Right now the 121st evacuation hospital is in some very badly deteriorated quonset huts, about 80 or 90 of them, which were built during the time of the Korean war. They are unsanitary. They leak. They are cold and drafty and provide a most inefficient operation.

We intend by this project to build an addition to the present hospital, which is located in the compound, the main compound in Seoul, Korea. It now has 50 beds. We have a total requirement for 310 beds. So this project is to provide the difference, 260 beds in addition to the current hospital in the U.S. compound in Seoul, Korea.

Senator ELLENDER. How many beds have you now altogether in Korea, in these facilities you have just described?

General DALRYMPLE. We presently have 360 substandard plus the 50 adequate ones I mentioned, 410.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that all you have in all of Korea?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir, in hospital facilities.

Colonel ADAMS. No; we have two mobile surgical hospitals right in the division area.

General DALRYMPLE. But they are field hospitals. We are talking about fixed hospitals.

Are there any other fixed hospitals?

Colonel ADAMS. No.

General DALRYMPLE. This is the only fixed hospital.

Colonel ADAMS. This is the main hospital.

Senator ELLENDER. The soldiers who are seriously ill are taken care of at this hospital?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

I went out there and went through those things last November, and I do not think you would want your son to be a patient.

Senator ELLENDER. No; I would not want him to go to Korea at all if I could help it.

But I think the time has come when we ought to get out of there, and I am just wondering, if we may be moving out of there in the next 2 or 3 years, why we should spend this $2,810,000.

I would hope we might save it.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, there is one question about the Walter Reed Hospital.

Senator BIBLE. Are you finished, Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes. I just posed the question.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have anything further?

General DALRYMPLE. Just that I am not competent to state when we are going to move out of Korea, or if we are, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. We ought to get out as soon as possible.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from South Carolina has one further question.

WALTER REED MEDICAL CENTER

Senator THURMOND. I want to ask about Walter Reed Hospital. I had understood that you were going to submit plans for an addition there or a new hospital. That is not included in this plan?

General DALRYMPLE. There is no plan for a new hospital at Walter Reed.

Senator THURMOND. I have seen the plans. There are plans and they want the hospital. I just wondered why it was not included here.

General DALRYMPLE. Can you reply to that, Colonel Adams?

Colonel ADAMS. We have no hospital at Walter Reed in this program. We do have a proposal from the Department of Defense to include in one of the future programs a new replacement hospital for Walter Reed.

Senator BIBLE. It is not in the present plans.

Senator THURMOND. When is that going to be submitted?

Colonel ADAMS. We have submitted the program change data to the Department of Defense already, sir, and it is being processed at the present time.

Senator THURMOND. I was hoping that would be put in this year. That is another installation where you have a very inadequate situation and a very costly situation. It is going to be very difficult to modernize, and I had understood you were going forward, but you will do that when, next year?

Colonel ADAMS. I do not know that we can do it next year, sir. It depends upon how this program comes on and the 1969 program.

Senator THURMOND. I was told there was a very vital need for it, and I would suggest you look into it.

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Station	Title	Beds	Amount (thousands)
Fort Dix, N.J.	Walson Hospital addition	230	$2,585
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Hospital	435	10,365
Fort Ord, Calif.	do	440	14,060
William Beaumont GH, Tex.	do	608	17,545
Fitzsimons GH, Colo.	Hospital addition and alteration	290	9,555
Korea	121st Evacuation Hospital	310	2,810
Total, 6 projects			56,920

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

Our next item is on dental clinics, General.

DENTAL CLINICS

General DALRYMPLE. Dental clinics are programed on a population basis to replace facilities built during World War II, improvised by diverting space or to reduce existing deficits in required facilities.

The new clinics will be located at installations with large military population. They are not intended to duplicate facilities associated with a hospital. One of these clinics supports a recruit training center, another an artillerly training center, and the third a logistics training center.

Fort Lee, Va., one 18-chair dental clinic at $364,000; a 24-chair clinic at Fort Sill, Okla., $509,000, and a 28–chair clinic at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., at $657,000, three projects totaling $1.53 million.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a special formula that you use to decide how many chairs you need per authorized strength?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How does that work out Colonel?

Colonel ADAMS. It depends upon the strength.

Basically we get 1.7 dentists per thousand. We get additional dental chairs for trainees, and we get additional dental chairs for dental hygienists we program that we are to have aboard, and for any training of dentists that we might have in a teaching program, we get additional chairs for them.

Senator BIBLE. Does 28 chairs mean that you are going to have 28 dentists?

Colonel ADAMS. Not necessarily. Some days you will have 28, the next day you will have maybe 20, but based generally about one chair per dentist.

Senator BIBLE. So it actually runs that way?

Colonel ADAMS. It runs pretty close to that.

The only thing is, you will have a few dental hygienists so your number of dentists will be slightly less than the 28, but we have one person for each chair.

Senator BIBLE. Is the Army in real short supply of dentists?

Colonel ADAMS. As I understand it; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. What have you now at these three facilities?

General DALRYMPLE. We have two permanent chairs at Fort Lee against a requirement for ——

Senator ELLENDER. Two chairs?

General DALRYMPLE. Two permanent.

Senator ELLENDER. You are going to put in 18?

General DALRYMPLE. We have a requirement for 25 permanent chairs at Fort Lee based on the formula described by Colonel Adams. We have two so far. We want to put 18 in this program.

At Fort Sill we have a requirement for 91 permanent chairs. We have 14. We want to put 24 there.

At Fort Leonard Wood we have a requirement for 113 permanent chairs, and have 42 at the present time. We want to put in 28 more permanent chairs.

Senator ELLENDER. That is on the basis, Colonel, of how many persons per chair? What is your formula.

Colonel ADAMS. This is a very involved formula.

Senator ELLENDER. I guess it is too involved for us to understand.

Colonel ADAMS. Generally it is this: 1.7 dentists per 1,000 seasoned troops; 2.5 dentists per 1,000 trainees, 1 dentist per 90 examinations per day.

Senator ELLENDER. How many more people have you there now to require as many as 18 chairs? You have been going along with two chairs for how long?

General DALRYMPLE. These are permanent chairs I am giving you the numbers on, sir. We have chairs in temporary facilities that are currently carrying the load.

Senator ELLENDER. My question was how did you take care of them. Your answer was that you had only two chairs, but that is in error.

General DALRYMPLE. For example, at Fort Lee, sir, we have 39 temporary chairs and two permanent ones, so we are taking care of the load in the two permanent ones plus the 39 temporary ones.

Senator ELLENDER. How long have you been going along with that facility, in which these chairs are established?

General DALRYMPLE. The temporary ones were built in World War II, so that has been for a quarter of a century. As to the two permanent buildings. I do not have the data on that. I will have to provide that for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

The permanent hospital constructed in 1961 has two dental chairs.

Senator ELLENDER. But you do have enough facilities there to take care of the situation. What you are requesting are permanent buildings to replace those you now have.

General DALRYMPLE. This is exactly true, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Not buildings, I think it is chairs.

Senator ELLENDER. No, no.

General DALRYMPLE. Buildings.

Senator ELLENDER. Sure, buildings, certainly.

Senator BIBLE. Building and chairs?

Senator ELLENDER. The buildings house the chairs.

Senator BIBLE. Very good.

Senator ELLENDER. That is all.

DENTAL CLINICS

Station	Title	Chairs	Amount (thousands)
Fort Lee, Va	Dental clinic	18	$364
Fort Sill, Okla	do	24	509
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	do	28	657
Total, 3 projects			1,530

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, General.

Our next item is on water pollution abatement.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT FACILITIES

General DALRYMPLE. In this group we have 14 projects for the control and abatement of water pollution at Army installations. Under Executive Order 11258, dated November 17, 1965, activities of the Fed-

eral Government are required to provide leadership in the national effort to improve water quality.

In this regard, the Army is cooperating fully in the program. We are identifying all water pollution problems at Army installations, and have developed a comprehensive 5-year plan for corrective measures.

In preparing the fiscal 1968 MCA program, consideration has been given to the degree of pollution existing and the urgency of the required correction.

At three of the installations, Fort Hood, For Monmouth, and Fort Richardson, consideration is being given to coordinating the construction of treatment facilities with the civilian communities.

We have an item for secondary sewage treatment facility at Fort Eustis, Va., for $559,000. There is a laundry waste disposal project at Fort Knox, Ky., $68,000; secondary sewage treatment plant at Fort Lee, Va., $612,000; sewage treatment facility at Fort Hood, Tex., $1,123,000; secondary sewage treatment plant at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., $971,000; industrial waste treatment facility at the Aeronautical Maintenance Center in Texas, $419,000; industrial waste treatment plant at Anniston Army Depot in Alabama, $412,000; sewage disposal system at Fort Monmouth, N.J., $1,523,000.

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that one where you are cooperating with the local people?

General DALRYMPLE. This is one in which we plan to cooperate with the local community.

Senator ELLENDER. On what basis is that done?

General DALRYMPLE. At the present time the sewage effluent from the plant at Fort Monmouth is being discharged into the Shrewsbury River and the Navesink River.

The proposal here is to join with the local community in the construction of a common system that will permit the effluent to outfall into the Atlantic Ocean instead of into these rivers which the State of New Jersey maintains must be kept free of any pollution whatsoever. Our share of this would be $1.523 million, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Of the total cost?

General DALRYMPLE. There are seven communities participating, sir, and we do not know what the contribution would be from those communities.

Senator ELLENDER. How did you come to figure your own if this is on a cooperative basis? If you do not have the figure, can you supply it?

General DALRYMPLE. This is the cost of our connection to the system. If we do not go this route at this time, and eventually have to construct a separate system to discharge into the Atlantic Ocean, it will cost us about a quarter of a million dollars more, we estimate.

Senator ELLENDER. If this is the amount for you to connect, you are not contributing toward the building of this new system?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; this is our connection to the system.

Senator ELLENDER. I may have misunderstood you. Which other one was it?

Senator BIBLE. Would the Senator yield at this point, because Senator Jackson has some questions on Fort Monmouth. In his absence he asked me to develop them.

Tell me about the present plant. Is that not adequate?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; the present plant is adequate as far as providing primary and secondary treatment. The discharge, however, goes into these two rivers that I mentioned, the Shrewsbury River and the Navesink River, both of which are used extensively for shellfishing and also for recreation. That is a very popular area there.

Instead of discharging the effluent into these two rivers we would discharge it into the Atlantic Ocean.

Senator BIBLE. Under its present operation, are you complying with all the health regulations and rules of the Public Health Service and of the State of New Jersey and of the county involved?

General DALRYMPLE. We are not complying with the State of New Jersey's laws.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure the Congress has spoken against pollution, but there seems to be some indications, I am sure a feeling on the part of the chairman of the authorizing committee, that this is quite possibly an unnecessary duplication and is being done primarily to accommodate some of the surrounding communities.

Would you like to comment on that?

General DALRYMPLE. At the present time the effluent that we are discharging into these two rivers conforms with the present State regulations and all others that I know of as regards the degree of pollution.

However, the State of New Jersey is going to restrict its standards or make them more rigid, and this will then create a situation where the effluent discharged into these rivers will not meet their specifications.

Senator BIBLE. In addition to the million and a half, as I understand it, that is required dollarwise to make the connection, will there be an annual service charge that you pay to the overall sanitary district or Monmouth County or whatever authoriity that is in charge of the facility?

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Norwood, can you give us an answer to that, annual operating charge?

Senator BIBLE. In other words, what kind of an operation are we getting into when we join Fort Monmouth with the surrounding community?

Mr. NORWOOD. We will abandon use of our two plants, and we will have our sewage treated in their plant, so that, overall, we will stop operating two plants and contribute to the operation of one. We think there will be a dollar saving; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much will you pay annually?

Mr. NORWOOD. This has not been determined yet, sir. Until we can get into some direct negotiation with these people after approval of this project, we really do not know yet.

Senator BIBLE. When will the county be in a position to go forward? Do they have a bond issue for the building of the entire plant?

Mr. NORWOOD. It is my understanding, sir, they have a bond issue and they are going to spend about $15 million for collection system, treatment plant, and outfall to the ocean.

Senator BIBLE. It is your understanding?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that a statement of fact that they have the bond issue?

Mr. NORWOOD. This is what I understand from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you would check that and supply it for the record.

Mr. NORWOOD. All right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Because your statement here is that they have bonded themselves for $15 million to build the sewage disposal plant to which you are now suggesting that the U.S. Army connect at the cost of $1.5 million; is that your testimony?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct, sir.

General DALRYMPLE. We will provide that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The Northeast Monmouth County Regional Sewerage Authority is authorized to issue bonds to finance construction of the proposed community sewerage collection and treatment facilities without further approval of the local electorate. No bonds have been issued to date.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, that puts this matter in a different light. You say you are not going to use your sewage disposals at all?

Mr. NORWOOD. We will stop using our two plants and use theirs.

Senator ELLENDER. Both of them?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What will become of your two plants? Surplus property?

Mr. NORWOOD. Probably so.

General DALRYMPLE. Salvaging what we can of the equipment, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Then they will do what you are now doing?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. It might be interesting to find out about the actual cost of operating those two plants now in contrast to the yearly charge that is going to be made.

Senator BIBLE. What is your annual cost?

They claim they do not know what they will have to pay when they join with the sanitary district because that is not operational yet.

I think you certainly know how much it costs to operate them now. Would you supply that for the record?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

FY 1966 operation and maintenance costs for the Fort Monmouth plants were, respectively, $91,500 and $58,100 for a total of $149,600.

Senator BIBLE. And in addition, what indication do you have that New Jersey is going to change its rules so that you would not comply with their pollution requirements? Is that documented?

You might supply that for the record. In other words, I am wondering if this entire presentation is not just a little premature.

Senator ELLENDER. The States are supposed to clean up, I think by 1968, and if they do not the Federal Government is going to take over.

I presume that this is done in anticipation of that.

Senator BIBLE. That might be true. That might be why they voted the $15 million bond issue.

Senator ELLENDER. Of course, all of this is an admission that we have been contributing to the pollution in those areas. That is prevalent all over the country.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure this is right.

General DALRYMPLE. We will provide that for the record, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

The following letter, 28 April 1967, from the State of New Jersey, Department of Health to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, states the objective of the State of New Jersey in improving water quality by removing all existing effluents discharging to the Shrewsbury River, and specifically mentions the problems relating to the Fort Monmouth facilities.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
Trenton, April 28, 1967.

Mr. EDWARD CONNELLY,
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration,
Boston, Mass.

DEAR MR. CONNELLY: This letter is to confirm a recent telephone conversation regarding the waste treatment facilities serving military installations of Fort Monmouth.

This Department has been striving for several years to improve the quality of the Shrewsbury River. As you know, we have been promoting regional wastewater treatment facilities to serve the municipalities adjacent to the Shrewsbury River. As a part of this improvement program we have discouraged the construction of wastewater treatment facilities discharging effluents into the Shrewsbury River. Our program is also aimed at removing existing effluents from the river. We are therefore concerned with the facilities located at Fort Monmouth. The removal of the residual pollutional load presently in the treated effluent from these facilities will vastly help the improvement of water quality in this area. A large part of our improvement program therefore is dependent upon the action taken with regard to the Fort Monmouth facilities.

Very truly yours,

ANTHONY R. RICIGLIANO,
Supervising Public Health Engineer.

Senator ELLENDER. General, what others do you have?

General DALRYMPLE. There is one at Fort Hood, Tex., and one later on in the list at Fort Richardson in Alaska.

Senator ELLENDER. That is three altogether.

General DALRYMPLE. That is three in which we propose to coordinate with the civilian communities involved.

Senator ELLENDER. Are those other two in the same category as Monmouth?

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

General DALRYMPLE. Not exactly, sir.

At Fort Richardson, there is no treatment given to the sewage at Fort Richardson, nor at Elmendorf Air Force Base, which is next door.

Those two bases simply discharge the waste, the raw waste directly into the bay up there. The city of Anchorage wishes to go together with both Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, and have a joint program where they will build a treatment plant that will provide both primary and secondary treatment, and then that unpolluted effluent would be discharged into the bay.

Senator ELLENDER. On what basis is this going to be constructed, I mean by way of contributions from others.

General DALRYMPLE. The community of Anchorage is planning a multimillion dollar bond issue to finance the entire community portion of the system. Should that bond issue be approved, then the Fort Richardson project would be a joint construction venture with the community.

If the bond issue fails, then a separate plant would be built to serve Fort Richardson.

Senator ELLENDER. The cost would be greater I presume if the bond issue fails, if you have to build a separate facility?

General DALRYMPLE. The cost that we give you here, $1.8 million, is for the Fort Richardson sewage treatment plant, and its necessary outfall sewerline.

Senator ELLENDER. That is assuming that you are not going to join, that the bond issue fails?

General DALRYMPLE. This is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. And if it does not, is there any understanding?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir; the city has had an engineering study made, and this study indicates that our share of this entire project would be $1,142,000.

Now, I might add that prices being what they are, increasing all the time, this may go up somewhat from that. This is an engineering estimate only.

Senator BIBLE. Could I pursue this same question a little further that Senator Ellender is asking, just so I have it clearly in mind?

Is this fairly close to Elmendorf Air Base?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; they are adjacent to one another.

Senator BIBLE. Are they also considering an independent sewage system?

General DALRYMPLE. They have an item I am told in their budget this year for $1.7 million.

Senator BIBLE. You are asking for $1.8 million?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And in addition to that, you say the borough of Anchorage is considering a bond issue, but they have not taken it to a vote yet?

General DALRYMPLE. It is this month some time.

Senator BIBLE. They plan on voting on it this month?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Now if they vote on a bond issue, then it is possible that both Elmendorf and Fort Richardson will enter into some type of a written understanding with the borough of Anchorage so they all use the same system; is this right?

General DALRYMPLE. This is the intent; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is the intent, but if the bond issue fails, you would still ask for the $1.8 million to go forward as you propose here?

General DALRYMPLE. Right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I am thinking out loud. I wonder if it would not be better to defer this item until you see what the borough of Anchorage does?

General DALRYMPLE. We still need the project, sir. We still need to clean up our sewage, and as I mentioned earlier, we do have an Executive order. We have an act that says that we should clean up all the sewage at military installations, and this is what we are

trying to do. If we can get a better deal by going with the community, should it vote its bond, we will go that route. It does not relieve us from the fact that we still have to clean up the sewage, if they do not vote their bond issue.

Senator BIBLE. So you use approximately $1.8 million either way, is that what you are saying?

General DALRYMPLE. We will use $1.8 million if we build our own, and probably something less for the joint venture.

Senator BIBLE. It is in the same rough range?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So if you are given $1 million-plus, and the bond issue fails, you would build your own system?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If the bond issue passes, you would still join up with the borough of Anchorage and Elmendorf for a somewhat lesser figure and do the same thing?

General DALRYMPLE. Provided it did not cost us any more.

Senator BIBLE. Plus whatever your ceiling is, $1.8 million?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

You may proceed. I think you were about to discuss New Cumberland.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

New Cumberland Depot in Pennsylvania. This is to provide a secondary sewage treatment plant for discharging the effluent into the Susquehanna River, $330,000.

Next is Savanna Army Depot in Illinois, industrial waste treatment plant for $74,000.

U.S. Military Academy, secondary sewage treatment facility, $2,137,000.

Sunny Point, N.C., secondary sewage disposal facility, $70,000.

Fort Richardson we have discussed.

Fort Shafter, Hawaii, secondary sewage treatment plant, $1,944,000.

Fourteen projects in all, totaling $12,042,000.

Senator ELLENDER. Does the U.S. Military Academy use the Hudson River for its sewage?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. It provides primary treatment only, Senator Ellender, and actually there are two sewage plants there, each of which provides primary treatment, and the effluent is discharged into the Hudson River.

The intention here is to provide secondary treatment at one of the plants, and pipe all of the sewage through the secondary treatment plant that we will build under this project.

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII

Senator BIBLE. Tell me about Fort Shafter in Hawaii, General.

As I understand it, there is some thought being given to the fact that either the city or county of Honolulu may or may not construct a sewage treatment plant.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Could you for the record tell us exactly what the situation is?

General DALRYMPLE. Right now Fort Shafter and Tripler General Hospital discharge the effluent directly into the ocean some 3 miles off the beach. The Army has communicated with the county of Honolulu and the city of Honolulu to determine if they would want to cooperate in a venture to build a plant that would provide secondary treatment for both military requirements and the civilian requirement.

The authorities of the community have said at this time their plans are not far enough along for them to make any commitment.

This would provide for a separate treatment plant taking care of Tripler Army Hospital and Fort Shafter.

Senator BIBLE. The point I am driving at is, what percentage is there in the Army going ahead and expanding this amount of money and having this sewage treatment plant, if the city or county of Honolulu does not do the same thing?

If they do not do it, do you not still have a very realistic pollution problem?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes; I would think that the contribution of the military to the pollution is a rather small percentage of that when you measure it against the population of the local community.

However, by this Executive order, and what we think the Congress desires, the military has to take the lead in some instances. We have prepared, on that basis, a 5-year plan to take care of all the Army sewage treatment facilities that are required.

Senator BIBLE. Of course, I suppose in this situation the ideal solution is to have a joint venture?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Where you all move forward at the same time, the city of Honolulu and the county of Honolulu and the Army all moving together in some type of a joint project?

General DALRYMPLE. When we can do this, this is what we would prefer to do. We made such an overture to these people, and they say their plans are incomplete at this time and they cannot give us an answer.

I think the Navy has had something similar to this in the Pearl Harbor area, and I believe there, this is geographically removed from the area I am talking about——

Senator BIBLE. Yes; I am familiar with Fort Shafter.

General DALRYMPLE. I think the Navy is probably going to be able to join with the community in a joint venture.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

Senator BIBLE. Returning for a moment to Fort Hood, in Texas, tell me just a little bit more about that. That is a $1,123,000 sewage treatment plant. Is the facility which you have there at the present time adequate?

General DALRYMPLE. Well, it has been until the State of Texas has made pollution standards a little more stringent. This particular facility came into being back in the early days of World War II when there was a little town called Killeen, Tex., located near Fort Hood. There was an arrangement made between the military authorities and

the local authorities that the sewage waste from the little town of Killeen would be taken care of through this sewage treatment plant that the military had built.

The military population in those days was on the order of 30,000-some, and the town of Killeen was on the order of 1,500 to 2,000 people.

Since that time the town of Killeen has grown in size, and now its size approximates that of the Fort Hood population.

Senator BIBLE. How many would that be, roughly?

General DALRYMPLE. Roughly 35,000 or 40,000 each.

Senator BIBLE. Each?

General DALRYMPLE. The plant will take care of Fort Hood now. It would according to the old standards. It cannot take care of both Fort Hood and the town of Killeen, so they have had to go in and open up what are known as oxidation ponds to provide for the additional treatment. This has created a problem in that the town of Killeen completely surrounds the sewage treatment facilities, and obnoxious odors come from these ponds.

The proposal here is one that has been worked out after considerable deliberation with the Bell County Water District. In this case, a new plant would be built, and the figure of $1.123 million for the Army would be to take care of the Army's requirements, which is four-ninths of the total capacity of the plant.

Senator BIBLE. So they would put up roughly a comparable amount?

General DALRYMPLE. They would put up just a little bit more. We get a credit over a period of 20 years of $19,000 a year on operating costs.

Senator BIBLE. What happens to the existing plant?

General DALRYMPLE. It would be demolished.

Senator BIBLE. But they are going to credit you for it at the rate of $19,000 a year?

General DALRYMPLE. Over 20 years.

Senator BIBLE. What was the original cost of the plant that would be demolished?

You say this is a World War II plant?

General DALRYMPLE. It was built in World War II, sir, but it was rehabilitated in the early fifties.

Senator BIBLE. What is Uncle Sam's total invested cost to date?

General DALRYMPLE. I will have to supply that.

Senator BIBLE. Supply that for the record.

I am trying to get a full record on this.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. I do not have it. I will have to provide it, sir.

(The information follows:)

The original sewage treatment plant and appurtenances were constructed in 1942 at a cost of $521,300 and the plant was modified in 1954 at a cost of $657,400. Thus the total cost of the plant was $1,178,700.

Senator BIBLE. You join with the city and would build a new plant in the range of $2.5 to $3 million. You would demolish the existing plant, which is sufficient and adequate to take care of the needs of Fort Hood, but you would get a monthly credit over 20 years from the city to partly pay for the unamortized cost I suppose of the plant.

General DALRYMPLE. An annual recovery of $19,000 a year for 20 years.

Senator BIBLE. Is that a service charge or does that pay you for the cost?

General DALRYMPLE. That is a credit.

Mr. NORWOOD. Against the remaining value of the plant.

Senator BIBLE. It is a credit against the remaining value of the plant?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In addition to that, do you pay an annual service charge?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much would that be?

Mr. NORWOOD. This would be our proportionate part of the actual operation and maintenance cost.

Senator BIBLE. What is the cost to operate a sewage treatment plant of this size?

Mr. NORWOOD. The estimated cost of this new plant would be roughly 2 cents per thousand gallons of sewage treated.

Senator BIBLE. And the total annual cost would be what, roughly?

Mr. NORWOOD. In our case it would be——

Senator BIBLE. You are gong to pay four-ninths as I understand it.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is construction cost. Our operating cost is calculated to be about $45,000, of which we would get $19,000 credit off of that.

Senator BIBLE. They charge you $45,000 a year and you offset a $19,000 credit item for the demolishing of the older plant?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What does it cots per year now?

Mr. NORWOOD. I cannot give you an annual figure.

Senator ELLENDER. That is quite a large sum that you contribute.

Mr. NORWOOD. Our costs now are running more than 2 cents a thousand gallons, because we have an older plant. It is a less efficient plant, and even though we are treating this sewage from the city of Killeen, on this basis we are treating more sewage through the plant. Therefore, the unit cost should be lower than if you are only treating sewage from Fort Hood alone.

Senator ELLENDER. How much have you charged the city in the past to take care of its sewage?

General DALRYMPLE. I can provide that for the record.

Mr. NORWOOD. I do not know that offhand.

Senator ELLENDER. But there was a charge, I hope.

Mr. NORWOOD. There was a charge; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

By the terms of Contract No. W 41-093E (S.C. VIII) S-2, entered into 24 November 1943, as modified by Supplemental Agreement No. 5, of 28 October 1959, the charge to the City of Killeen for sewage treatment service is 6.926 cents per 1000 gallons.

Senator ELLENDER. That charge is what you charge them.

Mr. NORWOOD. You must remember, this plant will not be built by

the city. It will be built by a private organization and they will be charging the city and us proportionately.

Senator BIBLE. It will be built by a private organization?

Mr. NORWOOD. Bell County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1.

Senator BIBLE. Is that a private organization or a municipal organization?

Mr. NORWOOD. District.

Senator BIBLE. It must be a quasi-municipal district.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. At least I hope it would be. I hope this is not any type of a private plant that makes money.

Senator ELLENDER. That is quite a sum to pay, $45,000 a year.

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of the negotiations with this control improvement district board of Killeen, Tex.? Do they have to vote a bond issue to get the money for the total cost of $2,525,000, or do they go somewhere else to get the money?

Mr. NORWOOD. Again, sir; we have been told that the city of Killeen has voted $1.5 million in bond issue.

Senator BIBLE. They have voted it already; that is your statement?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is the city now, and they will in turn pay their proportionate share of the construction cost of this plant. We will pay our proportionate share of the construction cost of the plant.

Senator BIBLE. The record shows then, that whoever actually builds the plant, if I understand you, it is Improvement District No. 1 of Killeen, Tex., they are prepared as of today to go forward and build the plant, providing that the U.S. Army participates to the tune of $1,123,000?

Mr. NORWOOD. I think that is a correct statement.

Senator BIBLE. Are there further questions?

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT FACILITIES

Station	Title	Amount (thousands)
Fort Eustis, Va	Secondary sewage treatment facility	$559
Fort Knox, Ky	Laundry waste disposal	68
Fort Lee, Va	Improve sewage treatment plant	.612
Fort Hood, Tex	Sewage treatment facility	1,123
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	Sewage treatment plant improvement	971
Aero Maintenance Center, Tex	Industrial waste treatment facilities	419
Anniston AD, Ala	Industrial waste treatment plant	412
Fort Monmouth, NJ	Sewage disposal system	1,523
New Cumberland AD, Pa	Sewage treatment plant	330
Savanna AD, Ill	Industrial waste treatment plant	74
USMA, N.Y	Secondary sewage treatment facilities	2,137
Sunny Point, NC	Sewage disposal facilities	70
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Sewage treatment facility	1,800
Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Sewage treatment plant	1,944
Total, 14 projects		12,042

COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITIES

The next item is command and control facilities, General.

General DALRYMPLE. These facilities provide the physical environment for command and operations centers.

As you know, a very important part of the Army mission is maintaining efficient command and control of troops. This mission cannot be accomplished efficiently in temporary and antiquated facilities.

Of the projects included in this grouping, two are for the Army Security Agency, two are for the Combat Development Command, three are headquarters facilities, and one is for an Air Defense Command.

Fort Knox, Ky., we wish to build an armor agency building at a cost of $431,000.

At Fort Meade, Md., we wish to improve an Army headquarters building at a cost of $2,603,000.

Fort Bliss, Tex., we have a project for an Air Defense Agency building, $694,000.

We wish to build a post headquarters building at Vint Hill Farms, Va., for $322,000.

At Wainwright, Alaska, an air defense control facility at $802,000.

We wish to build an addition to the operations building at Quarry Heights in the Panama Canal Zone at a cost of $1.366 million.

At station 177 and station 178 we wish to build additions to operations building in the amount of $105,000 for the former and $94,000 for the latter; a total of eight projects in the amount of $6,417,000.

FORT KNOX, KY.

Senator BIBLE. The first item, General, is at Fort Knox, Ky., an armor agency building, and your writeup seems to indicate that the need for this particular building is that the adjacent buildings are so close that surreptitious monitoring of briefings of classified materials is a distinct possibility.

Do you care to comment?

You do not mean to tell me that they are bugging the Army, eavesdropping on it, are they?

General DALRYMPLE. Actually, there is a security problem. We are using three old World War II barracks-type buildings that have really deteriorated to the point where arey cannot be economically maintained. They are awfully hot in the summertime and they are very cold in the wintertime. The location of these buildings with respect to other buildings in the area does cause considerable security control problems.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Senator BIBLE. How about the situation then at Fort Bliss, Tex.? That seems to be somewhat similar.

As I understand it, you are proposing a new building to house functions of the Combat Development Command.

General DALRYMPLE. Presently they are in some buildings that are temporary in nature. In July of 1962, this particular agency was activated at Fort Bliss, and it has been required to use six or eight temporary buildings which were originally designed to be barracks. We wish to get out of the barracks and in a suitable facility where a more efficient job can be done.

Senator BIBLE. What are headquarters at Fort Bliss?

General DALRYMPLE. This is the air defense center.

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Senator BIBLE. Fort Belvoir; is that the headquarters for this particular operation?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. You are talking about the combat development center.

Senator BIBLE. That is right.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; that is, the main headquarters is at Fort Belvoir, and this is an agency at the air defense center.

Senator BIBLE. Just the same as Fort Knox?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Headquarters for both Fort Knox and for Fort Bliss or Fort Belvoir.

General DALRYMPLE. The combat development portion of it is, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is there any explanation as to why this command is so widely dispersed?

General DALRYMPLE. It is dispersed considerably more than that, sir. They have agencies at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Sill—

Senator BIBLE. Is that Fort Leavenworth, Kans.?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

There are a number of agencies throughout the United States.

Senator BIBLE. Supply for the record an explanation, because the chairman has asked the question, Why is this command so widely dispersed? I am sure you have the answer, so supply it for the record.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Generally speaking, sir, it is colocated with the function such as the air defense mission at the air defense center. That would be the Air Defense CDC Agency.

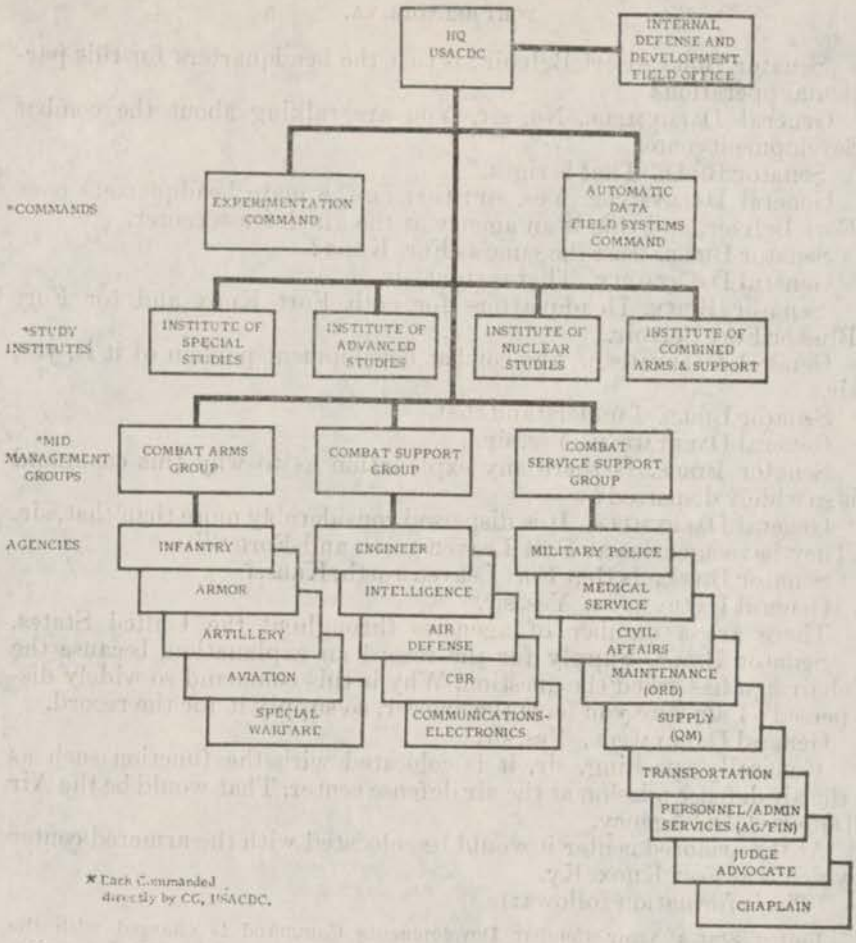
At the armored center it would be colocated with the armored center which is at Fort Knox, Ky.

(The information follows:)

United States Army Combat Developments Command is charged with the responsibility for development and promulgation of new or improved doctrine, materiel requirements and organization for the Army in the field both for the current time frame and for twenty years into the future. The objective of this mission is to increase the combat effectiveness of the Army in the field as rapidly as possible and at realistic costs.

The Combat Developments process is a team effort and the free interchange and cross-fertilization of ideas is paramount. In the production of Field Manuals and the development of Tables of Organization and Equipment, it is fundamental that the user influence be brought to bear. To insure that the answers to the questions: How should the Army be equipped? . . . How should the Army be organized? . . . How should the Army fight? . . . reflect this user influence, the command is organized on a functional basis to fit the organization of the Army. The location of CDC agencies and institutes contiguous to the Service Schools and colleges provides the most realistic and economical realization of the infusion of user influence as well as facilitating the development of Tables of Organization and Equipment, Field Manuals and Doctrine Studies.

To further carry out this functionalization the agencies are grouped for mid-management control and coordination by combat function; i.e., Combat (Combined Arms), Combat Support, and Combat Service Support. The controlling groups are located centrally among their agencies insofar as possible. The following chart depicts outline organization. Agencies are at installations where the proponent Service School for the branch or function is located.



Senator BIBLE. Very well.

VINT HILL FARMS, VA.

The next item on which the chairman has a question is post headquarters at Vint Hill, Va.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand it, you have been operating in this post headquarters since 1942?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The present physical climate being what it is, the demands for the dollar being what they are right now, and the Southeast Asian conflict, what brings on this new requirement in this present fiscal 1968?

General DALRYMPLE. Well, here again, sir, as I mentioned earlier, we have a requirement for about $300 million a year to bring our plants into what we would call first-class condition. This year we have asked

for $210 million in replacement and modernization and this headquarters building is one of those in that $210 million.

The intent here is to build a permanent headquarters for the post, which is now in three temporary World War II buildings. It is part of the replacement and modernization program. I can answer your question, can we wait another year.

Yes, sir; we can wait another year. We are using buildings that were built for a 5-year life. They are now 25, or so, years old.

Senator BIBLE. It was built in 1942. It is 25 years old.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How many people use this?

General DALRYMPLE. Ninety-five military and civilian.

Senator BIBLE. Ninety-five military and civilian?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions on the command and control facilities?

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Senator ELLENDER. At Fort Meade I notice you are going to build an improvement to the present headquarters.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that necessary now?

General DALRYMPLE. We have had some increase in the number of personnel assigned to this headquarters by virtue of the consolidation of 1st Army Headquarters which was originally at Fort Jay in New York, with the 2d Army Headquarters, which was at Fort Meade. Their consolidation has led to an increase in the number of personnel who need office space. Currently the headquarters is in three barracks buildings, a former hospital annex and the original post headquarters building. It creates an inefficient operation for an Army headquarters and improved facilities have been required for many years.

There is inadequate heating and air conditioning, poor ventilation, an extremely high level of noise that interferes with the work in the office, and there is some exposed and hazardous electrical wiring.

We intend to alter these buildings, provide central air conditioning, some freight elevators, together with some exterior work, such as walks, road extension, and parking lots.

Senator ELLENDER. When was this consolidation made, General?

General DALRYMPLE. It was made in 1965, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I presume it was made in order to save a little money.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. It was a base closure of the base in New York, Fort Jay, Governors Island, and moving that headquarters to Fort Meade and consolidating the two headquarters and renaming them at Fort Meade.

Senator BIBLE. At the time of consolidation, were you given additional money because of the consolidation?

General DALRYMPLE. I do not believe there was any MCA money, sir. There may have been some O. & M. money.

Senator BIBLE. You can check it out.

Colonel RHODES. There was a small, minor, MCA project for $167,000.

Senator BIBLE. At the time of consolidation?

Colonel RHODES. At the consolidation for immediate emergency necessary requirements.

Senator BIBLE. What was that figure?

Colonel RHODES. $167,000 as I remember it.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied for the record if it is not correct. It is correct. Thank you.

Any further questions?

Next, communications.

COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITIES

Station	Title	Amount (thousands)
Fort Knox, Ky	Armor agency building	$431
Fort Meade, Md	Army headquarters building, improvement	2,603
Fort Bliss, Tex	Air defense agency building	694
Vint Hill, Va	Post headquarters	322
Fort Wainwright, Alaska	Air defense control facility	802
Quarry Heights, Panama, C.Z	Operations building, addition	1,366
Location 177	do	105
Location 178	do	94
Total, 8 projects		6,417

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

General DALRYMPLE. There are six projects included in this category. Two of these are for telephone exchanges. There are three for communications centers and one project is for an automatic voice network facility.

Two telephone exchanges are at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and at Fort Irwin, Calif.

Senator BIBLE. Where is that; in southern California?

General DALRYMPLE. It is not far from Las Vegas.

FORT HAMILTON, N.Y.

General DALRYMPLE. Fort Hamilton, a telephone exchange in the amount of $127,000, and Fort Irwin, a telephone exchange in the amount of $217,000. There is a communications center proposed at Fort Greely, Alaska, for $852,000, two communications operations buildings, one at location 276 and one at location 04, the former costing $138,000, the latter $282,000.

Lastly, there are Autovon facilities in the amount of $1 million in Southeast Asia, for a total of $2,616,000.

Senator BIBLE. Simply out of ignorance, what do you have at Fort Hamilton now for a telephone exchange?

Do you not have a telephone exchange now?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is renovation?

General DALRYMPLE. We have a telephone exchange but it is inadequate to take care of modern equipment that needs to be installed. It is sized improperly and it is not structurally suited for the equipment necesary to satisfy Fort Hamilton's requirements.

FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

Senator BIBLE. Is that same thing true of Fort Irwin?

Senator DALRYMPLE. It is presently in a modified headquarters building. It is not large enough and cannot be expanded.

Senator BIBLE. This is for a new building?

General DALRYMPLE. For a new building to take care of a 2,000-line automatic dial telephone system.

FORT GREELY, ALASKA

Senator BIBLE. Tell us more about Fort Greely, Alaska, which is an item for $852,000.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This is to be a communications center built of concrete blocks, an addition to the existing center. It will be able to withstand seismic shocks that occur there. It will have a basement addition that will provide fallout protection features.

Senator BIBLE. What do you have there now, General?

General DALRYMPLE We have a facility but it is not large enough, sir.

Senator BIBLE. When was it built?

General DALRYMPLE. Can you talk to that point, Colonel Holland, without getting into classified?

Colonel HOLLAND. Sir, I do not have the original cost.

Senator BIBLE. I was wondering how long it had been operational.

Colonel HOLLAND. A number of years.

Senator BIBLE. Five or 10 years, something like that?

Colonel HOLLAND. Oh, yes.

Senator BIBLE. And it is inadequate to do the job now?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. I do not have any questions except I notice several projects for the Canal Zone. Have you considered the treaty that the President sent to the Foreign Relations Committee and to the Congress for ratification?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; those have been considered and those things that we have in our program will be under the U.S. control.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, it would be in keeping with the treaty and would not violate it? That is all.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Station	Title	Amount (thousands)
Fort Hamilton, N.Y.	Telephone exchange	$127
Fort Irwin, Calif	do	217
Fort Greely, Alaska	Communications center	852
Location 276	Communications operations building	138
Location 04	Communications center and operations building	282
SEA	Autovon facility	1,000
Total, 6 projects		2,616

TRAINING FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. The next group is on training facilities. We will recess for the day after you conclude this category.

General DALRYMPLE. This category includes facilities for teaching the soldier the use of weapons by handling them and firing them at targets he would expect to find on the battlefield. Included are rifle squad tactical ranges designed to teach the individual soldier how to use his rifle effectively, both individually and as a member of a squad, a machinegun transition range and three tank ranges.

The provision of these facilities will result in the production of better trained and more efficient soldiers, and in the cases of two of the tank ranges will result in a savings of approximately $700,000 annually. This amount is now spent in transporting tank units and equipment from Fort Riley and Fort Carson for firing at Fort Irwin.

The first one is at Indiantown Gap, Pa., a range complex in the amount of $571,000. Proposed is a tank range at Camp Pickett, Va., in the amount of $141,000. We wish to improve the ranges at Fort Gordon, Ga., $755,000, training facilities at Fort Bliss, Tex., account for $901,000. At two stations, Fort Carson and Fort Riley, we have recently acquired additional real estate and we wish to develop that land into training areas.

At Fort Carson, $4,729,000, at Fort Riley, $1,793,000. Also at Fort Riley we propose to construct a rifle squad tactical range for $1,491,000.

Lastly, at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii, we would like to construct a machinegun range for $286,000.

Eight projects totaling $10,677,000.

CAMP PICKETT, VA.

Senator BIBLE. The chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction has indicated that this is a very substantial amount that you are requesting to construct and rehabilitate tank trails and indicates that it might be more realistic if such trails were not constructed for this type of training.

I would like to have your comment, but the line item justification seems to indicate that this total line item cost is $1,056,000; is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. You are talking about the tank range at Camp Pickett?

Senator BIBLE. Yes; at Camp Pickett, Va.

General DALRYMPLE. That is the total cost of all the work, sir, including tank ranges, tank wash platforms, weapons storage buildings, construct and rehabilitate tank trails, and a firebreak around the ammunition dump.

Senator BIBLE. The tank range item is $141,000.

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir. That is for the range only. There are currently five items scheduled at Camp Pickett, the first one being the tank range, the fourth one being construct and rehabilitate tank trails.

Senator BIBLE. Would you comment on the chairman's observation on construction and rehabilitating tank trails.

His point is that this seems to be an excessive amount of money, and that actually they are used only a limited amount of time, as I understand it, for summertime training alone. Would you care to comment on it?

General DALRYMPLE. You are correct that this particular base is used generally during the warm months of the year, and trains an exceedingly large number of National Guard, Reserve, and Regular Army units.

The problem here is that the existing tank trails cross some of our range and training areas. The tanks cannot cross when the ranges are being used for firing and the firing cannot be conducted if the tanks are crossing in the area of impact. Some 4,000 or 5,000 acres of training area are thus denied the units because of this conflict.

We propose to construct between 27 and 28 miles of all-weather tank trails with some drainage and some bridging involved. That will eliminate the conflict between the use of the ranges and the use of the trails going to and from the maneuver areas.

Senator BIBLE. You say there is a large number of National Guard Reserves and Regular Army that use that during the summer months?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How many?

General DALRYMPLE. Sixty-five thousand were trained in calendar year 1966.

Senator BIBLE. Is that a fairly consistent figure or is that built up?

General DALRYMPLE. I would say it is up a little bit now, but it has been a high figure.

Senator BIBLE. Between 50,000 and 60,000?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Is this summer training?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; late spring to fall.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions on this item.

Senator Ellender?

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Senator ELLENDER. You said that you bought some land. Where was it, Fort Carson and Fort Riley?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. How many acres? You have all the land you need at Fort Polk. I am wondering why you are buying land when all this land is owned by the Government.

General DALRYMPLE. Forty-eight to 50,000 acres at each place, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Think of that, and you have all that Government land. I think you have 7 million acres at Fort Polk. That is what I am complaining about.

Here you are buying all this land and you have all this land at Fort Polk for this very purpose.

Senator BIBLE. There is a lot of land out at Fort Stead I would like to have them come back and use, but I am not having much success.

Senator ELLENDER. I know, but this is in-use and they have been using it for the past 15 years, and I do not suppose there is a better place in the country than there to train soldiers, and why they want to enlarge others by buying 40,000 or 50,000 acres when they have it at Fort Polk now is something I have not been able to understand.

Senator BIBLE. We will be happy to have your response, General.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, sir. You mean my response to this?

Senator BIBLE. Your response to Senator Ellender. I do not think you have answered his question.

Senator ELLENDER. No.

Senator BIBLE. If that is not within your responsibility, you just say so and tell us who can answer it and we will ask him.

General DALRYMPLE. I think the reasoning behind this was to take existing division posts, both permanent posts, Carson and Riley, and because of the type of weaponry and type of training that is now required, go out on the periphery of these posts and get additional acreage. This would allow them to fire certain weapons for which adequate ranges were previously lacking. We did this at the permanent stations, and as you mentioned earlier, Fort Polk is not in that category.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean permanent?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Exactly. That is what you are doing. You are enlarging those other places, buying more land when land is already available at Fort Polk.

As I recall, in order to assist in training, we helped to provide you with 7 million acres of ground at Fort Polk on the assumption that it would become permanent. That is why that was done.

You came back all right, the Army came back a few years later and is there now, and I was just wondering why it was with such a fine facility that it is not made a permanent post and used to do what you are going to do now by buying 50,000 to 60,000 more acres of ground at Forts Riley and Carson.

General DALRYMPLE. I am not qualified to answer that question, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I cannot fathom it at all. I have asked about it on many occasions, but I have yet to receive an answer. I do not know how much you pay for this land but I know you did not get it for collar buttons.

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; we paid for it.

Senator ELLENDER. Will you put in the record how much you paid for it?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; we will put that in the record.

Senator ELLENDER. I presume in time both places are going to be used to do what you are now doing at Fort Polk.

(The information follows:)

LAND ACQUISITION, FORT RILEY, KANSAS AND FORT CARSON, COLORADO

Based on authorization and appropriations contained in the FY 65 Military Construction Bill, the Army is acquiring land at the following installations:

Installation	Acres	Cost
Fort Riley, Kans.	46,384	$13,454,000
Fort Carson, Colo.	78,468	3,445,100

General DALRYMPLE. These are division stations and we have permanent stationing plans for these divisions at Carson and at Riley.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?
Thank you very much, General.

TRAINING FACILITIES (RANGES)

Station	Title	Amount (thousands)
Indiantown Gap, Pa	Range complex	$581
Camp Pickett, Va	Tank range	141
Fort Gordon, Ga	Range improvement	755
Fort Bliss, Tex	Training facilities	901
Fort Carson, Colo	Develop training area	4,729
Fort Riley, Kans	do	1,793
Do	Rifle squad tactical range	1,491
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Machinegun range	286
Total, 8 projects		10,677

Senator BIBLE. We will start tomorrow morning on training facilities classrooms.

Thank you. We are recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, July 12, 1967.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS—1968

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1967—10 A.M.

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
AND THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 10 o'clock a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson (chairman) presiding; Hon. Alan Bible (cochairman).

Present: Senators Jackson (presiding), Bible, Cannon, Inouye, and Young of North Dakota.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member; and Edmund L. Hartung, minority counsel.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings this morning with General Dalrymple, Department of the Army, beginning on page A–20, which relates to training facilities.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. DALRYMPLE, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, U.S. ARMY—Resumed

TRAINING FACILITIES (CLASSROOMS)

General DALRYMPLE. Our next grouping is training facilities, classrooms.

This category includes the training facilities in which the individual soldier as a recruit and as a member of a unit, learns his job and the new methods, new weapons, and new ideas. The Army operates a school system of 30 schools offering a selection of some 900 courses in 285 separate military occupational specialties.

Supplementing this school system are the training centers and finally the unit-operated schools of the troop organizations.

The mission of the school system is to leave no soldier lacking in the education and training he will need if called upon to fight. These facilities will aid in fulfilling that mission.

Training facilities classrooms totals 18 projects at a value of $27,995,000. A gas turbine classroom addition, and a generator instruction building at Fort Belvoir, Va., in the respective amounts of $261,000 and $636,000.

At Fort Eustis, Va., a school support building at $337,000.

Three items at Fort Knox, Ky., a classroom addition at $568,000. An auto instruction facility at $1,780,000, and a classroom improvement project at $212,000.

At Fort Lee, Va., we have a petroleum laboratory training building at $493,000.

Fort Bragg, two items, an academic building addition, $2,446,000, and a special warfare language classroom at $105,000.

Fort Rucker, Ala., an engine runup building, $650,000.

Fort Bliss, Tex., an academic facility improvement at $351,000.

At Fort Sill, Okla., a target acquisition academic building, $3,457,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., an instructional building on equipment, $156,000.

Two items at Aberdeen Proving Ground, a welding training building, $2,086,000, and an automotive instruction building, $1,987,000.

Two items at Redstone Arsenal, an alteration of a building, $197,000, and an alteration of two other buildings at $49,000.

Lastly, an academic classroom at the U.S. Military Academy, $12,224,000.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

Senator JACKSON. General, there are a couple of items which I would like to discuss. One is the special warfare language classroom at Fort Bragg, N.C., and the other is academic building additions.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I assume the academic building is strictly for the improvement of classroom and perhaps administrative space now located in permanent structures. I just wonder is this an item that is absolutely essential?

General DALRYMPLE. You have described it accurately, sir. It is to provide some additional classroom and additional administrative spaces for the instructors there.

This is an addition to the building that was completed a few years ago.

Senator JACKSON. I wonder if it isn't something that can be postponed. They are using other facilities at the present time, I gather.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; they are using some 35 or 40 widely dispersed temporary facilities.

Senator JACKSON. This would consolidate them?

General DALRYMPLE. This would consolidate it. It consists of classrooms, library, security facilities, conference rooms, office space, and a photographic laboratory.

Senator JACKSON. They would teach what languages here?

General DALRYMPLE. Right now the emphasis at Fort Bragg is on the Vietnamese language, but other languages are taught elsewhere in our school system. At Fort Bragg the special warfare units are being taught the Vietnamese language.

Senator JACKSON. We have a language school in Washington, D.C. We had a big argument about that last year in the military construction bill.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; that is the East Coast Language School.

Senator JACKSON. And one in Monterey.

General DALRYMPLE. That is the west coast one.

Senator JACKSON. And a Vietnamese training facility at El Paso.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; Biggs Air Force Base has about a thousand student load, I think.

Senator JACKSON. I am all for the language training, but I wonder whether this is a really urgent item, in light of these other facilities.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question at this point, Senator Jackson?

Is the last sentence correct in your line item: "Upon completion of this project 37 temporary buildings will be demolished"?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How many students are you teaching now in those 37 buildings? Are you teaching in 37 different buildings, and how many students and how many instructors?

General DALRYMPLE. There are 663 students and 119 instructors, and then the rest of the administrative staff total about 490.

Senator BIBLE. How many students do you have there?

General DALRYMPLE. There are 663 students, sir, and 119 instructors. That is not just in languages, but other things as well as languages. This is the special warfare center of the Army, as you know.

Senator BIBLE. That is all, Senator Jackson.

REDSTONE ARSENAL

Senator JACKSON. With reference to Redstone Arsenal, on page 236, you have an item for $49,000, alterations to the building.

General DALRYMPLE. Right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And this is for the improvement of classroom and, again, for some administrative purpose. I wonder if this can't be postponed.

General DALRYMPLE. This is to train the specialists in the ordnance disposal units, and we would like to alter two buildings so that we can train and test the proficiency of these ordnance disposal units. They are currently in some buildings that are extremely uncomfortable, with high temperatures and high humidity. They have to wear certain types of protective clothing and equipment when they are being trained, and this adds to their discomfort.

What we would propose to do here is modify these buildings, to provide air conditioning and proper insulation, lighting, and things of that nature.

I might make a comment, Senator Jackson, that this has not only come up in this committee but the other committees before which we have appeared, and that is a general comment: "Is this really necessary? Can't you do without it for a while?"

Generally speaking, we would have to say we could do without most of these items, because we have postponed some of our replacement and modernizations for many, many years now.

Last year we came up with a budget of roughly $115 million.

This year in our total appropriation we are asking for $592 million. We think we are back in track now. Certainly $115 million wouldn't permit us to get the job done. But we recognize that this was because we had a fairly large supplemental to support Southeast Asia.

This year we think we are back to the normal again, and it is a sizable budget.

Senator JACKSON. I suppose it is a matter of judgment and priorities. You start out with your own, and then DOD revises them. Then the Budget Bureau and the President revise them again. They come to us, and we try to exercise legislative judgment. So it is a question basically of judgment.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; but I must say in all honesty when the question is asked me, "Can't you do without this for a while longer," I have to say "Yes, we have been doing that."

Senator JACKSON. I think there are certain facilities where the savings are not going to be too much and that a delay of a year will not hurt. I feel very strongly personally about housing, morale factors. We have neglected housing for 2 years. This, to me, is a very serious situation. And there are obvious high-priority items that relate to research and development, a long list of these things. And we have to see where we can save in light of Vietnam and the Nike X program, too, you know.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. We do provide the various committees with a priority listing.

Senator JACKSON. I know.

General DALRYMPLE. Which in our best judgment is the order in which we rate the various projects as to their necessity.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we value your judgment, and that is why your priority list is helpful to us, and we try to get the facts. Our questions do not necessarily indicate our opinion about these items.

Senator Bible?

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

Senator BIBLE. Only one question on this general heading, Senator Jackson, simply because it is a large item.

As you have indicated, it doesn't reflect any particular viewpoint on the part of the questioner one way or the other.

There is an academic building for $12,224,000 for the U.S. Military Academy.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is the largest single item you have in the total facilities.

How many cadets do you have at West Point now and where would you teach this additional number, if you did not have the academic building?

General DALRYMPLE. The expansion is from roughly 2,500 cadets at West Point to just under 4,500, and that is phased over a period of years, and we have been into this program now for a few years. The figure is about 3,400 cadets now.

Senator BIBLE. 3,400 cadets now, and a full authorized strength is 4,500?

General DALRYMPLE. 4,417.

Senator BIBLE. 4,417?

General DALRYMPLE. 4,417, I believe, is the figure we will finally reach.

Now, where we are doing it now. We have several facilities up there in which we are instructing. One is Thayer Hall, which was converted some years ago. It was initially the riding hall. We converted it into a very fine acedamic building.

There is Bartlett Hall that has had about $1 million worth of renovation in the past few years.

The upper floors of Washington Hall, which is the cadet messhall, are used for clasrooms.

All of these are now saturated. They have been used, of course, to take care of the initial load. Now, as the cadet load is growing, we need additional classroom spaces.

Senator BIBLE. I understand the problem.

General DALRYMPLE. And this is timed with that cadet growth, the provision of this particular building.

Senator BIBLE. My specific question is when you increase the strength from——

General DALRYMPLE. We started at 2,500.

Senator BIBLE. What is it now?

General DALRYMPLE. 3,440.

Senator BIBLE. 3,440 today and increasing it up to 4,417, when you get up to 4,417 and you don't have this new building which costs $12 million, where will you instruct the additional thousand students?

General DALRYMPLE. There will be some degrading of the instruction, but they will just have to be accommodated in the buildings that we now have.

Senator BIBLE. Just put more in each clasroom, is that what you do?

General DALRYMPLE. We would prefer not to.

Senator BIBLE. I understand what you prefer not to do.

General DALRYMPLE. This is probably what we would have to do.

Senator BIBLE. You would rephase your classroom instruction. I understand what you mean. I think you need new classrooms. I have been on the board of academies and am reasonably well familiar with with it. I think a good case can be made. Again, as the chairman says, it becomes a problem of priorities, where the greatest needs are.

I am advised, and I guess this is certainly absolutely correct, this is a high-cost area insofar as construction is concerned.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have a construction index of two.

General DALRYMPLE. It is actually 1.3, sir.

Senator BIBLE. 1.3?

General DALRYMPLE. But we have a problem up there, as you know, having been there, with rock excavation.

Senator BIBLE. I recognize that.

General DALRYMPLE. Every time we want to do any thing we run into this, and in this particular project, there is well over $1 million worth of rock excavation.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. The total for the development of the Academy facility, as I recall, runs a little over $100 million.

General DALRYMPLE. $120 million.

Senator JACKSON. Has that figure been revised or changed? It still remains approximately the same?

General DALRYMPLE. Not substantially revised. I think there will be some growth to it, but I don't think that it will be exorbitant. We have got some follow-on items that are large. The next increment of barracks which will be in a future year program, a cadet union building, those are the two high dollar items that will be coming along in the next few years.

TRAINING FACILITIES (CLASSROOMS)

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Title	Amount
Fort Belvoir, Va	Gas turbine classroom addition	261
Do	Generator instruction building	636
Fort Eustis, Va	School support building	337
Fort Knox, Ky	Classroom addition	568
Do	Auto instruction facility	1,780
Do	Classroom improvement	212
Fort Lee, Va	Petroleum laboratory training building	493
Fort Bragg, N.C	Academic building addition	2,446
Do	Special warfare language classroom	105
Fort Rucker, Ala	Engine runup building	650
Fort Bliss, Tex	Academic facility improvement	351
Fort Sill, Okla	Academic building target acquisition	3,457
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Equipment, instructional building	156
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	Welding training building	2,086
Do	Automative instruction building	1,987
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Alterations building 3304	197
Do	Alterations to building 3461 and 3462	49
USMA, New York	Academic building	12,224
Total, 18 projects		27,995

Senator JACKSON. Very good, sir.

We will turn now to the next item, "Maintenance, tactical equipment," page A–21.

MAINTENANCE (TACTICAL EQUIPMENT)

General DALRYMPLE. This group is tactical equipment facilities. The tactical equipment facilities in this category are for organizational maintenance—formerly called first and second echelon—performed by operators and mechanics of the using units. These facilities include shops, hard stands, dispatch offices, lubricating, fueling, and washing facilities as required to maintain the units vehicles in a state of combat readiness.

The Army maintenance system is organized to perform maintenance at the lowest practicable level. Accordingly, the Army has divided maintenance into four broad categories:

(*a*) Organizational: This is normally performed by the using unit and consists primarily of servicing the equipment.

(*b*) Direct support: This category is limited to the repair of end items or unserviceable assemblies directly in support of the using unit on a return to user basis.

(*c*) General support: This category includes repair performed by fixed shops in support of the Army supply system. This support con-

sists of repairing or overhauling material to a "ready for issue" condition.

(*d*) Depot maintenance: This category consists primarily of overhaul of economically repairable material to augment the procurement to satisfactory overall requirements.

The particular shops that we are talking about here are those in the first group, organizational. There are five projects at a total cost of $10,301,000.

Fort Devens, Mass., four tactical equipment shops, $866,000;

Fort Lee, Va., two tactical equipment shops, $422,000;

Fort Hood, Tex., two tactical equipment shops, $1,952,000;

Fort Riley, Kans., six tactical equipment shops, $4,538,000;

Lastly, Fort Lewis, Wash., eight tactical equipment shops, $2,523,000.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Senator JACKSON. I notice you are asking for quite a substantial amount at Fort Riley for tactical equipment shops and facilities.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Is this the beginning of another consolidated maintenance shop?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; these are for the units. Right now Fort Riley has a requirement for a total of 326,747 square feet of shops. It has adequate 72,547 square feet. By approval of this project, we will add 106,100 square feet of tactical equipment shop space to their needs, and they will still have only about half of what they eventually will need.

Senator JACKSON. I notice you will be demolishing 52 existing buildings totaling 120,374 square feet.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Inouye?

We will turn to the next item.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES (TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS)

[Amount in thousands]

Station	Title	Area (square feet)	Amount
Fort Devens, Mass	4 tactical equipment shops	19,800	$866
Fort Lee, Va	2 tactical equipment shops	10,500	422
Fort Hood, Tex	do	40,480	1,952
Fort Riley, Kans	6 tactical equipment shops	106,100	4,538
Fort Lewis, Wash	8 tactical equipment shops	42,880	2,523
Total, 5 projects			10,301

WAREHOUSES

General DALRYMPLE. This grouping of warehouse facilities consists of seven projects in the Army storage modernization program and three additional covered warehouse facilities. The storage moderniza-

tion program will provide for alterations to existing permanent buildings that will allow installation of new mechanized handling equipment to meet expanding workloads. Efficient operations are not being achieved without the installation of modern operational equipment such as conveyor systems, automatic sorting equipment, overhead conveyors, and modern packing and crating equipment. Installation of this equipment requires the alteration of present old and inefficiently designed buildings.

All of these improvements can be amortized in approximately 18 months.

The three covered storage facilities include additional space at two installations to protect high cost communications equipment. The electronic maintenance facility is required to store and maintain a large number of missile vans containing expensive and sensitive electronic equipment. The modernization program, two projects at Letterkenny Army Depot, one at $193,000, the other at $228,000.

Modernization project at Pueblo Army Depot, Colo., $147,000; the same type of project at Red River Army Depot, $260,000.

Also at Sacramento Army Depot, $93,000; at Sharpe Army Depot, $199,000.

And, lastly, Tooele Ammunition Depot storage modernization, $680,000.

Total $1,800,000.

The warehouses are located at Two Rock Station, Calif., and Vint Hill Farms, Va., the former $174,000; the latter, $109,000.

And, lastly, the electronic maintenance facility at Vint Hill, $208,000.

Warehouse total three projects at $491,000, and the grand total under this category, $2,291,000.

TWO ROCK RANCH STATION, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. Turning to Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif., here you are requesting $12 per square foot for warehouse construction, whereas the statutory limitation is $8 per square foot. We recognize, of course, that the Secretary of Defense has some leeway in this regard.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But I question very much whether this increase is warranted.

On page 284 of the justification book, there is a similar situation with regard to Vint Hill Farm Station in Virginia.

General DALRYMPLE. Right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This is almost on the outskirts of Washington.

General DALRYMPLE. It is near Warrenton, sir.

Senator JACKSON. How do you reconcile this?

General DALRYMPLE. Taking Two Rock Ranch first, there is a cost index of 1.2. Additionally, this is a relatively small warehouse, and it is some distance from any built up community. We think that this $12 cost is probably as reasonable as we could expect at that particular place.

VINT HILL FARMS, VA.

Likewise, at Vint Hill Farms, while we have a cost index of 1.05 as compared to Washington here, too, we have a small warehouse, only 5,200 square feet. We feel that for that size warehouse the figure of $10 per square foot is reasonable.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. No questions.

WAREHOUSES

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Title	Amount
Storage Modernization		
Letterkenny Arsenal, Pa	Depot transport outload terminal	193
Letterkenny Arsenal, Pa	Conversion wharehouse 5	228
Pubelo Arsenal, Colo	Storage moderinization	147
Red River Arsenal, Tex	do	260
Sacramento Arsenal, Calif	do	93
Sharpe Arsenal, Calif	do	199
Tooele Arsenal, Utah	do	680
Total (7 projects)		1,800
Other Warehouses		
Two Rock Station, Calif	Warehouse	174
Vint Hill, Va	do	109
Do	Electric maintenance facility	208
Total (3 projects)		491
Grand total (10 projects)		2,291

Senator JACKSON. All right, we will turn to the next item.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

General DALRYMPLE. Next, administrative facility. There are nine projects in this year's program to provide adequate working space for administrative and management personnel at Army activities where such space is grossly deficient. Many personnel are presently working in inadequate, makeshift facilities such as open bay warehouses, World War II barracks, and in scattered areas intermingled with other operations. Environmental conditions are beolw the standards required for efficient administrative work. Lighting, ventilation, heating, and cooling systems are inadequate and thereby reduce productivity and adversely affect employee morale.

The personnel for whom these facilities are requested are engaged in command, combat development, and logistics management activities.

The first item is a headquarters building for the reactor engineer group at Fort Belvoir, Va., $944,000.

An item to alter building 12 at Fort Holabird, $588,000.

Administrative and supply building at Fort Campbell, Ky., $1,342,000.

Air conditioning the finance center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., $3,356,000.

Data processing building at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., $392,000.

Administrative building at Fort Lewis, Wash., $864,000.

Alteration of building at Red River Army Depot, $116,000.

Addition to the computer center at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., $196,000.

And, lastly, administrative and special logistics building on Okinawa, $612,000.

A total of $8,410,000.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

Senator JACKSON. With reference to the Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., facility, you are asking for $3.3 million.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. To air-condition a finance center building.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Which is a relatively new facility. Why was this not done when the building was constructed?

General DALRYMPLE. It is a relatively new building, but at the time it was constructed, Senator Jackson, Department of Army criteria did not permit the installation of air conditioning in the building.

Senator JACKSON. I understand the building was built to be air conditioned, and air conditioning was approved, but they ran out of money. I think this is one of those things where, again, perhaps we can save some money.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Chairman, I can't help noting they have 3,000 electric fans in that building. I wonder how much those 3,000 electric fans cost. That is a lot of electric fans.

General DALRYMPLE. There are some window-type air-conditioning units, window fans, and pedestal-type fans being used.

Senator JACKSON. The real tragedy is that it should have been taken care of at the time. I understand they just ran out of money, but the building was designed and programed for air conditioning.

General DALRYMPLE. It was authorized in 1951, sir, and at that time the Department of the Army regulations did not permit air conditioning under the climate that exists in Indianapolis. Now, beginning in 1956, our new policies do permit it.

Senator BIBLE. Where is this located; just outside of Indianapolis?

General DALRYMPLE. Just outside of Indianapolis—northeast about 14 miles.

Senator BIBLE. How does the weather in Indianapolis compare to the weather in Washington, D.C.?

General DALRYMPLE. Just about as bad, sir.

Senator JACKSON. They save all that money on these western projects. Even Hawaii doesn't need it. It has a very moderate climate. It is not as hot as here.

Am I correct, may I ask the Senator from Hawaii?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Senator JACKSON. One other item, the Redstone Arsenal item, the addition of the computer center. I note this project is needed in sup-

port of such programs as "Dancing Dolls" and "Nightlife." This sounds rather descriptive. I think you had better clarify the record on that. That is on page 23 of volume 2.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Those terms are code names that are applied to classified research and testing of certain types of surveillance devices, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right. They might have come up with something that would be more helpful on those items. Maybe it is a good cover.

Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. No questions.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Title	Amount
Fort Belvoir, Va	Reactor group engineering building	944
Fort Holabird, Md	Alter building 12	588
Fort Campbell, Ky	Administration and supply building	1,342
Fort Ben Harrison, Ind	Air conditioning finance center	3,356
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Data processing building	392
Fort Lewis, Wash	Administrative building	864
Red River Arsenal, Tex	Alter building 258	116
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Addition to computer center	196
Okinawa	Administration and special logistics building	612
Total (9 projects)		8,410

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to the next item.

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

General DALRYMPLE. This consists of eight projects for water supply and distribution facilities. Five of the projects are for additional potable water storage or wells and storage facilities. Two of the projects are for water treatment facilities to alleviate deleterious conditions in existing water distribution systems, and one project is for expansion of a water distribution system. All of these projects are in the United States.

The first item, Fort Devens, Mass., water treatment plant in the amount of $438,000.

Fort Knox, Ky., water supply addition, $697,000.

Fort Bragg, N.C., expansion of the water distribution system, $415,000.

Fort Gordon, Ga., water treatment and storage, $1,664,000.

Fort Carson, Colo., water treatment facility, $33,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, improvements to water supply system, $746,000.

White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex., water supply for Stallion Missile Range Center, $898,000.

And, lastly, Fort Wainwright, Alaska, the improvement of the water supply system, $84,000.

Eight projects totaling $4,975,000.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions?

Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. I am curious. A few days ago I read about a military installation in the vicinity running out of water. Is that included?

General DALRYMPLE. In this particular area, sir?

Senator JACKSON. La Plata, Md., the city of La Plata.

General DALRYMPLE. I was not aware of it, sir; but I am told that the town of La Plata, Md., ran short of water and the Army was helping the town.

Senator INOUYE. A few years ago it was just the opposite.

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Title	Amount
Fort Devens, Mass.	Water treatment plants	438
Fort Knox, Ky.	Water supply addition	697
Fort Bragg, N.C.	Water distribution system expansion	415
Fort Gordon, Ga.	Water treatment and storage	1,664
Fort Carson, Colo.	Water treatment chemical feeder	33
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	Improvements to water supply system	746
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.	Water supply, stallion range	898
Fort Wainwright, Alaska	Water supply improvement	84
Total (8 projects)		4,975

Senator JACKSON. Continue.

General DALRYMPLE. The next grouping is electrical power distribution. There is a continuing requirement to upgrade post utility systems, to replace obsolete facilities, to extend utilities into new areas, and to meet the increasing requirements for those essential services.

This program contains seven projects for such improvements, including a project for power improvement for communications facilities in Southeast Asia.

The first item is at Fort Wolters, Tex., electric distribution system, $379,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., electric distribution system modification, $526,000.

Fort Myer, Va., a conversion of the electric distribution system, $1,169,000.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, extend electrical distribution to Gunpowder Neck, $248,000.

Fort Ritchie, Md., dual power distribution system installation, $136,000.

Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone, installation of a 3,750-kilovolt-ampere substation, $241,000.

Power improvements, communication facilities in Southeast Asia, $2,539,000.

Seven projects in the total amount of $5,238,000.

FORT MYER, VA.

Senator JACKSON. General, with reference to the Fort Myer, Va., system to convert the electrical distribution system, $1,169,000, why must the Government pay to convert the electrical distribution system of Fort Myer when you are purchasing the power from the local power company? Should they not be required to do this?

General DALRYMPLE. This is all on-base construction, sir, within Fort Myer.

Senator JACKSON. Is it conversion from d.c. to a.c. or what?

Mr. ELLENBERGER. From 4,000 to 13,000 volt distribution on post. They are buying 13,000 volts from the power company.

General DALRYMPLE. We are going to a higher voltage in order to get more efficiency and less loss in line.

Senator JACKSON. This involves change in the distribution system throughout the fort?

Mr. ELLENBERGER. That is right. The underground cables on the post.

General DALRYMPLE. We will install new cables, new transformers, add to the substation, put in new manholes and ducts.

Senator JACKSON. Do they bill you on the basis of a lower rate when you buy power for thew hole area, or is it on a building-by-building basis?

Mr. ELLENBERGER. It is through a single meter at the substation where Fort Myer buys the power from the power company, and they distribute it within the military post.

Senator JACKSON. What I am thinking is that, of course, if there is a regular distribution system in an area, if they are charging on a unit basis, they would normally take care of any conversion.

Mr. ELLENBERGER. The rate would be higher. They bill you for electric services to the individual buildings and the company owns the electrical distribution system on post.

Senator JACKSON. They do not in this case?

Mr. ELLENBERGER. They do not.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Any questions?

Senator BIBLE. The only question I would have is one of curiosity, I think, Senator Jackson.

By what standard do you keep your electric facilities and wiring throughout all of your continental Army installations?

Are you required to conform with the State code or a county code or a city code, or does anybody inspect you in a city, to come around and see if your wiring is defective? How does that work? Is this all in shop?

General DALRYMPLE. We are not bound by the local regulations, and we perform our own inspections, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have your own code? You have a code at Fort Myer to say that your wires should be insulated?

General DALRYMPLE. We have our own standards that are established by the Corps of Engineers. The people who do the inspecting weigh size and the condition of the cables, and so on, against the standards established by the regulations that are issued by the Corps of Engineers.

Senator BIBLE. In any of these areas, have you had any fires or deficiencies in the wiring system?

Certainly this seems to me to be a must, as defective wiring is a major cause of fires. What has been the Army experience?

General DALRYMPLE. To my knowledge, we have had no fires but we have had some power failures and some shortages.

Senator BIBLE. You can get shortages with any kind of system. I am not suggesting that you do not replace it until you have a fire.

General DALRYMPLE. To the best of my knowledge, Senator Bible, we have had no fires. We have had such things as blown fuses and brownouts, but no fires to my knowledge.

Senator BIBLE. I notice that you say in your line justification that much of the existing electrical service on the post at Fort Myer was constructed 30 to 50 years ago and is not designed for current demands.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Factually that is a correct statement, I assume, and private industry certainly would not allow a wiring system not to be updated within that period of time.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Inouye?

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I notice that in Panama the United States has entered into negotiations for a new treaty. We have not seen the treaty document itself, but I am just wondering if the item in the Panama Canal Zone is consistent with the terms of this treaty.

General DALRYMPLE. It is, sir; and it will remain under our control in the area that we will continue to have subsequent to the treaty.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

ELECTRIC POWER DISTRIBUTION

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Title	Amount
Fort Wolters, Tex	Electric distribution system	379
Fort Ben Harrison, Ind	Electric distribution system modernized	526
Fort Myer, Va	Convert electric distribution system	1,169
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md	Electric distribution Gunpwd Neck	248
Fort Ritchie, Md	Dual power distribution system	136
Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone	Substation, 3,750 kilovolt-amperes	241
SEA	Power improvement, comm, fac	2,539
Total (7 projects)		5,238

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir. We will turn to tab B, special items. The first category, research and development, which you will find on page B–1.

General DALRYMPLE. The first item, a night vision simulator laboratory at Fort Belvoir, Va., in the amount of $1,473,000.

Another item at Fort Belvoir, a far infrared laboratory, $840,000.

Also at Fort Belvoir, a coating and chemical laboratory, $1,416,000.

Two items at Aberdeen Proving Ground, ballistic instrumentation laboratory, $1,454,000, and a human factors engineering research laboratory, $1,026,000.

At Fort Detrick, Md., a central animal-holding laboratory, $2,151,000.

At Detroit Arsenal, a vehicle track and suspension laboratory, $1,819,000.

Edgewood Arsenal, two items, first, a nuclear defense laboratory, $8,287,000, and an animal-holding building, $3,064,000.

Frankford Arsenal, phase 1 of the research and development laboratory there, $3,272,000.

Redstone Arsenal, two items, missile research laboratory at $2,002,000, and a metrology and calibration center addition, $253,000.

Watertown Arsenal, Mass., Army Materiels Research Agency, $3,471,000.

White Sands Missile Range, two items, development facility for the SAM missile, $2 million, and range facilities, phase 3, $1,883,000.

Two items at Kwajalein, Nike X facility in the amount of $6,494,000, and a missile range operation facility, $1,412,000, for a grand total of $42,317,000.

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Senator JACKSON. General, first, at Fort Belvoir, night vision simulator laboratory, the first item on the list, I believe this was authorized and funded in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental bill. Why do you ask for a reauthorization?

The same thing applies to the infrared laboratory.

It is my impression that both these items had such a low priority that after we had authorized and funded them, it was decided not to go ahead with them.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. Back in June a year ago when we were faced with a training base expansion in support of buildup of the Army forces, we were authorized by the Secretary of Defense to reprogram certain funds. We reprogramed $1,158,000 from the night vision simulator laboratory, and also from the track suspension laboratory at Detroit, we reprogramed $1,819,000 to generate funds for the necessary work to provide this base expansion that we required at that time.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Now I would like to turn to Aberdeen Proving Ground item, which is on page 183. Human factors engineering laboratory. What kind of work is being performed in this so-called human factors engineering research laboratory?

General DALRYMPLE. I think perhaps I could use an example of a helicopter pilot. A civilian helicopter pilot is required to be able to fly his aircraft and navigate from one point to another with very little else required of him. In the case of a military helicopter pilot, not only must he do those two things, be able to fly his craft and to navigate, but he must also be able to communicate, and fire his weapons if he is flying an armed helicopter. He is required to take evasive measures in case of enemy action, and it is these so-called manned skills that we hope to research in a facility such as the one that we have here before you.

Senator JACKSON. How is it being done now?

General DALRYMPLE. Some of it is not being done. We are not able to progress in keeping with some of our advanced vehicle systems and weapons systems. We have some substandard facilities and about 50 percent of the adequate facilities that we need.

FORT DETRICK, MD.

Senator JACKSON. All right, let's turn to Fort Detrick, Md., the central animal-holding laboratory.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That is an expensive structure to hold animals in.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. How is this being handled now?

General DALRYMPLE. We have a facility there that just is not large enough. For some of these agents that we test we have to provide for holding the animals for longer incubation periods than we did formerly. We could expand our testing by doubling the number of animals we could test, in certain areas, if we have this facility that is before you today.

The reason for its high cost is that it is a highly specialized building. Everything that comes out of that building must be disposed of either by incineration or by some other treatment. We have to have controlled climate, controlled humidity and temperature, and this accounts for the high cost of $52.40 per square foot.

Senator JACKSON. You have a similar animal-holding building at Edgewood Arsenal?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And the unit cost per square foot at Fort Detrick is $52.40; $36.45 required at Edgewood?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Can you explain the difference?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

This particular building at Fort Detrick, as you know, is where we test our biological agents, and the one at Edgewood is where we test our chemical agents.

It is true that the one at Detrick is more expensive because we have to take more precautions there than we do at Edgewood, although the latter is expensive enough, too.

Senator JACKSON. But there is quite a differential.

As I understand it, the unit costs at Detrick are higher than for any hospital for which you are requesting funds. Nationally the range is from $28.75 to $35.25 per square foot.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Now we are up to $52.40.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

I do not think a fair comparison can be made between this building and a hospital. The amount of makeup air that you have to put into this, the amount of incineration that you have to do for waste, including incinerating the air, the controlled conditions under which these tests must be made and the animals kept afterward in order that the tests not be degraded. The sensitivity of the agents, all of these lead to something that is extremely expensive to construct, and if it is not constructed in this fashion, then we lose the value of the tests we make.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir, let's turn to the nuclear defense laboratory. That is on page 204.

You are asking for quite a bit of money here, $8,287,000. I would like to get from you whether or not there is any duplication here, or if this work cannot be handled by the Atomic Energy Commission or the Defense Atomic Support Agency?

General DALRYMPLE. I would like to ask Mr. Flynn to assist me on this if I may, Senator Jackson.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Flynn, will you come forward and identify yourself for the reporter.

Mr. FLYNN. I am Mr. Flynn from the Army Material Command.

Senator JACKSON. The main thing we want to know here, Mr. Flynn, is whether or not this is fully coordinated with the other executive agencies that are involved in this area, specifically DASA and AEC.

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Chairman, this laboratory is one of the seven major Department of Defense laboratories listed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense during congressional hearings that had to do with the nuclear test ban treaty as contributing to the national defense in the field of nuclear weapons effects research.

The question has often been asked how is this work tied into the work that the Navy is doing, for example, and also the work that is being done by the Atomic Energy Commission. This is probably one of the most closely coordinated programs that we have in the Army, to insure that there is no duplication, and that there is complete communication between the other agencies that are involved in this type of research.

Senator JACKSON. You work closely with the weapons people at Los Alamos and Livermore?

Mr. FLYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It is an important program. Obviously this is one type of information we need, but I just want to be sure that there is no duplication here.

Mr. FLYNN. No, sir.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, the Army is carrying out its end on weapons effects as it pertains to its area, and this is closely coordinated with DASA and with the weapons people in the AEC and the Navy and Air Force?

Mr. FLYNN. Yes; that is right, sir. It is a very well-coordinated program.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Flynn.

We will turn now to the next page, General.

Page 205, the same situation, a rather expensive animal-holding building.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

This is where we perform our testing of chemical agents as compared to the biological agents at Fort Detrick. They also have a requirement here for a very close climatic control.

There is an animal-holding building which is 68,000 square feet, and then there is a barn, about 3,000 square feet.

Senator JACKSON. What are they using now, do you know?

General DALRYMPLE. They are using a large number of scattered buildings, some of which are temporary. Upon the completion of this project, if it is approved, some 44,000 square feet will be demolished.

Senator JACKSON. But they are getting by at the present time?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. They are getting by, but here again we have the sole DOD responsibility for this function of developing chemical agents and defense measures. It is estimated that right now only about 20 or 25 percent of the tests required by the program are being met by the existing facilities.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, MD.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir; suppose we turn next to Redstone Arsenal, page 238, metrology and calibration center addition. Why is it necessary to move this facility from its present location at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Redstone?

I notice that there is an alleged one-time saving of about $160,000, an annual saving of $319,000.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I question these alleged savings, especially when we have a $27 million request in this bill to take care of the housing losses.

General DALRYMPLE. This was one of the base closure items announced by the Secretary of Defense in January of this year. This particular function is now being performed in Philadelphia at a distance of about 3 miles from Frankford Arsenal, and you are correct, an annual savings of $319,000 is expected to be realized with certain personnel spaces saved.

When we move this from Frankford, from Phildelphia to Redstone Arsenal, we will dispose of the facility in Philadelphia at that time. It is three warehouses located on about 2 acres of land.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

Senator JACKSON. All right, we will turn next to page 257, the Watertown Arsenal. This conversion and alteration project for the Army's Materiel Research Agency appears to be quite expensive.

This is a result of a base closure?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Can you give us the background on that?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You know, after a while a request for funds for these base closures shows up in the books.

General DALRYMPLE. A portion of Watertown Arsenal was named for disposal, except for the Army Materiels Research Agency, which was approved to remain at that location. It is expected that the items that are supposed to be phased out will have been done by the middle of this year.

Required is the movement of some of the functions that were being performed on the area that is to be disposed of into buildings which we propose here to alter and rehabilitate, to put in condition for their use. This will consist of modification of production buildings and construction of two small buildings, so that we can consolidate on the west end of the arsenal. That will permit the disposal of the remainder of the installation.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

Senator JACKSON. All right, the last item I have a question about is at White Sands, the SAM development facility. You are asking for $2 million.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What is the importance of this project and in what stage of development is the SAM? I think this is the D system?

General DALRYMPLE. SAM D; yes, sir.

This is the system that replaces the current Nike-Hercules and Hawk systems in the field Army with a surface-to-air role and with a secondary surface-to-surface role for the field Army.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, it can be used for surface to surface or surface to air?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, with the latter being its primary mission. Needed here are two installations, a facility on the base proper, White Sands proper, which will take care of the missile assembly building and certain administrative space, and then a launch facility out on the range, where they will construct the necessary firing pads and blockhouses and that type of construction necessary to carry out the testing.

Now, as to the status of development of the SAM D, I am going to have to ask one of the research and development people.

Major King.

Major KING. Sir, we will have to furnish that for the record.

Senator Jackson. If you will supply that for the record, please.

(The information furnished is classified and has been made a part of the committee's file.)

Senator JACKSON. Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. The only question I have, General, is on this central animal-holding laboratory at Fort Detrick to which you testified in response to Senator Jackson's question. I am interested in knowing whether other branches of the service perform the same general type of testing.

I ask that question because in your justification on your animal-holding building at Edgewood Arsenal, you say you have the sole responsibility for DOD to do this. Do you have the sole responsibility to make these tests at Fort Detrick?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; biological tests.

Senator BIBLE. Nobody else within the military does it?

General DALRYMPLE. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How about other agencies of the Government? Would Public Health Service do any of this or would NIH do it or any other agency of the Federal Government?

Do you have the sole responsibility, and are you the only one in all of Government that is doing what you are doing at Fort Detrick?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I am primarily concerned to see that we do not have an unnecessary duplication.

General DALRYMPLE. There is none, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Either in the military or in other Federal agencies?

General DALRYMPLE. Right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Bible.

General, we will turn to the next item.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Title	Amount
Fort Belvoir, Va	Night vision simulator laboratory	1,473
Do	Far infra red laboratory	840
Do	Coating and chemizal laboratory	1,416
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md	Ballistic instrumentation laboratory	1,454
Do	Human factors—Engineer research laboratory	1,026
Fort Detrick, Md	Central animal holding laboratory	2,151
Detroit Arsenal, Mich	Vehicle track and suspension laboratory	1,819
Edgewood Arsenal, Md	Nuclear defense laboratory	8,287
Do	Animal holding building	3,064
Frankford Arsenal, Pa	R. & D. laboratory, phase I	3,272
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Missile research laboratory	2,002
Do	Meteorology and calibration center addition	253
Watertown Arsenal, Mass	Army materials research agency	3,471
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex	SAM development facility	2,000
Do	Range facilities, phase III	1,883
Kwajalein	Nike X facility	6,494
Do	Missile range operation facility	1,412
Total		42,317

OTHER PROJECTS

CAMP A. P. HILL, VA.

General DALRYMPLE. The next item in special interests, on page B-2 there are a series of items at Camp A. P. Hill, Va., engineer training area, $942,000; ammunition storage facility, $680,000; improvement of campsites, $1,851,000; active Army support facility, $1,268,000; the last item at Camp A. P. Hill, a road at $152,000.

One item at Fort Knox, Ky., a commissary, $1,378,000.

I might mention that this is the only commissary we have been able to keep in our program this year, and it is badly needed there.

FORT KNOX, KY.

Senator BIBLE. General, what is the situation at Fort Knox right now? Do they not have a commissary?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; they have a commissary but it is an inefficient operation and it is too small for the load it carries.

Senator BIBLE. How long has it been in operation?

General DALRYMPLE. One of the buildings was constructed in 1934. Two annexes of the commissary are located in temporary buildings. They would have been constructed during World War II. So, the oldest building was built in 1934, and the others are World War II buildings.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. While we are on that, let me ask a question or two, General.

General DALRYMPLE. All right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You indicate that the square foot cost is $18, but I understand the actual cost is $24 per square foot. This is high for a commissary.

General DALRYMPLE. The building is costed at $18.

The larger figure, I can only assume, took into consideration the supporting facilities?

Senator JACKSON. Is that for all of it?

Mr. NEASE. The whole cost, that is what it takes to get a building.

Senator JACKSON. That is $24 per square foot for the whole thing, and at least this is one area in which we can get some comparative costs in private industry. We have done some checking on that, and a 16,000-square-foot structure was constructed in that area not too long ago for $16 per square foot, including all collateral equipment, such as counters, freezers, and so on.

The prices here look pretty much out of line. I wish you would take a look at that.

General DALRYMPLE. In the $18 per square foot we include the building to the 5-foot line. The parking lots, the utilities service, and so on beyond are not calculated in that $18 per square foot.

You will find that is true in all of our projects.

Senator JACKSON. I am trying to give you a comparison.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Incidentally, some of the chain grocery concerns have been building their stores from $10.50 to $12 a square foot.

Mr. NEASE. That is just for the buildings.

Senator JACKSON. Just the building without the equipment?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But that compares with the $18 figure. I wish you would take a look at that one. It is a big item.

General DALRYMPLE. It is a big item, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I understand the figure $10.50 to $11.50 a square foot that I gave you, with the collateral items that you referred to, brings it up only to $14 a square foot. That includes freezers and the whole business. I wish you would look into this, because the cost figures here look questionable.

General DALRYMPLE. All right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I realize you cannot give answers at the moment, but you should look into it.

We will continue.

(The information requested follows:)

Inspection of local supermarkets in the Louisville area indicates that construction costs are presently running $10.00 to $11.00 per square foot. However, this cost is for the building shell only and does not include air conditioning or walk-in refrigerator facilities which are installed by the tenant at his expense. Furthermore, the structures are cheap in quality, do not comply with material and workmanship specifications for military construction, and are built for short life. In contrast Army facilities are built at permanent installations and are designed for long life.

The estimated cost of $18.00 per square foot for the Fort Knox Commissary represents a facility of good quality materials and workmanship meeting well developed military construction criteria; these criteria assure a life expectancy of not less than 25 years with a low to moderate degree of maintenance. Moreover, the $18.00 per square foot cost includes approximately $3.25 per square foot for the following items not incuded in the $10.00 to $11.00 per square foot shell cost of the Louisville supermarkets.

a. Air conditioning.

b. Insulation of walls and ceiling for efficient all-season operation and lower operational and maintenance costs.

c. Sprinkler system for fire protection.

The estimated cost of $18.00 per square foot for this commissary also includes allowances of 10% for contingencies and 6% for supervision and administration. It is unlikely that the Louisville costs of $10.50 to $11.50 per square foot include

these allowances. Furthermore, recent bid experience and commercially published cost indexes, indicate that costs at Fort Knox have increased considerably more than for the Louisville area.

In addition, it should be recognized that unit costs for Federal construction are generally higher than those for commercial projects. Some reasons are:

a. The Davis-Bacon Act requires minimum wage rates to be paid on Federal work. These rates are reflected in contractors' bids.

b. Materials and equipment, as indicated before, must meet requirements for good quality. Rigid Government inspection is maintained to assure good quality.

c. Supervision and administration of contract operations involve scrupulous controls to assure against costly negligence, violation of regulations, and to protect the Government's interest in every respect. Reports and record-keeping are relatively more extensive in Federal construction.

d. Additional costs for administration, and to some extent increased direct costs, result from compliance with the "Buy American" Act and the Small Business Set-Asides program.

The tabulation below compares the cost and space distribution of 3 large supermarkets in the Washington, D.C. area with that proposed for Fort Knox. Construction cost index in both areas is approximately 1.0.

COMPARISON OF PROPOSED FORT KNOX COMMISSARY WITH LOCAL SUPERMARKETS

	Safeway, Alexandria, Va.	Jumbo, Rockville, Md.	Giant, Washington, D.C.	Fort Knox, Ky.
Gross-square-foot area	22,033	20,532	25,799	57,000
Percentile distribution of space:				
Main sales area	62.0	66.2	59.3	49.5
Storage and work areas	12.5	14.6	23.9	32.4
Walk-in refrigerators	6.4	5.6	7.3	6.6
Meat preparation	4.9	8.7	5.8	3.3
Toilet and locker rooms	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.8
Offices	.7		.1	2.7
Other [1]	12.4	3.9	2.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract cost adjusted to Jan. 1, 1967	$12.50	$14.60	$16.00	$15.45
Walk-in refrigerators [2]	1.50			
Contingencies, 10 percent	1.40	1.46	1.60	1.54
Supervision and administration, 6 percent	.92	.96	1.06	1.01
Subtotal	16.32	17.02	18.66	18.00
Deduct for terrazzo floor [3]			1.00	
Total	16.32	17.02	17.66	18.00

[1] Vestibule-lobby, utility rooms, and unloading areas.
[2] Except for Safeway which centrally procures its walk-in refrigerators and installs them under separate contract, the cost of this item is included in the basic contract cost.
[3] Giant provides a terrazzo floor. All others have asphalt tile floors.

General DALRYMPLE. The next item is Fort Meade, Md., hospital addition, $1,907,000.

Fort Gordon, Ga., cold storage facility, $958,000.

Fort Polk, La., cold storage facility, $954,000.

Fort Sill, Okla., post office, $179,000.

Fort Carson, two items, a communication, finance and automatic data processing building; $1,047,000, also at Carson a consolidated field maintenance shop, $5,777,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, communications facility, $580,000.

Fort Riley, Kans., air conditioning of hospital, $350,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, an enlisted men's service club and library, $1,016,000.

Pine Bluff, Ark., loading and assembly facility, $1,713,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., railroad underpass, $320,000.
Sharpe Depot, Calif., depot maintenance shop, $5,520,000.
Various locations throughout the continental United States, microwave facilities, $1,464,000.
Likewise, relocation of radars, $933,000.
Improvement of tactical power at various locations in the continental United States, $846,000.
And secure warning system at various locations in the United States, $1,147,000.
Electrical powerplant, Fort Clayton, in the Canal Zone, $7,985,000.
Four items at Kwajalein, Marine maintenance facility at $1 million.
Trailer site preparation, $2,317,000.
Civilian dormitory, $1,505,000.
Kwajalein, dependent school addition, $2,032,000.
Three items in Germany, depot support building, $3,577,000; controlled humidity storage buildings, $3,618,000; in-transit storage facilities, $5,922,000.
Three items on survival measures, one of new construction, $1,053,000; building project, $4,277,000; one land acquisition, $723,000.
Classified tactical facilities in various locations in the continental United States, $64 million.
And a field station complex at location 178, $3,693,000.

FORT CARSON, COLO.

Senator JACKSON. Turning to Fort Carson, Colo., the item on page 122, communications and finance building.
General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.
Senator JACKSON. They are getting by in their existing facilities. This is something simply to improve the current operation, is it not?
General DALRYMPLE. At the present time they have these facilities somewhat scattered throughout the post in seven different buildings, four of which are temporary and three are permanent. They have not sufficient space to provide for automation of the telephone service, and they handle something on the order of 10,000 or 15,000 incoming calls a day. The present switchboard, which has a 3,200 line, just cannot handle it. A 6,000-line switchboard is required.
Senator JACKSON. Again, this is a matter of judgment as to what can be postponed.
Page 125, still at Fort Carson, the consolidated field maintenance shop. This was denied, I think, by the Congress in fiscal year 1966, and I understand this is the beginning of a program based on some sort of management study that will eventually provide these consolidated maintenance shops at various division headquarters.
I would like to know just how many such shops are planned and what the total cost will eventually be.
I would also like to have some information as to the scope of repair work to be performed at these shops. I want to know if this is a guinea pig and the start of something that is going to lead to many other similar facilities?
General DALRYMPLE. This is the first of a kind.
Senator JACKSON. That is right. Where do we go from here?
General DALRYMPLE. I am going to call on Mr. Christensen in a moment to help me on this, Senator Jackson.

As I recall, there are six planned for our program. This one is the first, and there are five at other stations which we hope to program subsequently.

Mr. Christensen.

Senator JACKSON. Come forward, Mr. Christensen.

General DALRYMPLE. Is that correct, six altogether?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. There are six others in the long-range plan.

Senator JACKSON. And how much will they cost?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. I have our estimates. We plan others and these are not in the order of priority.

Fort Sill, $6.4 million; Fort Ord, $4.8 million; Fort Campbell, Ky., $3.4 million; Fort Irwin, Calif., $2.2 million; Fort Bliss, Tex., $3.2 million.

Senator JACKSON. Fort Bliss?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir; and Fort Hood, which is a two-division installation; it is estimated at about $7 million.

Senator JACKSON. That is about $27 or $28 million in round figures in addition to this item of $5,777,000?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir.

General DALRYMPLE. The other question was as to the scope of the work that you expect the people to perform.

Senator JACKSON. And what do you expect to save?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. We have calculated a tremendous saving in this regard.

Initially we started out by consolidating within existing facilities at each individual post. As an example, at Fort Carson there are three semipermanent and 14 temporary buildings where they now perform maintenance. At other Continental Army Command installations that we have consolidated, we have reported in excess of $4 million savings under the cost-reduction program which has been documented and checked out by the Army audit agency, sir, and that is only within existing inadequate facilities.

Senator JACKSON. What do you mean by $4 million in savings? Over what period of time?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. In the period of about 3 or 3½ years, and these savings are primarily by elimination of duplication. I might use this as an example.

We may have an automotive shop, an engineer shop, and a quartermaster shop. Each would have welding facilities. If we can combine these three into one, we reduce the numbers of people and the number of welding machines. This is a simple example of savings, by consolidating.

Senator JACKSON. Do you end up having to make more capital investments in terms of equipment?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir; we will, of course.

Senator JACKSON. We are only dealing with the building here.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. There is collateral equipment within this cost estimate, such as the overhead cranes and things of this nature.

Senator JACKSON. And you are going to put in new machines?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Yes; this is part of increasing productivity, and by so doing, we also save and get far better utilization of our people, and in the total formula, we actually get far more work done with the same number of people.

Senator JACKSON. Well, how much do you estimate you are going to save at Fort Carson on this specific item that we have before us?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. In a given year the total savings will be $944,888. I will break it down if you wish.

Senator JACKSON. Not just the building but the plant and equipment?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. The total investment, including modern tools and test equipment.

Senator JACKSON. So when we come to that item in the appropriation bill, we can cut $900,000-plus starting next year; is that right?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Well, I have to answer with a qualified yes. If I may I would like to qualify it.

As you know, Fort Carson is just typical of so many of our division installations. There is a constant buildup here. When we first started this program three and a half years ago, Fort Carson was not at full strength. The division is now at full strength and an additional 64 units are being activated. Therefore, there is a greatly increased workload. We do not propose increasing any more personnel to maintain this equipment. This in itself is a big saving.

Senator JACKSON. By the way, who will operate this, civilians or the military?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. It is primarily civilian manned; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It is civilian manned now?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator JACKSON. There will be no change in that?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. That is right; there will be no substantial change.

Senator JACKSON. Will this reduce the number of employees?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. We will not reduce employees because of the increased workload. If the workload did not increase, we would probably reduce employees. But as an example of direct labor savings, there will be—once constructed and occupied—a direct labor savings of $1,164,413, simply by operating this new facility and the introduction of sound engineering practices. This was confirmed by an onsite industrial engineering survey.

Senator JACKSON. How about throughout the Army?

If you get the other facilities, how many people would you be able to reduce?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. We are certain that the——

Senator JACKSON. The workload is not going to increase by the factor that you are saving here, surely.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. It will vary at each of the installations that I mentioned because of their size, but the same formula would apply, and it has been proven to be effective. We have been testing the testing—in inadequate facilities—at five shops in the 1st Army area, and many of these claims that we have made have been proven and can be documented.

Although it was denied to us 2 or 3 years back, we have kept this constantly updated. You may recall when it was denied, this shop was estimated in excess of $7 million. We have been able to reduce this to $5.7 million.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any questions on this?

Senator BIBLE. No, I have no questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Christensen.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

We will turn to Fort Riley, Kans.

On page 142, air conditioning of the hospital, you propose to spend $160,000 to air-condition certain temporary hospitals.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Is this not a waste of time?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

We have a condition there where the temperature often exceeds 100°. This is to help us take care of our current load generated by the present Vietnam situation.

Senator JACKSON. Have you reached your anticipated load there? I did not think you had.

General DALRYMPLE. Colonel Adams, do you have the bed loading at the hospital at Fort Riley?

Colonel ADAMS. Colonel Adams, Office of the Surgeon General. At the present time at Fort Riley, Kans., we are operating a total of 375 beds. The permanent hopsital is a 250-bed hospital, and we are using the temporary facilities for the additional beds.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but how many of the temporary facilities are being utilized?

Colonel ADAMS. Well, over and above the 250 beds would be in the temporary facilities.

Senator JACKSON. I know, but are you utilizing all the temporary facilities, that you propose to air condition?

Colonel ADAMS. The figures I gave you are as of June 14, our actual experience as of June 14. We estimated in our overall bed requirements in support of Vietnam to be higher. This air-conditioning requirement reflects an estimate as to what we feel is necessary for support of activities in Southeast Asia.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we want to be sure. This committee took the initiative on air conditioning at Walter Reed. It was not even in the budget, and we air-conditioned Walter Reed. I made that my own project 11 or 12 years ago in this committee. There is no question about that.

The only thing that bothers me is an expenditure on these temporary buildings.

Colonel ADAMS. For fiscal year 1968 we have projected our requirements at Fort Riley on the basis of a daily bed occupancy of 480 beds, or will require 600 operating beds.

General DALRYMPLE. As you know this was the home of the 1st Infantry Division before it went to South Vietnam, and we expect Fort Riley to have an increased troop load. It is anticipated in the future.

Senator BIBLE. If I may ask a question at this point, from reading this line item justification, you propose spending $190,000 to extend the air conditioning in the permanent hospital?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And $160,000 for 40 units in the temporary buildings. Is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir. We will put two 5-ton units in each of these temporary buildings, and we will extend the system in the permanent building.

Senator BIBLE. At a total cost of $350,000?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It is not the permanent building that I am concerned about but the temporary.

Thank you, Colonel Adams.

SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

The next item is Sharpe, Calif., the depot maintenance shop, page 249. Could you tell us, General, what these maintenance shops are to be used for?

Is this the beginning of another consolidation program?

General DALRYMPLE. This is a replacement.

Senator JACKSON. It is a lot of money.

General DALRYMPLE. Our maintenance operation is now being conducted in some 36 structures throughout the depot, and they are mostly of World War II vintage. One of them has been condemned as a fire hazard and the maintenance costs are excessive in these buildings. We propose here to construct two shop buildings to replace these 36 structures that are now being used, together with a boilerhouse.

This is a facility that maintains aircraft, aircraft components, amphibious craft, airdrop items, those types of equipment.

Senator JACKSON. Is this a part of a consolidation program developing generally throughout?

General DALRYMPLE. This is not part of what we term our depot modernization program. This is a strict replacement of facilities.

Senator JACKSON. This is not a pattern to be followed elsewhere?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What are you going to do with the buildings that will be vacated?

General DALRYMPLE. We are going to demolish 23 of them and abandon four of them. The remaining buildings will be reassigned to other use. One of them will be retained as a boilerhouse. Three will be returned to warehouse shorage. Another will be used as a heavy equipment motor repair shop; one as a lunchroom.

That is all the data I have on that, sir.

CONUS—VARIOUS

Senator JACKSON. All right, the last item, secure warning system, page 290.

I note that the alteration you are requesting for the secure warning system is the first phase of a 5-year program. I wonder if you could give us some details on what you are proposing.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. I have Mr. Martin here.

Senator JACKSON. And the costs when this is completed.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This is to provide facilities for the decision information distribution system, short title DIDS, which will give the public rapid outdoor and indoor warning, in order that they may make expeditious use of fallout shelters. This particular project will provide transmitter buildings at three locations in the United States, and we will have a provision there for no break power to insure its adequacy.

The reason for this particular item is that we cannot expand economically the present land line system that we use to perform this function. Details as to the overall plan and its costing, I would like to ask Mr. Martin to give me a hand on that, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Martin could you give us the overall picture on this?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

This is a new approach to warning. The present systems that we have in operation are obsolescent. They were designed in the early fifties for an air-breathing aircraft threat. The response time is of the order of 30 minutes in some communities. It does not have certain characteristics which we deem now to be essential, recognizing the missile threat, such as automatic sounding of sirens without manual local intervention.

The new system is a direct Federal-to-local level radio-oriented network. It will basically consist of nine transmission facilities located throughout continental United States, and will cover the entire continental United States.

Senator JACKSON. What you are really doing is getting into a civil defense early warning system for the Army, are you not?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir. The Army now has the responsibility to provide communications for civil defense.

Senator JACKSON. But as far as protection of our deterrent, our strategic response systems, that is taken care of outside of your jurisdiction. That is the Air Force responsibility, is it not?

Mr. MARTIN. That is correct. We interface with them at Norad and two other warning locations.

Senator JACKSON. We may be getting into a substantial civil defense program that I at least have some reservations about.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask one question, Senator Jackson?

What is the estimated total cost?

Mr. MARTIN. The total military construction program spread over a 5-year period is just less than $5.3 million. The total cost, including operation and equipment charges, is estimated at just under $34 million. That is the one-time cost.

Senator BIBLE. The one-time cost is a total of $34 million?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir; that is spread over really a 6-year period.

Senator BIBLE. $34 million over 6 years?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You are asking for how much here?

Mr. MARTIN. $1.147 million this year.

Senator BIBLE. $1.147 million at the present time.

Senator JACKSON. What about your operation and maintenance costs?

Mr. MARTIN. These are projected including all leased and operating and maintenance charges for not only the transmission system I have described, but a total of 11,000 terminal ends. This is programed at just over $3 million annually, and will begin for the first time at that level in fiscal year 1972.

Senator BIBLE. As compared to what annual O. & M. now? Is it zero?

Mr. MARTIN. No, sir. We now have a warning system which runs around $1 million per year, but the comparison is not appropriate I believe, because the present warning system just will not, does not have the same equivalent capabilities that this new one will have.

Senator BIBLE. I assume it would be a better system or we should not spend $34 million to acquire it. The inferior system which we are using today costs $1 million per year. The better system which you

are describing will cost a total of $34 million and it will cost $3 million annually for O. & M. Is that roughly it?

Mr. MARTIN. That is roughly true, but I would like to add one point.

The $1 million, and that is the reason I suggested it would be difficult to make a comparison, the $1 million is only the Federal portion of the total warning setup in this country. There are 48 additional networks that go from the State level. These are existing police radio networks typically, and what appropriate use level is made of this and how you compare costing is very difficult.

Senator BIBLE. I recognize that—$3 million when we have the superior system, the one you are starting to launch now, the total Federal cost is $3 million?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. But there will also be some participating State, county and local costs there as well?

Mr. MARTIN. There very well may be, but that is not a part of our 5-year proposal.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. But I am trying to compare Federal costs with Federal costs.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes; it would be 3 to 1, you are quite right.

Senator JACKSON. The cut is almost limitless when you get into improving communications. I think again you get into priorities, in order to deal with first things first.

Of course, the obvious thing is to make sure that we protect our deterrent, but if we are going to improve communications at every level of Government that may not be involved directly in connection with matters of a timely nature, it seems to me that some of it can probably be postponed.

Mr. MARTIN. I would like to make one point if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN. We have studied a variety of options to improve our shelter posture, and of all the options there is no way that we can as cheaply double the number of persons that can be put in shelter in a period of 30 minutes in case there is an attack.

Senator JACKSON. Would you repeat that?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

We have studied a variety of options to improve our present shelter posture, and of all of them, which would include shelter construction or stocking and marketing additional buildings that exist, expanding the networks that exist or beefing up the local communications as they exist, of all of these options, there is no cheaper way to double or triple the number of people that we can put in shelter in the first 30 minutes as compared with the warning posture today.

Senator JACKSON. I would like to look at this in more detail when we, I hope, make a favorable decision on going ahead with the ABM, because you cannot have an ABM system without fallout shelters.

We are talking about probably a $3 or $4 billion program that is directly related to the operation of your ABM system.

I believe I am substantially correct in this. Then we ought to look at this whole communication business as it relates to it.

I could not disagree with you, but it is so hard to get at this problem piecemeal.

Mr. MARTIN. You are so right, Mr. Chairman. We have 160 million

shelter spaces in this country today ready to use. One difficulty is getting the word to people promptly enough to use them optimally.

Senator JACKSON. The point I want to make is that if we had gone ahead with the shelter program that was brought up here a long time ago, we would have had our priorities all turned around, because your first priorities will relate directly to the configuration that will be worked out on your ABM system; is that correct?

Mr. MARTIN. As relates to this warning network, studies indicate that this will work in conjunction with the ABM or without an ABM. However, the need for improved shelter use is real, and it is here today as well, whether or not ABM comes along. That has been considered in this project.

Senator JACKSON. ABM had better come along or God help us.

You do not have to respond to that.

Thank you.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FORT CLAYTON, C.Z.

Senator JACKSON. Suppose we turn now to Fort Clayton, C.Z., the electric powerplant, page 348.

This is a rather expensive plant and I want to ask whether it will provide all the power requirements for the military in the Canal Zone?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You mentioned in your justification that if this is not supplied, the Panama Canal Company will have to increase their plant.

It seems to me that since the Canal Company is an agency of this Government, it would be more practical and probably less expensive to contribute to the enlargement of the Canal Company plant than to build the additional plant.

Has this been coordinated, General?

General DALRYMPLE. The one that we have now is an integrated system supplying the Canal Zone and the military services, and is owned and operated by the Panama Canal Company. The military services consume about half of the power this plant produces.

The Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company have said that they cannot finance new power facilities to supply the growing needs of the services.

Senator JACKSON. That is mostly for family housing?

General DALRYMPLE. There is family housing, but there are also other different improvements and additions that generate a larger powerload.

Senator JACKSON. Why would it not be better though to make the contribution to enlarge the operation of the power facility by the Panama Canal Company?

What would be the most efficient situation? Suppose we get some information for the record on that. It is a question in my mind of the integration of the system.

General DALRYMPLE. We understand that the Panama Canal Company is planning to buy a block of Panamanian power to satisfy their needs. We do not think the military can depend on the security and the responsiveness of such a system.

Senator JACKSON. Can the Company?

General DALRYMPLE. I do not know whether they can or not, sir, but they are willing to take more of a chance on it than we are.

Senator JACKSON. I would think it is something that ought to be looked into a little more, and see what can be done to make that area self-sufficient without having to rely on outside sources. It would be like the British in Hong Kong with water.

(The information requested follows:)

There is close coordination between the Panama Canal Company and the military services in Panama with respect to the programing of construction for increased electric power production capability. The Panama Canal Company has undertaken to arrange with the Republic of Panama for a long-term electric power supply contract for the purpose of meeting the increased electric power requirements of the Company that are expected to occur beginning in 1969. The Company has in its capital budget an item for the construction of 30 megawatts of electric power generation capacity against the event that the negotiations with the Republic of Panama are not successful. If the negotiations are successful, this item will be deleted from the capital program. The procurement lead time for this capital item necessitates the choice of gas turbine-driven generators.

The military services, under the new treaties with Panama, will take control of the Miraflores Power Plant, which is now Company-owned, for it will be included within a military base area, thus assuring that the power this plant produces can reliably be available to the United States Forces and to the Company in the event that power supplied by the Republic of Panama to the Company should be interrupted. This plant will continue to be operated by the Company as a part of the integrated system supplying power for military purposes and for Canal operation. The Miraflores Power Plant can accommodate the proposed military construction program item of a 30-megawatt steam-driven generator, but there is not room enough in this plant to provide enough additional generator capacity to meet the sum of the expected increased requirements of the military services and of the Company. In order to economize on the cost to the military services of the construction of additional electric power generation capacity, the Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command (USCINCSO) and the Governor of the Canal Zone (who is also the President of the Panama Canal Company) have agreed that the available space within the Miraflores Plant should be made available to the military services.

Senator BIBLE. General, for the record, who is the Panama Canal Company? How is it made up and where does it go for its money, the Panama Canal Company itself?

Senator JACKSON. Just for the record.

General DALRYMPLE. The Panama Canal Company operates under a Board of Directors who are responsive to the Secretary of the Army. Its financing arrangements——

Senator BIBLE. It still comes under the U.S. Government; does it not?

Senator JACKSON. It is a wholly owned corporation?

General DALRYMPLE. I will have to provide how it gets its money for the record, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

The Panama Canal Company is a United States Government corporation for which the sole stockholder is the Secretary of the Army. The Company operates under a Board of Directors who are appointed by the Secretary of the Army. The Governor of the Canal Zone, who is appointed by the President of the United States, serves as the President of the Company. The Company is a revenue-producing activity. From its revenues it pays all of its costs, pays interest to the United States Treasury on the net direct investment of the United States Government and may, from time to time, from any surplus, return to the United States Treasury repayment of capital investment. As a matter of practice, the Company funds its capital programs from its own revenues. In addition, the Company reimburses the Treasury of the United States in the full amount of all costs of the Canal Zone Government which are not met from the revenue-producing activities of the Canal Zone Government.

Senator BIBLE. My only point, Mr. Chairman, is whether it is the Panama Canal Company, which I think comes to the Congress for its money, or whether it is the U.S. Army. It is all Federal money, is that not right?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. That is right, sir.

Incidentally, we have proposed to locate this particular power plant on areas that will remain under our control after the treaty is established.

Senator BIBLE. You are not in the power business down there?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. This is just for the military needs.

Senator BIBLE. You are going to have your own independent power company?

General DALRYMPLE. Part of our power will be provided as it is today. This project is to take care of—we are getting some brownouts down there—our future requirements into 1972.

Senator BIBLE. I recognize you are in the power business in certain places and I am not against that, as it should be. In this instance here, you rely partly on the Panama Canal Company.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And now you want to parallel them, or at least supplement them. But I think we should go into this rather fully or have our staff do so.

Senator JACKSON. That is right. This is something that I think needs a good look at, General, and we will ask the staff to follow up with your people.

In the meantime, they can get some information together on this power situation.

Senator BIBLE. A very expensive item, $8 million.

Senator JACKSON. That is right, and I think we ought to look at it from the standpoint of sufficiency for the area as a whole.

I am sure the local people and the boards have gone into it, but we ought at least to have the full facts.

(The information requested follows:)

The electric power supplied to the Canal Zone is produced by or purchased by the Panama Canal Company.

The table below compares the peak demand with the sum of available production capability of the Company and available purchasable power for the dry seasons of the period 1966–1971:

[In megawatts]

	1966 (actual)	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total available power supply including purchasable power	92.5	100.0	95.0	110.0	105.0	105.0
Purchasable power	(7.5)	(15.0)	(10.0)	[1] (35.0)	[1] (30.0)	[1] (30.0)
Peak requirement	85.0	91.3	96.2	105.9	116.7	123.7

[1] If 30 mw. can be contracted for.

The table presumes full operation of all present Company generation capability except that after 1968 the Gatun Dam hydroelectric plant cannot be used in the dry season because of use of water for navigation.

The increase in purchased power in 1969 reflects successful conclusion of current negotiations by the Company with Panama for the purchase of 30 MW and the end of the present purchased power arrangement. The ability of Panamanian sources to provide 30 MW depends upon completion of a new plant now being built.

Therefore, the lack of capacity that will exist by 1971 cannot be made up except by capital expenditure by the United States. The Company's capital contribution will be financially to support in part the construction of the plant from which power is to be purchased or to build its own 30 MW plant. The military services, which contribute about half of the increase in power requirements through 1971, would finance through appropriations an equal increase in power supply. Upon completion of both increases in supply (60 MW), there would be a total of 135 MW available power supply by the end of 1971. The difference between this available supply and the peak load for that year allows for unplanned outage of generators (which range in size from 2 MW to 22 MW) and for load growth in succeeding years.

KWAJALEIN ATOLL

With reference to Kwajalein items, I note that some portion of the budget there relates to family housing. I want to raise the question about the advisability of families accompanying personnel to Kwajalein.

Do you know how long the tour is for?

General DALRYMPLE. Most of these people, sir, as you know, are civilians.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

General DALRYMPLE. Contractor personnel, and there are not large numbers of military people. I believe that the period for which the individual signs up is 18 months, with the option, of course, to continue there.

It is in an isolated area with very few facilities, and if we can get a fellow there with his family, we have more chance of his being satisfied and producing a good job than we can if he is there alone and unhappy.

Senator JACKSON. Is the military tour 18 months?

General DALRYMPLE. It is 18 months as well.

Major KING. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It posed a question here, of course.

General DALRYMPLE. We have to make provision for trailer sites, for positioning the trailers that the families will occupy. We have to increase the size of the dependent school because the number of children has increased and is continuing to increase.

Senator JACKSON. What is the tour for those that do not take their families? There is an option?

Colonel PURPLE. One year.

Senator JACKSON. And 18 months for those who bring their families?

Colonel PURPLE. Eighteen months minimum.

Senator JACKSON. I would think it would probably be 2 years minimum if they are bringing their families.

Colonel PURPLE. The 18 months is a requirement within the contract for the personnel to sign up for the minimum.

Senator JACKSON. This is for civilians?

Colonel PURPLE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. But what about the military?

Colonel PURPLE. Yes, sir; 18 months.

BADEN, GERMANY

Senator BIBLE. Directing your attention, General, to the item on page 375, I notice this project will be prefinanced in the category not yet established under NATO rules, so that ultimate financing of the project by NATO through the infrastructure program is uncertain.

Is this something we will be required to build, whether NATO participates or does not participate?

General DALRYMPLE. This is brought about by our relocation from France, and we have to construct these depot support facilities to take care of the stocks that have been moved out of France by virtue of President de Gaulle's decision. We cannot wait until the wheels turn in the NATO structure to generate funds for this construction, so we are going ahead, if the project is approved, to construct the facilities.

At the same time, we will tell the NATO people that we intend to try to recouup our money from the NATO infrastructure program at some later date, but we do not know whether we will be successful in getting our money back.

Senator BIBLE. But your position is that you need to build it, to fund it, whether NATO participates or does not participate?

General DALRYMPLE. This is correct, sir; but we have also told them that we intend to try to be repaid.

Senator BIBLE. Is that successful?

General DALRYMPLE. Sometimes it has been successful, but we have not always succeeded. I do not know what our batting average is at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. That can be supplied for the record.

I am no expert in this particular field, but it does seem to me that the U.S. Government usually ends up carrying the bulk of the load and gets very little of it back.

(The information requested follows:)

As of 31 December 1966, the United States had prefinanced projects totalling about $60 million since prefinancing procedures were established by NATO. Of this amount, projects totalling about $25.8 million have been accepted by NATO in approved Infrastructure programs. Recoupment is fairly sure on approximately this amount.

The depot and storage facility projects in this program, required as a result of our move from France, are logistical in nature and heretofore such facilities have been a national responsibility. The U.S. obtained agreement to special prefinancing procedures on all relocation projects, regardless of their present eligibility for common funding. A notice of intent to prefinance is sent to the NATO Progress and Payments Committee on all U.S. relocation projects and the U.S. will make every effort to have as many as possible accepted for common funding after the total cost of relocation is known.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS, GERMANY

General DALRYMPLE. There is another project brought about by the relocation from France, on page 380, in transit storage facilities in the amount of almost $6 million. Here again we have to go ahead and build these facilities, and then tell NATO that we intend to try to get our money back through the infrastructure program.

Senator BIBLE. So the item on page 380, which is approximately $6 million, is in the same category?

General DALRYMPLE. Exactly, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Turning to line item on page 377, you are asking $3.6 million for controlled humidity storage facilities.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This project was denied by the Congress in fiscal year 1966, and this is fiscal year 1968. What can you tell us about this program?

General DALRYMPLE. This is the provision of facilities, prefabricated metal facilities in which we will store equipment and tactical vehicles.

The vehicles are currently stored in open areas, and there is considerable rust and deterioration that we will prevent if we can put the vehicles in these controlled humidity storage facilities.

These will have equipment, dehumidifiers and the like, that will insure that the relative humidity is maintained constant at 40 percent, and thus will reduce the deterioration of equipment.

We anticipate an annual saving of $2.8 million by so doing, as we will be able to release personnel that are currently involved in taking care of this equipment.

Senator BIBLE. Is it not true, if I am correctly advised, most of the equipment there now is rotated to a large extent to meet the requirements of the 7th Army?

General DALRYMPLE. It is rotated until it completes a certain mileage, and all of the vehicles we are discussing here have been rotated and will go into storage and will no longer be rotated.

Senator BIBLE. It was denied in 1966, and did you try again in 1967? This is fiscal 1968. Was it denied in 2 fiscal years?

General DALRYMPLE. As small as the 1967 program was, sir, I do not believe so.

Senator BIBLE. You mean you did not request it in 1967? It was denied in 1966 but it was not resubmitted in 1967?

(The information requested follows:)

A project for controlled humidity storage for 1,220,400 square feet at a cost of $7.7 million was included in the FY 1966 MCA Program. One half of this project at a cost of $4.0 million was authorized and funded by Congress in FY 1966. The project in the FY 1968 MCA Program represents the remainder of the original project. No project for this facility was submitted in FY 1967.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS—OTHER PROJECTS

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Station	Title	Amount
Camp A. P. Hill, Va	Engineer training area	942
Do	Ammunition storage facility	680
Do	Improve campsites	1,851
Do	Active Army support facility	1,268
Do	Road	152
Fort Knox, Ky	Commissary	1,378
Fort Meade, Md	Hospital addition	1,907
Fort Gordon, Ga	Cold storage facility	958
Fort Polk, La	do	954
Fort Sill, Okla	Post office	179
Fort Carson, Colo	Commo, finance, ADP building	1,047
Do	Consolidated FM shop	5,777
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	CAMPS-AUTODIN facility	580
Fort Riley, Kans	Air-condition hospital	350
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Enlisted men's service club	1,016
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark	Loading and assembly facility	1,713
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	Rhode Island Ave. underpass	320
Sharpe Army Depot, Calif	Depot maintenance shop	5,520
CONUS, various	Microwave facility	1,464
Do	Relocate radar	933
Do	Improve tactical power	846
Do	Secure warning system	1,147
Fort Clayton, C.Z	Electric powerplant	7,985
Kwajalein	Marine maintenance facility	1,000
Do	Trailer site preparation	2,317
Do	Civilian dormitory, Roi Mamur	1,505
Do	Dependents school addition	2,032
Germany	Depot support building	3,577
Do	Controlled humidity storage	3,618
Do	Intransit storage facility	5,922
CONUS, various	Survival measures, new construction	1,053
Do	Survival measures, projects	4,277
Do	Survival measures, land acquisition	723
Do	Classified tactical facilities	64,000
Location 178	Field station complex	3,693

DEFICIENCIES—ARMY

Senator JACKSON. That completes that section.

We will now turn to the next item starting with Fort McClellan, Ala., deficiencies.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This special interest item, deficiencies, the first one radiological training area at Fort McClellan, Ala., $202,000.

Next Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, water supply, $93,000.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., headquarters facility, $748,000. Also at Fort Sheridan electrical distribution system modification, $58,000.

Enlisted women's barracks and mess at Fort Myer, Va., $278,000.

Fuel conversion at Redstone Arsenal, $174,000.

Rehabilitation of two buildings at the Army Pictorial Center in New York, $65,000.

Deficiency at Letterman General Hospital, $1,119,000.

And rifle squad tactical ranges, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., $452,000.

Relocation of Thayer Road at U.S. Military Academy, $254,000.

And Nike X R. & D. facilities at Kwajalein Atoll, $5,574,000, for a total of $9,017,000.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS—DEFICIENCIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Title	Amount
Fort McClellan, Ala	Radiological training area	202
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Water supply	93
Fort Sheridan, Ill	Headquarters facility	748
Do	Electrical distribution system modification	58
Fort Myer, Va	EW barracks with mess	278
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Fuel conversion	174
Army Pictorial Center	Rehab building 1 and 2	65
Letterman Hospital	Hospital facility	1,119
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	Rifle squad tactical ranges	452
USMA [1]	Relocate Thayer Rd	254
Kwajalein Atoll	Nike X R. & D. facilities	5,574
Total		9,017

[1] Station authorization deficiency requested for $254,000. This reflects $25,000 of unused authorization remaining from refrigerated storage facility. Project deficiency is $279,000.

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to tab C.

PROGRAM CHANGES

General DALRYMPLE. Program changes, tab C.

Reduction of $450,000 at Fort Eustis, fuel conversion project.

An addition of $1,244,000 for electrical powerplant at Fort Clayton.

A reduction of $102,000 at Fort Bragg, at the language facility.

Reduction of $152,000 at Fort Jackson, training fire range.

Reduction of $194,000 at Fort Polk, a light vehicle driving range.

A reduction of $640,000 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, alteration building 1.

Reduction of $292,000 of warehouse at Suitland, Md.

Reduction of $186,000 at Fort Ritchie, Md., an automatic data processing facility.

A reduction of $501,000, Marine depot storage facility in Europe.

An addition of $65,000 for radar facilities in the Detroit defense area.

Deficiency authorization for the Fort Polk rifle squad tactical ranges, a reduction of $148,000.

An addition of $369,000 at Letterman Hospital for hospital facilities.

PROGRAM CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

Station	Project title	Amount
Fort Eustis	Fuel conversion	−450
Fort Clayton	Electric powerplant	+1,244
Fort Bragg	MATA language facility	−102
Fort Jackson	Training fire range	−152
Fort Polk	Light vehicle driving range	−194
Fort Benjamin Harrison	Alter building 1	−640
Suitland (Stratcom)	Warehouse	−292
Fort Ritchie	ADPS facility	−186
USAREUR	Storage facility, Marine depot	−501
Detroit defense area	Radar facilities	+65
Total		1,208
Deficiency authorization:		
Fort Polk	Rifle squad tactical ranges	−148
Letterman Hospital	Hospital facilities	+369

Senator JACKSON. Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. Nothing further.

Senator JACKSON. General, you may continue with your line item justifications.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES, U.S. CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND, 1ST ARMY

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

General DALRYMPLE. Davidson Airfield improvements would eliminate operational hazards by widening existing inadequate taxiways and increasing the engine runup area; expands and improves the aviation fuel storage facilities; and improves the security facilities. This airfield has the mission to provide aviation support for officials of the U.S. Government and for the Department of Defense.

Existing taxiway is only 25 feet wide instead of the 40-foot minimum required for modern aircraft. Twin-engine aircraft using the taxiways do so at considerable risk especially at night or in inclement weather. The runup area for runway 14 has only about one-half of the area required. During peak traffic periods this results in jamming aircraft and sometimes prevents turning aircraft upwind for proper engine cooling during warmup.

The underground fuel storage facilities are inadequate. Of the 45,000-gallon capacity required, only 20,000 gallons are located at the airfield. The remainder are located at Fort Belvoir in the motor pool area and will be lost to the airfield when construction is completed on the motor pool in fiscal year 1969. The service road presently winds through the operational facilities creating a hazard to aircraft takeoffs and landings.

The security of the airfield is inadequate. No fencing or patrol roads are available. Entrance to and from the airfield cannot be properly

monitored. This greatly increases the danger of intrusion and sabotage to the aircraft upon which many contingency plans are dependent.

This classroom addition increases the capacity of existing facilities to train specialists to operate, maintain, and repair gas-turbine-engine-powered equipment used in the Pershing missile system. The addition provides engine test cells and classrooms together with gas handling systems, fire protection, and wiring for closed circuit television.

Existing facilities are inadequate to train the increasing student load. This inadequacy will be compounded by the phase-in of new Pershing equipment which will necessitate concurrent training on both the new and the old systems. In addition to providing for a larger student load, this item will permit more effective training by reducing noise distractions and by making more equipment available to the students.

Fort Belvoir provides the only facility available to the Army for the training of the Pershing gas-turbine-engine specialists.

This instruction building item provides a facility for the annual training of over 3,600 supervisors, operators, and maintenance personnel for power generating equipment. The building will house approximately 120 generators together with installed fuel distribution, cooling, and exhaust systems.

Existing facilities (four World War II buildings) are scattered, crowded, poorly lighted, and inadequately heated. They are an impediment to effective learning. The present buildings require constant maintenance and have begun to fail structurally. It is impractical to adapt the existing buildings to the present need. With one exception, they will be demolished upon completion of this project.

Besides providing an improved training environment, this project will permit future expansion to accommodate training on new portable generators currently under development.

Fort Belvoir is the Army's primary source of personnel to operate and maintain engine driven generators.

Map reproduction facility alters an existing building to provide for installation of map reproduction equipment which is currently available but cannot be installed because of lack of space.

This project is required to exploit the full map reproduction and training capabilities of the 99th Engineer Company (base reproduction). At present this unit is unable to operate its 40- by 40-inch camera and its 35- by 45-inch press because of lack of space. This item will permit the unit to better develop the topographic skills of overseas replacements, Conus trainees and cadre; to provide improved projects and facilities for Reserve units; and to better meet the needs of the Army Map Service for topographic printing.

The improved reproduction facility can be operated to decrease the Army Map Service backlog requirement for 160 million impressions while effecting annual savings of approximately $115,000 per year.

Night Vision Simulator Laboratory would provide laboratory and office space and an area in which the environment of night will be simulated. This facility is needed to exploit the recent and considerable advances in night vision technology. The simulator will permit rapid evaluation of night vision systems and eliminate the need for some time-consuming field tests.

In the controlled environment of the simulator, the effects of magnification, field of view, light gain, and other parameters will be determined. By parametric analysis the night vision equipment will be optimized for military requirements by a careful balancing of target search time and detection, recognition, and identification probabilities.

The essential requirement of this project is the controlled simulation of the environment of night. This requirement is not satisfied by any known facility. Additionally, this project will increase the effectiveness of the night vision research and development program by providing a more efficient work area for the personnel engaged in the program.

This item, Far Infrared Laboratory, provides laboratory and office space for conduct of an expanded research and development program for applying far infrared techniques (thermal imaging) to night vision. This program is conducted at present by 24 scientists and other personnel. To accomplish the expanded program the size of the team must be trebled. Consequently, the requirement for work space is increased. Far infrared techniques require special temperature and humidity control, and electromagnetic shielding in the laboratory. There are no facilities known to exist which could satisfy the special requirements of the far infrared portion of the night vision program.

This project, Coating and Chemical Laboratory, at a cost of $1,416,000, provides specialized laboratory space for research and development of paints, coatings, preservatives, lubricants, and fuels.

This project provides laboratory space for research in industrial chemistry and specialized areas for paint spraying, drying and weathering experiments and for the operation of test engines and engine simulators. It will provide floors capable of supporting heavy loads, soundproofing and essential temperature and humidity controls.

This provides in-house laboratory facilities to permit development of specialized coatings lubricants and fuels essential to the protection, preservation, and operation of Army materiel in the unusually wide variety of conditions to which it may be exposed. Present facilities at Fort Belvoir and Aberdeen Proving Ground are too small for current and programed workloads and do not lend themselves to effective expansion.

This project for a reactor group engineering building costing $944,000 will provide work space for engineers and scientists performing research and development of military nuclear power supplies.

This project will permit the consolidation of personnel now working in substandard buildings, in widely separated areas of the post.

This group develops and monitors programs to provide electric power to meet Army requirements by the use of nuclear reactor powerplants. A recently built nuclear power barge is now undergoing tests by this group in preparation for shipment to Vietnam: A project which is typical of continuing efforts to improve the supply of essential electric power in remote areas reliably, economically, and safely.

FORT DEVENS, MASS.

This tactical equipment facility provides four 125-vehicle tactical equipment shops, hardstands, grease racks, wash platforms, and other facilities for repair and service of combat and tactical support equip-

ment. This item is the second of several increments necessary to support approximately 2,000 tactical vehicles, including 1,054 attached to Strategic Army Forces (Straf) units.

Existing facilities lack the overhead clearances and depths of the work bays needed to accommodate present equipment. Inadequate heating systems and latrines impair the efficiency of shop personnel. The present facilities are World War II mobilization-type buildings in such state of deterioration as to preclude economical expansion.

Failure to provide this item will degrade the materiel readiness of supported units by increasing the amount of inoperable equipment. Additionally it will interfere with the training of maintenance personnel. Both effects will impair the capability of Straf units at Fort Devens to perform their assigned missions.

This water treatment plants project provides two plants and necessary connections to provide acceptable water to the 18,000 residents and employees of Fort Devens. Existing wells provide 3.1 million gallons of water per day. However, because of drought-lowered water levels in the wells, the colloidal, and suspended particle content of the water is unacceptably high. Particularly, the iron and mangenese content is about three times the standard recommended by the Public Health Services. Water from one source is unsuitable for washing and cleaning because of hardness.

This item will eliminate the primary factor causing rust, which renders the water unfit for laundry use. It will also eliminate the condition which supports growth of "iron bacteria," a cause of clogging in the pipes of the distribution system. It will also decrease the formation of boiler sludge, thereby decreasing maintenance requirements. Currently, the situation is controlled by periodic flushing. This measure is temporary, provides limited relief, and is wasteful of already limited water resources.

FORT DIX, N.J.

This project for an addition to Walson Army Hospital proposes an addition of 230 beds to the existing 500-bed permanent hospital. The proposed addition will contain 61,190 square feet and will cost $2,585,000. Past experience has shown the bed space of this hopsital totally inadequate to serve the supported populations. The normal capacity of this hospital was exceeded 193 days in a year, with one day the beds being occupied reaching a high of 700. The aeromedical evacuee patient load is superimposed on the local patient. This has resulted in overcrowding of the permanent hospital and the introduction of sanitary hazards into the operation and use for long periods of the year of a World War II temporary hospital which is in a dilapidated condition. The use of this facility causes many inefficiencies, uneconomical operations, and undesirable situations in handling and treating patients.

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

This school support buildings item provides administrative and instructor space for the staff and faculty of the U.S. Army Transportation School.

Almost all construction in support of the expanded training mission of the school has been to provide facilities for operations and military occupational specialty training. Authorizations and requirements for personnel have trebled the need for office space. This need has not been met, for example, only 3 percent of the $6 million under construction will provide the type of space needed.

By the choice of siting and by use of prefabricated construction, the cost of this project will be minimized.

By eliminating the existing overcrowded conditions and by improving the location of personnel with reference to the training facilities, the efficiency of the training mission of the transportation school will be increased.

Educational TV building provides a centralized facility for the production and transmittal of educational television programs in support of the training mission of the transportation school and for fixed studio support to Headquarters, U.S. Continental Army Command.

At the transportation school the training potential of television is not fully developed. Inadequate facilities limit the number of video training programs that can be produced. Lack of programs is particularly detrimental in the area of aviation maintenance training.

This project will provide space for increased production of television training programs. It will centralize the widely scattered segments of the current operation. It will provide a proper operating and storage environment for about one-half million dollars' worth of equipment.

Existing facilites—that is, converted World War II barracks, toolrooms, and a classroom are a hazard to the equipment and an impediment to production of high-grade television training programs. These facilities will be returned to their original use upon completion of this project.

This fire protection project provides fire protection in four buildings where highly hazardous training and operations are conducted. The operations involve the running of aircraft engines, their disassambly and reassembly and their fueling with high hazard aviation fuels. Training requires frequent repetitions of the hazardous operations. There is a high degree of exposure to the risk of fire.

This project decreases the chance of starting a fire by providing grounding for the aircraft. It provides draft curtains to isolate fire areas and control the air which would feed a fire. It provides a sprinkler system to extinguish fires that may arise.

This project offers protection to the structures involved, to the aircraft and equipment being worked on, and to the personnel involved in maintenance and repair training.

These secondary sewage treatment facilities are required to provide secondary sewage treatment of 2.8 million gallons per day capacity, with disposal of effluent into the James River in accordance with Executive Order 11288 and recommendations of the Virginia State Water Control Board.

Existing facilities provide primary treatment only; the effluent from which is not considered satisfactory for discharge into the river which is used for recreational purposes and supports marine life including edible seafood specimens. The new facilities added to the existing primary treatment plant will provide an effluent of completely satisfactory quality and will serve the needs of present and future populations at Fort Eustis.

81-915—67——11

FORT HAMILTON, N.Y.

This item provides a telephone exchange building to house the modernized and expanded dial telephone equipment proposed for Fort Hamilton.

Present equipment is already used to capacity; it cannot handle the increased telephone service. A 66 percent increase in required line capacity is anticipated within next 2 years.

The existing telephone exchange building does not provide ceiling heights, floor strengths, and clear areas required for modern exchange equipment. Because of its poor condition and configuration the present building cannot be modified to house new equipment.

The telephone equipment for this project is being procured under the fiscal year 1967 PEMA signal program.

CAMP A. P. HILL, VA.

This engineer training area provides a battalion size base camp and eight areas improved for specialized engineer individual and unit training. The completed facility will be used by Active Army, Reserve, and National Guard units from the 1st Army area.

The facility will provide common training such as mine warfare, demolition, and field fortifications for nonengineer units. This item will enlarge and improve an existing campsite to accommodate a battalion. It will exploit the topography of available Government lands to provide realistic training for bridging, pipeline instruction, water supply, and similar engineer missions.

Existing facilities at Camp A. P. Hill are undersized and underdeveloped so that engineer training is not accomplished or is accomplished by improvization with reduced effectiveness. Facilities capable of expansion to meet the need are not available elsewhere within reasonable distance of using units.

This item for ammunition storage provides safe, secure storage for training ammunition. It will replace the deteriorated and structurally unsound igloos and butler buildings currently in use. Standard magazines with provisions for temperature and blast control will be built. These magazines will minimize the problem of storing and maintaining the ammunition. They will decrease the hazards to personnel in the camp area and in the nearby city of Bowling Green. Better siting and access roads will facilitate issue, turn in, and handling of the ammunition and decrease the time lost to training.

If this item is not approved ammunition will continue to be stored with calculated risks involving safety, security, and munition deterioration.

A campsite improvement provides for modernization of three campsites which will have a total capacity to house two Reserve brigades and one Reserve battalion.

Existing campsites are undersized, substandard, and expensive to maintain. For example, pit latrines are being used and these require pumping out biweekly. Lack of lighting makes movement at night hazardous. Lack of water systems denies the camps adequate fire protection. Wooden tent floors are not maintainable by available work force. Field shower units are inadequate.

This support facilities item provides living and operational facilities for the approximately 740 Regular Army troops who support the annual training of Reserve, National Guard, and Active Army units at Camp A. P. Hill. This support ranges from maintenance of pistols to the maintenance of tanks. It includes the operation of bakery, laundry, showers, and repair shops.

The existing facility is a partially cleared piece of ground, some general-purpose tents, a few wooden tent floors, and pit latrines. These facilities are occupied by the support personnel for 4 or 5 months each year. Such facilities lower morale and degrade the effectiveness of the using units. Mud interferes with the use of T.O. & E. equipment for training of both Active and Reserve personnel.

This project is required for the effective continuation of Camp A. P. Hill as a training area.

This item for roads provides all-weather access routes from U.S. Highway 301 to the headquarters and training areas of Camp A. P. Hill. Conversion of Highway 301 to a dual (4 lane) limited-access highway will eliminate all existing entrances to the camp from this route. Replacement entrances and access routes are required. They will be designed for use under dense traffic conditions, that is, simultaneous arrival and departure of Reserve divisions. Military traffic entering or leaving Highway 301 will be routed to eliminate the hazards of congestion on the highway.

If this item is not approved, access to Camp A. P. Hill will be limited to Routes 2 and 17. Use of these routes will add 18 to 23 miles to the travel distance to the camp and will necessitate travel over narrow, unpaved reservation roads. The net result will be loss of training time, increased vehicle maintenance requirements, and increased traffic safety hazards.

FORT HOLABIRD, VA.

This item for alterations, building 12, Fort Holabird, Va., provides for more efficient use of the limited administrative space at Fort Holabird to accommodate Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence Command (USAINTC), the DOD National Agency Check Center (NACC) and the Defense Central Index of Investigation (DCII). NACC and DCII were established in 1966. This item results from a consolidation of service missions.

Command and staff elements of Headquarters USAINTC will be consolidated on one floor of building 12. Consolidation will permit the average space allocation to be reduced to 52 square feet per person (less than standard 80 square feet). Space released by this reduction will be made available to NACC and DCII to decrease overcrowding in these agencies. Additional latrines and parking areas will eliminate some other overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions.

INDIANTOWN GAP RESERVATION, PA.

This range facilities item provides weapons, close combat, and field fortification training for an annual total of approximately 87,000 individuals in ROTC, National Guard, Reserve, and Active Army. Major components include a trainfire I range and company size qualification course for combat training.

Existing facilities are obsolete and not adaptable to training in modern techniques. The reservation has no alternative facilities.

Without this item inadequate training in essential combat skills will continue and will result in failure to develop the full combat potential of the trainees.

FORT KNOX, KY.

This classroom rehabilitation item provides for an addition to an existing building and other improvements to enhance the quality of instruction provided annually to approximately 3,500 students at the Armor School.

The additional space provided by this item will be used for storage of expensive training aids. Currently these aids are stored at scattered locations which make their use difficult and which contributes to transportation and handling damage to the aids.

Other improvements will provide air conditioning, heating, noise control, increase illumination, and other measures to improve the learning environment of the classreooms. Fire protection will be provided.

This instruction facility provides a building to be used for teaching tracked and wheeled vehicle operation and maintenance to about 6,400 students per year. It also provides a heating plant to serve this building as well as those planned for future construction.

The existing instruction facility is a scattered assortment of temporary buildings. They are inadequately heated and illuminated; they lack latrines; they require constant repair. Limited space necessitates assignment of too many students to vehicles for practical training. All factors combine to limit the effectiveness of training with present facilities.

There are no permanent buildings available at Fort Knox with which to fulfill this requirement. It is not feasible to rehabilitate the temporary buildings because of costs.

This classroom improvement improves the learning environment of building 2369 to permit more effective training of about 22,000 students per year. This item eliminates the noise distractions, dust conditions, and discomfort which result from open concrete construction and inadequate cooling.

This item will enhance the value of an existing structure for training by installation of acoustic ceilings, floor tile, and air conditioning.

Completion of this item will eliminate impediments to the transfer of knowledge and improve the receptivity of students. The end result will be personnel who are better trained in armor techniques.

This administration building-armor agency provides for a three-story, 18,000-square-foot building to house the U.S. Army Combat Development Command Armor Agency. The Agency with a strength of 86 military and civilian personnel formulates doctrine and future concepts for armored units and armored cavalry. Presently it occupies three World War II barracks type buildings that have deteriorated beyond economical repair. The buildings are oppressively hot in the summer and cold in the winter. In addition, the location of the buildings very near other buildings makes impossible adequate security control measures. "Top secret" and other sensitive conferences cannot be insured against possible surreptitious monitoring.

This item provides a new commissary facility to replace the widely scattered, inadequate, and inefficient facilities presently used. The item will meet the needs of a population of over 66,000 who are authorized commissary privileges.

The existing facilties cannot accommodate customers within the store area, for example, frequently 50 to 60 patrons have to wait for admittance to the store.

On-shelf stockage is insufficient to meet daily customer demands. Restocking while the store operates aggravates congestion within the store and further limits its capacity to serve. Dispersed warehouse storage results in high handling costs.

Existing commercial stores are not reasonably accessible or lack the capacity to serve the soldier population. High commercial prices are a hardship for the soldier customers.

This type facility is the only one of its kind in the fiscal year 1968 MCA program and represents the Army's most urgent commissary requirement.

This laundry waste disposal is required to provide an approved disposal method of waste from the Quartermaster laundry serving all military personnel at Fort Knox. The existing disposal of 190,000 gallons per day laundry waste to a "sink hole" is contrary to the present sanitation policy of the Kentucky Water Pollution Control Commission. This project will pipe the laundry waste approximately 1 mile and connect into the post sewerage system with ultimate treatment in the post secondary sewage treatment plant.

This project will satisfy the requirements of the State of Kentucky and Executive Order 11288.

This water supply addition will eliminate a risk entailed in the present supply of water for a population in excess of 50,000.

Part of the present supply is obtained from wells with diminishing flows. High seasonal demand necessitates 100 percent performance of obsolescent equipment on an around-the-clock basis. Emergency backup equipment is not available. Repair parts must be made to order. In spite of rigid controls, peak demands result in depletion of fire protection reservoirs.

This project will develop additional sources of water and will provide increasing filtering and softening facilities. It will provide booster pump and increased pump sizes to handle larger volumes of water. It will eliminate a significant amount of costly manual handling of lime.

If this project is approved the increased capacity of the system will provide backup capability to meet unusual demands and equipment outages. It will improve the quality of fire protection for over $200 million worth of facilities. Such capabilities are not available from other sources.

FORT LEE, VA.

This petroleum training building will provide laboratory and classroom space to be used in training an average of 80 specialists to analyze, supply, and store petroleum products. The existing facility is a highly hazardous wooden structure with inadequate exhaust system, marginal electric system, and high level of noise. The existing facility

requires an inordinate amount of maintenance to provide minimal usefulness.

The proposed facility will fulfill the absolute requirements for fireproof structure, positive exhaust system, isolated engine foundations, and noise control. These requirements cannot be met reasonably by modification of existing facilities because of costs.

This tactical equipment facilities item provides an organizational motor pool for use by one of the two major logistical commands based at Fort Lee. An existing permanent motor pool lacks the space and is incapable of expansion to meet this need. Temporary buildings in use at present are scattered to the detriment of control. They lack shop space, wash racks, grease racks, and storage space. Illumination and heating are inadequate and maintenance costs are excessive.

This project will utilize standard designs to provide shop space to support 250 vehicles. Completion of this project will fulfill all known requirements to support tactical equipment at Fort Lee.

This materials analysis test facility project, at a cost of $85,000 provides extended space for the testing of the physical properties of Army equipment; during the development cycle to establish procurement standards, and during procurement to verify quality.

This project provides additional space for the installation of required testing equipment which can not be installed permanently, additional electric power to operate present equipment, and the necessary temperature and humidity controls to achieve the "standard" conditions of published test procedures such as those of the American Society of Testing Materials.

This project will eliminate a current backlog of testing and permit accomplishment of future projects already identified.

This dental clinic proposes to construct an 18-chair permanent dental clinic costing $364,000 to serve the military population at this installation. The existing dental clinic is a World War II temporary facility erected in 1941. This substandard building has deteriorated with age and hard usage, and it does not meet present day requirements. Utility systems are inadequate in size or capacity. The intensity of the lighting is at a substandard level and cannot be improved without a completely new electrical system. Water and plumbing systems have corroded. Interior finish is poor and presents many areas which cannot be sanitized properly.

This fuel conversion item has been approved in principle by Department of Defense. It is designed to increase the economy and efficiency of heating service at Fort Lee. This will be accomplished by converting existing hand-fired and stoker-fired coal furnaces to burn either gas or oil. The choice is made on the basis of least construction cost, e.g., facilities widely separated from gas service will be heated by oil.

This project will complete the conversion of heating plant scheduled to remain in use during the next 10 years.

If this project is not approved the existing heating systems will remain in use. They will continue to generate excessive cost of about $67,000 per year because of the inefficiency of present coal fired systems. Savings realized through the efficiency provided by this project will amortize this item in 5 years and provide additional net savings.

This project to improve the sewage treatment plant is required to

provide Fort Lee with secondary sewage treatment plant facilities in accordance with Executive Order 11288 and recommendations of the Virginia State Water Control Board.

Existing sewage treatment facilities provide only primary treatment, effluent from which is chlorinated and discharged into Bailey's Creek which is tributary to James River. The plant will be designed for capacity of 2.25 million gallons per day which is satisfactory for the present and future needs of Fort Lee.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

This addition to Kimbrough Army Hospital proposes the construction of an addition of 46,668 gross square feet and the alteration of 12,895 gross square feet of the existing hospital building at a total cost of $1,907,000. Experience has shown that many of the existing facilities in this hospital are inadequate for the workloads to be performed. The medical clinic, surgical clinic, X-ray and laboratory are typical of these facilities. Some functional areas were not provided for in the permanent hospital such as immunizations, physical examinations, preventive medicine, and general outpatient clinic. It has been necessary to use another building some one-fourth of a mile away from the main hospital resulting in the duplication of facilities and services. This duplication of efforts is both inefficient and uneconomical. The realization of this project will permit adequate area for all functions or activities in the main hospital and will permit the release of building No. 4411 for use as administrative space.

A headquarters building improvement is needed for consolidation of 1st and 2d Army Headquarters increased by about 450 the personnel who needed office space at Fort Meade. As an expedient, this space is being provided in the original post headquarters building, a former hospital annex, and three barracks buildings.

The expedient solution limits the efficiency of the Army headquarters. For example, travel between offices is indirect and interferes with persons at work. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and toilet facilities are inadequate. High level of noise interferes with concentration. Electric and telephone wiring is exposed and hazardous. Illumination is inadequate and creates glare and eye strain. Electric receptacles are not available for office machines.

This item will eliminate existing deficiencies and will provide 1,400 square feet of additional space.

This road improvement item will convert the onpost portion of Rockenback Road from a two-lane, two-way road to a four-lane divided road. The increase in capacity is required to handle traffic between Maryland Route 175 and the western portion of the reservation. Nine hundred and fifty vehicles per hour is the anticipated load. This project will be integrated with comparable improvements to the offpost portion of the road. These improvements have been certified under the defense access-road program. Additionally, this item will eliminate dangerous congestion at the onpost intersection of Rockenback Road and Cooper Avenue.

There are no alternate routes which will provide access in the needed direction, that is, from Baltimore and vicinity.

FORT MONROE, VA.

This storm drainage system provides the second and completing increment of a system to dispose of storm water at Fort Monroe. While primarily needed to dispose of rainfall, the system will also dispose of salt water deposited by abnormal tides or storms in the Chesapeake Bay.

The existing system has been degraded by breakage and clogging of the sewers. Natural scouring of the pipes is hindered by extremely small gradients along the flow lines. Much construction and paving has been accomplished at Fort Monroe since the existing system was built in 1918. This limits percolation of water into the soil and results in a current volume of runoff which far exceeds the design capacity of the original system.

Accomplishment of this project will eliminate damages estimated at $30,000 per year and will permit a reduction of about $14,000 per year in maintenance costs.

CAMP PICKETT, VA.

This tank range is required to provide more effective use of the existing main gun tank range at Camp Pickett. This will be accomplished by constructing an additional 5-point range where the tank guns can be "zeroed." This will eliminate the necessity to tie up the main range for zeroing the guns and will make this range available for practice and record firing. Such improved operation of the range is needed to train the 8,400 personnel in the armored cavalry units and tank battalions which use the range.

This tank wash platforms item provides 20 additional wash racks and water supply for cleaning approximately 350 tracked vehicles used in training at Camp Pickett. Washdown is required to maintain the vehicles, for example, you cannot grease a muddy track. Maintenance must be completed after use of the vehicles by one unit and before the vehicles are issued to the next unit.

Only 14 wash racks are currently available. The number will not accommodate the required vehicles in the time allotted to phase in and phase out units from the training area. Training time is reduced and the full potential value of the training is not realized.

A weapons storage building will provide secure storage for almost one-half million dollars worth of small caliber weapons and associated equipment. It will eliminate fire hazards present in the current facility, a 26-year-old temporary wooden building.

The current facility fails to provide requisite security for over 1,500 weapons.

The tank trails provides for construction of additional tank trails and improvement of existing trails for use by armored cavalry and tank units at Camp Pickett. Existing trails in the southern part of the reservation are within a range area and cannot be used during range firing. Inability to use these trails denies full use of 4,000 acres of training area which are available. The proposed new construction will make this training space accessible. Proposed improvements, that is, widening and paving of existing tracks will increase the capacity of the training area for maneuver and will eliminate traffic hazards caused by narrow trails.

The construction of a firebreak will provide fire protection for items of ammunition ranging from small arms to artillery rounds, rockets, and dynamite. This ammunition is currently stored in a dump within a wooded area. Because adequate water pressure to fight fires is not available, it is especially prudent to provide this means for isolating the dump from surrounding fire sources. The firebreak will provide access for firefighters to areas where fire encroaches on the dump area.

THIRD ARMY

FORT BENNING, GA.

This conversion of buildings project will provide billets for 523 officer students at the Infantry School. The school has a projected long range student load of over 1,500 officers. (Current load is over 2,000.) Only 210 permanent and 816 temporary BOQ spaces are available. Remaining requirements are being met by housing the officers in diverted enlisted barracks.

This item will modify two enlisted barracks for use as BOQ's. Without modification these barracks are not conducive to the study required of student officers. Such barracks do not provide facilities commensurate with the officer status of the students.

Completion of the project will permit modern permanent enlisted barracks now being used by officers to revert to their intended use. It will permit the enlisted men to be quartered closer to their operational and training areas. It will provide a proper study and living environment for the officers.

This gas generating plant is required to reduce the cost of natural gas used at Fort Benning. It provides for the expansion of existing facilities for the manufacture of propane gas for use in lieu of purchased natural gas. The cost reduction will not be achieved by reduced purchases. Rather it will result from reduction of a fixed cost within the price of purchased gas. Such cost may be considered to be a service charge which is independent of the cost of the product. This cost is determined by and directly proportional to the the maximum daily use of purchased gas within 1 year. Such cost is applicable for the full year succeeding the year in which it is established.

As a realistic example it is assumed that the peak daily use of purchased gas is reduced from 6,200 M c.f. to 2,880 M c.f. Such reduction would decrease the fixed annual cost by almost $80,000. Such reduction is independent of the total amount of gas purchased. If part of the savings were spent to operate the propane plant, net annual savings of over $60,000 could still be achieved. The cost of this item would almost be recouped within the first year of operation of the expanded propane plant. Full savings would be realized in all subsequent years.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

This rigging facility provides shelter for rigging operations of the 82d Airborne Division and protection for the rigged loads. It provides mechanical load handling equipment to meet response times required by the missions of the division. It prevents damage to rigged loads due to weather, e.g., dampness degrades the shock mitigation

property of paperboard honeycomb. Indirectly it reduces the probability of malfunction of rigged loads with the consequent destruction of mission essential supplies and equipment. It permits all-weather rigging operations. It provides proper storage for the pyrotechnic devices used in rigging. It provides open storage for equipment that is not susceptible to damage from the weather, e.g., heavy drop platforms, cranes.

Without this item, the 82d Airborne Division will remain incapable of performing mission essential rigging in rainy weather. Addtionally, the probability of malfunction of the parachute delivered load will remain undesirably high.

This building addition provides classrooms, library, photo lab, language training booths, security vault, conference rooms, and office space for instruction at the Special Warfare School. It also provides collocated space for the Special Warfare Agency of Combat Developments Command.

At present this requirement is met by scattering students, faculty, and training devices among 38 dispersed temporary buildings. Separation of the Special Warfare Agency from the school precludes effective coordination between these organizations. This project is a replacement for the existing buildings, 37 of which will be demolished when this item is completed. This item incorporates provisions for more effective teaching techniques. At any given time over 650 students and a staff of over 300 will benefit from this project.

This language classrooms project will provide additional language classroom space and instructor facilities for the Special Warfare Center. There are approximately 2,000 language trainees at the Center. Of these, about 335 are in class at the same time. Optimally, training can be provided to groups of 12 men and less. There currently exist adequate classrooms for 144 students. This item will provide for an additional 192 students who are presently being taught in a messhall, study rooms, and supply building.

At present the crowding of 21 instructors into four offices, the largest of which is 10 by 17 feet, produces inefficiency. This condition, when combined with the noisy, poorly illuminated, and badly ventilated environment of the expedient classrooms, mitigates against effective instruction.

Accomplishment of this project will improve the effectiveness of language instruction at the Special Warfare Center.

This avionics shop provides for the maintenance and repair of signal equipment that is used in Army aircraft. This service is needed for over 300 aircraft at Fort Bragg.

Provision of this service from existing signal shop is not feasible because of the size of the workload, the distance between airfield and signal shop, and because some work can only be performed directly on the aircraft. Continued use of an existing aircraft maintenance hangar is unsatisfactory for this purpose. The existing hangar is already overcrowded and it lacks the temperature and humidity control needed for effective equipment calibration.

Expansion of test facilities provides a secure storage area, a storage area for unclassified material, and an enlarged parachute packing facility. These facilities are required to permit the Airborne

Electronics and Special Warfare Board to test materials and techniques for parachute delivery of classified and unclassified supplies and equipment; for example, atomic munitions, military vehicles.

Existing facilities will not accommodate the C–11 cargo parachute for packing. Expedient storage of classified material interferes with use of available drying tower. Storage of rigging materials at a distance from the rigging area is inefficient. There is insufficient space for storage of paper honeycomb and rigged loads which require protection from weather.

Without this item, high priority tests of the U.S. Army Airborne Electronics and Special Warfare Board will be delayed. The reliability of tests may be degraded by continued inability to provide adequate storage for supplies used in the tests and for the items after rigging for test.

This intelligence center will provide office space, briefing room, storage space for classified material, and security protection for the Intelligence Center of the Continental Army Command. These facilities are needed to meet worldwide need for intelligence and well-trained intelligence specialists.

At present the Intelligence Center operates from a temporary messhall, a converted temporary dental clinic, and a building shared with North Carolina University. Dispersion of these facilities is inefficient; crowding creates poor working conditions; adequate security measures are not provided; there is no capability to meet expanding demands for intelligence and training. Use of assigned personnel must be deferred until work space can be found for them.

If this project is not approved the Conarc intelligence mission will continue to be accomplished with limited effectiveness. There will remain a risk of compromise of classified information.

This enlisted men's barracks complex will provide barracks space for 3,260 troops and supporting facilities, for example, messhalls, dispensary, gymnasium, chapel, classrooms, command and administrative space, and branch exchange.

At present 247 temporary buildings that were built during World War II are being used. Of these only 23 barracks have been rehabilitated, the remainder have received only limited maintenance. Renovation of the present buildings would be uneconomical and would produce only marginal improvement, for example, no consolidation of facilities would be realized, provision of utilities would remain inefficient.

This improved water distribution increases the capacity of the water distribution system at Fort Bragg. The existing water treatment plant is capable of supplying all foreseeable needs. However, the production of this plant cannot be distributed properly to the users. For example, in some areas both pressures and rates of flow are inadequate for fighting fires. Some areas are not provided with alternate routes of supply.

Specific causes of the inadequacy of the present distribution system are inadequate pipe sizes and imbalances within the system. The original, that is, 1918, design capacity of the system has been exceeded. Repeated additions and changes have been made to meet expanding needs. As a result the system lacks the effectiveness of integrated design and it incorporates all the failings of expediency.

This project will provide larger pipe sizes and will correct system imbalances. Without this item portions of Fort Bragg will continue to be denied proper fire protection. Other portions will remain subject to disruption of water service because of failure of the lines.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

This project proposes the installation of air conditioning in four wards, which have been on a standby status, at a cost of $113,000. This requirement results from the increased troop strengths at this installation as a result of activities in Southeast Asia (33,610 as of January 1967). To serve these troops, it will be necessary to use four wards that presently do not have air conditioning. The high temperatures and humidity experienced during the summer months make air conditioning essential to the care and comfort of patients.

This administrative and supply buildings item will provide administrative and supply space for 24 company-size units of the 101st Airborne Division, 18 units to be accommodated in the cantonment area and six units to be accommodated at Campbell Airfield.

This project is required because the number of units (not personnel) exceeds the design capacity of the existing permanent troop barracks complex; that is, 38 units versus administrative and supply space for only 14 units.

At present this need has been met by diverting space in permanent barracks to administrative and supply use. In effect, this diversion denies high quality billet space to 866 soldiers. As a consequence, these soldiers must be housed in temporary barracks that were built in 1942, that require extensive repair and maintenance, and that are less than adequate for troops.

This gas generating plant provides for construction of a plant with the capacity to produce 6,000 M c.f. of propane-air mixture per day. The gas to be produced will be used to reduce costs of purchased gas that are dependent solely on peak demand. For example, at the current rates, if the peak demand were reduced by the full capacity of the plant, the cost of purchased gas due to demand cost alone could be reduced by $172,000 per year. With allowances for operation of the propane plant total annual savings of over $102,000 are possible. Based on current conditions probable savings would amount to about $81,000 per year.

The cost of this project can be amortized within a few years.

Without this project it will be impractical to control demand costs for purchased gas, and no capability will exist to meet essential requirements which exceed the contract obligation of present supplier.

FORT GORDON, GA.

This outdoor training facility will provide facilities for realistic and effective training of signal personnel to operate and maintain radio teletype, radio relay and carrier systems, manual central equipment, area communications systems, telephone lines, switchboard and communications centers. It will also be used in signal officer basic course. Over 1,100 students per day will be served by this facility.

This item is required to get maximum effectiveness from permanent facilities now being built for the Southeastern Signal School. These

facilities provide academic training. The proposed facility will provide for practical application of knowledge gained in the classroom.

At present the field training facilities are widely scattered and separated from the academic areas. This condition generates an excessive requirement for transportation, it requires duplication of facilities and training aids, and it precludes efficient use of instructor personnel.

This range improvement is required to improve the marksmanship and combat training of approximately 54,000 basic and advanced individual trainees per year.

At present the available ranges need extensive repair. They do not provide effective control of targets. They do not indicate to the trainee the effectiveness of his fire. They do not provide the normal freedom from discomfort that is needed for reception of oral instruction; for example, shade and protection from rain.

This project will provide modern controllable targets which can "pop up" and which can indicate hits. It will improve range roads and it will provide bleachers to shelter the trainees.

Without this project the trainees will be denied the benefit of available target technology and marksmanship techniques. The full combat effectiveness of the trainees will not be developed.

This storage and meat processing facility will replace existing facilities that provide cold storage and meat cutting services for a population of over 25,000. Approximately 100 unit mess halls are served by these facilities which handle about 12½ million pounds of perishable produce each month.

Existing facilities cannot maintain the low temperature (0°) required for safe storage of frozen foods. (Existing facilities were designed to hold only to 10° F.) Condensation within the facilities supports the growth of disease bearing fungi and bacteria. It is difficult to control infestation by rodents and the resultant contamination. Plaster in freezer falls into and ruins stored foods. Normal deterioration from age and use and more stringent standards for food storage render the existing facilites wholly unsuited to the present need.

This water supply system will provide water for 47,000 persons at Fort Gordon. Presently, this need is met by purchase of water from Augusta, Ga. The water is pumped from Augusta to the post by the Government-owned pipeline.

Augusta has begun to experience difficulty in meeting its own needs for water and has sought relief from its obligation to support Fort Gordon. The 5.25 million gallons per day requirement of Fort Gordon exceeds the safe capacity (4 million gallons per day) of the pipeline. Already the working pressures in the line constantly exceed the design pressure. To attempt further pressure increase is to risk rupture of the main.

This project will impound the water of Butler Creek to create a reservoir of 1,265 acre-feet. It will provide facilities to render the water potable and to distribute it to the post. The total system will meet all normal needs and, with restrictions, it will satisfy the demands of emergency increases in population.

This acquisition of mineral interests will eliminate a potential impediment to training at Fort Gordon.

The Government owns fee-simple title for the surface only of a 343-acre tract in the center of the field training areas. Mineral rights, primarily clay rights, were retained by the owner. The owner has notified the Government of his intent to exercise his retained rights to begin mining for clay. Such mining would effectively deny the Government use of this large central training area.

If the Government does not acquire this mineral interest, the former owner can exercise his retained rights to the detriment of field training at Fort Gordon. While the 343-acre tract is the most critical land for training purposes, this item provides for a total acquisition of mineral rights for 432 acres. This will assure continued availability of the land to meet the requirements at Fort Gordon.

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

This project proposes the construction of a building of 321,859 square feet, which will provide a complete 435-bed hospital, five-chair dental clinic, and outpatient clinical facilities at a total cost of $10,365,000. This project is required to improve patient care, increase efficiency and economically improve operations, and provide the basic modern facilities needed for an acceptable standard of medical care. Medical services are now being provided by using substandard, obsolete, deteriorated, inefficient, and uneconomical facilities which are in a very poor state of maintenance. The existing hospital plant is dispersed over 75 acres in 94 one-story wood frame buildings. The practice of medicine has advanced considerably since World War II and to carry on the functions of modern medical practices in the present outmoded facilities becomes increasingly difficult. The original facility lacks communication, labor-saving devices, modern equipment, and new systems which are now commonplace in modern hospitals. It is continually necessary to improve and/or use archaic methods which are not in the best interest, welfare, and morale of the patient and staff. The proposed new hospital will provide adequate facilities for programed peacetime strengths; however, the old hospital must be retained in support of Southeast Asia.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

This item, engine runup building, provides a replacement for an existing inadequate facility for training with gas turbine engines used in aircraft. It will provide for mounting and housing 19 engines to be used by 184 students on a practically full-time basis. When this facility is not being used for maintenance training, it will be used for pilot training.

The present facility consists of outdoor test cells and a temporary building which is used as an office, latrine, and shelter for students. The present facility does not furnish a proper learning environment, for example, noise distractions and personal discomfort. It does not protect the engines from the weather nor does it protect the engines against ingestion of foreign objects, a source of damage to the engine.

This student dormitory complex will replace existing temporary barracks and messhalls used by aircraft mechanic trainees at Fort Rucker. This item continues to develop permanent construction which already

provides 400 spaces. This item will provide additional space for 600 trainees. The long-range load for enlisted trainees is expected to be over 1,500. This project will provide a uniformly high standard of accommodation for the students.

At present the dual standards of permanent and temporary facilities have an adverse effect on trainee morale. The design and deterioration of temporary buildings presently being used are detrimental to learning. For example, the large open square bays provide distractions to study. Inadequate illumination and poor temperature control are not conducive to learning. Present messhalls do not provide for effective operation or attractive atmosphere for eating.

FOURTH ARMY

FORT BLISS, TEX.

This item for improvement of academic facilities provides for improvement of 31 buildings presently used to support the training of approximately 3,200 Air Defense students per month. Over one-half million square feet of space will be improved by this item. The full capacity of available space cannot be used effectively at present. For example, the size of classrooms is not commensurate with the size of the classes. The result is that space is underutilized and classes are dispersed more than necessary. This dispersion requires expenditure of time for travel with a further decrease in actual use of the buildings.

This item will subdivide existing rooms to adapt them to the sizes of the classes. It will provide additional lighting, security, and safety measures. It will provide air conditioning needed for the use of certain radar and missile training equipment. It will provide for control of noise distractions and it will provide for better use of training aids.

This improvement to ranges provides for improvement to existing range facilities that are required for effective training of groups of 880 basic combat trainees during their 1-week period of bivouac and combat training.

This project will provide minimum facilities to develop a suitable desert campsite; that is, latrines, showers, kitchen tent floors, shelters from the sun, and mess tables. It will provide storage buildings on existing ranges to safeguard such valuable equipment as amplifying sets, generators, electric targets, and tools. It provides utilities for the operation of the camp area and the ranges; for example, electricity, water, butane gas. It provides latrines at isolated ranges and it provides illumination for some training courses. It delineates a night firing range, provides telephone service, and it provides greater realism and effectiveness at the infiltration course.

The facilities required by this item are nonexistent at present. Completion of this item will result in more effective combat training at Fort Bliss and will eliminate some of the health hazards associated with training in a severe desert environment.

This ammunition magazine will provide additional space for storing Ajax, Hercules, and Hawk training missile rounds at the McGregor Air Defense Range. During 1 year over 1,100 missiles must be stored.

One complete missile round may contain as many as 14 separate packages weighing up to 6,000 pounds apiece. The value of the annual load is in excess of $35 million.

Presently six Stradley magazines are used to capacity and the overflow is stored in the open with the result that deterioration and the probability of missile malfunction is increased. This item will permit the currently exposed rounds to be moved inside at locations near the firing sites. It will provide a crane for use in handling the missiles and it will enhance security by additional fencing.

This Air Defense Agency building will provide for the construction of administrative type facilities for the Air Defense Agency of the U.S. Army Combat Development Command. The two-story, 32,900-square-foot structure is planned for construction at Fort Bliss, Tex. The Agency, which was activated at Fort Bliss on July 1, 1962, is presently housed in seven temporary, World War II structures. Three of the temporary structures were constructed as barracks, two as mess-halls and the two others for administrative purposes. When the "emergency" buildup conditions no longer exist, the temporary structures will be disposed of.

This item to replace tactical generators provides for installation of six 60-kilowatt converters to convert commercial 60-cycle electric current to the 45-cycle current needed to operate Nike-Hercules training equipment. The converters will replace 12 special-purpose generators currently in use. This replacement will benefit a large part of over 5,000 students trained annually at Fort Bliss.

The generators in use at present are almost 7 years old. Normally their replacement can be expected in less than 2 years. Both age and the amount of usage necessitate frequent repairs. Procurement of spare parts may require as much as 30 days. As a result training is frequently interrupted by generator breakdown and sometimes must be suspended.

Based on an estimated annual operating cost of $17,000 for converters, a saving of about $155,000 per year is expected to result from this project.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

These tactical equipment shops would provide for construction of two vehicle maintenance shops for use of an armored engineer battalion and a tank battalion of the strategic Army Forces. Each shop will accommodate 52 items of equipment per day. In addition, hardstands, dispatch offices, grease racks, wash racks, flammable storage facilities and other required storage will be provided to support a total of 569 vehicles.

At present the battalions are accommodated in 16 temporary buildings which are overcrowded, difficult to secure, and inefficient to operate. The present buildings were designed for the armored vehicles of 1942. They are poorly equipped for maintenance and repair of modern vehicles.

This item continues a Fort Hood program to provide a total of 46 shops, 22 of which have been completed or are authorized and funded.

The existing secondary sewage treatment plant, constructed in 1942 and modernized in 1955, is located on 131 acres of Government-owned land not contiguous to Fort Hood but surrounded by the city of Killeen, Tex. Approximately 20 years ago Fort Hood agreed to

treat sewage from the city of Killeen, utilizing excess capacity of the existing plant, but only as long as excess capacity was available. The quantity of sewage from the city increased as the population increased until the plant was overloaded, streams receiving the effluent became polluted, and the Texas State Department of Health complained about the pollution. In February 1964 Fort Hood formally notified the city that the plant was overloaded, could no longer treat the city sewage, and requested that other means be found for sewage treatment. Subsequently the city, being unable to finance and construct a plant on its own, referred the problem to the Bell County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 (BCWD) for solution.

BCWD proposes to build a complete sewage treatment plant on 15 acres of Army land to serve the needs of Fort Hood and the city of Killeen. Army's share of construction cost is estimated at $1,123,000. Additionally, BCWD will credit the Army for abandoning the 20-year-old existing plant and both Fort Hood and the city of Killeen will share operating costs based on a mutually agreeable usage formula.

FORT POLK, LA.

This cold storage facility will provide for constructing new cold storage and meat processing facilities for a population of about 27,000.

At present these facilities are provided in a temporary building which was built in 1941 and repaired in 1952. Long periods of inactivity have accelerated the deterioration of this building. Poor drainage has caused erosion with resultant weakening of foundations and floors. Leakage has deteriorated insulation and structural members. Present door openings cannot accommodate modern materials handling equipment. Locks and alarms do not meet modern standards for safety and security.

There are no buildings available to meet the need by alternation. There are no adequate comparable commercial facilities within 100 miles.

Without this project five training brigades and a cadre at Fort Polk will be exposed to undue risk of food poisoning as a result of spoilage.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

This target acquisition training facility will provide a single building with classrooms, laboratories, maintenance, and storage facilities to train approximately 2,500 target acquisition specialists per year. The estimated peakload will exceed 800 students being trained in geodetic and astronomic survey, sight and sound ranging, and the operation and maintenance of radar, searchlights, and Rawinsonde (radiosonde and radar wind sounding (combined)) equipment.

Currently instruction is given in 59 scattered mobilization-type buildings which lack the required space. For example, in fiscal year 1966 there was a 380 student shortfall in meeting requirements for survey specialists. The facilities are too small for some equipment so that instruction must be given outdoors. The learning environment is poor because of overcrowding, lack of temperature control, vision obstruction by posts, and excessive travel between buildings. The poor operating environment necessitates excessive maintenance of costly equipment.

81-915—67——12

This project should permit annual cost savings of about $116,000. It will permit quantitative and qualitative improvement in critical target acquisition training.

This project proposes the construction of a 24-chair dental clinic at a cost of $509,000. There is a 21-chair deficiency in the number of dental operating chairs required to provide dental services to the troops at this station. There are existing 70 dental chairs, 14 are in adequate facilities in the new hospital and the remaining 56 are in World War II temporary facilities. These 56 chairs are inadequate and substandard facilities. This project will fill the deficiency and replace three of these inadequate dental facilities.

This conversion of building to post office, $179,000, will replace an inadequate temporary mobilization-type building by modifying an existing permanent building. The facility will be used to house a post office which serves a population of about 35,000.

At present the postal facility occupies about 5,700 square feet of space. This space is grossly inadequate for handling a monthly load of about 1 million pieces of mail per month. This area will not accommodate new equipment which would help in handling the mail. Sufficient storage space is lacking and security is less than adequate. Because a large part of the population served is temporary—and so forth, students—there is a big workload in operating locater service and in forwarding the mail. The inadequacy of the existing facility has been the subject of two letters by the Chief Postal Inspector, Post Office Department.

FORT WOLTERS, TEX.

The alteration to electrical systems will replace existing overhead electric and telephone lines with underground lines in the areas of heaviest helicopter traffic at the Army Primary Helicopter Center. Where the lines are a lesser hazard, that is, outside the major flight areas, the lines will be relocated.

At present the lines are suspended from poles about 40 feet in the air in the maintenance area, within and on three sides of the heliport, on the approach flyways and in the hovering lanes. These lines are a hazard to almost 600 students during the approximately 1,200 landings and takeoffs made each day. The lines are a potential cause of damge or destruction to about 300 aircraft. These hazards are compounded by gusting winds and the possibility of engine failure.

In this project the 7,200-volt primary lines will be buried in concrete encased conduit. Secondary service lines will be buried directly. Required telephone lines will be buried in conduit. Street lighting will be provided by lamps mounted on buildings with power from the building service. The telephone work of this item will support the future incorporation of a fire alarm system.

FIFTH ARMY

FORT CARSON, COLO.

Administrative and Communication Facilities item provides space for a communications center, a finance office, and an automatic data processing center by adding to existing building.

At present these facilities are scattered throughout the post in four temporary and three permanent buildings. These facilities support about 19,500 military personnel. The telephone exchange manually handles 10,300–15,000 incoming calls each day. Lack of space prevents automation of this service. The present 3,200 line switchboard will not handle necessary traffic. A 6,000 line switchboard is needed. Present buildings provide poor working conditions and a poor environment for electric or electronic equipment, for example, dust, poor temperature, high humidity. The current separation of programing from computer operation function is inefficient. Modern, and more effective data processing equipment cannot be housed efficiently. Separation of facilities introduces excessive risk to the security of classified material because of the excessive movement and handling required.

This new Combat Training Area will support the combat training of the 5th Infantry Division (mechanized) at Fort Carson. Facilities to be provided include tank training ranges, rifle squad ranges, ammunition storage bunkers, improved roads and all weather training support facilities. Additionally, this project will establish, mark, and fence the reservation boundary for about 80,000 acres of recently acquired land for training.

Required tank training ranges do not exist at Fort Carson. This necessitates travel to Fort Irwin to obtain the training. The cost of travel is about $300,000 per year. Existing rifle squad ranges do not meet standards needed for proper training. New ammunition storage facilities, latrines, messhalls, utilities services, range towers and target controls are needed to exploit the training potential of the newly acquired area. Existing roads in the new area are single-lane dirt tracks without drainage. Improvement is required to give the roads a two-lane all weather capability.

This item will provide a consolidated maintenance shop for the 5th Infantry Division (mechanized), Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, National Guard, ROTC, and Headquarters, Army Air Defense Command. Over 195,000 items of equipment will be supported with a probable requirement for over 82,000 separate repairs. This equipment embraces almost the full spectrum of Army material.

Present maintenance support is provided from 17 scattered buildings, 14 of which are temporary mobilization type structures. These buildings are poorly heated, poorly illuminated, poorly ventilated, deficient in sanitary facilities, and overly susceptible to fire. Their configurations and door sizes are incompatible with the modern material to be maintained. Nor will the buildings accommodate modern equipment used for maintenance. Existent space deficiencies were compounded by mechanization of the division which increased the amount, variety, and complexity of supported equipment.

There are no nearby facilities capable of accepting a part of the load. Rehabilitation and expansion of present facilities would be uneconomical and would provide only marginal improvement.

This item provides an enlisted barracks complex consisting of five 326-man barracks, two messhalls, one headquarters and classroom buildings, an indoor range, two administrative and storage buildings and expansion of a heating plant. This item continues a program to provide permanent accommodations for troops indicated in the current

long-range stationing plan. At present, under this program, a 10 barracks complex is under construction.

At present temporary buildings provide troop accommodations. These facilities are inadequate, reduce readiness, impair efficiency, reduce operational effectiveness, necessitate inordinate maintenance, hinder training, and are detrimental to morale.

This bachelor officer quarters item will provide additional permanent living quarters for 180 officers at Fort Carson. At present 50 permanent and adequate spaces exist. Other spaces (647) are provided in generally unimproved temporary mobilization-type buildings.

The temporary buildings to be replaced by this item are inadequate, costly to maintain, and overly susceptible to fire. They are not a proper accommodation for officers.

This item will provide a 1,000-seat auditorium-theater for both training and recreation of Fort Carson personnel. This item will replace a theater (Building T–2651) destroyed by fire in 1963.

Three auditoriums (3,000 seats) are required to meet the needs of 15,000 to 20,000 personnel including men of the 5th Infantry Division (Mech). The total capacity is required in separate buildings to permit concurrent use for different purposes.

Two existing auditoriums are of temporary construction, are difficult and expensive to maintain, are hard to heat, and are not air conditioned. They are vulnerable to fire. They offer a poor environment for learning and for recreation. They will, however, be retained until replaced by better permanent theaters.

This water treatment facility provides for treatment ("softening") of the Fort Carson water supply by injection of chemicals. Water for about 20,000 inhabitants is obtained from the city of Colorado Springs. This item will supplement the treatment provided by Colorado Springs to purify the water.

The present water supply has a "high hardness," that is, high mineral content. As a result of deposition and buildup of minerals in pipes of the distribution system, excessive maintenance costs are being generated. Continued and unretarded deposits can cause complete breakdown of significant portions of the distribution system with critical water shortages. Additionally corrosion and the formation of scale in heating systems causes excessive maintenance and repair work.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

This project provides for alterations to an existing building to provide a facility for operation of the centralized automatic military pay system (CAMPS) and its supporting communication system, AUTODIN (automated digital network). This item provides space for personnel and equipment, the controlled environment required by the equipment, security for communications, and necessary storage. This facility will be capable of centralized automatic computation of all (worldwide) Army pay and related transactions, for example, bonds, taxes, allotments, soldiers' deposits. Part of the required payments will be made from this facility. AUTODIN will provide communication between computers in the field and those at Fort Harrison. Optical readers will convert normal written language into computer

language to serve field activities without AUTODIN. A tape-to-microfilm converter will facilitate storage and retrieval of data.

This item provides air conditioning to improve the working environment for 4,900 persons at the Army Finance Center. This item will not replace recently installed air conditioning that serves computer equipment.

Various means of cooling are presently in use. One system combines 25 large fan rooms for mechanical ventilation of the building. That system lacks the capacity to meet the requirements of the space and heat load of over 4,900 occupants. About 3,000 wall and pedestal fans are used. About 5 percent of the space is cooled by window units or packaged units. This air-conditioning is about 15 years old and is expensive to maintain.

Lack of cooling is a cause of absenteeism and inefficiency. From April to June 1964, 21 employees became ill because of heat or humidity.

This item will increase the efficiency of the cooling system by providing consolidation, centralization, and more effective equipment of adequate design. It will decrease maintenance requirements that result from the diversity of existing equipment. It will improve the working condition and efficiency of the employees.

This item expands and improves the electrical distribution system at Fort Benjamin Harrison. It increases the capacity of the existing substation to 3,750 kilovolt amperes. It provides for distribution of electricity at 13,200 instead of 4,160 volts which presently serves six-seventh's of the post area. The remaining one-seventh of the area already has 13,200 volt distribution. (4,160 volt service for three buildings will be retained to avoid uneconomical replacement of interior systems.) The capacity of the distribution lines will be increased and the probability of system failure because of overloads and insulation breakdown will be decreased.

The present system originated in 1908. It results from piecemeal modifications to meet incremented increases for service. This system is incapable of supplying any further demands, for example, increased population, more air conditioning, new facilities. Low voltages which result from line losses are a hazard to motors and a source of trouble for fluorescent lights.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

This building will house the automated data processing activity at Fort Leavenworth. This centralized service support will be furnished to all activities at the post, for example, USC & GS College, Munson Hospital, the Disciplinary Barracks, and CDC's Combined Arms Agency. This item provides a building with necessary security, fire protection, and temperature and humidity control.

Presently the data-processing facility is housed in a crowded basement without adequate control over noise or humidity. Automatic sprinklers are not available to protect the valuable stored data. Bare concrete floors cause worker fatigue and operator discomfort. Cards warped by high humidity invalidate results obtained from the machines and require frequent machine reruns. Inefficiency in the present facility prevents extension of automatic techniques to serve the increasing needs of supported activities.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

This item for development of training areas provides facilities for 90-man-tank gun-training, for amphibious training, and for training in military bridging. These facilities will be used by all organic and supporting units of an infantry division. In particular the facilities will be used by the tank battalions, the cavalry squadron, and the engineer battalion. Approximately 2,000 tank personnel with over 232 tracked vehicles will use the tank ranges.

Facilities to be constructed include a range with fixed and popup targets, ammunition storage igloos, range buildings latrines, mess facilities, protective fencing, and wards. Amphibious training facilities will provide cargo net debarkation simulation, stream crossing, and swimming areas. Amphibious facilities will be built on the Republican River on land to be acquired under approval and funding for the fiscal year 1965 MCA program.

A tank gunnery range is not existent. Training is provided at Fort Irwin at an annual cost in excess of $400,000. Amphibious training on available rivers has been rendered ineffective by upstream flood control projects.

This rifle squad tactical ranges item provides four ranges with supporting facilities to train about 15,000 troops to attack and defend as a part of a rifle squad or platoon. It instructs the inexperienced soldier in small-unit tactics. It does not provide marksmanship training per se. Existing ranges are adequate for this purpose.

Present ranges of the required type are difficult to maintain. They fail to incorporate available technology to achieve maximum effectiveness, for example, popup targets, hit indicators, fire simulation. Existing facilities might permit seasoned troops to maintain their combat skills. They will not produce the necessary proficiency in new, partially trained soldiers.

Tactical equipment shops will provide six vehicle maintenance shops which vary in size to meet the needs of two tank battalions, two mechanized battalions, one cavalry squadron, and one forward support company (mechanized). Hardstands, storage buildings, gasoline stations, wash racks, grease racks, oil houses, and dispatch offices will also be provided. These facilities will support over 1,150 vehicles used by over 3,500 troops. This item is a necessary part of a program to construct permanent facilities for elements of an infantry division in the Custer Hill area of Fort Riley.

Present maintenance service is provided from 69 World War II temporary buildings in the Camp Funston area. When permanent development at Custer Hill was approved in 1954, minimum maintenance of the Funston facilities was directed. As a result the present facilities are so deteriorated that they cannot be economically repaired. They lack space and clearance needed for maintenance of modern equipment. They provide poor working conditions. They do not permit centralization of the maintenance functions. Rehabilitation of existing structures to meet the current need is not feasible.

This project provides for the installation of air-conditioning equipment in Irwin Army Hospital. Irwin Army Hospital was constructed with only partial air conditioning in limited areas of the hospital. Wards, clinics, and other treatment areas are uncooled. In the summer

months when temperatures frequently exceed 100°, the care of patients is adversely effected. Additionally, air conditioning is to be provided in 17 wards and three clinics of the mobilization-type hospital still in use.

This enlisted men's barracks complex provides living space for 3,260 men in 10 buildings. It also provides supporting facilities such as messhalls, administrative and storage buildings, gymnasium, branch exchange, chapel, dispensary, battalion and group headquarters, and classroom facilities. This item is required to provide permanent accommodations for part of an infantry division in the Custer Hill area of Fort Riley. Development of the Custer Hill area was approved in 1954.

At present the troops are housed in the Camp Forsyth area where they use 220 barracks and other temporary buildings. These buildings are deteriorated and difficult to maintain. They do not meet the standards required for permanent troop accommodations. One hundred eighty-six of the present buildings would be demolished after completion of this project. Others would be retained for temporary occupancy by summer trainees.

This item extends an existing road for a distance of about 1⅖ miles to provide additional access to the Custer Hill area. This area is being developed to house all the forward elements of an infantry division.

At present Custer Hill is accessible only by use of Normandy Drive, a road which also serves a 1,426-unit family housing area. Already the traffic load of Normandy Drive is 4,000 vehicles per day and these are predominately civilian vehicles. There exist three intersections with limited sight distances. These conditions combine to render Normandy Drive hazardous and inadequate to handle the increased military traffic which will be generated by the development of the Custer Hill area. Significantly the anticipated military traffic will include large traffic-obstructing vehicles destined for the maintenance shops to be developed at Custer Hill.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

These instruction buildings provide five buildings to be used in training engineer equipment operators. Three buildings will provide class space for asphalt training, concrete training, and quarry operator training. A feeding area (not kitchen) will be built and a combined supply and storage building will be constructed. These facilities will be used by about 200 students and 80 instructors. The requirement for asphalt and concrete training facilities results from a new mission that was assigned in 1965.

Existing facilities are tar paper shacks with inadequate heat and electricity and without water and sanitary facilities. These shacks lack space to train the troops properly. Lack of mess facilities require inefficient transportation of students between the training area and the cantonment. Because of the quarry training, location of the facilities within the cantonment area is not feasible. All factors combine to produce instruction of less than desired efficiency and to interface with the receptivity of the student.

This project proposes the construction of a 28-chair dental clinic at a cost of $657,000. A total of 113 dental chairs are required for ade-

quate dental care to the troop population. There are 93 dental chairs existing, which leaves a deficit of 20 chairs. Fifty-one of the existing chairs are in World War II temporary facilities of mobilization design construction. The inadequate number of dental chairs and the inadequacy of the temporary facilities has an adverse effect on capability to maintain dental health. The existing facilities are overcrowded, lack space and appurtenances. Maintenance of the temporary structures is difficult and costly due to the use of inferior construction materials in their construction. Utility systems are undersized for present day needs and have deteriorated with age and use.

This enlisted men's service club with library provides partial satisfaction of the needs of 25,000 troops at Fort Leonard Wood for recreation. Isolated from large metropolitan areas and the limited recreational facilities in the small nearby towns necessitate provision of on-post recreation to maintain the morale and well being of young unmarried trainees who make up the larger part of the population.

At present three buildings with a total of about 50,000 square feet are used as service clubs. Based on the size and population of the post, five combined service club/libraries with a total of almost 160,000 square feet are needed.

Because this project fulfills only a part of the total requirement existing facilities will be retained.

This water supply system improvement increases the capacity of the water distribution system to meet peak demands of a population in excess of 42,000. This item will increase the size of mains and feeder lines and will provide additional pump capacity. Valves, metering equipment, and telemetry will be provided to measure and control flow in the system.

The current and anticipated peak demands are 5 to 7 million gallons daily in excess of the design capacity of the system which is limited by 12-inch lines and 11 million gallons daily pump capacity. The inadequacy of the system does not result from a new mission. It results from gradual increases in population and usage.

Areas farthest separated from the pump station are most critically affected. For example, Lieber Heights houses about 8,500 persons. It is served by only a 12-inch line. Between the pump station and Lieber Heights 3,000 persons draw off water. To compensate for resulting low flow, reservoir in tanks is used to the degradation of fire protection. The system is so constructed that full use of one tank cannot be obtained. Under best demand conditions this tank can be filled to only two-thirds capacity.

SIXTH ARMY

FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

This item provides for constructing a telephone exchange building to house a 2,000-line automatic dial telephone exchange. The existing building cannot physically contain the activity. The present 600-line telephone facility is augmented by a 600-line mobile telephone exchange. The mobile facility will be released and held in reserve to meet contingencies as they occur. The dial central office equipment is currently on procurement and is scheduled for delivery second quarter of fiscal year 1968. Space vacated when the new building is constructed will revert to post headquarters use.

This item is required to increase the capacity of the sewerage system at Fort Irwin. Recent construction of new facilities, including family housing on post, has progressively overloaded portions of the system. The overloaded condition has created frequent stoppages, resulting in sewage overflow from manholes which created a highly unsanitary condition.

This project will replace and/or add to the existing overloaded portions of the system as a corrective measure. The sewage treatment plant is adequate to accommodate the increased flow that will result from this project.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

These tactical equipment maintenance shops and facilities provide shop space for organizational maintenance of wheeled and tracked vehicles, special engineer equipment, trailers, and trailer-mounted generators, compressors and welders. About 942 items of equipment belonging to a signal battalion, an aviation battalion, and an engineer battalion will be supported. Besides the shops, hardstands, dispatch offices, oil houses, storehouses, gasoline stations, grease racks, and work racks will be provided.

Five temporary buildings are currently used by the aviation and engineer battalion. These buildings offer very poor working conditions and inadequate space and clearance for necessary operations. The signal battalion is overcrowded in shops shared with division artillery. Existing structures are 17 to 25 years old and are badly deteriorated. Rehabilitation is impractical. Facilities to work equipment are not available. Existing grease racks limit required lubrication.

This administrative building provides office space for the finance and adjutant general sections of an infantry division. The space will be used by 256 personnel of the division's support command.

At present these sections occupy 11 temporary buildings scattered at a distance of 2 miles from the supported troops. This separation necessitates time-consuming and inefficient travel for the 200 to 500 troops who have business with these sections each day. Internally decentralization made necessary by the scattered buildings causes poor management control, duplication of effort, and inefficient use of personnel.

This item will provide storm water drainage at North Fort Lewis. This project is necessary to get full and proper use of a division-sized cantonment area. This area was built during World War II, was partially rehabilitated in 1961 and 1962, and further rehabilitated in fiscal years 1964 and 1965.

Increases in paved areas and provision of wash racks have increased runoff in the area so that the existing storm sewer system is completely inadequate. Failure to remove storm water causes ponding in the barracks areas, in motor pools, and in training areas. Buildings and paved surfaces suffer abnormal deterioration because of standing water.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

This project proposes to construct a building of 366,589 square feet for a 440-bed hospital at a cost of $14,060,000. This item is required to medically support the personnel at Fort Ord and surrounding satellite installations. The existing facility is a World War II temporary hospital consisting of 98 single-story, wood frame buildings dispersed

over a site of 66 acres. It does not provide the facilities needed for present workload, especially in clinics and the intensive care areas. The existing hospital is deficient in most every respect when compared to a modern hospital. The dispersion of activities in this plant causes inefficient and costly operations. Maintenance has been a costly problem. The new hospital requirements are based upon long-range requirements and the existing hospital must be continued in use as long as SEA creates a requirement.

This EM barracks complex provides living space for 3,260 men in 10 buildings. It also provides supporting facilities such as messhalls, administrative and storage buildings, headquarters buildings, gymnasium, chapel, dispensary, branch exchange, and central heating plant. This requirement is not derived from a new mission. Rather it is part of a program for orderly replacement of the substandard buildings presently in use.

At present troops are accommodated in 171 scattered, temporary mobilization-type structures. These buildings are difficult to maintain, uneconomical in use of utilities, and detrimental to troop morale.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

This item provides the third of four increments to rehabilitate the storm sewer system at the Presidio. The first two increments have been completed. The fourth increment is planned for implementation by the State of California in connection with road work.

The existing system does not possess the design capacity to handle runoff which has been increased by construction during the past 50 years. Further, deterioration and collapse of mains reduces the effectiveness of the system. Soil erosion aggravates the situation. High tides in San Francisco Bay restrict outfall and create high pressures in the lower portions of the system. These pressures cause overflow from manholes and catch basins. Sometimes storm water enters the sanitary system to cause overloading and backup and overflow of raw sewage in buildings. These conditions are detrimental to the health, efficiency, and morale of over 6,000 people at the Presidio. Flooding of buildings disrupts maintenance and interferes with storage at a cost estimated in excess of $10,000 per year.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

FORT MYER, VA.

This enlisted men's barracks provides permanent housing for 200 enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. These men will be a portion of 4,827 allotted to Fort Myer for quarters on the basis of a DOD Washington area cantonment study. This study credited all area assets in determining the requirement for Fort Myer.

At present, personnel are quartered in temporary barracks scattered throughout the Washington area. These barracks are inadequate and badly deteriorated, they are no longer economically maintainable. These buildings were originally constructed to minimal standards with attendant high fire risk. Land currently occupied by two of these buildings is required to expand Arlington Cemetery.

This bachelor officer quarters with mess, provides permanent accommodations for 360 bachelor officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The officers to be billeted are a portion of 595 allotted to Fort Myers for quarters on the basis of a DOD Washington area cantonment study. This is the first of three increments which will be programed to meet the total need.

At present 90 percent of existing BOQ spaces are located in temporary and inadequate structures. Parts of the requirements are met by high-cost rentals.

Obtaining space for this construction will require demolition of building 201. A portion of this project consists of modification of building 308 to serve as a substitute for the demolished building.

This project proposes the conversion of the existing 4,160/2,400-volt primary electrical distribution to a new13,200-volt system.

The necessity for conversion stems from the installation of new electrical equipment in existing buildings as well as new and proposed construction contained in the future development plans.

Much of the electrical service on the post was constructed 25 years ago or earlier, and is undersized to meet todays demands. During the 10-year period from 1956 to 1965, the peak power demand increased 91 percent. Recent tests have shown that the distribution lines and transformers are operating at peak capacity. They cannot accept an increased load with safety.

This project will provide electric power distribution of sufficient capacity to supply all new construction proposed in accordance with this installations future development plan.

CONUS (VARIOUS)

This survival measures project provides for the modification of design for new structures to provide low-cost protective shelters at selected military installations. Protective shelters are included in new programed construction, especially in barracks, BOQ's, and administrative facilities whenever such inclusion is practical and whenever it is a less expensive means than providing a separate shelter facility. Generally the changes in building design are slight and require normally only substitution of building materials, relocation of windows, increasing the mass of walls and roofs, and redesign of basements. This item is part of the Army survival measures program to provide a nuclear postattack force residual of sufficient strength to permit accomplishment of the Army general war missions.

This item provides for construction of separate protective shelters and emergency operating centers at selected military installations. It provides for protective shelters for mission essential personnel at Forts Belvoir, Gordon, Jackson, Rucker, and Sam Houston. It also provides for survivable emergency operating centers at 1st and 6th Armies, an automatic data processing center at Letterkenny Army Depot, and command and control centers at Fort Meade, Fort Richardson, and Headquarters, U.S. Army, Hawaii. The type of construction proposed is consistent with the postattack mission importance of the individual elements sheltered and a reasonable postulation of the nuclear effects threat facing each installation.

All the installations included in the project lack sufficient protective shelters in existing facilities to accommodate all mission essential personnel.

This item provides for the acquisition of small amounts of real estate and for improvement of dispersal roads thereto for major installations which disperse as a passive defense measure. At large military installations a very economical way to assure survival of mission essential personnel from nuclear attack is to disperse away from areas of immediate attack. In some cases there are dispersal areas on existing installations to permit satisfactory dispersal; however, in other cases it is necessary to acquire additional real estate. Access roads are required because the dispersal sites are usually in remote areas. Without these dispersal facilities it is probable that many of the major training centers could not survive a nuclear attack.

A total of 605 acres of real estate would be acquired at nine installations at an estimated cost of $224,000, and access roads constructed at 15 installations at a cost of $499,000.

Access roads to dispersal areas are the minimum to provide for intermittent use and will be built by troop effort whenever possible.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

This item will provide a building to train 2,327 officers and enlisted specialists annually in the skills of welding and body repair of combat and general purpose vehicles.

Training activities are now conducted in two permanent shop-type buildings constructed in 1941 of sheet metal and masonry block and a third building which is a temporary World War II administrative building. Total available space amounts to 31,370 square feet while the training load requirement is for 65,100 square feet.

Space shortage dictates that body painting and metal cutting be performed outside the buildings and when the weather is inclement this type training stops. Even with these activities being performed outdoors the buildings are very overcrowded.

Upon completion of the new building the ones now in use will be turned over for training students in artillery repair.

This automotive instruction building will provide shop and classroom facilities for training vehicle maintenance specialists at the field maintenance level. Courses of instruction cover recovery and evacuation of tracked and wheeled vehicles, tank and automotive fuel, and electrical system repair and tank and automotive mechanical repair.

The annual student load at the mobility training department of the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School is 5,588 and schooling is given in six different courses of instruction.

Twelve permanent shop buildings and two World War II temporary shop buildings are used for instruction but they do not provide sufficient space, 7 of 54 classrooms have been diverted to administrative space, parts rooms, and tool rooms because there has been no other recourse. In the shop areas proper, shortage of space has forced the student to equipment ratio to 6 to 1 thus limiting the practical train-

ing the student receives. Construction of two 815-foot by 340-foot shop buildings requested in this project will provide an environment that will greatly improve the instructional value of the courses.

This project costing $1,454,000 provides a new and expanded laboratory for the development of systems for measuring ballistic characteristics of Army weapons.

This project provides space for optical and electronic measurements essential to the determination of the ballistic characteristics of missiles ranging from small arms fire to the Spartan missile. The present facilities will not accommodate the heavy floor loadings of essential equipment nor provide the structural stability required for very precise measurements.

This project will provide the necessary facility for development of improved measurement systems and concepts for development of improved guidance, homing and triggering devices which cannot be accomplished in existing facilities.

This Human Factors Engineering Research Laboratory, at a cost of $1,026,000, provides expanded laboratory space for investigating and developing improvements in the efficiency, effectiveness and safety of men operating military equipment.

Improved laboratory space is needed for instrumented mockups and simulators and their related data-processing equipment to handle a constantly increasing program. This laboratory is concerned with improvement in configuration of military equipment to confrom to man's physical capabilities and limitations, and with improvement of monitoring and control systems which assure the best use of man's unique, but limited, mental capabilities on the modern battlefield. These requirements are related to, but far beyond the scope of, modern industrial design and engineering.

This Vulnerability Test Laboratory, at a cost of $140,000, provides space for analysis of military equipment to identify vulnerable characteristics which may be attacked, and measures for protection against such attack.

This project provides inclosed space and a crane for disassembly and reassembly of material before an after attack of vulnerable components for purposes of analysis and comparison.

This project will permit accomplishment of work under all-weather conditions without having to move equipment to and from shops remote from the range area and without interference with other shop schedules. Work is currently accomplished in various borrowed shelters or under tarpaulins without adequate tools and lifting devices. Project delays are frequent due to nonavailability of space and adverse weather.

This Limited War Laboratory, with a cost of $237,000, provides additional laboratory and shop space for the Army's quick-reaction laboratory which provides small items of specialized equipment to meet urgent requirements in the field.

This project provides a second story to an existing permanent shop building where the present ceiling height exceeds all known requirements. It will provide shop and laboratory space, related utilities, and temperature and humidity controls.

This project is needed to accommodate a staff which has doubled in the last 2 years to meet the requirement of troops in Vietnam. This

level of effort will continue, for this laboratory handles problems which do not lend themselves to efficient integration into the regular laboratory system.

This item provides for increased electrical capacity to provide adequate electric power at Gunpowder Neck area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, an area used for specialized and hazardous testing of weapons and ammunition under extreme environmental and operational conditions. The present electrical distribution system for this area originates at Edgewood Arsenal with lines extending approximately 1 mile by overhead construction to the largest load center and continuing for approximately 5 miles to other test areas. Priority test projects, requiring large amounts of electric power, have been seriously disrupted by voltage variations in the power supply. This project will provide adequate electrical capacity to serve present and foreseeable future workloads.

This item will provide an addition to the existing hospital heating plant and the installation of an additional oil-fired boiler. The existing heating plant includes two boilers, constructed concurrently with the hospital in fiscal year 1961. A medical detachment barracks, constructed under the fiscal year 1964 MCA program, was also connected to the existing hospital heating plant without increase to the capacity of the plant.

Engineering standards and criteria require that central steamplants should be of such capacity as to carry the maximum winter load with one boiler off the line. Operating experience during the past several winters indicates that two oil-fired boilers do not have sufficient capacity to meet this requirement.

This project is required to provide upgrading of the existing primary sewage treatment plant to secondary treatment in accordance with Executive Order 11288 and recommendations of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. The existing plant of 2.8 million gallons per day capacity was constructed in 1940. Plant effluent is discharged into upper Chesapeake Bay. Some areas of the bay have been closed to commercial shellfish harvesting because the bay waters are polluted.

The proposed treatment plant will produce an effluent of satisfactory quality to be discharged into shellfish-producing waters.

This item provides for extension of the utilities systems, that is, water, storm drains, sewage, and roads in support of two major training facilities also proposed for construction in this program: Line item 124, welding training building and line item 132, automotive instruction buildings. These facilities are being sited in accordance with the master plan in a new area in which utilities are not available.

AERO MAINTENANCE CENTER, TEXAS

This enlisted men's barracks is required to house enlisted men scheduled for training to operate the second seaborne aircraft maintenance shop under Project Flat-Top.

With the increase in pilot training at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., where this activity is located, facilities for housing enlisted men are becoming critical. If this item is not approved, ade-

quate housing for the scheduled trainees who are needed to support Army aircraft cannot be provided. Since this is the only location where this training can be provided, alternate locations cannot be considered.

U.S. ARMY AERONAUTICAL DEPOT MAINTENANCE CENTER, TEX.

This project is required to provide satisfactory industrial waste collection and treatment facilities to accommodate increasing volumes of acids, hydrocarbons, paint removers, kerosene, phenols, and metallic products generated in the repair and overhaul of Army aeronautical equipment, workload of which has increased drastically as a result of the Army's southeast Asia operations.

Existing disposal methods consist of discharging a majority of the industrial waste untreated into Corpus Christi Bay through storm sewers. Toxic wastes are collected separately and disposed of in waste ponds. Disposal of these untreated wastes is causing a serious water pollution problem in the bay in violation of State regulations.

This project will provide treatment necessary to control pollution in the bay in accordance with Executive Order 11288 and requirements of the State of Texas.

Sanitary sewage from this facility is treated in a secondary treatment plant operated by the Department of the Navy and which is proposed to be enlarged in the fiscal year 1968 program to accommodate increased sewage loads created by recent increased operation and construction at the installation.

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ALA.

This guided missile-heavy rocket ammunition maintenance facility is required to provide facilities for a newly assigned mission involving the maintenance, modification, repair, and overhaul of guided missiles, heavy rockets, and related ammunition components. Existing inadequate and unsafe facilities are being used on a makeshift and interim basis and do not lend themselves to modification to provide proper workflow patterns accommodating the large missile and rocket component parts.

This ammunition maintenance support facility is required to replace a multiplicity of small and remotely located substandard and inadequate temporary structures used in support of the ammunition maintenance mission. The existing facilities were originally designed for other use and do not meet prescribed safety and environmental standards.

Facilities are urgently needed to permit the timely repair and renovation of unserviceable ammunition, in short supply, which must be returned to issuable status to meet current and projected supply demands.

This industrial waste treatment plant proposes a twofold effort in water pollution control, in accordance with Executive Order 11288 and recommendations of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

One part of the effort proposes facilities for adequate treatment of industrial wastes from overhaul and processing of combat vehicles,

artillery, small arms, fire control devices, and ammunition items. Current practice is to discharge these wastes untreated into the Coosa River.

The other part proposes providing secondary sewage treatment facilities at two existing primary sewage treatment plants, effluent from which is also discharged to the Coosa River.

Completion of this project will satisfy the requirements for present and future sewage and industrial waste treatment discharge at Anniston Army Depot.

FORT DETRICK, MD.

This central animal holding laboratory costing $2,151,000 provides a consolidated holding area for experimental animals required in aerosol testing and evaluation programs at the U.S. Army Biological Laboratories.

This project provides the increased capacity needed to support current programs which emphasize viral and rickettsial agents involving longer incubation periods, and consequently more animals. These facilities will meet the standards for humane and sanitary care of animals established by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the National Research Council.

This project will increase conditioning and holding capacity and eliminate the congestion of holding test animals for extended incubation periods in the seven test laboratories. This will provide greater capability for short-time experiments.

DETROIT, MICH.

This vehicle track and suspension laboratory with a cost of $1,819,000, provides a laboratory facility for the development of improved track and suspension systems for combat and cross-country vehicles.

This project will provide space for installation of specialized equipment for the determination of wear and failure of track and suspension components under static and dynamic conditions and for shock test of complete systems.

This project will permit investigation of components and systems which cannot be done in available Government or commercial facilities. Significant improvements in durability and maintainability of tracks and suspension systems must be developed to assure reliability in combat and reduce the maintenance and supply burden imposed by present systems.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

This nuclear defense laboratory costing $8,287,000 provides modern, efficient, and safe space for the research and development in the areas of nuclear weapons effects and defense. It replaces scattered existing facilities which are crowded, incapable of containing and supporting existing test equipment, and which are constant sources of radiation hazards.

This project will permit replacement of 29 World War II munitions manufacturing buildings and six rented trailers which are overcrowded with both personnel and equipment, scattered over distances

which impair efficiency and which present radiation hazards to the technical and administrative staffs and to other occupants of the installation.

The nuclear weapons effects portion of the program of this laboratory is coordinated by the Defense Atomic Agency to prevent duplication with work conducted by the Air Force and Navy. The defense portion of the program is related to Army requirements and does not duplicate activities of the other services.

This animal holding laboratory, with a cost of $3,064,000, provides facilities for the quarantine and conditioning of experimental animals used in accelerated research and development of toxic, incapacitating, and riot-control agents and in weapons evaluation research.

This project will support the sole agency in DOD responsible for development of chemical agents and defense measures. It will provide adequate facilities for necessary quantities of dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and farm-type animals essential to the program and to the safety of follow-on experiments with human volunteers.

The present facilities can support only 20 percent of the program requirement, and then only in facilities which do not meet the standards for humane and sanitary animal housing prescribed by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the National Research Council.

This bachelor officer quarters is required to provide adequate housing for assigned bachelor officers and officers on TDY. At present there is a deficiency of 68 adequate bachelor officer quarters units at Edgewood. There are only 11 existing adequate units at the station.

Lack of adequate bachelor officer quarters spaces is costing the Government approximately $3,700 monthly in off-post quarters allowances for those bachelor officers not accepting inadequate quarters. Some officers must live 30 miles from the station in order to find adequate off-post quarters.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.

This research and development laboratory, costing $3,272,000, provides space for investigations in the fields of physics, optics, and microwaves to support weapons systems other than missiles.

This project provides laboratory space with rigidly controlled environmental conditions essential for basic and applied research supporting the development of small arms, artillery, and related weapons and their associated fire-control systems. It will provide specialized areas for investigations of cyrogenic materials, electromagnetic generators and receivers, photo-optics and sound propagation and attenuation.

This project provides specialized facilities which cannot be developed by adapting existing structures and which provide capabilities which cannot be obtained from commercial sources in the Philadelphia area.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA.

This washout facility for explosives provides for the alterations of building 2365 and the construction of a prefabricated addition to provide space for the installation of a washout facility for composition B (obsolete) ammunition and other types of explosives such as TNT

and amatol. This equipment valued at $165,000 is on hand and ready for installation. If the material is not reclaimed the Army will lose the $204,109 potential savings; lose the benefit of salvaging critically short supply materials; will have to expend $333,000 of Government funds to dump the ammunition and explosives now at hand into the sea; and continue this wasteful and expensive operation.

This item, "Vacuum collector barricade building," provides for construction of a reinforced concrete barricade building to house a powder collection system for the collection of propellant during ammunition renovation operations. This proposed facility will replace the present inefficient, obsolete, and unsafe barricade building which poses an operational hazard. Denial of this project will adversely affect the renovation of 90-millimeter ammunition and other priority 1 missions in this activity. This facility will provide an economical, safe, and efficent modern powder collection system enabling the Letterkenny Army Depot to fulfill its assigned mission.

This item is required to augment current depot facilities for overhaul of Hawk missile systems and provide an adequate facility for the calibration mission. These missions are currently being performed under congested and environmentally unsatisfactory conditions in building 370. Building 370 is totally inadequate to accommodate the Nike-Hercules and Hawk missile programs and the calibration mission. Production requirements cannot be met for lack of floor space and disassembly operations are so restricted that systems cannot be economically scheduled. Lack of floor space also precludes installation of urgently needed testing equipment and prevents calling in total quantities of secondary items from field service stock. Inadequacy of the existing facility has had a distinct adverse effect upon support missions.

This depot transport outloading terminal is required to provide an outloading facility to receive, provide intermediate storage, consolidate, and outload Army-owned fire control, missile, aviation, electronics, tank/auto and weapons commodities to domestic and oversea customers. Present facility is inadequate for outloading of the commercial vans, railroad cars, CONEX, and roll-on/roll-off Government trailers which must utilize the facility. This is the final link in the multiphased depot storage mechanization plan which was undertaken to permit an annual aggregate saving of $494,056.

This item to convert warehouse 5 is required to provide a receiving operation which will be in proper operational sequence with other warehousing functions and will permit accommodation of commercial vans, railroad cars, CONEX containers, and roll-on/roll-off Government trailers. The existing facility requires expensive and time-consuming backtracking and does not permit full realization of the benefits of the advanced computerized requisitioning procedures.

This bachelor officers' quarters is required to provide 16 quarters for permanently assigned bachelor officers and temporary duty officers and civilians. The depot is located in a nonmetropolitan area and has no bachelor officers' quarters. It is estimated that $30,000 annually is required for payment of officers quarters and per diem allowances because of the lack of onpost housing facilities. The provision of adequate onpost housing will increase morale, esprit de corps, and retention of officers in critical categories.

LEXINGTON-BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT, KY.

This item is required to provide handling equipment and necessary shelter during loading and unloading truck and railroad operations involving shipping and receiving of ammunition, missiles, and missile motors. Shelter is needed to permit stenciling, labeling, blocking, and bracing and minor maintenance work. Existing operation is completely inefficient and costly during inclement weather since materials must be transported a round trip distance of 6 miles to an operating building where these services are performed. This creates an inefficient and costly double handling operation.

This item is required to provide facilities for dynamometer testing of engines, vehicular chassis, and provide a "runup" room for the testing of small-power-supply engines. Presently no facilities are available for large engine testing. New facilities will eliminate fire hazards created by the presence of various fuels and oils as well as eliminate a noise problem which currently exceeds established safety standards.

This item is required to reduce a serious health hazard in this shop building. Because of the lack of makeup air being provided to the building, fumes and dust produced by equipment in the plating, anodizing, cleaning, and painting operations cannot be properly vented and creates a health hazard that affects efficiency and production capability.

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J.

This sewage disposal system is required to provide for connecting Fort Monmouth and Charles Wood area sewer systems to the Northeast Monmouth County Regional Sewerage Authority (NMCRSA) and to conform to the State of New Jersey's long-range plans to eliminate all sewage (treated or untreated) from the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers and other inland coastal waters.

Both existing secondary plants at Fort Monmouth produce high quality effluents; however, by letter dated March 11, 1966 to FWPCA, the State department of health declared that, "it continues to be our objective to permit no effluent discharges into the Shrewsbury or Navesink Rivers."

NMCRSA proposes to build a secondary sewage treatment plant to serve six small communities in the area with effluent discharged to the Atlantic Ocean as required by State department of health. Fort Monmouth has been requested to join in this undertaking to comply with State requirements. This project proposes to pipe all the sewage from Fort Monmouth to the NMCRSA plant and abandon operation of the two Fort Monmouth plants.

If this project is not approved, it is highly possible that at some future date, the State of New Jersey will require Fort Monmouth to discharge effluent from both plants to the ocean which will require considerably more expenditure of construction funds.

NEW CUMBERLAND ARMY DEPOT, PA.

This item provides for the improvement of an existing 400,000 gallons primary sewage treatment plant by construction of secondary treatment facilities. Construction will include a high rate trickling

filter, final settling tank, administration and control building, and, and chlorine contact tank.

This facility will prevent possible pollution or contamination of the Susquehanna River since the existing primary treatment plant discharges directly into that stream. Public water supplies, bathing facilities, and recreational areas are located downstream from the discharge point. The existing primary treatment plant provides only 30 to 40 percent effectiveness in treatment of sewage wastes. The proposed facilities will give the highest degree of treatment possible, about 85 percent. Studies by HEW and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration have resulted in recommendation for secondary treatment of sewage at this depot.

PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, ARK.

This loading and assembly facility is required to meet peacetime and mobilization requirements for white phosphorus (WP) filled munitions. Project will include rehabilitation of eight existing structures and new construction of 26,377 square feet of buildings, utilities, roads, railroads, paved areas, and supporting facilities.

Based upon presently scheduled production rates, the proposed facility will provide an annual dollar savings of about $1,230,000. Savings will be realized by eliminating the current procedure whereby WP filled munitions (filled at Pine Bluff) must be shipped from the Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., to the Milan or Lone Star Army ammunition plants in Texas for explosive loading and assembly. Up to 90 days shipping time will be also saved by filling, loading, and assembly of these munitions at Pine Bluff.

PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT, COLO.

This guided missile, heavy rocket ammunition maintenance facility, will provide a facility for maintenance, inspection, disassembly-assembly, and testing of complete guided missiles, rockets, and related ammunition components. Project will include an operations building of permanent type construction, continuity test shelter, gate house, and supporting facilities.

The requirement for this facility derives from the expansion of mission assignments of missile maintenance which require ammunition techniques. This facility will provide sole support in this mission area to the 4th and 5th Army areas. At present two adapted buildings are being used. Neither building is adequate and cannot be modified to provide the special features needed. At present visual inspection and minor tests must be performed on an open dock. It is estimated that a 25-percent increase in efficiency would result from the provision of a functionally adequate building. Estimated total workload at this depot for guided missile and heavy rocket components maintenance during fiscal year 1969, 1970, and 1971 is 2,230 items at $1,205,000.

This item is required to provide sufficient electrical power for installation of diagnostic equipment to support depot maintenance of combat vehicles, tactical vehicles, and guided-missile systems. The major items in this project will include extension of the primary electrical distribution by 1,500 feet; increased capacity of existing pri-

mary line; remove three existing 167-kilovolt-ampere transformers; repair existing transformer station, and provide a new 750-kilovolt-ampere transformer and transformer station.

The diagnostic equipment, which is on hand awaiting provision of adequate power for installation and use, will increase repair capability by pinpointing the causes of malfunction or unserviceability, and direct repair operations to the precise seat of the trouble. The direct result is a substantial gain in shop productivity.

The depot mission workload for the material to be maintained has increased approximately 84 percent in recent years. Continual increase in workload and requirements for additional diagnostic equipment requires the provision of multiple-service drops which represents a potential fire hazard. Further, annual savings of $84,000, by reclaiming worn cylinders, will be realized if this project is approved.

This item will provide the construction phase of a 5-year program of storage modernization related to distribution of Army general supplies. This construction will include conveyor bridging to link buildings 525, 526, 527, 528, and alteration of buildings 527, 528, and 542 to provide necessary utilities and supporting facilities.

This depot receives, stores, and issues supplies to installations throughout a nine-State area. The buildings to be mechanized are used to perform receiving and processing functions, bin and rack storage, and shipping and central packing. Movement of general supplies between the buildings must now be accomplished by truck or tractor train at distances of 500 to 1,500 feet. The conveyor system and alterations covered by the proposed storage mechanization will generate savings of about $144,000 per year from personnel and equipment economies.

The existing facilities cannot satisfactorily continue to perform their mission without modification due to poor functional locations in relation to each other.

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TEX.

This addition to building 91 will provide adequate facilities for the care and preservation of vehicles, artillery, and major assemblies. Building 91, for which a 32,580-square-foot addition is proposed, is a central facility for the entire vehicle and artillery operational complex within the supply missions. As the result of a 90-percent increase in the number of units processed within the last 12 months, various care and preservation activities must now be performed in outside areas. During bad weather or after dark these outside activities must be halted, thereby disrupting materiel flow through other work stations.

This project will provide the capability for quick response to increased high-priority demands on the depot to support of Army combat elements.

This item will provide a consolidated mechanized storage operations facility for receiving, bin storage, care and preservation, and shipping of general supplies. Facilities are presently in three separate buildings requiring excessive movement of supplies and higher costs. This project will modify building 95 by constructing truck approach aprons; extend west dock; and make interior alterations to provide for the in-

stallation of standard-mechanical-conveying-type equipment and systems and installation of magnetic guidance wire in the floor of loose-issue bin and rack storage aisles for operation of automatic guided elevating stock selector trucks. These essential and needed improvements will allow the depot to react more rapidly and in a timely manner in supplying demands of the Army combat forces.

This alteration and addition to building 258 will provide functionally adequate administrative and operational facilities to meet sharply expanded activities at the depot. The building will be utilized by administrative and operating units with a personnel strength of approximately 322. The workloads of these units have increased to such a degree that an average of 206 personnel must now work overtime.

This project will include a 1,279-square-foot-building addition to provide additional office and storage space; partitions to segregate unrelated activities; alternate air conditioning and standby power to assure continued operation of the automatic data processing, automatic digital network and strategic Army communications system activities; and supporting facilities. During the past year 128 productive hours of computer equipment have been lost due to power and air-conditioning failures.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

The proposed building addition will house automatic data processing equipment for the national automatic data processing program for AMC Logistic Management (NAPALM) at Redstone Arsenal. The equipment will be used for scientific computation support for programs directly affecting combat troops and for business type computing for special supply systems for guided missile and special weapons now in production, and currently under development. Such weapons and missile systems include the Hawk, Nike X and SAM–D.

At present the existing computer center houses automatic data processing equipment to its fullest capacity.

This Metrology and Calibration Laboratory will provide a 12,300-square-foot addition to the metrology laboratory which is now under construction at Redstone Arensal.

The need for more space is dictated by the move of the Army Metrology and Calibration Center from Philadelphia, Pa., to Redstone. The increased space will be occupied by 150 people performing the functions of the Metrology and Calibration Center.

Associated with this move is the move of the Army Standards Laboratory to Redstone Arsenal. This function can be housed in available facilities without new construction.

It is estimated that the complete move will result in a one-time saving of about $600,000 and a recurring annual savings of about $300,000.

This Missile Research Laboratory, with a cost of $2,002,000, provides laboratory space to house sophisticated and sensitive equipment required in physics and chemistry research in support of Army missile projects.

This project will relieve congestion and lost efficiency related to the use of scattered buildings not designed for research. It will provide necessary space for experiments and measurements which cannot be

performed under the temperature, humidity, and vibration conditions of existing buildings, even if modified.

This is a reseach facility essential to the advancement of the state-of-the-art to assure development of new missiles most appropriate to Army missions. High energy fuels and high energy lasers are two areas of research which will be explored adequately in the new facilities.

This alteration item is required to adapt two buildings at Redstone Arsenal for technical training and testing of proficiency of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units and specialists operating in continental United States and overseas.

EOD is to render safe and to remove explosive ordnance which has failed to detonate and which constitutes a threat to life and property. This highly hazardous operation requires the most meticulous training and precision, since error may be fatal.

Prescribed training and testing demands the wearing of impermeable clothing for a total of 60 hours. Under conditions of high temperatures and humidity normally encountered in summer at Redstone Arsenal, health considerations limit wearing such special clothing to periods as short as 15 minutes. Even during such short periods the effectiveness of training is seriously degraded by physical discomfort of the wearer.

This project will provide cooking and environmental conditions essential to effective training, and will protect sensitive radiological equipment from the damaging effect of excessive humidity.

This alteration will adapt facilities to provide missile maintenance training for the Pershing 1A missile system which is being phased into the Army to replace the older Pershing 1. The facilities are being used now to train students in maintenance of the Pershing 1. The new Pershing training equipment is scheduled for delivery in the second quarter of fiscal year 1969 with training to begin about the third quarter of fiscal year 1969.

With the advent of the new missile a capability must be provided for operating a greater number of pieces of equipment.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

This Rock Island Avenue underpass is required to provide sufficient vertical clearance for the Rock Island Avenue underpass essential to accommodate highway borne freight destined for Rock Island Arsenal and to correct existing poor alinement of underpass approaches.

Because of the existing limited underpass clearance, incoming and outbound arsenal vehicles and loads which exceed the underpass clearance must be detoured over the Moline concrete arch bridge. The arch bridge is limited to a 27 ton gross load. Loads exceeding 27 tons must be transported to or from the arsenal by railroad, requiring additional shipping time and increased costs. This route furnishes the most direct entrance and exit for west and southwest freight routes. Increasing the vertical clearance at the underpass will provide a vital link between the arsenal and the Federal, Interstate and Defense Highway System.

SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

This item will implement the storage mechanization plan for consolidation of storage operations to provide an efficient work flow of material from receiving through preservation to storage and/or shipment. The plan includes mechanization and automation features, including power conveyors, a driverless tractor system, mechanical sorting system and guided stock selector trucks which will result in more economical productivity, better utilization of available resources and spaces, and, limit manual handling of material to a minimum.

Implementation of the storage mechanization plan and consolidation of functions will generate savings of $226,000 annually in personnel and equipment costs and will be in consonance with the new automated requisitioning system.

SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, ILL.

These Autodin facilities are required to provide space for the terminal Automatic Digital Network Center (Autodin) and permit consolidation with the present Strategic Army Communications System Center (Starcom).

The Autodin will be part of a single worldwide network being established by the Defense Communications Agency.

This bachelor officer quarters will provide adequate housing for U.S. and foreign national military students receiving training on conventional ammunition, large rockets, guided missiles and nuclear weapons as well as for U.S. Army civilians receiving training under the ammunition career programs in inspection (surveillance), maintenance, storage, and supply.

Existing units are substandard temporary World War II structures which were originally built in 1942 as barracks and subsequently converted to BOQ's in 1958.

This project provides for industrial waste treatment facilities for treating contaminated wastes (red water) prior to discharging the effluent into the Mississippi River. This is in accordance with Executive Order 11288.

The present method of treating the contaminated water from the ammunition washout system is an activated charcoal and sawdust system operated in conjunction with a leaching bed near the river.

The new facility will consist of agitation and receiving tanks, filter system, heat exchanger tanks, pumps and final leaching bed on higher ground away from the river.

The proposed facility, designed to treat 220,000 gallons per day of contaminated wastes, will satisfy the demands for red water treatment at Savanna Army Depot.

SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

This depot maintenance shop will provide suitable consolidated facilities to support the depot assigned mission for maintenance of aircraft, aircraft components, amphibious and water craft, airdrop items, and other assigned materiel.

Presently maintenance operations are conducted in 36 structures scattered throughout the depot. Most of the buildings are temporary structures built during World War II. Maintenance costs for these buildings are excessive and the inadequate wiring and lighting as well as the inadequacy of the heating system poses a major safety and health hazard.

This storage mechanization will provide an improved materials handling system consisting of an overhead power and free conveyor system, pneumatic tube system, a driverless tractor system and 10 power operated doors. The provision of this facility completes the storage mechanization program for Sharpe Army Depot and permits the elimination of 14 personnel spaces saving $150,270 and a saving in equipment of $14,036 totaling $119,306 annually.

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PA.

This item is required to provide additional electric power to permit installation of mission equipment, materials handling equipment and test equipment to facilitate the overhaul and rebuild of engine generator sets, wheeled vehicles and secondary automotive components. It will also provide additional space for steam and chemical cleaning, paint preparation, and painting of overhauled and rebuilt vehicles, secondary automotive components and electronic shelters and vans. These proposed facilities will permit accomplishment of the expanded projected workload within facilities protected from the weather and with adequate electric power.

EXPANDED ELECTRONIC FIRE CONTROL FACILITIES, TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH

Expanded electrionic fire control facilities are required to provide the capability for rebuilding, updating and refurbishing Nike-Hercules electronic control systems and components at a rate in excess of five (5) times the current capability. The need for modification and rebuild of the guidance systems is the result of technological advances and the increase in projected workload is the result of the need for modifying existing systems at the earliest possible time. The expansion into the remainder of building S–604 will provide the capability for increasing production from four systems per year to 20 systems in support of the worldwide requirement.

This item to modernize warehouse will provide an improved materials handling system consisting of an adjustable pressure power roller conveyor with automatic diverter and control devices to route packages to proper destinations. This installation will complete the storage mechanization program for Tooele Army Depot which will permit an annual personnel saving of $579,166 (87 spaces) a saving in equipment utilization of $61,686 (25 pieces) and a reduced material cost of $43,660. A total of $684,512 annually.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

This project, for the Army Materials Research Agency costing $3,471,000, provides for the modification of production buildings and

the construction of two small buildings to permit consolidation of research in materials and mechanics into the west end of the arsenal. This will permit disposal of the remainder of the installation.

This facility will permit performance of basic research and exploratory development to improve the selection and adaptation of materials to all Army requirements except medical and electronic. It will accomplish basic materials research for other Army laboratories for application to specific supplies and materials by the developing laboratories.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

This project provides specialized test facilities at White Sands Missile Range, at a cost of $2 million, required during the development of a new generation air defense missile (SAM–D).

This project provides space for the assembly and checkout of test missiles and related guidance equipment, specialized launch facilities and range instrumentation facilities to supplement those already available or scheduled as part of the White Sands Missile Range improvement program.

This project is required to permit testing of this new missile system at the only national range which can be adapted to the special instrumentation requirement peculiar to its range and altitude. The construction is related to this missile system. No other facilities at White Sands can be adapted to this requirement without disrupting current programs of Army, Navy, Air Force, and NASA users already scheduled.

This range facilities project, at a cost of $1,883,000, provides environmental protection for instrumentation, support equipment, and low-cost range sites for mobile instruments at this national facility.

White Sands Missile Range provides support to all Government agencies in research, development, and testing activities of missile and space programs. To keep pace with the increasing sophistication of missile systems the range must attain and maintain an adequate instrumentation system.

These facilities are annually programed in phase with the range instrumentation procurement program and will accommodate instrumentation programed at $8,390,000. Included are three permanent buildings, five astrodome instrumentation structures, and 25 instrumentation stations (for mobile remote control telescopes and radars).

This project provides potable water to Stallion Range Center (SRC) which is located in the northwest corner of the missile range 115 miles north of the post area, WSMR. SRC is the headquarters for personnel engaged in instrumentation, maintenance, security, transportation, and missile recovery operations. The demand strength for water usage at SRC is 298 resident and 317 nonresident.

This project provides for a new well in the Rio Grande River Valley, approximately 11 miles west of SRC, a pumping facility, pipeline, and storage tank. The U.S. Geological Survey recommends this project and location as the only feasible means of obtaining adequate water supply in the White Sands Missile Range north range area.

Potable water is currently hauled by tank truck from Murray Well, 22 miles to the southeast. Because of the diminishing production ca-

pacity of Murray Well, it has become necessary to supplement this source with tank trucks from the Small Missile Range Area, a round trip of approximately 150 miles. A direct savings of $45,859 per year will result when this project is completed.

FORT WINGATE ARMY DEPOT, N. MEX.

This fuel conversion is required to provide for conversion of coal-fired heating plants at the depot to gas-fired heating plants. Because of the location of the depot, in a high coal cost area, the conversion to gas will reduce operation and maintenance costs by 56 percent—an estimated annual savings of $50,300 which will amortize the conversion project in 3.3 years. Three existing coal fired heaters require replacement within 2 years and it will be more economical to replace them with gas-fired units under this proposal than to have to convert them at a later date.

YUMA TEST STATION, ARIZ.

This $176,000 calibration test facility project provides a permanent building for station-standard measuring instruments and adequate space for calibration and storage of portable instruments used in testing Army equipment under hot, dry conditions.

This project will provide proper temperature, humidity, and dust-free conditions to maintain the accuracy of station-standard (secondary standard) instruments and permit accurate adjustment or other calibration of portable instruments. It will provide space for storage of instruments between tests and specialized equipment for their care and maintenance, such as an ultrasonic cleaner.

This will eliminate use of two temporary work and storage areas which do not provide the required environmental conditions or adequate work space. It will reduce the requirement for recalibration of station standards by the U.S. Army Meteorology and Calibration Laboratory and the local recalibration effort for portable instruments by providing proper storage conditions.

CONUS—VARIOUS

This project, with a cost of $6,840,000, provides one of the radar facilities required to continue the Nike X research and development program.

This project provides construction of the PAR building and support facilities which will house and support the radar being developed to provide the Nike X system with long-range target detection capability.

This project supports continuation of the Nike X system development and test program in accordance with approved schedules required for the earliest possible initial operational capability of the system.

U.S. ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

CHICAGO DEFENSE AREA, ILLINOIS

This item provides for construction of stairwells to the underground missile storage magazines at six Conus Nike-Hercules sites. This is an operational and safety requirement which will eliminate

the use of a steel ladder and improper use of the missile launcher elevator by military and civilian personnel of the sites. The vertical steel ladders which are located directly under heavy metal hatches are presently being used to gain entrance to the magazines. Personnel using these ladders are vulnerable to injury either by slipping off the ladders or by being struck by an accidental release of the hatch door. The other means of access to the magazines, the missile launcher elevator, was prohibited to personnel use after two enlisted men and one civilian were killed by the elevators, and one enlisted man was injured while riding on them during fiscal year 1961. The specific sites concerned were constructed early in the Nike-Ajax program before design changes provided for the stairwells.

DETROIT DEFENSE AREA, ILLINOIS

This project provides for the construction necessary to permit the installation of an alternate acquisition radar (ABAR) at Detroit Defense area sites D–06 and D–61. Total estimated cost of the construction work is $130,000. The work includes relocation and erection of a radar tower, construction of a radar platform, and concrete pads associated with the cost of relocating two generators. The ABAR's will provide alternate operating frequencies and increase the target acquisition capability of the defense. They also complement the existing low-powered acquisition radars by extending the target acquisition range against faster flying targets of smaller radar cross section.

NEW YORK DEFENSE AREA, NEW YORK

This item provides for the construtcion of barracks and mess facilities at New York defense area site NY–56. The item is primarily a base-closure item. At present, Battery C, 3d Bn, 51st Arty Group is located at Fort Hancock, N.J. The administrative, mess, and supply functions and approximately 50 percent of the battery personnel are housed in building No. 74 at Fort Hancock. The balance of the battery personnel presently housed in the integrated fire control (IFC) area and the launcher area of the battery are housed in five inadequate temporary steel prefab structures which do not have integral latrines. The construction proposed will provide adequate housing for 84 of the battery's personnel and a messhall with 140 seats to serve the entire battery.

CONUS, VARIOUS

This item is required to provide foundations for microwave towers, antenna pylons, and equipment shelter pedestals, along with utilities, fencing, access walks, and roadways at 44 Conus NH sites. The facilities are required to permit the installation of leased microwave systems in each of four Army air defense areas. The proposed microwave system will replace the existing overhead cable system which is very vulnerable to sabotage and to accidental damage by natural disasters, such as floods and storms. The proposed microwave systems will increase the operational readiness of the U.S. Army air defense in Conus.

This project is to provide for the construction of long-range acquisition radar facilities at sites that have only an organic low-power ac-

quisition radar (Lopar). The radars became available for the sites as a result of the inactivation of the air defense units at certain SAC bases. The radars will increase the capabilities of the Kansas City, Norfolk, Cincinnati, Miami-Homestead, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Travis defenses. These radars, which represent an investment of over $5 million, will provide an alternate frequency in the defenses and permit maximum utilization of the existing Nike-Hercules equipment. The long-range radar will permit the acquisition of targets of smaller radar cross section and of greater speed and increase the defenses' capabilities in an electronic countermeasure environment.

This project to improve tactical power facilities at 10 sites, provides for the construction of an addition to the generator building and installation of switch gear and generators at 10 sites. It does not provide for the purchase of the generators since they are available from existing assets. The five existing generators at each of the sites concerned provide a total or 375 kilovolt-amperes. The power demand is also 375 kilovolt-amperes. The generators have been in use for 6 to 8 years and because of normal wear and tear are no longer reliable.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

TWO ROCK RANCH STATION, CALIF.

This item provides a permanent warehouse structure for storage of all general supplies and equipment at this station. Presently, the station is using a converted recreation building for storage purposes. This temporary structure is totally inadequate for warehousing since there are no dock-loading provisions; small doorways cannot admit a forklift and the floor-loading capacity is insufficient for storage of most bulk items.

There is no structure deigned for a general-purpose warehouse at this installation. Two Rock Ranch Station is a permanent installation under the command jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Security Agency.

VINT HILL FARMS, VA.

This item provides for constructing a radiation maintenance and test facility for electronic equipment. Radiation testing is required by security regulations to insure noncompromising operation of military electronc equipment.

Presently, this work is being accomplished by commercial contract due to the lack of suitable on-post test facilities. Upon completion of construction, the commercial contract will be terminated and work will be accomplished by military personnel.

Vint Hill Farms Station is a permanent installation under jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Security Agency.

This item provides for constructing a consolidated warehouse for a U.S. Army Security Agency tactical unit being assigned to Vint Hill Farms Station. Warehousing at this station is extremely overcrowded at present and a new structure must be erected to accommodate this newly organized unit. Items to be stored include normal

T.O. & E. items plus sensitive electronic equipment used by the unit in support of military contingency plans.

This electronic maintenance facility provides for constructing two humidity controlled maintenance structures necessary for maintaining equipment in a high category of readiness. Current contingency plans require equipment to be maintained for operation within 24 to 36 hours' notice. This condition of readiness cannot be met under present open storage arrangements due to current failure rate of expensive electronic components. Construction of this item will permit equipment to remain truck mounted for immediate response to contingency operations.

This post headquarters building provides for consolidation of administrative activities supporting several Army and Defense agencies. Three temporary World War II type structures are now used to house the post headquarters. Consolidation of administrative activities will provide more efficient management of recently increased operational missions and will release the existing structures, which cost approximately $2,600 per year to maintain, for demolition to meet master plan requirements occasioned by a large increase in station population. Existing World War II temporary structures have deteriorated to the point where excessive maintenance costs are being experienced. Wiring is becoming hazardous, interior wallboard is cracked and peeling, and floors are becoming worn to the extent where total replacement will soon be mandatory.

This storm drainage item provides for extension of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and storm drains required in connection with new construction and to alleviate present deficient conditions. Lack of sidewalks presents a safety hazard to pedestrians who must walk in vehicular trafficked areas. Uncontrolled water runoff has caused an estimated $7,000 yearly in erosion repair. This cost is expected to increase as erosion damage is accelerated by new construction. Extension of these facilities is considered essential for pedestrian safety and for protection from erosion.

U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

CONUS—VARIOUS

This decision information distribution system provides facilities for the decision information distribution system (Dids). The Dids is required to provide rapid outdoor and indoor warnings to the public for their expeditious use of fallout shelters. This project will provide transmitter buildings to include no-break power units at three locations (Dover, N.H., Winchester, Va., and La Crosse, Wis.). It will also provide for water and sewage disposal.

The present land line national warning system (Nawas) cannot be expanded economically to provide the total coverage required and has timelags that prevent it from achieving the short response time required for maximum utilization of local fallout shelters. This project covers the construction required for the first phase of the 5-year program involving 11 transmitter locations. This phase will make available radio warning coverage to approximately 40 percent of U.S. population in the Northeast United States in less than 1 minute.

FORT RITCHIE, MD.

This electric power generator will provide reliable electrical power to support vital operations of this installation and will provide funds to install a Government-furnished 1,250-kilovolt ampere diesel electric power generator complete with foundation, panel boards, exhaust system, and electrical equipment.

Five generators of 1,250 kilovolt-ampere each are currently installed at site "R." Present electrical load requires the operation of four generators 100 percent of the time. This does not provide sufficient available "backup" equipment in the event of a failure of one or more of the operating generators.

This item will provide dual electrical power distribution systems serving the facility and will include installation of a 2,000- and 1,350-ampere three-phase four-wire system connecting to the existing 2,000-ampere dual main feeder. The capability of using agencies depend upon the continuous operation of the equipment serving this facility.

The mission of these agencies is such that power failure cannot be tolerated. The existing distribution system consists of a single feeder from the substation to two distribution panels. Any failure or damage to this single feeder would result in the loss of vital communications.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

This academic building will accommodate the additional classrooms required by the expansion of the cadet corps. There will be 53 regular and eight double-size classrooms, three department laboratories, an auditorium, and administrative space for three academic departments.

The site chosen for this building is next to the U.S. Military Academy Administration Building and across from the old hospital and the new south barracks. Architectural treatment will match the surroundings and continue the architectural contribution to the atmosphere of West Point.

Construction of this building will also permit modernization of the laboratory work in sciences done by cadets. Orders for the most up-to-date equipment to go in the new laboratories are to be coordinated with construction.

This request comes at this time as part of the orderly facilities expansion program, and failure to fund this project this year would create an imbalance (an excess of barracks space, and a shortage of classrooms) and the planned rate of increase of cadet strength would have to be revised downward.

This project is required to provide secondary sewage treatment facilities to serve the Military Academy which will produce an effluent suitable for discharge into the Hudson River. The requirement for secondary sewage treatment is also contained in Executive Order 11288.

The Military Academy currently has two primary plants to serve the main post area and a third plant at Camp Buckner. It is proposed to convert one of the main post plants into a pumping station and deliver all sewage to the other main post plant which will be expanded and upgraded to produce secondary sewage treatment to the entire

post area. Similarly, the Camp Buckner plant which is several miles from the main post area, will be upgraded to provide secondary treatment.

This road will provide direct access to the north athletic areas without passing through the congested commissary, post exchange, and post engineer service area. It will provide two routes of ingress and egress where only one now exists. The north athletic area is the location for track meets, 150 pound and plebe (freshman) football, basketball, sailing, and special events. Under present conditions more than an hour is needed to clear cars from one event, and with the expansion of the Corps of Cadets, and the construction of the Cadet Union Building, conditions will get worse. This is the most economical of several solutions studied.

This project is to expand the capacity of Camp Buckner from 900 to 1,300 cadets, to reflect the increased size of the Corps of Cadets. Each year the new third class (sophomores) spends 2 months in field training at this camp. Facilities required are 13 barracks, a new cadet store, utilities shop, cadet supply, and additions to the mess and the headquarters.

Since this camp is used only during the summer, construction is to be light aluminum on concrete slabs for the barracks, and concrete block for the other facilities.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

WILLIAM BEAUMONT GENERAL HOSPITAL, EL PASO, TEX.

This project proposes the construction of a building of 511,407 square feet for a 608 bed hospital at a cost of $17,545,000. The existing hospital, constructed to serve World War I and World War II missions, contains 51 semipermanent and temporary buildings dispersed over a 112-acre site. It is lacking in facilities to serve the 1,096 outpatients per day who visit this hospital. The lack of space has necessitated the use of former World War II temporary barracks which are cramped and overcrowded to such an extent that outpatients must wait outside the buildings. The dispersion of facilities creates problems in hospital administration and hardships for the patients. The existing structures do not meet fire and safety standards. Due to dispersion, it is uneconomical to install various systems needed in patient care, labor-saving devices and modern communication systems. The existing hospital will continue in use only as long as needed. One permanent building will be retained as an education center.

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL, DENVER, COLO.

This project proposes the construction of a 237,220-square-foot addition to the existing permanent hospital and making alterations in 78,570 square feet of the existing main building at a cost of $9,555,000. Additional space in properly planned clinics is necessary to provide care for the 1,500 outpatients per day who come to this hospital. Most clinics and services are deficient in area, poorly located, functionally causing many operational problems and inefficiencies. The lack of space, especially bed space for neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis

patients, has resulted in the use of World War I and World War II buildings of mobilization design. These substandard buildings, which are dispersed throughout the installation, do not adequately meet modern medical requirements, and cause duplication of efforts, inefficient and costly operations.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

This project proposes the alteration of the surgical building and constructing an addition to it at a cost of $185,000. The existing surgical suite is deficient in facilities for present workloads. This expansion of the surgery is the result of increased activities due to Southeast Asia. The surgery presently has six operating rooms and the workload indicates a requirement for eight with the supporting facilities. One of these will be a special operating room to accommodate orthopedic cases.

VALLEY FORGE GENERAL HOSPITAL, PENNSYLVANIA

This project proposes the modification and alteration of the surgery X-ray building of this World War II mobilization type hospital at a cost of $35,000. The original hospital was constructed without a surgical recovery room. Modern medical concepts require a recovery room in close proximity to the surgery. This project provides for the alteration of a part of the surgery building for this space. This permits better observation of the postanesthesia cases by the surgeon and the anesthesiologist. The present arrangement of staff dressing rooms is unsatisfactory and constitutes a safety hazard and a means of introducing contamination into the surgical suite. Modification will be made to improve these facilities and eliminate this hazard. The X-ray workload has increased with the number of patients evacuated from Southeast Asia making it necessary to provide an additional X-ray machine. To accomplish this, the cystoscopic room will be relocated to a former operating room which is currently not required.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ARMY MAP SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

This item will increase the capacity of the central heating plant which serves three buildings of the Army Map Service summer site. The projects consist of adding two boilers with a capacity of 6,000 pounds of steam per hour.

The expansion of the plant is made necessary by the completion in 1966 of Roberdeau Hall, a precision photogrammetric laboratory.

In considering economics of operation no separate plant was planned for Roberdeau Hall. Another factor which weighed in the decision not to build a separate plant was the proximity of the site to a Montgomery County recreational area and an elementary school.

This item will provide a dike and an intercept channel between the Army Map Service buildings and the Dalecarlia Municipal Water Supply Reservoir. The purpose of the construction is to prevent contamination of the reservoir by runoff.

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The Army Map Service occupies about 10 acres on the watershed of the Dalecarlia Reservoir. Two Army Map Service buildings located there are engaged in the production of military maps.

The Federal Government establishes water certification requirements for the District of Columbia. If contamination of the reservoir results from occupancy of the site by the Army Map Service, the real estate occupancy permits are subject to revocation. To construct new buildings on another site would cost more than $4 million.

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

U.S. NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, BAYONNE, N.J.

This item will provide a secure storage vault for valuable cargo and for cargo classified as secret, both prior to shipment overseas and after discharge from ships and awaiting transshipment. Some examples of the type material stored are gold bullion, special missile parts, electronic hardware, currency and narcotics.

There is no existing facility with adequate security that can be used to meet this requirement.

The requirement for the security vault derives from the transfer of functions from Brooklyn Army terminal to Bayonne Naval Supply Center.

This item will provide hard surfaced open storage area for the military ocean terminal, Bayonne, a tenant activity of the Naval Supply Center, Bayonne.

The military ocean terminal handles over 200,000 tons of cargo a month and much of it is a type that can be placed in open storage. The hard surfaced area would be used to store military vehicles, privately owned vehicles and sea van containers or conex boxes. No hard surfaced storage areas exist to meet this need.

This requirement derives from the transfer of functions from Brooklyn Army terminal to Bayonne Naval Supply Center.

OAKLAND ARMY TERMINAL, CALIFORNIA

This item will provide a hard surfaced all-weather open storage area adjacent to wharf 7.

Wharf 7 has a potential capacity of 700,000 measurement tons of cargo a year. Because the bituminous surface treatment of the storage area has deteriorated, the capacity of the wharf has declined to approximately 420,000 measurement tons a year. The rough, broken surface of the storage areas slows cargo handling operations during dry weather. During wet weather the cargo is stored along paved roads or other hard surfaced areas causing severe congestion and slowing cargo handling.

The surfaced storage area will be used for rolling stock, conex containers, palletized cargo and other heavy military cargo in transit to the Pacific area.

This item to modify and repair Maritime Street will provide a 4-lane divided highway at Oakland Army Terminal.

Maritime Street is the main access road to all part of the Oakland

Army Base, to the Naval Supply Center, to the Port of Oakland Harbor to the Bay Bridge, and East Shore Freeway.

A traffic count made in early 1966 showed a volume of 49,520 vehicles in a 48-hour period. With the completion of the new West Grand Avenue viaduct now under construction, an increase of 150 to 200 percent in traffic density is forecast.

Over half the traffic over the road consists of heavy trucks and military vehicles. The heavy traffic has caused the road to deteriorate and a new base and better drainage are needed to withstand the loading.

SUNNY POINT ARMY TERMINAL, N.C.

This sewage disposal project proposes pumping raw sewage from the south wharf back to land and constructing a raw sewage lagoon to comply with the State of North Carolina antipollution law enacted in 1959 for the Cape Fear River Basin.

Currently no treatment is provided for sewage from the south wharf as has been done for the other two wharves at Sunny Point.

This project will provide facilities to serve 200 men (stevedores) on an 8-hour shift and will complete the sewage treatment facilities necessary at Sunny Point to conform to State regulations.

U.S. ARMY, ALASKA

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

This project proposes construction of a secondary sewage treatment plant to serve Fort Richardson in accordance with Executive Order 11288. Untreated sewage is currently disharged into Eagle River which is a tributary to Cook Inlet, a navigable body of water.

The State of Alaska and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (FWPCA) recommend treatment of all wastes in the Greater Anchorage area including Fort Richardson and Elmendorf AFB. The borough of Anchorage has completed an engineering survey and study and proposes that a single coordinated collection and treatment system be constructed to serve both military installations and the civilian community. The study indicates an economic advantage for Fort Richardson to participate in the proposed system. The community is planning a multimillion-dollar bond issue in April or May 1967 to finance the propsoed system.

If the bond issue is approved, it is intended that this Fort Richardson project will be used to participate in a joint construction venture with the community. If the bond issue fails, a separate plant will be built to serve Fort Richardson alone, unless it is deemed advisable to delay for a reasonable period of time to allow for a possible second bond issue vote. Any such delay will be considered only with the concurrence of the FWPCA.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

This water supply improvement project provides for the drilling of an additional well and the installation of new pumping equipment for the south water treatment plant. Present well used by treatment plant has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer reliable. Additionally, it has a capacity of only 720,000 gallons per day whereas the

requirement has reached above 1 million gallons per day. The excess required is pumped into the distribution system without treatment due to the distance from the nearest existing well to the treatment plant. To connect this well to the treatment plant would exceed the cost of drilling a new well.

Continued use of unheated water which has a high iron content will cause permanent staining of domestic articles. Additionally, the lime and iron oxide pipe scale that results is reducing pipe capacity and increasing maintenance costs.

U.S. ARMY, HAWAII

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

This item will provide a machinegun transition range of eight firing lanes for training and qualification with the M60 machinegun. Targets will be controlled from behind the firing line.

The range in use now has four lanes and was designed for the old caliber .30 machinegun. It is equipped with pit-operated targets and is too small to accommodate a company-sized unit. It is about 75 yards shorter than the range prescribed for use with the M60 machinegun.

Organizations that will receive training at the new range will be 11th Infantry Brigade, Hawaii Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserves, and U.S. Marine Corps.

The new range will be constructed on the site of the one now in use.

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII

This sewage treatment plant is required to provide secondary treatment of all sewage generated in Fort Shafter and Tripler General Hospital in accordance with Executive Order 11288.

Present practice consists of discharge of raw sewage from these two installations through a submerged outfall into the Pacific Ocean beyond Sand Island. Efforts are being made by the Department of the Army to determine if the city and county of Honolulu have plans to construct a sewage treatment plant. Their raw sewage outfall into the Pacific Ocean is in the immediate vicinity of the Army's outfall.

It is considered more economical and in keeping with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's desires not to construct a proliferation of sewage treatment plants but to build a community plant to serve more than one community and/or Federal installations. If the city and county of Honolulu have plans to build a plant, the Army would prefer to participate in a joint venture of such a community plant, otherwise this project will construct an Army plant to serve Fort Shafter and Tripler General Hospital.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC

CAMP ZAMA, JAPAN

This item will provide 15 POL filter separators to clear water and sediment from JP–4 and JP–5 aviation fuel. The new filters will be installed at the Hakozaki and Taurume terminals in Japan. These terminals handle over 200,000 barrels of JP–4 and over 100,000 of JP–5 monthly. The terminals support aircraft in Japan, the 7th Fleet, and

fill some requirements in Korea. The filters being used now were installed prior to assumption of operation of the terminals by the Army at the close of World War II. They are no longer able to filter the aviation product to the high degree of purity required to meet safety standards and prevent excessive engine wear. These models are obsolete and it is difficult to obtain parts to keep them in operation.

SEOUL, KOREA

This project at 121st evacuation hospital proposes the construction of 122,220 gross square foot addition to the existing Seoul Military Hospital and the alteration of 19,790 gross square feet of the existing building at a cost of $2,810,000. This project is required to provide a hospital to medically support the 8th U.S. Army and the United Nations personnel on duty in Korea. The existing hospital was erected as an austere hospital of theater of operations type construction in 1955 as a substitute for tentage. It consists of 71 quonset-type structures, which have deteriorated with age and usage. It is the poorest physical plant of any Army hospital in operation.

OKINAWA

This consolidated support building provides for construction of a 39,600 square foot administration, engineering and logistics support building. This will enable U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRATCOM)—Pacific to provide a supply support capability for quick reaction in support of their Pacific Field Office (PACFO) and other USASTRATCOM communications facilities in Southeast Asia and the western Pacific area. (Taiwan, Korea, etc.)

This building will house 183 personnel engaged in administration, communications, engineering, and supply support activities. Critically needed operational space at Futenma switching center is being used to partially meet the requirements. Other temporary space has been allotted by Fort Buckner for staff use, which prevents effective organizational functioning.

U.S. ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND

FORT CLAYTON, CANAL ZONE

This item provides for construction of a 30 MW steam electric powerplant to meet a projected electric power deficit forecast for January 1970.

The system now producing electric power is an integrated one supplying the Canal Zone and the military services and is owned and operated by the Panama Canal Company. The military services consume half of the power produced.

The Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company has made known that it cannot finance new power facilities to supply growing requirements of the military services because revenues from tolls have been declining as a result of increasing costs.

The new plant will supply the military services share of increased power requirements through 1972.

QUARRY HEIGHTS, CANAL ZONE

This item will add a second floor to an existing building and alter five others to provide a Joint Operations Center complex. The complex will house data processing and additional communications equipment (Autodin) essential to mission accomplishment and will provide space for the USCINSO and the USSOUTHCOM battle staff, the intelligence data handling system and a Logistics Readiness Center.

This requirement stems from the assignment of new missions and the expansion of existing missions which go to further the interests of the United States in Latin America. The magnification of tasks to be performed has more than doubled the size of the staff since 1962 while no facilities have been provided to accommodate the increase.

This item will provide a 3,750-kilovolt-ampere substation to step down electric power from 12,000 to 4,160 volts.

In the existing system the post of Quarry Heights is fed over an extended distance by two power cables having a safe maximum load of approximately 1,250 kilowatts. Present power load for the post is 1,000 kilowatts and this in combination with the length of the feeders results in poor voltage regulation.

Construction underway and other approved projects will increase the power load above the safe capacity of the feeders.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

KWAJALEIN ATOLL

This project, at a cost of $1 million provides erosion control for shore protection and a marine railway and ramp for maintenance of vessels used in support of missile range operations at Kwajalein test site (Kts).

The shore protection item will protect 257 housing trailers located on a coral sand fill area from erosion and excessive high tides caused by strong winds. This area has been inundated several times in the past few years, despite emergency sand bagging.

Thirty-one marine craft are now in use at Kwajalein, and nine more are on order. Existing careening methods are primitive, unsafe, and inadequate for effective maintenance. A touring charge of $2,000 per craft and a time loss of 6 months is required to use the nearest commercial repair facilities in Hawaii 2,000 miles away.

This project, with a cost of $6,494,000 provides facilities which are necessary to support the Nike X test program at Kwajalein.

This project provides construction of technical facility support items including a radar shield and exclusion fence and missile storage and launch facilities as well as administrative and logistical support facilities essential to the conduct of the Nike X test program.

This project will allow continuation of the Nike X system test program in accordance with approved schedules required to support the earliest possible initial operational capability of the system.

This project, at a cost of $1,412,000, provides missile range operating facilities in support of the Nike X program, and Air Force and Advanced Research Projects Agency reentry measurements programs.

Included are an addition to the existing telemetry building, a structure to house TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation) equipment, an addition to the photo-optics facility, and dehumidified storage.

Kwajalein test site is a national missile range supporting all Government agencies in research, development, and testing activities of missile and space programs. Accelerated programs in reentry physics, scoring and recovery, and the increasing activity in Nike X development increases the demand for range safety, data collection, and data reduction equipment.

This project, at a cost of $2,317,000, provides for all utilities, roads, and foundations for the installation of 200 family housing trailers on the north end of Kwajalein Island. The trailers are being furnished with non-MCA funds in fiscal year 1968.

Programed increases in range user activities at this national missile range results in an increase in island population, peaking at about 5,000 in calendar year 1968. Housing trailers, placed on previously prepared sites, will provide satisfactory quarters in the most economical manner.

Providing suitable family housing encourages the assignment of competent engineers and technical personnel to this remote island and insures the successful completion of the Nike X program and nationally important reentry measurement programs at the Advanced Research Project Agency.

This project, at a cost of $1,503,000, provides 200 dormitory spaces for national range personnel providing support to the Advanced Research Project Agency Project PRESS (Pacific Range Electromagnetic Signature Studies) activities on Roi Namur Island.

It is estimated that 200 people will be required on Roi Namur to provide this support. At the present, there are only 242 billets available, these in temporary wooden buildings constructed in 1951 for construction workers during construction of the PRESS facilities. These buildings are now structurally unsound, difficult and expensive to maintain, and unsuitable, in both quantity and quality, as living quarters for the personnel required to work at this remote site.

This project, at a cost of $2,032,000, provides necessary school facilities for dependent children stationed at Kwajalein test site. The increasing activities at this national missile range have caused a population increase such that the existing school facilities are no longer adequate.

The existing school facilities were designed for a total of 438 pupils, the 1966–67 enrollment is 662 pupils, and the projected enrollment (in calendar year 1968 and beyond) is 751 pupils. The substandard, temporary facilities now in use are unsuitable for classrooms and do not provide enough space for the increased student population.

The existence of an adequate school system is an important consideration of the highly competent engineers and technicians engaged in the Nike X and Project PRESS programs who are asked to live at this remote location. The present school system is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This project will eliminate the overcrowded conditions and will permit continued accreditation.

The highly competent engineers and technicians required for Nike X and Project PRESS programs require adequate schools for their

dependents as an inducement to work extended tours at this remote location. The North Central Association of Colleges has advised that present accreditation will be lost unless present facilities are expanded and improved. This accreditation is vital to the high percentage of college-bound students in this school.

LOCATION 12

This item provides for constructing a suitable facility for storage and maintenance of equipment required for operation of the post exchange facility at this installation. Storage facilities of a temporary nature are presently located 6 miles distant from the site where the new exchange facility is under construction. This item is required to provide suitable facilities within a reasonable proximity to the new exchange and permit release of quonset structures to the Japanese Government.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY LOCATION 177

This item provides for an expansion of the existing operations building at this location. The expansion is required to permit consolidation of the 508th USASA Group at Pyong Tiek as directed by the 8th U.S. Army. The project provides space for a communications center terminal, secure cryptographic operations and automatic data processing equipment required to support operations at this installation.

Location 177 is a semipermanent USASA installation initially occupied in 1959. The 508th USASA Group occupies a temporary facility located at Yong Dong Po, Korea, which will be released to 8th U.S. Army for disposition upon consolidation at the new site.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY LOCATION 178

This item provides for installation of an improved antenna system (AM/FLR–9) Army-Navy fixed countermeasure receiving, passive antenna. The land for this facility was provided by separate authorization in the fiscal year 1967 supplement program. The improved antenna will greatly increase the station's operational capability.

Facilities provided under this line item include extensive ground preparation, antenna bases, construction of a ground counterpoise, a central radio frequency building, and a 3,500-linear foot cable tunnel to connect the antenna system to the existing operations building. Also included are enlargements to the operations building, a maintenance and storage structure, an additional 130-man barracks, and an expansion of the unit consolidated mess. Utility extensions, fencing, and security lights are also provided.

This item is a major addition to an installation occupied in 1966. The installation is being enlarged to accommodate dependents and thus permit personnel assignments on a long-tour basis.

This item provides for constructing a two-room addition to the operations building to permit installation of new mission equipment. This item, previously submitted for regular programing, will be combined with the operations building addition, line item 32.

The existing operations building was designed for a specified mission which must be expanded significantly for support of U.S. forces

in Southeast Asia. The expanded mission is expected to continue regardless of any force reduction in Southeast Asia. Mission equipment has been programed for installation in phase with anticipated completion of this facility.

This item provides 130 additional barracks spaces at this location. Additional space is needed to accommodate personnel increases connected with a recent mission expansion. Existing barracks are designed for 130-man capacity with construction conforming to in-country local standards. Isolation of the station and lack of suitable offpost accommodations requires construction of barracks before the mission expansion can be put into effect.

Existing facilities consist of five 130-man barracks structures completed in March 1967 and two additional 130-man barracks now under construction. The latter items were authorized under the fiscal year 1967 supplement program to meet prior mission commitments. The interim tent camp at this location has been dismantled.

This item provides for constructing a six-man addition to the existing 24-man BOQ at this installation. This requirement is associated with the mission increases previously mentioned in other line items.

The existing BOQ is built to modified standards established by the local command. There are no commercial facilities in the surrounding area which could be used for this purpose.

This item provides basic utilities and ground improvements to support facilities requested under line items 27, 28, 29, and 32 at this location. Existing utility lines are not positioned to accommodate these proposed additions. This item provides extensions of water, power, sewer, roads, walks, and storm drainage as required by engineering surveys.

This project is required to consolidate three present operating sites into one building and provide additional operating area. At present the trope (radio) equipment is housed in vans adjacent to the high frequency operations area and approximately 1 mile from the other two sites. The high frequency operations area is housed in a semipermanent building of 400 square feet, which is inadequate for present and programed mission requirements. The administrative and supply areas are housed in two temporary buildings which are approximately 100 yards from the high frequency operations site. None of the existing sites have any latrine facilities. Temperature and humidity cannot be controlled sufficiently to provide minimal protection to operating or stored mission essential equipment. More space is required to provide for programed new equipment. This project will provide all required space plus improved conditions for both equipment and personnel. The building now in use would revert to the host organization, Army Security Agency (ASA).

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY LOCATION 275

This item provides for laundry and dry cleaning services at this isolated post. Presently, all laundry and dry cleaning must be sent 600 miles round trip over unimproved roads to the nearest U.S. facility having laundry services. Use of local laundry services has been tried but was determined to be totally unsatisfactory.

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

GERMANY

This work is needed to convert the Germersheim storage area to an active general depot, and is a result of the relocation from France.

Included is a box and crate shop, a telephone exchange, a motor pool, a field maintenance shop, a post engineer installation, and miscellaneous fuel, ammunition, and installation storage facilities.

Activities to be supported by these new facilities are now being accomplished in the open or in overcrowded and unsuitable existing buildings. This causes an inefficient and costly operation.

This project is related to LI 896,289, in-transit storage facilities, also in this program. This second item provides additional storage and troop support facilities at Germersheim, and at other locations.

This project will provide controlled humidity storage for most of the equipment for one division, permitting the troops to be held in the United States and still be available for rapid reaction in Europe. This equipment is for the most part now stored in the open which results in rapid deterioration and requires greatly increased maintenance. This construction will permit the release of over 300 military maintenance personnel.

This project includes 18 prefabricated, specially sealed buildings, dehumidification equipment to hold a constant 40 percent relative humidity, hardstands for equipment that can tolerate open storage, and the necessary supporting utilities.

EUROPE

Construction of a power building to house diesel generators with associated switch gear and distribution systems; equipment building for operation and maintenance of high frequency single side band (HF/SSB) radio equipment; and a barracks with sleeping, messing, recreation, and administrative facilities.

This item is required to provide a fixed plant communications facility of the European tropospheric scatter system, Army. The system will provide communications channels for command and control required by all echelons of U.S. Government services and agencies in Europe. It will constitute a major communications trunking system in Central Europe for the exchange of information, weapon system data, logistic and personnel data, and followup command directives for the effective conduct of military operations.

Currently, use is made of transportable facilities (communications equipment installed in vans). These transportable facilities were not designed for permanent fixed operations and their use over a prolonged period will result in a gradual degradation of service.

GERMANY, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

This item will provide storage, maintenance, and troop support facilities made necessary by the release of our installations in France. It includes general storage facilities of Germersheim, Kaiserslautern, and Einsiedlerhof; petroleum, oil, and lubricant storage at Hinter-

weidenthal; maintenance facilities at Pirmasens; and troop support facilities at Germersheim.

At present, necessary supplies are being stored in warehouses in Italy and in the open in Germany. Storage in Italy is far removed from users, and storage in the open contributes to high maintenance costs and rapid deterioration. Additional signal maintenance requirements at Pirmasens requires increased use of contract support with attendant higher balance-of-payment costs. Additional petroleum, oil, and lubricant storage requirement is now being met by contract at greater expense, and with facilities poorly located both for utilization and for strategic reserve requirements. Additional troop support facilities at Germersheim are needed to support the personnel required to convert Germersheim from a static vehicle park to an active general depot.

LOCATION 04

This project is required to provide space to meet requirements generated by new mission assignments and to relieve present congested areas. The building is currently fully utilized and overcrowded with equipment. The additional space is required by the national communications system program for reel storage, supply, and teletype and carrier maintenance. Current space is inadequate and severely limits the capabilities of this U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command facility to meet present and future communication mission requirements and/or contingencies.

ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND (OVERSEAS)

This item is required to provide facilities to house the Vietnam Autovon switch, which will tie into the global Autovon Defense Communications System. This switch was occasioned by the buildup in Southeast Asia, and will be responsive to the urgent military command and control requirements, as well as the immediate important oral communications needs of the President, Department of Defense users, and other U.S. Government agencies that are authorized users of the defense communications system (DSC). Operational date of this switch is scheduled for early fiscal year 1970.

This item provides for the upgrading of power faciilties in Vietnam and Thailand. It provides new generators at some locations, replacement of generators at others, construction of and addition to powerhouses and upgrading of primary and/or secondary distribution systems.

The rapid growth of communication facilities in Southeast Asia has resulted in the incremental growth of power facilities, many of which do not meet the Defense Communication System criteria for reliable power and installation standards. This also has resulted in uneconomical operation and maintenance of facilities. None of the areas concerned have commercial power available.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY, LOCATION 78

This item provides for construction of a secure operations facility at this classified location. This item is required to meet a recently

assigned intelligence mission. Due to space and cost limitations, the operations will be housed in the basement of a warehouse being constructed for and financed by the host.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION

ARMY FORT MCCLELLAN, ALA.

Leakage of rainwater around the sheet aluminum cover into the source wells has resulted in the damage to motors and component parts; additionally, insufficient funds precluded inclusion of a required tone-signal monitoring system for the well field in the original construction.

Deficiency is required to replace the unsatisfactory covers with proven cast aluminum covers, and the installation of well monitoring signal facilities which will enable the system to operate satisfactorily with a minimum of failures and maximum efficiency.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MILITARY RESERVATION, HAWAII

The current cost estimate is $93,000 higher than the amount authorized for this item. The contributing factors which have resulted in an increase in the cost are the need for mechanical ventilators and a modification of the mechanical system in the pump chamber and the need for more than anticipated structural concrete work in connection in the pump chambers and tunnel.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

The current cost estimate for this item is $748,000 higher than the authorization available. The cost increase was caused by the requirement for additional office space to relocate more personnel than indicated when estimate was prepared. This higher cost for converting old existing barracks to office space because of structural deficiencies and the general increase in construction costs since original estimate was prepared is necessary. As a result of the higher cost necessary employee parking, standby, and the special power requirements, motor pool facilities expansion, elevators for a four-story building, court-martial facilities, and adequate conference rooms could not be included in available authorization. This deficiency authorization is requested to provide these necessary facilities.

The current estimate for this item is $58,000 more than the authorization available. The higher cost is due mainly to deficiencies in the existing facilities discovered after construction started and to the general increase in construction costs since original estimate was prepared.

FORT MYER, VA.

The current cost estimate for this item is $278,000 higher than the available authorization and is based on 25-percent completion of construction. By deferring portions of the sitework and utilities we were able to proceed with the work. Also, the messhall addition, which is

part of the authorized project, was deferred so that it and another messhall addition in the fiscal year 1966 program can be constructed as one project instead of in two increments. To complete all construction, including the deferred work, the requested deficiency authorization is required.

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, CALIFORNIA

Public Law 88–390 authorized construction of a 550-bed hospital facility for Letterman General Hospital at a total cost of $14,305,000. In order to award a construction contract, based on the lowest of seven bids received, it was necessary to obtain approval of the Secretary of the Army to use the allowable 5 percent station overrun, in addition to deleting landscaping and visitor and administrative parking areas from the contract.

The current working estimate to complete the project is $15,424,000, which is $1,119,000 more than the authorized amount; and, includes the features previously deleted from the contract to come within the existing authorization.

Although the present construction contract provides for a complete and usable hospital structure, the support items are necessary to provide a complete facility. It is essential for the proper operation and functioning of this hospital to have a parking lot for patients and staff.

Landscaping is also essential to provide the proper setting for this structure.

Deficiency authorization is required to permit completion of the hospital facility.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

The current cost estimate is $452,000 more than was authorized for this item. The increase is attributed to resiting of the ranges and considerably higher labor costs than those reflected in the original estimate. The magnitude of the increase was not anticipated at the time the original estimate was developed.

Senator JACKSON. General, I want to thank you and your able staff. You have been very helpful. It is a difficult job to keep track of all these items. You have handled it very well and we commend you.

Our next meeting with the Army will be to take up the classified items, which we will do in executive session.

The staff will be in touch with you regarding the appropriate time. Thank you very much.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I have nothing further.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock, at which time we will take up the Navy items.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS—1968

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1967—2:10 P.M.

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met, pursuant to recess, in joint session at 2:10 p.m.

Senator BIBLE. The committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings this afternoon, taking up title II of the bill, which relates to the Department of the Navy. Our principal witnesses will be Rear Adm. A. C. Husband, commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command; and Maj. Gen. Paul R. Tyler, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps.

You may proceed, Admiral Husband. I understand that you will be submitting a statement on behalf of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Graeme C. Bannerman.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. A. C. HUSBAND, CEC, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, may I submit for the record the statement of the Honorable Graeme C. Bannerman, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Logistics; and the statement of Maj. Gen. Paul R. Tyler, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, those will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT BY HON. GRAEME C. BANNERMAN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is a pleasure for me to appear before you this year to discuss the Navy's military construction program.

Because our Navy is a multipurpose worldwide combat force, it requires a large logistic base. Our Shore Establishment must be capable of providing the full spectrum of personnel, hardware, and facility support necessary to maintain the combat effectiveness of the more than 1 million personnel we expect to have in the Navy and Marine Corps by the end of fiscal year 1968. It must have the capability to maintain and repair our ships and planes and to maintain adequate levels of spare parts and control their distribution. It must, in addition, give us the capability to operate a research and development effort. It must allow us to maintain a medical capability and we must of course operate schools and training centers within the United States to provide the technical skills to the people to man our fleets and aircraft.

In this worldwide Shore Establishment we have buildings with an acquisition cost of $5 billion. There are, furthermore, other structures such as drydocks and runways costing $3.8 billion and utilities systems costing $1.2 billion.

Thus, our total investment in real property improvements is $10 billion at acquisition cost with an estimated replacement value of $23.2 billion. Of this amount, $16.5 billion is for buildings, structures, and utilities which were constructed in 1945 or earlier.

Because of the age of such a large proportion of our physical assets, it is certain that significantly increased modernization effort will be required this year and in the near future. There is no alternative, if these facilities are to perform properly the functions for which they are intended. Although the Navy's regular military construction program over the past 10 years has averaged $295 million per year, this has not been enough for adequate development of the Shore Establishment.

Of the numerous problems that exist, adequate berthing and messing facilities for our bachelor officers and enlisted personnel, continues to be a matter of special concern to the Navy. In very recent years we have, in the formulation of our military construction program, given increased attention to this vital area and the Congress has been helpful in both recognizing our requirements and providing the funding support requested. We urge the same support this year for this important portion of our construction program.

A second significant problem area involves the vital need for increased modernization in our naval shipyards. These shipyards, without considering the machine tools and related equipment, cost $1.1 billion. The replacement value of land, buildings and other improvements would be themselves cost $3.6 billion. In the past 10 years we have spent a total of $111.5 million in military construction funds in these shipyards. This has been wholly inadequate. We have initiated some vital short-range improvements and are, at this time, conducting studies of the shipyards with the view toward long-range modernization, not so much from the standpoint of replacing and modernizing specific buildings, and tools, as from the viewpoint of redesignating the yards around the most efficient workflow and tooling arrangements to handle specialized long-term repair and overhaul assignments. Over the next 5 or 6 years this program is estimated to cost about $600 million, of which approximately 70 percent will be for military construction; the remaining 30 percent for industrial production equipment. I am convinced that the advantages that will flow from this program—increased operational availability of ships through reduction in overhaul and repair time as well as economic savings in the direct cost of overhaul, repair, and conversion—will provide a relatively quick payoff of these proposed investments. It is proposed that the preponderance of this program will be funded in the years after fiscal year 1968, but there are some requests contained in the bill now before the committee.

A third kind of problem stems from the fact that modernization or replacement of our facilities is frequently required not because of age, but because of rapid change in the technology of the weapons and equipment we are supporting. This has cost approximately $175 million per year for support of such things as new model aircraft and other increasingly sophisticated weapons and electronic systems; our new Poseidon missile; new navigational systems; new management information systems with automatic data processing equipment; and pollution abatement projects. These new requirements have been and will continue to be frequently required on an urgent basis when it is necessary to have completed support facilities by the time the hardware comes into inventory.

Fourth, there is, of course, the continuing need to modernize or replace those facilities where age alone has taken its toll. In many instances we find that our facilities are incapable because of physical condition to meet their intended purposes, even though they are otherwise suitable from a design viewpoint.

Finally, we have the current need to provide facility support in areas where our forces are or may be actually operating. Because of our present activity in Southeast Asia and the increased numbers of people, ships, and aircraft employed there. We find it necessary to develop a special support capability on the west coast; to expand our training activity in the continental limits of the United States; to further expand our production and maintenance facilities; and to provide increased support capability in our forward areas.

And so, we see that all of these things combine this year to cause a larger military construction program than has been presented in recent years. But the need in real, it is urgent, and a program of this size may well be required for the next several years.

Mr. Chairman, there is one line item contained in this program which I am particularly concerned—that is the acquisition of real estate at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif. In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of people buying real estate and houses in the explosive hazard area adjacent to this Naval Weapons Station. This activity is our principal ammunition handling and outloading facility on the west coast. We have conducted several

studies to determine whether there is another area on the west coast to which we could relocate. We have found no practical alternative location especially when considered from a cost standpoint. Hence, we urge favorable action on this item at the earliest possible time. As time passes this situation becomes more critical and its solution becomes more expensive. We will be pleased to provide a special detailed briefing on the problem at Concord at the pleasure of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot too strongly urge your favorable consideration of the Navy's military construction program. I feel it is a good program and that your favorable action will permit us to commence the progressive modernization of existing facilities so urgently required as well as to satisfy our urgent deficiencies and new requirements.

Accompanying me today are Rear Adm. A. C. Husband, CEC, U.S. Navy, commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Maj. Gen. Paul R. Tyler, U.S. Marine Corps, quartermaster general of the Marine Corps. Admiral Husband and General Tyler will discuss with you the details of our proposed military construction program. They are prepared to answer your questions about any specific segment of our program or about any individual item.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. PAUL R. TYLER, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE MARINE CORPS

U.S. MARINE CORPS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1968

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 present the Marine Corps Military Construction (Ground) requirements for Fiscal Year 1968 to the Committee.

The Marine Corps Program contains 46 line items, with a total value of $41,560,000. These items are located at eight continental activities. Minimum, adequately designed facilities are required to properly house, administer, and support the training program of the Marine Corps. Only the most urgent requirements necessary to accomplish this purpose have been included. Department of Defense guidelines have been adhered to in the preparation of the Marine Corps Program for Fiscal Year 1968.

There are two line items for urgently required facilities at Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia. These facilities include improvements to satisfy critical deficiencies in the Central Repair Shops and an electric substation.

Six line items are programed at Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, to support the mission of the Central Repair Shops. These facilities include Central Repair Shop Improvements, Equipment Calibration Shop, Communications Center, Electric Power Plant, Barracks, and a Staff NCO Club.

At Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, five line items are programmed to provide the first increment of new facilities for the Infantry Training Regiment. These include barracks, messhall, utilities, heating plant, and dispensary and dental clinic. Also included are base-wide sewage disposal plant improvements, water treatment plant at Courthouse Bay, dental clinic at Division Area and a request for amended authorization to construct full scope of facilities authorized in Fiscal Year 1966 Military Construction Program for the Force Troops Complex.

Three line items are programmed at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina. These items are urgently required to support the recruit training program and include alterations to rifle ranges, a dispensary, and a messhall for the 2nd Battalion Area.

Seventeen line items are programmed for Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, for the Chappo, Horno, Pulgas, San Mateo, and San Onofre Areas. The items will provide billeting, messing, operational, maintenance and training facilities, heating and utilities. These items are urgently required for the continued implementation of the approved program of relocating and consolidating Fleet Marine Force Units at permanent central areas appropriate to their missions.

At Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, three line items are programmed to provide new facilities for the Basic School. These items are a Service Wing

addition to the BOQ, a new barracks and an addition to the Central Heating Plant to supply the proposed new facilities for the Basic School. Also included is a Heavy Equipment Maintenance Building and pollution abatement facilities for the Activity.

An urgently required messhall is programmed at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California.

The last activity is Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California. Three line items are requested to provide a security building, the second phase of the relocation of the Communication-Electronic School from Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, and improvements to the Base water distribution system.

The above program can be divided in five 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:

46% of the program will provide 16 items valued at $19,037,000 for billeting and messing facilities.

33% of the program will provide 23 items valued at $13,780,000 for operational and maintenance facilities.

13% of the program will provide two items valued at $5,534,000 for training facilities.

5% of the program will provide three items valued at $2,143,000 for medical and dental facilities.

3% of the program will provide two items valued at $1,066,000 for supporting utilities.

The programmed line items will provide permanent facilities at the following Marine Corps activities:

Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga	$892,000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif	1,470,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C	13,783,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C	2,149,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif	13,079,000
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va	2,571,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif	912,000
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif	6,704,000
Total	41,560,000

In summary, the facilities requested are essential for the support and combat readiness of the Marine Corps.

TITLE II—NAVY

Senator BIBLE. Will you identify for the record the two men at the witness table?

Admiral HUSBAND. On my right, Captain Fromknecht from the Office of Chief of Naval Operations.

On my left, Commander Zobel. I would like to also introduce Maj. Gen. Paul R. Tyler, the quartermaster general of the Marine Corps, Adm. C. D. Riggs and his relief, Adm. H. S. Etter on medical matters, Adm. Arthur R. Gralla of the Ordnance Systems Command here in connection particularly with the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif., Adm. C. D. Nace, Personnel Plans, and a number of other supporting witnesses.

Senator BIBLE. I see you are well supported. You may proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HUSBAND. Secretary Bannerman has succinctly and graphically depicted the size, complexity, and multipurpose aspects of our Shore Establishment and the demands upon it to enable our operating forces to fulfill their assigned missions in today's unsettled

international climate. You need no elaboration from me on those subjects. I should like to point out, however, that it is precisely for the purpose of enabling our Shore Establishment effectively to meet the operational needs of the Navy's ships, planes, and men that we come before you with our proposed construction program.

Before taking up the specific projects that comprise this program, I should like to call particular attention to certain aspects that warrant special emphasis.

First, from an engineer's point of view, I would like to underline Mr. Bannerman's comments concerning the need to modernize and, where necessary, to replace certain facilities. I am certain that it will be no surprise to you that many of our World War II temporary structures continue to require replacement. Also, many of the Navy's other facilities of even older vintage, required for maintenance, production, or logistic support functions, although of so-called permanent construction, are either obsolescent or very poorly adapted to meeting today's sophisticated technological requirements for our expanded workload. To attempt to make do with inadequate or obsolete facilities to fulfill the training and operational requirements of our pilots, who represent an average investment of $600,000, or to service multimillion-dollar aircraft, or hundred million dollar nuclear submarines is, patently, neither economical nor efficient. Thus, we have a compelling need for a substantial, continuing program for the modernization of our physical plant.

As Mr. Bannerman has noted, the Navy's regular military construction program during the past 10 years has averaged $295 million per year. This has been inadequate to permit us to ward off obsolescence and deterioration of our facilities and, at the same time, to provide those new facilities made necessary by the development of new weapons systems and the assignment of new missions.

This year's program is twice as large as the average of the last 10 years. However, it represents the distillation, through the detailed, searching review procedures within the Department of Defense, of a larger list of line items which the Navy considered vital to the modernization of our shore establishment and to provide the new facilities required to meet the demands of today's Navy. We believe the program to be sound and highly essential. Furthermore, a program of similar dimensions will be required for some years to come, if we are to maintain an effective Shore Establishment.

The size of our proposed program might well prompt questions as to whether the Navy will be able to place such a program under contract within the nex fiscal year. On the basis of our exploration with authoritative sources in the construction industry, plus our own analysis of the types of construction and geographic dispersal called for by the proposed program, we are convinced that we can effectively place under contract a program of that size and nature in the fiscal year 1968.

Another area of major concern is water and air pollution. We have included in this year's program $21,300,000 as an initial step in a program intended to eliminate some of the most critical water pollution

problems. We believe that continuation of this program during the next several years, as we intend to request, will effectively correct most water pollution sources in the Navy. As for air pollution problems—a program to control such pollution is now under consideration by the Department of Defense and the Federal Pollution Abatement Board. It is anticipated that the initial increment of such a program will be included in the fiscal 1969 construction program.

In prior years we have included fallout shelters in new construction, where considered appropriate and where the cost thereof was estimated not to exceed 1 percent of the total cost of the building. This year's program continues that effort and, in addition, includes a $3 million first increment of a 5-year program aimed at providing shelters in existing structures or building new structures, as necessary. This action will provide a total of 92,118 additional shelter spaces this year. Continuation of the program as planned should result in 322,200 more spaces being made available by the end of fiscal 1972.

Mr. Chairman, I would like now to report briefly on our stewardship of prior authorized construction programs.

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, you may cover it later on, but simply for the record what is the total amount of money invested in fallout shelters in new construction today insofar as the Navy is concerned? How many spaces do you have today? What is the total Federal investment in fallout shelters made?

Admiral HUSBAND. We don't have the information here, sir, but we can supply it for the record.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied, up to date, how much has been spent on fallout shelters in the Navy program?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; we will do so.

(The information follows:)

The FY 1964 through FY 1967 Programs authorized the Navy to construct a total of 60,161 new shelter spaces at a cost of $1,644,000. In addition, the National Fallout Shelter Survey located and identified 361,000 shelter spaces in existing buildings, giving the Navy a total of approximately 421,000 spaces today.

Admiral HUSBAND. I would now like to cover our progress on prior programs.

After some initial delay we are now pushing ahead rapidly to get both the fiscal year 1967 and prior deferred programs awarded and underway. As of June 1, 61 percent of the fiscal year 1967 and prior items had been awarded. However, our June 30 report is expected to show that we have essentially equaled our prior experience of having approximately 80 percent of award by the end of the fiscal year. With respect to the fiscal year 1966 deferred items, most awards have been made within available authorization; however, in the case of personnel facilities, this has been at the expense of reduced spaces. We have also found it necessary—in seven cases to date—to utilize the 105 or 110 percent escalation provision authorized by the Congress.

The major portion of the fiscal year 1967 supplemental program recently approved by the Congress is under contract and the remainder will be awarded in the very near future. We expect no major problems

in expeditiously completing this vital Southeast Asia support construction.

The bids we have been receiving have been generally favorable. The sharp increase in construction costs in the United States which was of concern when we appeared before the Congress last year has now stabilized somewhat. For example, last year the Turner Construction Cost Index rose 3.6 percent; during the first 6 months of this calendar year the cost increases indicate an annual increase of 2.2 percent. We hope that this smaller rate of increase will enable us to get our authorized programs under contract.

During calendar year 1966 on contracts over $1 million, we averaged seven bidders per bid opening. So far this year, we are obtaining similar good competition.

Last year, within the United States and possessions, we awarded 3,435 contracts; all but 80 by competitive bidding In other words, 98 percent were awarded as a result of competitive lump-sum bids. However, in Southeast Asia because of the war and its urgency and uncertainties, we have been obliged to build under cost-type contracts. In Thailand we have two cost-plus-award-fee contracts which we expect to phase out next spring. In South Vietnam we have one cost-plus-award-fee contract which is being rapidly phased down so that by this fall, the military commander, General Westmoreland, can determine whether he will need to continue this contractor capability in-country, or whether he should phase the contract out entirely in calendar year 1968.

Relations with contractors and labor continue to be good. Our design architect-engineers, usually selected locally for familiarity with construction conditions, have continued to provide highly competent professional advice. Construction claims continue at a low level; with some 5,895 contracts, only 72 claims were presented to me as the contracting officer. During that period, 51 cases were appealed, with 24 instances in which the Government was sustained, seven in which the contractor's claim was allowed, one disposed of by settlement, and 19 matters are still pending before the Appeal Board. Although a few material suppliers and subcontractors complain of our prime contractors, most prime contractors promptly satisfy their obligations to subcontractors. Material suppliers and subcontractors have the protection of the Miller Act bonds, and we call to the attention of prime contractors any failures to pay suppliers and subcontractors.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this concludes my formal statement. We are prepared to discuss each of the projects in this program and to attempt to answer any questions you may ask.

Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, Commander Zobel now has the answer on fallout shelters.

Commander ZOBEL. Sir, I believe your question concerned the investment value of fallout shelters. That information we do not have here. However, we do have the information that 835,000 shelter spaces are

required to house the Navy personnel on board their activities. We have existing or have had previous authorized 421,000 spaces. In the 1968 program we have included approximately 92,000 spaces, for a total available of 513,000 spaces. The deficit then, following this year if this program is approved, would be 322,000 spaces.

We have roughly 209 major locations within the Navy. Within this, 81 of these locations now have adequate shelter spaces; 50 to 99 percent of the location requirement is met at 28 of those 209 locations. Under 50 percent of our requirement has been met at 54 locations. We have 46 locations at which we have no shelters.

Senator BIBLE. This gives me an idea as to what you are doing in this department. It still is not responsive to my question as to what is the total dollar amount invested in fallout shelters today? I don't want you to make a project of it, Admiral. If that is easily and quickly obtained, fine. If not, thank you. (Information furnished on page 226.)

REPETITIVE ITEMS—TROOP HOUSING AND BARRACKS

Senator JACKSON. Admiral, I would like to extend a warm welcome to you from both committees here today. Senator Bible has already done so. We appreciate your being here. We will start unless you have any supplemental remarks you wish to make, with the repetitive items. The first category on the list, 58 items, troop housing and barracks. I think there is no point in reading each one of these items. I think you can read the introductory paragraph, or whatever you wish, and we will put them all in the record. Let's start out going through them item by item.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Our first group of repetitive items, Mr. Chairman, is the troop housing-barracks group.

The first of the troop housing facilities is for construction of new barracks buildings. The program includes 58 barracks line items. These will be at 50 naval and Marine Corps installations, mainly inside the United States but including five activities overseas, which will provide a total of 32,319 berthing spaces for enlisted men. The majority of these items will correct part of the numerical deficiency in berthing spaces for the men. The others will replace existing old, wornout facilities which are deteriorated beyond economical rehabilitation. Most of the men who will be occupying these barracks are students or are subject to day or night duty. It is essential that the watchstanders be able to sleep during the day and that the students have quiet, undisturbed by the activities of those having daytime duties. The barracks will be designed to achieve this end under current DOD criteria and the legislative cost limitation of $2,300 per man. The space will include sanitary facilities, lounge and study area, and compartments for up to four men each within the criteria of 125 square feet gross area and minimum of 72 square feet net, bunking area, per man.

(The installations and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope			Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Men	Women	Project		
NCBC, Davisville, R.I.	496		New, deficiency	$1,294,000	$1,294,000
NS, Newport, R.I.	500		do	1,363,000	1,363,000
NAS, Lakehurst, N.J.	504		Replacement	1,343,000	1,343,000
NS, Philadelphia, Pa.	500		New, deficiency	1,505,000	1,505,000
NCS, Cheltenham, Md.	322		Replacement	822,000	822,000
NATC, Patuxent River, Md.	1,008		do	2,588,000	2,588,000
NAB, Little Creek, Va.	500		New, deficiency	1,450,000	1,450,000
NSY, Norfolk, Va.	500		Replacement	1,620,000	1,620,000
NS, Norfolk, Va.	1,000		New, deficiency	2,670,000	2,670,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va. (CPO)	120		Replacement	367,000	367,000
NAS, Oceana, Va.	504		New, deficiency	1,419,000	1,419,000
NH, Portsmouth, Va (EM and WAVES)	100	65	Replacement	498,000	498,000
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.	540		do	1,345,000	1,345,000
NS, Mayport, Fla.	210		New, deficiency	590,000	590,000
NH, Key West, Fla.	90		Replacement	243,000	243,000
NTC, Orlando, Fla. (staff)	350		New, mission	886,000	886,000
NTC, Orlando, Fla. (recruit)	800		do	1,957,000	1,957,000
NTC, Orlando, Fla. (receiving)	500		do	1,241,000	1,241,000
NAMC, Pensacola, Fla.	100		New, deficiency	287,000	287,000
NAAS, Saufley Field, Fla.	252		Replacement	651,000	651,000
NAS, Glynco, Ga.	364		New, deficiency	939,000	939,000
NAS, Memphis, Tenn.	1,890		Replacement	4,943,000	4,943,000
NAS, Corpus Christi, Tex.	498		do	1,340,000	1,340,000
NH, Corpus Christi, Tex.	100		do	271,000	271,000
NAAS, Kingsville, Tex.	252		do	617,000	617,000
NTC, Great Lakes, Ill. (receiving)	720		do	1,809,000	1,809,000
NTC, Great Lakes, Ill. (service school)	2,000		do	5,060,000	5,060,000
PMR, Point Mugu, Calif. (San Nicolas Island)	44		Addition	194,000	194,000
NCBC, Port Hueneme, Calif.	360		New, deficiency	868,000	868,000
NAB, Coronado, Calif.	1,050		Replacement	3,274,000	3,274,000
NAS, North Island, Calif.	760		do	2,145,000	2,145,000
NTC, San Diego, Calif. (recruit)	1,575		do	4,447,000	4,447,000
NTC, San Diego, Calif. (receiving)	500		do	1,363,000	1,363,000
NTC, San Diego, Calif. (CPO)	350		New, mission	1,000,000	1,000,000
NH, San Diego, Calif.	360		New, deficiency	986,000	986,000
NAS, Lemoore, Calif. (CPO)	80		do	261,000	261,000
NSC, Mare Island, Calif.	1,000		Replacement	2,738,000	2,738,000
NH, Oakland, Calif. (EM and WAVES)	420	63	do	1,436,000	1,436,000
NSY, San Francisco Bay, Calif. (Hunters Point Division).	720		do	2,157,000	2,157,000
NSC, Treasure Island, Calif.	1,500		do	3,862,000	3,862,000
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash.	320		New, deficiency	969,000	969,000
NCS, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii	110		do	370,000	370,000
NS, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	252		do	1,023,000	1,023,000
NSB, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	252		do	838,000	838,000
FOCC, Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii	350		New, mission	1,146,000	1,146,000
MCS, Quantico, Va.	252		New, deficiency	634,000	634,000
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C. (ITR, Camp Geiger)	2,144		Replacement	5,811,000	5,811,000
MCSC, Barstow, Calif.	172		do	488,000	488,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Horro)	166		New, deficiency	424,000	424,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (San Mateo)	166		do	470,000	470,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (San Onofre)	1,280		Replacement	3,477,000	3,477,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (San Onofre-Perm)	166		do	465,000	465,000
NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	840		New, replacement	3,000,000	3,000,000
NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	500		New, deficiency	1,600,000	1,600,000
NH, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.	110		New, mission	375,000	375,000
NRS, Sabana Seca, P.R.	100		New, deficiency	330,000	330,000
MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	1,200		do	2,950,000	2,950,000
NCTC, Pensacola, Fla. (classified)	500		do	1,314,000	1,314,000
Total	32,319	128		89,533,000	89,533,000

BARRACKS REHABILITATION

The second group of repetitive items for troop housing facilities is for barracks rehabilitation. There are eight items in this group at stateside naval installations. They will provide for rehabilitation of existing, structurally sound barracks, as nearly as possible to the

standards of new barracks which I previously described. These will provide adequate barracks for 5,514 men.

Total authorization requested is $6,585,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Men	Project		
NCBC, Davisville, R.I.	1,368	Rehabilitation	$1,319,000	$1,319,000
NH, Camp Lejeune, N.C.	713	do	219,000	219,000
NRS, Driver, Va.	32	do	65,000	65,000
NAS, Oceana, Va.	1,689	do	1,850,000	1,850,000
NH, Portsmouth, Va.	489	do	586,000	586,000
NH, Jacksonville, Fla.	153	do	166,000	166,000
NCBC, Port Hueneme, Calif.	1,520	do	1,770,000	1,770,000
NH, Bremerton, Wash.	90	do	83,000	83,000
Total	[1] 5,514		6,058,000	6,058,000

[1] Spaces.

Senator BIBLE. Each of these is simply the rehabilitation of existing facilities?

Captain FROMKNECHT. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They all fall in pretty much the same type of category. Does one need to be "rehabed" more than another? Are they all about the same in comparability?

Admiral HUSBAND. They are approximately the same, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. How old are these facilities generally?

Admiral HUSBAND. They vary in age.

Senator BIBLE. You have only a few items.

Admiral HUSBAND. I think they vary between those that were built prior to, during and after World War II but they are of permanent construction, and this is to bring them up to today's standards. For the most part they are barracks of permanent construction in which we are simply making the improvements that will bring them equal to today's criteria.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying then is illustrated at Davisville, R.I.

Admiral HUSBAND. Davisville, R.I., Mr. Chairman, is a Seabee base. The barracks there were built about 1952. They were built during a period of maximum austerity, and they do not have any subdivision in the dormitories. We would provide for the division of the dormitories into four-man rooms and for improving the lighting and heating.

Senator BIBLE. And how about Camp Lejeune, N.C.?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is the naval hospital.

Admiral Riggs?

Admiral RIGGS. This is a barracks for enlisted men.

Admiral HUSBAND. Would you describe the rehabilitation, please?

Admiral RIGGS. The line item at Camp Lejeune is for rehabilitation of a permanent building to bring it up to standard criteria for livability. It will have partitions to form cubicle spaces in the various areas which are now wide open. It will add additional toilet and lounge facilities, which will in toto improve the livability.

Senator BIBLE. How about the item at Oceana, Va., which is a facility that accommodates 1,689 men.

Admiral HUSBAND. Commander Zobel?

Commander ZOBEL. Yes, sir, this is the rehabilitation of approximately nine barracks buildings. These are now configured so that there are open dormitory spaces on three decks of these buildings.

The men, in other words, are living in open dormitory spaces. This rehabilitation project will air condition the spaces, provide no more than four-man rooms, and generally improve the interior to make them more livable. They have a noise condition at Oceana with the jets turning up, where we have people who must stand night watches, and then sleep during the daytime. That is one of the important reasons for the air conditioning.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I just wanted to get a general idea as to what was embraced within this barracks rehabilitation.

Senator JACKSON. With reference to the Naval Radio Station, Driver, Va., $65,000 for rehabilitation of a 100-man barracks, to accommodate 32 men. Now this amounts to $2,000 per man. Isn't this a little high?

Admiral HUSBAND. Commander Sherrod?

Commander SHERROD. The question was, Is $2,000 high?

Senator JACKSON. That is right. That is the question, on the Naval Radio Station, Driver, Va., rehabilitation, $65,000, to accommodate 32 men. We figure this is $2,000 per man, which it would be. It is $2,300 on new ones.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I believe the answer with respect to Driver is that the rehabilitation here is not alone for the area of these 32 men, but there is an auxiliary space. Is that right, Commander Sherrod?

Commander SHERROD. Yes, sir; there is a lounge included. And also this, Mr. Chairman, to set the stage for you, this building was built in 1953. It is bare concrete on the inside. Considerable work must be done to a basically sound structure. The structure is reinforced concrete, is in excellent condition, but the interior is bare concrete.

Senator JACKSON. Will you submit a statement on this, and spell out the details because, on the record here this is fairly high, when a new facility would only be $2,300 per man.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. The answer is, in essence, that there is 4,000 square feet of barracks and 2,600 square feet of recreation space.

Senator JACKSON. So a little over half of the total is recreation space.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. 4,000 for barracks, 2,600 for recreation?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Furnish us with more detail because on the face of it, without descriptive reference, there is some question.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The total area being rehabilitated by this line item is 6,600 SF instead of 4,000 SF as indicated on the 1391. In addition to providing alterations and air conditioning to 4,000 SF of sleeping area, this project provides for alterations and air conditioning of 2,600 SF of lounge/recreation space.

A more appropriate breakdown of costs is as follows:

Alterations (6,600 SF)	$32,000
Air Conditioning (15 Tons)	13,000
Built-in Furniture (Lump Sum)	20,000
Total	65,000

Senator JACKSON. The other item is the naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va. Is this something that might be deferred? I would like to have comment on this.

Admiral HUSBAND. Admiral Etter, please.

Admiral ETTER. I just recently returned from Portsmouth, having served a year and a half down there. The barracks is extremely crowded at the present time, without any division for living spaces. It is not compartmented; is not air conditioned. Portsmouth, Va., is hot, and it is a very unsatisfactory place for hospital corpsmen to live. I feel this line item should not be deferred, if possible.

Senator JACKSON. This is to provide for the rehabilitation, of course, of the barracks, with some electrical work.

Admiral ETTER. And new lighting, also air conditioning, which requires new transformers to make it a decent place.

Senator JACKSON. The rehabilitation includes the air conditioning of the barracks?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Is this true of the other installations that you are rehabilitating? Do they all have air conditioning now?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. We have very few barracks with air conditioning, and we are including it in the rehabilitation, where they are eligible by the Department of Defense criteria for air conditioning.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. How about the one at Camp Lejeune? Are these air-conditioned barracks now?

Admiral RIGGS. No, sir; they are not at the present time, but they will be.

Senator JACKSON. Is the hospital air conditioned, Admiral?

Admiral RIGGS. No, sir, the hospital is not air conditioned.

Senator JACKSON. They ought to air-condition the hospital.

Admiral RIGGS. There is partial air conditioning in the operating and delivery suites, but not the complete hospital.

Senator JACKSON. I feel very strongly about patients.

Admiral RIGGS. So do I.

Senator JACKSON. Especially in a place like Portsmouth, I would think the hospital air conditioning would come first.

Admiral ETTER. The new building is air conditioned.

Senator JACKSON. That is what I meant. I thought I said the hospital.

Admiral RIGGS. I thought you were talking about Lejeune.

Senator JACKSON. No, no, I am talking about Portsmouth.

Admiral RIGGS. The new Portsmouth, Va., hospital is air conditioned. The old building, No. 1, is not.

Senator JACKSON. I was hoping they would take care of the patients first.

Admiral RIGGS. The old building is not, but the new one is.

Senator JACKSON. All right, suppose we move on.

Any further questions on this item?

BARRACKS AND MESSHALLS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Going to group 1c, troop housing, barracks, and messhalls. This consists of five line items for a combination of barracks and messhalls. Here, again, the facilities will be built to the previously discussed DOD current standards. The barracks portions of the item are for 3,216 berthing spaces for enlisted men. The messhalls will have galleys and cafeterias of sufficient capacities to feed the men within a reasonable period of time.

The total amount of authorization requested, $6,069,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope				Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Mess					
	Quarters (men)	Capacity	Seating	Project		
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla	1,512	2,000	800	Rehabilitation	$2,066,000	$2,066,000
NMDL, Panama City, Fla	130	130	72	Replacement	441,000	441,000
NAS, Pensacola, Fla	840	1,000	370	Rehabilitation	1,193,000	1,193,000
NSSF, San Diego, Calif	700	700	300	New, deficiency	2,197,000	2,197,000
NRS, Dixon, Calif. (including dispensary)	34	76	76	New and addition	172,000	172,000
Total	[1] 3,216				6,069,000	6,069,000

[1] Spaces.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

WAVES BARRACKS

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next group, group 1d, troop housing—WAVES barracks.

The program includes seven line items at naval installations in the United States for WAVES barracks providing 1,094 spaces which together with the 128 billets under the enlisted men's barracks items above will accommodate 1,222 enlisted women. These barracks will also be designed on the basis of DOD current criteria. Two of the items are for new construction at the WAVES recruit camp in Orlando. The remaining five items are for replacement or rehabilitation of existing structures.

Total authorization requested, $2,759,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Women	Project		
NH, Camp Lejeune, N.C	26	Rehabilitation	$48,000	$48,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va	120	Replacement	381,000	381,000
NH, Jacksonville, Fla	85	Rehabilitation	136,000	136,000
NTC, Orlando, Fla (recruit)	500	New mission	1,297,000	1,297,000
NTC, Orlando, Fla (staff)	300	do	773,000	773,000
NAMC, Pensacola, Fla	39	Rehabilitation	51,000	51,000
NH, Corpus Christi, Tex	24	Replacement	73,000	73,000
Total	[1] 1,094		2,759,000	2,759,000

[1] Spaces.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question there? I notice these are all in the South. Are any of these air conditioned or are all of them air conditioned?

Captain FROMKNECHT. These would all be air conditioned upon completion of their construction or rehabilitation.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. They are not now?

Captain FROMKNECHT. They are not now, sir.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Senator JACKSON. All right, the next item.

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next group of repetitive line items is for construction of adequate bachelor officers' quarters. There are 17 BOQ line items in the program, one at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa, and the others at naval installations in the United States. The BOQ's will reduce space deficiencies at certain of the activities; and at the other activities adequate BOQ's will be provided through replacement or rehabilitation of existing structures. In accordance with DOD current criteria each officer will be assigned a minimum of 360 square feet of living space to include bedroom and bath. On this basis the proposed BOQ's will have accommodations for 2,152 bachelor officers.

Total authorization requested, $16,716,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Men	Project		
NS, Newport, R.I.	100	Replacement	$1,067,000	$1,067,000
NF, Cape Hatteras, N.C.	10	do	92,000	92,000
NS, Norfolk, Va.	100	New, deficiency	1,065,000	1,065,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va.	273	Rehabilitation	1,123,000	1,123,000
NAS, Oceana, Va.	100	New, deficiency	976,000	976,000
NAS, Pensacola, Fla. (250 rooms)	450	Replacement	2,250,000	2,250,000
NAS, Pensacola, Fla. (cadets)	370	Rehabilitation	689,000	689,000
NAAS, Saufley Field, Fla. (40 rooms)	80	Replacement	357,000	357,000
NAAS, Whiting Field, Fla. (100 rooms)	200	do	896,000	896,000
NAAS, Chase Field, Tex. (128 rooms)	214	do	1,260,000	1,260,000
NAS, Corpus Christi, Tex. (196 rooms)	344	do	1,858,000	1,858,000
NAAS, Kingsville, Tex. (33 rooms)	51	New, deficiency	320,000	320,000
NAF, El Centro, Calif.	44	do	427,000	427,000
NAB, Coronado, Calif.	180	Replacement	1,863,000	1,863,000
NSSF, San Diego, Calif.	80	New, mission	800,000	800,000
NSB, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	48	New, deficiency	700,000	700,000
MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	100	do	973,000	973,000
Total	[1] 2,744		16,716,000	16,716,000

[1] Spaces.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Senator JACKSON. At the naval station at Norfolk, you have an item for $1,065,000 for a BOQ. I have the impression that this is being provided primarily for visiting officers and civilians. It has been my understanding that we do not make provisions for quarters for other than permanently assigned personnel.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Visiting or transient officers would be included, sir, but we have an overall general station deficiency in the Norfolk area in BOQ's and this item will help to satisfy that deficiency, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Can you break that down? How many are transitory and how many permanent? This is a sizable item.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Commander Mueller?

Commander MUELLER. At the Naval Station, Norfolk, we have a requirement for a total of 367 BOQ spaces. This is broken down as follows: 143 for permanently assigned officers; seven permanently assigned female officers; 204 for students; and 13 for transients.

Senator JACKSON. Is this an integrated BOQ? You have women in here?

Commander MUELLER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. They are taking care of quite a few transients.

Commander MUELLER. No, sir, space for transients is only 13 rooms, and students, 204. It is for a large number of students.

Senator JACKSON. How long are they assigned for?

Commander MUELLER. The courses in the area will vary anywhere from 4 weeks to a few months.

Senator JACKSON. And the rest are permanent?

Commander MUELLER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right, the next item.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND MESS

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next group of items is similar in most respects to the preceding BOQ items. This group of 10 line items is different in that it consists of a combination bachelor officers' quarters and closed mess. The closed mess is provided for dining by the BOQ occupants. The BOQ portions of the line items will have rooms for 1,525 officers.

The total authorization requested, $14,364,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope			Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Quarters (men)	Mess (seating)	Project		
NATC, Patuxent River, Md	200	160	Replacement	$2,210,000	$2,210,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	312	92	Rehabilitation	1,416,000	1,416,000
FAAW Training Center, Dam Neck, Va	120	184	Addition, rehabilitation.	211,000	211,000
NAB, Little Creek, Va	143	300	Addition	1,755,000	1,755,000
NSCO School, Little Creek, Va	250	200	New mission	3,000,000	3,000,000
Headquarters, Cinclantflt, Norfolk, Va	225	225	New, deficiency	2,508,000	2,508,000
AFSC, Norfolk, Va	65	52	Replacement	808,000	808,000
NRS, Northwest, Va	10	8	New, deficiency	143,000	143,000
NAAS, Ream Field, Calif	100	80	do	1,060,000	1,060,000
NSY, San Francisco Bay, Calif. (Hunters Point Division).	100	80	do	1,253,000	1,253,000
Total	[1] 1,525			14,364,000	14,364,000

[1] Spaces.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, NORTHWEST, VA.

Senator JACKSON. Again referring to this business about visiting personnel, I am looking at the Naval Radio Station, Northwest, Va. I gather that this is primarily for visiting officers. I think there are only, according to our records, 16 officers presently assigned to this space.

Commander SHERROD. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. This station, as you probably know, is some 35 miles from the Norfolk area. I have personally visited that site just prior to these hearings, and I have some pictures of the road connecting the two that might be of interest to you. There are no transient facilities available in the area.

Senator JACKSON. How far away is it from the nearest——

Commander SHERROD. The transient facilities?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Commander SHERROD. Commercial facilities are available 15 miles away. There is no commercial transportation which will allow the people to travel back and forth. Approximately 30 percent of this 10-man BOQ requirement is justified on the basis of accommodating transients, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You are justifying it?

Commander SHERROD. 30 percent of it for that purpose, yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What is the average lodging for a transient? How long does it run? Do you have any figures on that?

Commander SHERROD. You mean timewise, sir?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Commander SHERROD. Approximately 10 days. This station has a number of technical people visiting there quite regularly, and the average tour is 10 days.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir.

Now we get into the hospital and medical items.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, DENTAL CLINICS

Captain FROMKNECHT. For interservice comparison, the proposed hospital at Roosevelt Roads, required as a result of the planned closure of the Rodriguez Army Hospital, is included in this group. Repetitive line items of this group are for construction of a dispensary and dental clinic at each of five activities, three naval and two Marine Corps installations. Each of these new facilities will replace existing buildings which are structurally deteriorated and of insufficient space to accommodate the number of people served. These facilities are required primarily for the medical and dental treatment of uniformed personnel and their dependents for minor ailments and injuries; for their physical examination; and for examination and emergency treatment of civil service personnel. The dispensaries have a small number of beds for holding patients overnight, for short-term illnesses, or for holding patients with long-term illnesses or serious injuries until arrangements can be made to move them to a hospital. The facilities also include a small number of dental operating rooms where patients receive oral examination and treatment.

Total amount of authorization requested, $6,389,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope			Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Beds	DOR'S	Project		
Hospitals: NH Roosevelt Roads, P.R.	120		New, mission	$5,908,000	$5,908,000
Dispensaries and dental clinics:					
NAB, Little Creek, Va.	5	21	Replacement	1,602,000	1,602,000
MCAS, Yuma, Ariz.	5	6	do	590,000	590,000
NAS, Miramar, Calif.	5	14	do	754,000	754,000
NS, Adak, Alaska (station hospital and dental clinic).	15	6	do	2,927,000	2,927,000
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C. (ITR, Camp Geiger).	5	5	do	516,000	516,000
Total, dispensaries and dental clinics.	35	52		6,389,000	6,389,000

NAVAL HOSPITAL, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Senator JACKSON. I would like to direct a question to the naval hospital, Roosevelt Roads. Last year we denied $3,685,000 for an 80-bed hospital at Roosevelt Roads. Part of your request was based on the fact that Rodriguez Hospital at San Juan was to be closed. Further, last year you indicated that about one-third of the patient load at the new hospital would consist of retirees and their dependents, a substantial portion of whom are located in and around San Juan.

The committee at that time was of the opinion that this matter had not been completely studied and that there was every likelihood that eventually there would be a subsequent request for a hospital at San Juan. We asked that assurances be given that Roosevelt Roads facility would be adequate and that there would not be a subsequent request for another facility. I know of no such assurances that have been forthcoming.

I do know, however, that your request this year is for a 120-bed facility at a substantial increase in cost.

Would you bring us up to date on the situation as it exists, and can you give us the assurance that there will not be a separate request for a hospital at San Juan, if the Rodriguez facility is closed?

Secondly, I should like to know where the personnel at the Sabana Seca Naval Radio Station receive their medical treatment.

Admiral RIGGS. Last year we submitted a request for the 80-bed hospital with a provision for an additional 40 beds in the VA hospital. This program was met on a crash basis at the instigation of DOD.

Therefore, based on population figures available in the Bureau, in September 1966, installations and logistics in DOD directed that we have a team survey in Puerto Rico to assess and evaluate the medical situation pursuant to the admonition of the conferees in Congress. This team, composed of members from DOD, from Army, Navy, and the Veterans' Administration proceeded in October 1966, with the onsite survey.

This team reported that the civilian community hospitals were being operated at 95 percent bed capacity. Therefore it needed more beds, that the VA could accommodate only 15 beds for male personnel in the San Juan area, and that approximately 4,812 of the 13,750 dependents living without sponsor in eastern Puerto Rico would take advantage of the hospital situation.

Based on these facts, Bureau of Medicine has now computed a requirement of 120 beds at Roosevelt Roads, and to utilize 15 beds in the VA hospital for the San Juan area.

Medical care should not be considered an isolated function but rather integrated into the total military mission including the effect of well-being, morale, and subsequent protection of personnel. In the instance of Roosevelt Roads, we have a concentration of some 7,500 active duty personnel at this date, and approximately 18,000 dependents of all categories in the eastern area which will avail themselves of and be close to Roosevelt Roads.

The personnel living in Sabana Seca, Ponce, and San Juan can take advantage of the 15 beds that are available for the males only. The dependents——

Senator JACKSON. At the VA hospital?

Admiral RIGGS. At the VA hospital in San Juan. The dependents, of course, would have to be transferred or go to the Roosevelt Roads hospital, but the fact remains that the major portion of personnel resides in the Roosevelt Roads area, of whom we have 7,500 active duty people.

Senator JACKSON. If we close Rodriguez Hospital, are we going to have a request for a replacement?

Admiral RIGGS. I have no reason to believe so.

Senator JACKSON. This is the thing that concerns us, and what we questioned last year. It is obvious that you have a concentration of your naval personnel in the Roosevelt Roads area with their dependents. How many retirees are there around San Juan?

Admiral RIGGS. About 4,000 retirees category would be around the San Juan area. They would be in the eastern area, I should say.

Senator JACKSON. They would be how far from Roosevelt Roads?

Admiral RIGGS. The distance from San Juan to Roosevelt Roads is 46 miles or about an hour and 20 minutes driving time. We estimate that about 45 minutes driving time should be the maximum from the center of the hospital.

Senator JACKSON. Which means you are going to request another hospital. This is the thing we are trying to avoid.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes; I understand.

Senator JACKSON. You know, duplicate overhead.

Admiral RIGGS. Actually there are about 1,500 active duty people in San Juan, of which only the males can be entered into the VA hospital. The dependents and females cannot. So they would have to be transported up to Roosevelt Roads.

Senator JACKSON. To get down to specifics, what are the actual requirements for military and dependents at Roosevelt Roads?

Admiral RIGGS. I don't quite follow your question.

Senator JACKSON. How many beds do you actually need at Roosevelt Roads to take care of the military and their dependents?

Admiral RIGGS. For the active duty military we have 62 beds, for dependents we have 23 beds, for the retired members and their dependents 22 beds, and for civilians, 1 bed, and then in addition to that, we have to add the dispersion rate which would be 12 beds, or this would give us a 120-bed requirement.

Senator JACKSON. How many military dependents and retirees would you need beds for in San Juan?

Admiral RIGGS. Twenty-two for retired members and their dependents; 23 for active duty dependents.

Senator JACKSON. But you are taking care of the problem with 15 beds in the VA hospital.

Admiral RIGGS. The VA will only handle male patients. They will not take the females.

(A copy of the DOD letter on this subject follows:)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., May 10, 1967.

Memorandum for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations & Logistics). Subject: Medical Care in San Juan, Puerto Rico Area.

The total military medical requirement in the San Juan/Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads area is 135 beds. The proposed new U.S. Naval Hospital, Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, will provide 120 beds with the VA providing 15 beds for specialized and emergency care of active duty personnel in the San Juan area.

All dependents residing in the San Juan area will go to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Naval Station Roosevelt Roads for inpatient care.

The U.S. Naval Dispensary, Naval Station San Juan will continue to provide outpatient care for eligible personnel remaining in the San Juan area and for personnel attached to visiting ships.

SHIRLEY C. FISK, M.D.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Health and Medical)
(For T. C. Bidwell, Jr., major general, USAFMC).

Senator JACKSON. I know, but there is your problem. I think by the testimony here, it is quite clear, Admiral, that you have a 45-minute maximum driving time, as you have spelled out, and just two hospitals which I think would be unfortunate. But let me ask again just what we need for the military and their dependents. This is a base hospital at Roosevelt Roads, and let's see if we can confine ourselves for a moment to that.

Now, how many beds would you need just for the military and how many for the dependents?

Admiral RIGGS. We would need 62 for the active duty people and 23 for the dependents.

Senator JACKSON. A total of 85. Well, we are right back where we started from.

Admiral RIGGS. At the same time there are some 13,750 dependents who are living without sponsor, and 4,000 of this 13,750 are in this eastern area, plus the fact that the civilian hospitals I mentioned are running at 95 percent beneficial occupancy, which is about 15 percent more than they should be running.

In other words, when we pass the 80 percent——

Senator JACKSON. The civilian hospital facilities in Puerto Rico are not on a par with a representative State in the States, would you say?

Admiral RIGGS. Do I have to answer that?

Senator JACKSON. You don't need to answer it.

Admiral RIGGS. Are not on a par with our places in the States as far as cleanliness or equipment is concerned. So far as their physicians are concerned, they have many, many qualified, certified specialists that have been trained in either this country, in England, or France.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question?

Senator JACKSON. Yes; certainly, Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Don't you have an ever-increasing number of retired military people in Puerto Rico?

Admiral RIGGS. Well, we have a lot of retired people and their dependents, and the crowded situation at a civilian hospital more or less negates their getting into a civilian bed to take advantage of Public Law 89-614. If you will remember the wording of Public Law 614, it is stipulated we would plan this for the retired people where they could not be taken care of in the civilian community, so we have planned for these retired people and their dependents.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Are only Navy retired or active duty personnel eligible for a Navy hospital, or do you take others?

Admiral RIGGS. We take care of all of them. We take care of the Army, Navy, and Air Force as well as the retired people in the respective categories that they fall in, as long as they are authorized beneficiaries, we take care of them as a joint hospital.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I am not too familiar with the subject, but I share some of the chairman's concern about closing a hospital in an area where there is such a great demand for beds.

Admiral RIGGS. You see part of the demand that we can't take into account is the large number of ships or the Marine exercises that might go on down in this area, in the eastern Caribbean area, and they would be at Vieques, which is right across the inlet there. For instance, their last exercise we had to admit some 60 people in a matter of 1 week, and these people have to have beds to go to.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Do you have those exercises at Vieques on a regular basis quite often?

Admiral RIGGS. It is variable, but they are quite regular also. It is usually a battalion strength, but it may be much larger than that, and this last one was much larger, so we do have to have beds for these active duty people, but we can't take into account the total number in our population figure, because we never know how many the Marines are going to send in until they formulate their exercise.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. That is all. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. At Ramey they have a hospital, I assume.

Admiral RIGGS. A 50-bed hospital and it is 126 miles from——

Senator JACKSON. It is all the way to the other end.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. But the Air Force takes care of its own.

Admiral RIGGS. They take care of the more minor types of surgical——

Senator JACKSON. It is a station-type hospital.

Admiral RIGGS. It is a station-type hospital, 50 beds. We would take care of the more complicated cases.

Senator JACKSON. They would refer cases, I suppose.

Admiral RIGGS. They would refer cases to us. They have been flying them back to the States or sending them down to Rodriguez, but it is almost as easy to fly them back to Charleston, for instance.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Let me ask this question for information. How much medical support do you have in the way of doctors and technicians proposed for the 120 beds in Roosevelt Roads?

Admiral RIGGS. We will need approximately 14 doctors, about 78 corpsmen, and about 15 nurses, and seven Medical Service Corps offi-

cers. We will have 100 corpsmen there actually because we do have the barracks for the 100 men, but 15 percent of them will not be there all the time. They will be on watch basis, so this gives us a level of 85 that will have to be there.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Any further questions?

Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir. Pollution abatement, group 3, repetitive items.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Items comprising this pollution abatement group are proposed in compliance with Executive Order 11288 requiring abatement of water pollution at Federal agencies. Design criteria for these items meet local, State, or Federal air and water discharge regulations. Federal regulations require secondary treatment or equivalent which means that approximately 90 percent of the pollutants are removed from waste water discharges. Such treated effluent entering receiving waters will not be harmful to fish, shellfish, or wildlife and can be used for body contact sports, by phased construction to Navy plans to eliminate from shore activities all waste water pollution by fiscal year 1972, and all air pollution by fiscal year 1973.

Total authorization requested, $21,379,000.

(The list and details follows:)

Installation and State	Scope			Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Gallons per day	Linear feet	Project		
NAS, Lakehurst, N.J	300,000		Add secondary	$200,000	$200,000
NS, Philadelphia, Pa		9,740	Municipal connection	160,000	160,000
Do	200,000		Industrial treatment	194,000	194,000
NA, Annapolis, Md	1,000,000		Addition secondary	300,000	300,000
NOS, Indian Head, Md	540,000		do	926,000	926,000
NAS, Key West, Fla	400,000		do	200,000	200,000
NAS, Pensacola, Fla	3,000,000		Industrial treatment	942,000	942,000
NS, Charleston, S.C		131,000	Municipal connection	3,790,000	3,790,000
NWS, Charleston, S.C	100,000		Prime and secondary	235,000	235,000
NAS, Memphis, Tenn	225,000		Expand and secondary	303,000	303,000
NAS, Corpus Christi, Tex	1,500,000		do	405,000	405,000
NSY, Long Beach, Calif		3,900	Municipal connection	200,000	200,000
NAS, North Island, Calif		650	do	27,000	27,000
NAS, Moffett Field, Calif	650,000		do	119,000	119,000
NS, Treasure Island, Calif	2,000,000		Addition secondary	850,000	850,000
NF, Coos Head, Oreg	10,000		Prime and secondary	26,000	65,000
NSD, Seattle, Wash		12,200	Municipal connection	220,000	220,000
Do		2,545	do	32,000	32,000
NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	7,500,000		Prime and secondary	4,350,000	4,350,000
NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (Waipio)	14,000		do	209,000	209,000
NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (Ford Island)	250,000		do	872,000	872,000
NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (McGrew)		6,000	Municipal connection	331,000	331,000
NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (Pearl City)		32,120	do	1,717,000	1,717,000
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	2,000,000		Addition secondary	766,000	766,000
NAD, Oahu, Hawaii	45,000		Prime and secondary	351,000	351,000
NAS, Barbers Point, Hawaii	2,000,000		Expand secondary	120,000	120,000
MCS, Quantico, Va	300,000		Addition secondary	593,000	593,000
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	8,885,000		do	2,795,000	2,795,000
NSGA, Marietta, Wash		12,600	Prime and secondary	107,000	107,000
Total	30,919,000	210,755		21,379,000	21,379,000

NAVAL AIR STATION, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. Referring to Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, you are asking for $119,000. That is on page 120 of the justification book. I want to raise the question as to whether or not these improvements are necessary at this time. It is our understanding that some of the air transport wing activities have been moved away from Moffett, and we have a feeling that possibly this field may be closed.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that Moffett Field has a continuing mission. I would like Mr. Mark Hanabury to confirm that.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir; we have a continuing mission. It is true that this point, the phaseout of air transport squadrons, has made Moffett Field a major VP base over the last 5 years.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have a guarantee of this from the Department of Defense?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir; it is solid.

Senator JACKSON. Solid as of this point in time.

Mr. HANABURY. Sir, I think that Moffett Field——

Senator JACKSON. We have an unpleasant history here and in Appropriations, you know of, the announcements concerning bases being closed. It is hard for you to respond, I understand, but I want to be sure that this facility is going to continue. It will continue for at least 5 years?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir; I said that we started to make the transition to a VP base about 5 years ago, and we have introduced the P–3 aircraft in there. It is our most sophisticated airborne ASW weapons system, and I think we will be in the ASW business for many years to come, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You don't think there is any possibility of any consolidation here?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir; and I don't know where we would put them if we had to take the P–3's out of there. We have no other west coast capacity.

Senator JACKSON. You can go up to Whidbey.

Mr. HANABURY. When we come to the Whidbey portion of the book, sir, you will find we are introducing the A–6 or already have at Whidbey, and we are going to have to expand Whidbey, too, in the years to come, as you know, sir.

Admiral HUSBAND. I would like to confirm that NASA is presently there.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir; and expanding, has been there for many years, the Ames Laboratory.

NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Now the other items I want to mention relate to the Pearl Harbor sewage treatment systems which aggregate about $7.5 million. Is there any possibility that some of these could be consolidated?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Commander D'Emidio to answer that question. Can you consolidate any sewage treatment facilities in the Pearl Harbor area?

Commander D'EMIDIO. We have one large sewage treatment plant that we plan to construct in the Pearl Harbor area. We have a few outlying areas where it is uneconomical to transport the sewage to the central treatment plant, and then we have one area near Pearl City where the naval activities, such as McGrew Point and Manana will be tied into the existing city and county municipal sewage treatment facilities.

Senator JACKSON. So some of them will be interconnected or will utilize one facility. I notice one item, the McGrew item, is a municipal connection, but what is the arrangement with the city? And another one, Pearl City, I notice, has a municipal connection. Is the city meeting their requirements on sewage disposal?

Commander D'EMIDIO. Yes, sir; they do have a sewage treatment plant, a 5-million-gallon sewage treatment plant at Pearl City. The city has moved ahead in the Pearl Harbor area, and has been constructing its sewage treatment facilities, sir.

Senator JACKSON. In each and every location here, the city is meeting the same standards that the Navy is following?

Commander D'EMIDIO. Not necessarily the same effluent standards, since the Navy must follow the Executive order which tells us we must provide secondary treatment. Now the city is working on phased construction. The current plant provides primary treatment which meets its State standards. However, as their State standards become more strict, they will be providing secondary treatment.

Senator JACKSON. It looks as if the Federal Government is in the lead here.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Chairman?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, Senator Bible.

Commander D'EMIDIO. Yes, sir. In many cases they have already started their programs well ahead of the Navy, sir. They are ahead of us.

Senator BIBLE. "By having started," what does that mean?

Commander D'EMIDIO. Well, for example, the four or five communities already have sewage treatment plants.

Senator BIBLE. That are constructed.

Commander D'EMIDIO. Already constructed; yes, sir. Pearl City has a 5-million-gallon sewage treatment plant in operation now. It is expandable to a 20-million-gallon plant as they require.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, we have had the same problem on this issue in the House, and the fact is that the city and county of Honolulu have two different situations. In the Pearl Harbor area they are living up to their responsibilities. In the city of Honolulu to the east they are in many cases discharging raw sewage.

Senator JACKSON. So the county is ahead of the city as it relates to these items.

Admiral HUSBAND. I think it is a combined——

Commander D'EMIDIO. One corporate organization.

Admiral HUSBAND. But with respect to the projects before you from the Navy, they are in step with the local governments.

Senator BIBLE. That was the thrust of my question, because from the Army testimony this morning it appeared to me they were lagging.

Senator BIBLE. I am wondering if the city of Honolulu or the county of Honolulu or the surrounding communities are prepared now to go

forward with their part of these programs. We had testimony this morning from the Army on a comparable problem at Schafter. My understanding of the testimony this morning was the city of Honolulu and the county of Honolulu are not prepared as of yet to go forward with their particular plants. Now what is the situation insofar as the Navy is concerned?

Commander D'EMIDIO. Fort Schafter is located in the Honolulu area.

Senator BIBLE. That is right.

Commander D'EMILIO. Which is quite a distance from the Pearl Harbor area.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that.

Commander D'EMIDIO. For the local communities that discharge effluent into Pearl Harbor, the city and county government which provides all the sewage treatment for the entire island, has provided sewage treatment plants. There are approximately five communities that already have sewage treatment plants that discharge treated effluent into Pearl Harbor. This harbor does not flush very rapidly. It is almost a landlocked body of water with only a small opening.

Senator BIBLE. Are the local responsible municipalities, whether they are at Pearl Harbor or at Schafter or the city of Honolulu, the county of Honolulu, Pearl City, or wherever, prepared to go forward with these projects now?

Admiral HUSBAND. And this is true, sir, in the area that the Army projects are located.

Senator BIBLE. But that is not true here.

Admiral HUSBAND. It is not, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

AIRCRAFT PARKING APRONS

Senator JACKSON. All right, we will turn to the next item. "Aircraft parking aprons."

Captain FROMKNECHT. There are five line items in the program for construction of aircraft parking aprons. By these items additional parking aprons will be provided at one naval and four Marine Corps air stations. This will be hard surfaced portland cement apron nearly impervious to damage by oil and fuel. The increased apron area must be provided to meet the requirements imposed by the assignment of additional aircraft.

Total authorization requested is $6,248,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square yards	Project		
MCAF, New River, North Carolina (including wash rack (4,400 square yards) and compass Calib. pad (3,200 sqyare yards).	210,000	Addition	$2,326,000	$2,326,000
NAAS, Chase Field, Tex	125,357	New, mission	1,699,000	1,699,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif	78,730	Replacement	1,195,000	1,195,000
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii	5,020	do	137,000	137,000
MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	72,000	Addition	891,000	891,000
	491,107		6,248,000	6,248,000

Senator JACKSON. All right, group 5.

OPERATIONS BUILDINGS

Captain FROMKNECHT. The program also includes a line item for construction of an addition to the operations building at each of five naval security group activity installations. The increased space is needed at each of these activities to accommodate additional electronic equipment to be installed and the additional operating personnel who will be assigned to perform the growing volume of work required for this classified function.

Total authorization requested is $1,242,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NRS, Northwest, Va	6,900	Addition	$429,000	$429,000
NSGA, Homestead, Fla	3,600	do	117,000	117,000
NSGA, Rota, Spain	3,680	do	125,000	125,000
NSGA, Kami Seya, Japan	3,520	do	100,000	100,000
NSGA, Hanza, Okinawa	10,392	do	471,000	471,000
Total	28,092		1,242,000	1,242,000

AIRFIELD LIGHTING

Captain FROMKNECHT. Five line items will provide airfield lighting at naval air installations, four in continental United States and one overseas in Guam. Each new family of aircraft brought into use is characterized by greater speed than the aircraft it will replace. This calls for improved landing aids for the safety of pilots, crew, and equipment. Airfield lighting is one of the necessary safety features for aiding a pilot to land his aircraft safely at night and during periods of poor visibility. Two of these items will provide runway side lights at air training stations. The other three will provide modern centerline lighting at operational fields.

Total authorization requested is $1,642,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Feet	Project		
NATC, Patuxent River, Md. (C.L. R/W & appr. & wh-up/wv-off).	3,000	Replacement	$422,000	$422,000
NAAS, Saufley Field, Fla. (sides and taxiway)	6,300	do	309,000	309,000
NAAS, Chase Field, Tex. (sides) (replace)	17,275	do	183,000	183,000
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash. (C.L. appr. & wh-up/wv-off).	3,000	do	490,000	490,000
NAS, Agana, Guam (C.L. appr.)	2,000	New, deficiency	238,000	238,000
Total	31,575		1,642,000	1,642,000

Senator JACKSON. Group 7.

AIRCRAFT FIRE AND CRASH STATIONS

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next group of repetitive items is for construction of facilities for an aircraft fire and crash station at four Marine Corps air installations and one naval air station inside the United States. One of the line items is for an addition to an existing structure and the other four are for replacement of deteriorated, undersized facilities. Fire and crash equipment and a trained crew must be instantly available at all times at an air station to rescue personnel or extinguish fire in the event of an accident during aircraft operations. The crew and equipment are also used as the firefighting force for structural fires that may occur in station buildings. The proposed facilities are required for housing the fire and crash equipment and crews who operate this emergency equipment.

Total authorization requested is $1,100,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C.	3,072	Addition	$89,000	$89,000
MCAS, Yuma, Ariz.	12,580	Replacement	284,000	284,000
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif.	6,212	do	194,000	194,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif.	5,242	do	159,000	159,000
NAS, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii	10,295	do	374,000	374,000
Total	34,401		1,100,000	1,100,000

Senator JACKSON. All right, group 8.

PIER UTILITIES

Captan FROMKNECHT. The program includes five line items for installation of various utility lines at waterfront structures of stations on the east and west coasts for support of homeported transient and visiting naval ships. When a ship moors at a pier or wharf of a station it is standard practice for the crew, assisted as necessary by station forces, to perform routine maintenance and repair work. When utilities such as electrical power, steam, compressed air and water, are available at the berth, the ship's engineering plant may be shut down and maintenance work performed on more installed equipments. This results in improved readiness as well as increasing equipment reliablity.

Total authorization requested is $7,073,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope (various)	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
NAS, Quonset Point, R.I. (A/C carrier pier)	New, deficiency	$503,000	$503,000
NS, Norfolk, Va. (piers 2, 3, and 4)	do	2,236,000	2,236,000
NS, Mayport, Fla. (A/C carrier pier)	do	1,946,000	1,946,000
NAS North Island, Calif. (A/C carrier wharf)	Addition	1,046,000	1,046,000
NS, San Diego, Calif. (pier 3)	New and alteration	1,342,000	1,342,000
Total		7,073,000	7,073,000

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDINGS

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next group, group 9, consists of line items for construction of an aircraft systems training building at each of nine air stations in the United States; three Marine Corps air installations, and six naval air activities. When a new type aircraft becomes operational, it is essential that the pilot, crew, and maintenance personnel be thoroughly familiar with the intricacies of its mechanisms. They must know the details of all components and the various mechanical, hydraulic and electronic systems. They receive this initial training before flying the aircraft and maintain proficiency by refresher courses during the lifetime of the aircraft type. This training is conducted in an aircraft systems training building utilizing both classroom work and the study of various system mockups or panels which allows the students to observe the functioning of the systems. Advanced types of aircraft are being assigned to the nine air activities in this line item. As the present types of aircraft will continue in use for several more years before being phased out, existing space cannot be converted and additional training space is needed for the new types. The proposed facilities will satisfy this requirement.

Total authorization requested is $8,775,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NATC, Patuxent River, Md	34,000	New, mission	$1,291,000	$1,291,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	21,748	Addition	556,000	556,000
NAS, Oceana, Va	52,500	New, mission	1,604,000	1,604,000
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla	6,800	Addition	179,000	179,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif	16,000	New, mission	416,000	416,000
MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif	10,000	Addition	222,000	222,000
NAS, North Island, Calif	107,355	Replacement	4,200,000	4,200,000
NAAS, Ream Field, Calif	8,000	Alteration	27,000	27,000
NAS, Lemoore, Calif	8,383	Addition	280,000	280,000
Total	264,786		8,775,000	8,775,000

NAVAL AIR TRAINING CENTER, PATUXENT, MD.

Senator BIBLE. At Patuxent, the proposed authorization is $1,291,000, is that correct?

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is a new mission, is that correct, sir?

Captain FROMKNECHT. This line item is generated because of a new or expanded mission, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why are these facilities being requested for Patuxent at this time?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Mark Hanabury.

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, Patuxent is the east coast equivalent of Moffet Feld. A short time ago I spoke about Moffet Field being a so-called master patrol plane base. Patuxent River is that place on the east coast where we train our P–3 pilots in this VP aircraft, our most sophisticated airborne ASW weapons systems.

We are introducing at Patuxent River the P–3C, which is a following-on model of the P–3. With the coming of training panels, and more subsystems of the aircraft, we have to train the people on the operation of these systems. We do not have the physical facilities now into which we can place the panels needed to train these people.

Senator BIBLE. Aren't you duplicating here what is now being performed at Edwards?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir. Edwards is an Air Force flight test center. Patuxent River has a dual mission. It is the Navy flight test center on the east coast, but it is also what we call a fleet station. It is a dual-purpose station. These P–3A's have no connection whatsoever with the flight test mission. They are Atlantic Fleet operational patrol plane squadrons, and we train new people as they go into those squadrons. There is no connection whatsoever, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Assuming you are correct, and assuming that we authorize and fund the $1,291,000, where does this lead us? What can we expect next year? What kind of a program are we getting into?

Mr. HANABURY. This about takes care of the program, other than the normal improvement and replacement program which we are continuing at all of our bases, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are you saying for the record that if we approve the $1,291,000 this year, you will not be back next year for an additional amount?

Mr. HANABURY. For training facilities, yes, sir. Now I can't say that 2 years from now we won't have a P–3D or a P–3E or a P–3F that will require another 10,000 or 20,000 square-foot expansion, but right now I can answer the question I don't think we are getting into anything big, if we get this authorized.

Senator BIBLE. Are you saying this is a one-shot deal?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir, for what we know now, but there is always growth in weapons systems. For every airplane we buy we have an "A", "B", and a "C" model as the system improves.

Senator BIBLE. How about the other items that you are requesting at Patuxent River?

Mr. HANABURY. Patuxent River we have neglected over a period of years, Mr. Chairman, and we are trying to catch up. These items in here you see for aircraft maintenance shops and things of that nature are necessary modernization and improvement projects to perform our mission properly, with the facilities that are down there now.

They require extensive modification. Our personnel facilities require replacement, and some in later years will be rehabed. This is the normal base improvement after a relative 2- or 3-year period of somewhat neglect, you might say.

Senator BIBLE. Are these one-shot items?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total program?

Mr. HANABURY. The total program, Admiral Husband can read it out of the book here, $5 or $6 million, approximately.

Admiral HUSBAND. $8,782,000 for the next 4 years.

Senator BIBLE. What will you get for the total figure?

Mr. HANABURY. Improvements.

Senator BIBLE. Does that include your aircraft lighting and your aircraft system and your maintenance facility and your instrumentation facility?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir; that is included in this request of $9.8 million, but what we will get for that will be a ground support equipment building, some more aircraft parking aprons, a new administration building, a radar antenna reliability test facility, and things of that nature. That is what is included in the $8 million program for the future.

Senator BIBLE. Then the total overall program is in the range of about $18 million?

Admiral HUSBAND. $18.5 million.

Senator CANNON. If the chairman would yield.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Senator CANNON. Actually there is over $3 million that isn't even into the program yet, so really you are talking about over $20 million.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; prior authorization, $3.3 million.

Senator BIBLE. So the $3.3 million plus $18.5 million is pretty close to a $22 million program.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Including the increase of prior authorization, this request for fiscal 1968 plus future authorization.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. A total $22 million program. Thank you.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Any questions on other items in this group?

Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. No, thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. No, sir.

TECHNICAL TRAINING BUILDINGS

Senator BIBLE. Group 10 is the technical training buildings.

Captain FROMKNECHT. The Navy proposes to build a technical training building at each of four training installations on the east coast. These installations train personnel in technical skills required aboard ship and required at highly specialized shore installations. The large turnover of personnel makes the training process a continuous one. The problem is compounded by the increasing complexity of our ships, weapons systems and equipment. These factors impose a requirement for greater numbers of trained personnel. A variety of technical training will be conducted in the proposed facilities. The courses will include, for example, training of young officers as department heads aboard destroyer-type ships, various other specialized shipboard duties and cryptologic training of enlisted technicans.

Total authorization requested is $4,949,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NDes Scl., Newport, R.I	53,949	Addition	$1,486,000	$1,486,000
NScls. Cmd., Newport, R.I	112,500	Replacement	2,848,000	2,848,000
FTC, Norfolk, Va	1,152	New, deficiency	65,000	65,000
NCTC, Pensacola, Fla	29,252	Conversion	550,000	550,000
Total	196,853		4,949,000	4,949,000

NAVAL DESTROYER SCHOOL, NEWPORT, R.I.

Senator BIBLE. Directing your attention to the Rhode Island item, this is an addition totaling $1,486,000 which is a very substantial sum, for a technical training building, although it appears that there is not an impressive increase in strength projected for this base. Why can't you continue to use the present facilities you have there, in view of the fact there is no particular buildup in strength?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Kenyon?

Senator BIBLE. Come over to the table, Mr. Kenyon.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, the Destroyer School in Newport has become a very important school. When we originally installed the school, we put it in some buildings which were World War II temporary construction-type buildings. We have now outgrown them, the increase in requirements has outgrown the present facilities, so obviously we need to add to the present facilities. The most economical way to do it is to build in order to take care of the replacement necessary as well as to make available additional space required.

Senator BIBLE. How many additional people do you anticipate?

Mr. KENYON. The number of officers under instruction will increase from about 180 to 194.

Senator BIBLE. An increase of 14?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir; but there is also an increase of enlisted students from 55 up to 208.

Senator BIBLE. This 180 to 194 is the only increase in projected strength?

Mr. KENYON. Right, but a principal reason is to replace the inadequacy of the facilities, and to provide space for instruction on new types of equipment.

Senator BIBLE. So this is based on inadequacy of facilities rather than buildup of strength?

Mr. KENYON. On both, sir. The facilities that we are using are completely inadequate for the modern destroyer types.

Senator BIBLE. I understand your position. Thank you.

Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, with reference to all of these improvements and new installations, will this require the acquisition of any more real estate, or are you able to utilize real estate that the Government now owns?

Admiral HUSBAND. We have all the real estate for items in this category, Senator.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I wonder sometimes if we are not closing facilities about as fast as we build them. I think last year we closed a whole slug of facilities. Now we are going to build some more. I can understand the need.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. If you come to any one where more real estate is needed, I wish you would mention it.

Admiral HUSBAND. We will do so, sir.

RECRUIT REOU BUILDINGS

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir. We turn to group 11.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir, recruit REOU buildings.

There are three line items in the program for construction of a recruit receiving, examining, and outfitting unit (REOU) building at each of our recruit training centers, Orlando, Great Lakes, and San Diego. The processing of recruits during their first few days aboard the training center involves a great many functions. It includes receipt of recruits from home, formation into companies, medical, dental, and psychiatric examinations, haircuts, clothing measurements and fittings, basic battery tests, preliminary indoctrination, administrative, and other details. In the past there has been no single building where these functions were accomplished. The recruits walked miles to various dispersed buildings to undergo each facet of the induction procedure. This provided a measure of discipline to the raw recruits but was inefficient and consumed valuable time which could otherwise be more profitably used for training. The proposed REOU building has been designed so as to consolidate all of these functions efficiently and effectively into this single structure at each of our training centers.

Total authorization requested is $8,882,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NTC, Orlando, Fla	90,000	New, mission	$2,034,000	$2,034,000
NTC, Great Lakes, Ill	132,000	New, deficiency	4,061,000	4,061,000
NTC, San Diego, Calif	90,000	do	2,787,000	2,787,000
Total	312,000		8,882,000	8,882,000

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

Senator JACKSON. It looks as if you are going all out at the new Orlando facility in the construction program. You are asking for $21 million, aren't you—$21,072,000 for the Orlando Naval Training Center?

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This base caused all the controversy last year.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I want to inquire whether you have been able to use the existing facilities at the former Air Force base. Have you been able to utilize some of these facilities?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. As you know, our first move into the former Air Force base, Orlando, was the relocation of the Naval Training Devices Center from Long Island. This is presently there and operating, and we are, in our master planning, making maximum use of all the existing structures on that base. There are very few of the structures that are suitable for recruit training, so that the re-

cruit training facilities that we require must be provided predominantly by new construction.

Senator JACKSON. With reference to that item, I notice that you have one of these for Great Lakes and one for San Diego, although the Great Lakes structure is almost twice as large and twice as expensive as the one you are proposing for Orlando. Just what are these structures for and how have you been making out at Great Lakes and San Diego all this time?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Kenyon again to respond to this training question.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, at Orlando of course there is no facility of this type, so therefore we need to build from scratch. On Great Lakes we have been using for this purpose a number of widely dispersed buildings which are located in the old section of Great Lakes. The new recruit facilities, recruit training facilities, have been located to the west of the railroad track, and so our in-processing is in a very inefficient area with old and dilapidated buildings, and we are here programing to bring the in-processing unit contiguous to the place where the recruit training actually takes place.

Senator JACKSON. Now, is this the only recruit facility you are going to propose for Orlando?

Mr. KENYON. This is the only receiving, examining, and outfitting unit for two camps planned at Orlando. At San Diego, sir, our situation is very much——

Senator JACKSON. Again you said another facility will be required?

Mr. KENYON. There will be eventually two camps for 8,000 total recruits, 4,000 in each camp, but only one REOU building to serve both camps.

Senator JACKSON. At Orlando?

Mr. KENYON. At Orlando.

Senator JACKSON. What is your total investment going to be at Orlando when it is completed? Is that around $80 million?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir. It will be less than $80 million for the recruit portion. It depends on whether you include some of the future projects in that have not been approved so far.

Senator JACKSON. I know, but the master plan calls for how much?

Mr. KENYON. The master plan will be $80 million plus, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You show $100 million on this chart.

Admiral HUSBAND. I think the question is whether or not we include certain additional projects for the Naval Training Device Center and the Naval Undersea Warfare School as well as for the Recruit Training Center that Mr. Kenyon is describing. There are other tenant commands on the same site. Furthermore, the $100 million includes about $16 million of existing facilities.

Senator JACKSON. That you would not attach to the training center.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask you if you had not moved into this Air Force facility, what would be the additional cost? I am trying to get an idea as to how much money is saved by using it, just in round numbers.

Admiral HUSBAND. I think the principal saving that was achieved by moving here was the availability of family housing, Mr. Chairman. The other savings were relatively small. We are making use of existing structures, but the principal advantage of Orlando was that there was a large supply of family housing available.

Senator JACKSON. In the community?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What about Air Force family housing, Government housing?

Admiral HUSBAND. There are some units on base, not very many. Most of it is in the community.

Senator JACKSON. It appears then what you are really talking about is land, space.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Do you own all the land that you need for this base?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. How long have you had it?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is still not ours. The base is still officially on the rolls of the Air Force. We will acquire the property next July.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Just a transfer.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, with respect to your question about why does Great Lakes cost more than Orlando, there are two reasons for this. One is because there will be more recruits going into Great Lakes than into Orlando, and the second reason is that the climate at Orlando permits outside walkways whereas at Great Lakes they must be built in as part of the building.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGARS

The next item is group 12, aircraft maintenance hangars.

If my colleagues will interject at any time, we will just continue.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Group 12, aircraft maintenance hangars.

The program includes line item for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at each of eight installations. Six of the items will be at naval air activities in continental United States; one will be at a research activity at Barrow, Alaska; and the other will be at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa, The assignment of greater number of new, more advanced types of aircraft increases the maintenance requirements. This construction will alleviate the hangar space deficiency at the eight stations involved. Utilities will be of adequate capacities. Shops will be included properly equipped to maintain the components and electronic devices of the modern aircraft and minimal office space will be provided for performance of the administrative functions. Total authorization requested is $21,140,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla. (2d increment)	145,000	Addition	$3,747,000	$3,747,000
NAAS, Chase Field, Tex	117,842	New, deficiency	2,581,000	2,581,000
NAAS, Kingsville, Tex	99,690	New, mission	2,900,000	2,900,000
NAS, Miramar, Calif	116,500	Replacement	3,400,000	3,400,000
NAS, North Island, Calif	47,800	New, mission	1,180,000	1,180,000
NAS, Lemoore, Calif	80,744	do	4,898,000	4,898,000
NARL, Barrow, Alaska	33,600	New, deficiency	1,563,000	1,563,000
MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	28,300	do	871,000	871,000
Total	669,476		21,140,000	21,140,000

Senator JACKSON. All right, group 13.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Captain FROMKNECHT. The program includes six line items for construction of engine maintenance facilities for testing turboprop or turbojet engines. Engines which have been repaired require testing prior to reinstallation in an airframe. The procedure involves various tests, checks and adjustments of the engine in a fully instrumented and sound attenuated test cell. At all six stations where the proposed facilities are to be built, five naval air activities and one Marine Corps Air Station, there is a deficiency in engine test cell facilities. This situation is made more critical by the requirement for maintaining and testing greater numbers of engines. Two of the stations need test cell facilities for work on turboprop engines. These engines are used in multiengine patrol aircraft and helicopters. The remaining four stations will be provided with turbojet cells for work on the engines used in the new twin-engine fighter-attack aircraft.

Total authorization requested is $2,333,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NAS, Norfolk, Va. (turboprop)	10,800	New, Mission	$321,000	$321,000
NAS, Oceana, Va. (turbojet)	2,700	New, deficiency	414,000	414,000
NAS, Albany, Ga. (turbojet)	2,700	do	438,000	438,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif. (turbo-jet)	2,700	do	400,000	400,000
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash. (turbojet)	2,700	New, Mission	400,000	400,000
NS, Adak, Alaska (turboprop)	2,700	do	360,000	360,000
Total	24,300		2,333,000	2,333,000

Senator JACKSON. Group 14.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Captain FROMKNECHT. The next group of repetitive line items includes four items for construction of aircraft maintenance shops at one naval air activity and at two Marine Corps air stations. Two of the items are to be built at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro. Each will be for an aircraft group in a separate tactical area of the station from which it conducts its operational training in conformance with standard Marine Corps policy. The assignment of advanced twin engine aircraft to these stations has greatly increased the engine, systems and equipment workload. The resulting shop deficiencies which have developed at the station will be appreciably reduced by the provision of the proposed facilities.

Total authorization requested is $3,111,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NATC, Patuxent River, Md	101,760	Conversion	$948,000	$948,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif	49,448	Replacement	1,450,000	1,450,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif	13,920	Addition	435,000	435,000
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii (includes pressure suit facilities)	62,055	Alteration	278,000	278,000
Total	227,183		3,111,000	3,111,000

Senator JACKSON. Group 15.

NUCLEAR OVERHAUL FACILITIES

Captain FROMKNECHT. A nuclear overhaul facility line item is included in the program for each of three naval shipyards, Norfolk on the east coast; Bremerton on the west coast, and Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Existing nuclear overhaul facilities at each yard permit work on only one submarine at a time. Planned workloads will require work to be accomplished on several reactors concurrently. The proposed line items will provide increased facilities to enable more than one nuclear submarine to be overhauled at a time. The facilities will be so designed as to enable the yards to adhere to the stringent controls required for radioactive work.

Total authorization requested is $2,003,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NSY, Norfolk, Va	13,900	Addition and alteration	$528,000	$528,000
NSY, Bremerton, Wash	4,970	Addition	383,000	383,000
NSY, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	85,454	Conversion	1,092,000	1,092,000
Total	104,324		2,003,000	2,003,000

Senator JACKSON. All right, group 16.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Three line items in the program are for construction of replacement vehicle-maintenance shops. These are at Marine Corps air installations, Beaufort and Santa Ana, and the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. Approximately 300 vehicles must be maintained at each of these aviation activities and 820 at the Pulgas area of Camp Pendleton. The vehicles at Beaufort are utilized in operation and maintenance of the station. Those at Santa Ana and at Pulgas are tactical vehicles which must be maintained continuously

in top condition for instant deployment with combat forces. Facilities in use for maintaining vehicles at these installations are temporary, makeshift types of insufficient capacities for the workloads.

Total authorization requested is $1,615,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C.	8,140	New, deficiency	$162,000	$162,000
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif. (combat, 2 buildings)	11,280	do	494,000	494,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Pulgas) (combat, 3 buildings).	31,360	Replacement	959,000	959,000
Total	50,780		1,615,000	1,615,000

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. I note that with reference to the Santa Ana item, that your support costs for these combat vehicle maintenance shops amount to 47 percent, which appears to be rather excesive. Why can this facility not be located in some area that does not require the expensive construction of additional roads? That is on page 103c in justification book 2. The support costs appear to be pretty high.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. I believe the reason for the support cost being high in this instance is primarily attributable to parking spaces being provided in support.

Senator JACKSON. Excuse me?

Admiral HUSBAND. The answer is that the major portion of the high support costs is attributable to vehicle parking spaces outside.

Senator JACKSON. But could this not be done at some other facility? I mean set up at some other installation?

Admiral HUSBAND. I would like to ask Mr. Hanabury or Major Wiltsie if there is other space? Major Wiltsie?

Major WILTSIE. Major Wiltsie, Air Systems Command.

This requirement exists for any Marine Air Group and to attempt to move it off the station would certainly not be practical for the air group.

Senator JACKSON. It is essential to the air group at that location.

Major WILTSIE. Yes, sir; it is a requirement within the air group. The reasons for the parking apron, parking requirements here, this particular facility has been on an old helicopter practice pad. This practice pad will be covered up, removed, and replaced by aircraft parking apron, and it is necessary to replace and relocate the entire vehicle maintenance facility to do it. There is no existing parking space on the station that could be used. The old helicopter landing apron has been utilized.

Senator JACKSON. You say it must go with the site where the air group located.

Major WILTSIE. It goes with the group; yes, sir. It belongs to the Marine helicopter group that is stationed there.

Admiral HUSBAND. It is really a tremendous area, Mr. Chairman. This is the equivalent of about five football fields paved.

Senator JACKSON. Just to provide the parking area?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This part of the requirement you have estimated to cost $132,000, is that right?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What do the acreage costs run per acre?

Admiral HUSBAND. I have no idea what it would cost additional.

Senator BIBLE. Break out the $132,000 and tell me how you get that.

Admiral HUSBAND. This is about $4.65 per square yard in covering this acreage, sir, for the parking apron.

Senator BIBLE. How much of that is involved in land acquisition?

Admiral HUSBAND. None, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You own it all.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. This is for paving, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The roads and sidewalks.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total acreage owned on this particular site?

Admiral HUSBAND. About 2,210 acres, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Which you own in fee simple at the present time.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. No land acquisition costs in this $132,000?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Before you leave these items, with respect to groups 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, would it not be possible to go on a commercial competitive basis for any one or all of these groups? It has been done.

Admiral HUSBAND. Senator, these are aircraft overhaul facilities. The Navy has extensively reviewed its required in-house capabilities. The Navy's own review has been reviewed by Defense and concurred in this amount of in-house capability, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Do you contract for any of it with commercial interests?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. Mr. Hanabury can answer your questions in detail on contracting for aircraft overhaul.

Mr. HANABURY. We try to do that in general, sir, for nonmission essential aircraft. For many of our training aircraft we do use civilian contractors to overhaul them when the time comes up for what we call progressive aircraft rework or overhaul, but generally speaking all our combat-type aircraft we do in-house in seven major aircraft overhaul and repair plants that we have within the continental limits.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Is there any particular reason, because of the secret nature of some of the planes?

Mr. HANABURY. That is only partially true. The real reason is quick response. In other words, it is difficult, for instance, for crash damage, how do you write a contract for crash damage of an airplane? It is a little bit difficult, so for that reason all our sophisticated combat, fighter, attack, and ASW-type aircraft we do in-house.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. You do your in-house repairing of the engines as well?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir, for the combat essential aircraft.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. How do the costs compare with the two?

Mr. HANABURY. It is difficult because each contract has to be negotiated or awarded and negotiated on an annual basis, and it is difficult to say how much it would cost, for instance, to get a J–79 engine overhauled commercially versus doing it in-house.

I can furnish comparative costs for the record, but generally speaking, we feel that we can do it cheaper in-house, and that was the end result of the Secretary of Defense's study of about two years ago that allowed us to maintain our seven in-house plants, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I wonder if you could put some of those cost comparisons in the record.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

(The cost comparison referred to follows:)

Comparison of in-house versus commercial costs for engine overhaul

Engine designation	In-house	Commercial
Jet: J-60-P-3/6	$4,200	$6,700
Turbofan:		
TF-30-P1A (with afterburner)	60,000	90,000
TF-30-P-6 (basic engine)	41,200	55,000
T-76	5,155	[1] 20,000
Reciprocating:		
R-2,000	2,000	2,400
O-470-4	1,106	1,113

[1] Approximate cost for expeimental models.

Note: It must be noted that the commercial overhaul cost shown for the O-470-4 does not include the cost of overhaul for the various accessories that are provided as GFE. Such expenses are included in the in-house costs.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Roughly about how many different type aircraft engines does the Navy have? You must have quite a few, do you not?

Mr. HANABURY. I would say 30 or 40 minimum, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions? Next group.

TORPEDO OVERHAUL SHOPS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Group 17. A new model torpedo will shortly be brought into operational use. Through incorporation of technological improvements into this torpedo it will be superior in many respects to the older models. The first production run will be distributed in the near future to certain shore installations for assignment to fleet units. At that time overhaul shops must be available accommodated to work on the special characteristics of this new model. This program includes a line item for construction of a torpedo overhaul shop at six naval installations to satisfy the requirement.

Total authorization requested is $2,604,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NSB, New London, Conn	11,160	Addition	$412,000	$412,000
NS, Norfolk, Va	8,760	New mission	500,000	500,000
NSSF, San Diego, Calif	8,700	do	511,000	511,000
NSB, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	5,000	Alteration	260,000	260,000
NAD, Oahu, Hawaii	10,656	New mission	585,000	585,000
NOF, Yokosuka, Japan	8,960	do	336,000	336,000
Total	53,236		2,604,000	2,604,000

Senator BIBLE. Questions on this repetitive item? Group 18.

SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS

Captain FROMKNECHT. There are four line items in the next group of repetitive items. These are for construction of a survival equipment shop at each of three Marine Corps air stations and one naval air station. Every naval and Marine Corps aircraft carries such equipment as parachutes, lifejackets, rubber boat, and so forth, for the survival of personnel who may have to eject from or otherwise leave the aircraft in emergency situations. These items of equipment must be properly maintained, repaired, inspected, and stored, to insure that they are in good working order. A shop for this purpose consists basically of a tower for parachute drying, and the related workshop and storage space, all with environment control.

Total authorization requested is $946,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C.	7,000	New, deficiency	$247,000	$247,000
NAAS, Chase Field, Tex.	7,340	do.	230,000	230,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.	8,736	do.	247,000	247,000
NAAS, Ream Field, Calif.	5,930	do.	222,000	222,000
Total	29,006		946,000	946,000

Senator BIBLE. Questions on this grouping?

Next repetitive item.

GROUND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Group 19. Four line items are also in the program for construction of a grand equipment maintenance shop for Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort and for the three naval air installations. To operate our modern aircraft from an air station requires a large number and variety of special equipment to start the engines and to service, maintain, tow and fuel the aircraft. The pieces of equipment will vary in number at each station from over 300 to approximately 1,000 units, depending on climate, number of aircraft and other circumstances at the station. For the most efficient and effective use of this equipment it must be maintained in good working order. None of these stations has adequate facilities for these purposes but uses makeshift space to meet the requirements. The proposed line item will provide properly designed covered space for the storage and maintenance of the ground equipment.

Total authorization requested is $1,052,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C.	7,700	New, deficiency	$87,000	$87,000
NAS, Lemoore, Calif.	19,968	do.	616,000	616,000
NAS, Whidey Island, Wash.	9,060	do.	270,000	270,000
NS, Roosevelt Roads., P.R.	3,600	Addition	79,000	79,000
Total	40,328		1,052,000	1,052,000

Senator BIBLE. Questions on group 19?
Next repetitive item, group 20.

AVIONICS SHOPS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Avionics Shops.

A line item is included in the program for construction of an avionics shop at each of four naval air stations. Existing facilities at these stations are inadequate in space and functional arrangament to accomplish the increasing workload for testing and repair of aircraft electrical and electronic components. This situation has developed not only by the increased number of aircraft to be maintained, but principally because of the technological advances in modern aircraft which has resulted in greater complexity, size, and number of these components. The proposed shops will provide general work area and repair shops, specialized benches and equipment, and environmental control required for work of this type.

Total authorization requested is $4,677,000.

(The list and details follows:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NAS, Norfolk, Va	41,250	New, deficiency	$961,000	$961,000
NAS, Oceana, Va	54,265	do	1,200,000	1,200,000
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla	47,000	Addition	1,432,000	1,432,000
NAS, Miramar, Calif	39,920	New, deficiency	1,084,000	1,084,000
Total	182,435		4,677,000	4,677,000

Senator BIBLE. Questions on this item?
Next repetitive item.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Group 21.

A line item is included in the program for construction of an administration building at each of seven naval installations inside the United States. As in every organization each naval activity requires office space for conduct of its routine business and for command and control of its operations. Two of the proposed line items will be for new structures at installations which have no administration buildings. The remaining items will provide for correction of deficiencies in urgently required space at the five other listed installations.

Total authorization requested is $8,134,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NSD, Mechanicsburg, Pa	32,000	Conversion	$296,000	$296,000
NATSF, Philadelphia, Pa	46,400	do	586,000	586,000
NTC, Orlando, Fla	41,135	New, mission	970,000	970,000
NSMSES, Port Hueneme, Calif	65,000	New, deficiency	1,591,000	1,591,000
NAB, Coronado, Calif	70,560	Replacement	2,119,000	2,119,000
NSS, District of Columbia	166,580	Conversion	2,271,000	2,271,000
NSGA, Homestead, Fla. (classified)	11,400	New, mission	301,000	301,000
Total	433,075		8,134,000	8,134,000

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

Senator BIBLE. On your first item at Mechanicsburg, Pa., will you give us more of a justification for the record? This is additional administrative space. I think it might be possible that you can get along very well with your present facilities.

Admiral HUSBAND. Lieutenant Commander Williams.

Commander WILLIAMS. Lieutenant Commander Williams, Naval Supply Systems Command.

The Mechanicsburg Naval Supply Depot is the host activity to Navy tenants including the Ships Parts Control Center, the Fleet Material Support Office and the Maintenance Support Office. It is responsible for providing adequate facilities to enable each tenant activity to perform its assigned mission. The increase in functional responsibilities due to consolidation of the fleet supply support functions over the past several years has generated an urgent requirement for additional administrative space. All expansion flexibility has been exhausted and there is no space to accommodate an estimated addition of 523 personnel by July 1, 1967. As a result of this——

Senator BIBLE. That has come and gone. Have you added that many additional personnel?

Commander WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. We have added these people.

Senator BIBLE. Where are they?

Commander WILLIAMS. All of these people from the various commands that I mentioned are dispersed throughout the various spaces of this facility, and were not given space adjacent to their own administrative organization. What is required is to convert existing warehouse space to administrative space in order to enable us to more properly position these people within their own commands.

Senator BIBLE. They are actually operating at Mechanicsburg as of this date.

Commander WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They are dispersed. They are on board but they are dispersed.

Commander WILLIAMS. They are actually dispersed, not necessarily being in their own administrative unit, and it is essential for administrative purposes and efficiency of organization and command to bring these people together within their own organizations.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman——

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. At Mechanicsburg, Pa., I believe the Army has a sizable installation that could be utilized. They are not using very much of it.

Have you checked to see if you could use any of their unused facility?

Admiral HUSBAND. I am not familiar with the Army installation. Can you answer it, Commander?

Commander WILLIAMS. I am not either. However, the facility that we are speaking of is the Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, and we have on this particular organization units not only of the Navy but also of the Defense Supply Agency itself.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Here you get into a typical example of what has been bothering many of us. The Army—if my information is correct—has a facility that is not used very much. Perhaps next year this will be closed down and you are building a new one there rather than using the other one.

Commander WILLIAMS. Of course what you are suggesting would be, if this other facility were available and were adequate, would be to move a complete organization from one activity to another. Now I cannot address the feasibility of this. What we are trying to do is to accommodate the facilities that are already located there within this activity.

Admiral HUSBAND. Senator Young, I would like the opportunity to check into this.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. That is not a very adequate answer.

Admiral HUSBAND. I do not think it is either, sir. I would like the opportunity to check into the availability of space belonging to the Army and to supply it, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I wish you would.

Senator BIBLE. You will do that and supply it for the record.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The line item in question at NSD Mechanicsburg does not require the acquisition of additional real estate. As is proposed by the line item, an existing warehouse can readily be converted to the required administrative use. This will then enable the administrative function to be carried out in the same geographical location as the inventory operation it supports, which is essential to effective and efficient control.

In view of the above, this specific requirement for administrative space could not be met by relocation to another activity; however, to provide a more complete answer, the following Army and Air Force facilities in the Mechanicsburg vicinity have been rechecked for space availability: Olmstead Air Force Base at Middletown, Penn. was reported excess to the General Services Administration in 1965, and has been disposed of with the exception of parking area and Capehart housing. The Army Depots at New Cumberland and Letterkenny, and the Army activity at Carlisle Barracks likewise have no additional capacity.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I think I am familiar with that last item, the classified item.

Senator BIBLE. I might say to Senator Young, I think Senator Jackson announced earlier we are going to get into the classified items next week.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I do not want to get into it. It says a new mission, but I do not think it is exactly new.

Senator BIBLE. I think we plan to go into those independently as I understand it, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Right. I thought we would take up the classified items for all the services in executive session rather than do it at the end of each presentation.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. I do not intend to get into the classified part of it, but I wonder why it is called a new mission.

Senator JACKSON. That will be an appropriate question.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

Thank you, Commander.

NAVAL SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING STATION, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

The next item is at Port Hueneme. Would you tell us about that, Admiral. Apparently you are not providing for the total requirement. How much will it cost?

Admiral HUSBAND. This is the naval ship missile systems engineering station. Commander Witkowski.

Commander WITKOWSKI. The next increment would be programed in 1970, sir; and it will cost approximately $2,200,000.

Senator JACKSON. It will cost how much?

Commander WITKOWSKI. $2,200,000, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What will the total cost be?

Commander WITKOWSKI. The total cost would then be approximately $3,700,000.

Senator JACKSON. The next increment is the final increment and completes it?

Commander WITKOWSKI. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And after you get the $1,591,000 this year and the $2 million plus next year, you will not come back for more.

Commander WITKOWSKI. It is in 1970 that we would come back.

Senator BIBLE. You would come back in 1970 for the second increment?

Commander WITKOWSKI. Yes, sir.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I have to interject there. This is the plan of that sponsor within the Department of the Navy. It is not yet a part of the 5-year approved plan.

Senator BIBLE. Will you clarify it as to where we go from here, Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. The point I am trying to make is that this is the proposal of this particular sponsor within the Department of the Navy, but the Department of the Navy does not have this new project on its approved 5-year plan as yet.

Senator BIBLE. The total cost still will be $1.591 million plus the $2 million plus.

Admiral HUSBAND. If that project is approved and submitted by the Navy, which it has not yet been.

Senator BIBLE. The sponsor is hopeful it will be about $3.6 million or $3.7 million total.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I just wanted to get it clear in my mind. Thank you.

Senator CANNON. May I ask a question?

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. In other words, on your breakout here, you do not show any estimated construction beyond this for the next 4-year period.

Admiral HUSBAND. Because there is none for this location for this project that is in the approved 5-year plan.

Senator JACKSON. And it could be revised.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, CORONADO, CALIF.

Senator BIBLE. I think the last item in this group, Commander, on which we had a question, is Coronado, Calif., which is a replacement item.

Senator JACKSON. I gather that you are currently located in substandard facilities. The recurring question, of course, is whether it is possible to get along for the present? In other words, is it a deferrable matter?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, the facility in question——

Senator JACKSON. How bad is it?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is a kind of a single wall construction that is typical minimal southern California construction. However, they have the advantage of being on the Silver Strand of Coronado so it is not quite as bad as it might be some other places.

Senator JACKSON. The water is not all coming through the roof.

Admiral HUSBAND. This is another example of World War II construction that has been in use continuously ever since as the naval amphibious base, and the headquarters of the Pacific Fleet Amphibious Force.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Questions on that particular grouping?

The next grouping.

COMPUTER INSTALLATIONS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Group 22, computer installations.

The program includes a line item at each of seven naval installations inside the United States for alteration of an existing building for a computer installation. A number of factors have created an urgent need for increased utilization of electronic data processing equipment. Chief among these are the many technological advances that have been incorporated in Navy's weapons system and equipment; the adoption of modern management systems; the increased tempo of naval operations; and the necessity for quick response to the demands of the operating forces. In each instance the seven line items will correct the space deficiency required to accommodate the planned assignment of personnel and computer equipment.

Total authorization requested is $2,385,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NXPCC, Mechanicsburg, Pa	8,400	Alteration	$850,000	$850,000
NASO, Philadelphia, Pa	8,320	do	80,000	80,000
FAAWTraCen, Dam Neck, Va	15,000	Addition	450,000	450,000
NSY, Norfolk, Va	17,815	Alteration	311,000	311,000
NSY, Charleston, S.C	4,300	do	128,000	128,000
NSY, Bremerton, Wash	3,883	do	178,000	178,000
NSY, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	23,860	do	388,000	388,000
Total	81,578		2,385,000	2,385,000

NAVAL SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

Senator JACKSON. The first item at Mechanicsburg, Pa., is a rather expensive item it seems to me. We have a number of items in the bill for computer center alterations, but this is over three-quarters of a million dollars to be spent in renovating this building. What is your comment on that?

Admiral HUSBAND. Well, we have had a number of such conversions to a computer use, and they seem to cost us about what is here represented. It is about $25 a square foot, and that is for conversion to provide the conditioned atmosphere and all the other aspects of a computer room. This particular one includes complete electronics shielding. In other words, we have got to have——

Senator JACKSON. Does that make that much difference?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. There is about $229,000 for the shielding in that project.

Senator JACKSON. I am also looking at the number of square feet, and that is what raises questions here. It has no direct relationship, of course. It is the quality I assume.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

FLEET ANTI-AIR WARFARE TRAINING CENTER, DAM NECK, VA.

Senator JACKSON. Now, with reference to the item at Dam Neck, Va., for $450,000, for the Fleet Anti-Air Warfare Training Center. This involves a 15,000-square-foot addition to the computer building, to accommodate an additional authorized 90 personnel. This seems to be a pretty high ratio of square feet. It would be 166 square feet per person. What will happen if we do not approve this?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Kenyon, please.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, in addition to personnel that will have space in this building, the area includes space for classified storage vaults and for a technical library.

Senator JACKSON. Is that different from other situations?

Mr. KENYON. I think it is, sir, because in this instance, while the computer equipment is there, we do have an additional requirement for people to program, to produce programs, and they will need a space to store the programs and to store the tapes that are involved in the programs created.

Senator JACKSON. 166 square feet per person appears to be excessive. How does this average compare with other facilities?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is certainly high for administrative space, but the question whether it is excessive is the question of how much

total here is occupied by computer machinery. This I do not know, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KENYON. I would assume that about 100 square feet per man is sufficient for the working space. The rest of it would be in terms of vault, libraries, and other administrative and storage space.

Senator JACKSON. Will you check that out and give us a statement on it?

Admiral HUSBAND. We will, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The floor space distribution for this Computer Building Addition is as follows:

	Square feet
Twenty-four offices to accommodate working space for 90 professional personnel, administration and libray spafice and vaults (average of 102 square feet/person)	9,195
Conference and Reception area	730
Miscellaneous Storage	300
Circulation area (includes corridors, restrooms, stairs, wall thickness, etc.—normally about 30% of total gross area)	4,775
Total gross area	15,000

Senator JACKSON. The next grouping is 23.

MESSHALLS

Captain FROMKNECHT. There are 18 line items in the program for messhalls. Fourteen of the items are at naval and Marine Corps installations in continental United States; the other four are at overseas naval activities. One of the items is for construction of a new messhall for the WAVES recruit camp at Orlando. The remaining items are for an addition and for replacement or rehabilitation of existing messhalls. The tight work schedule of the enlisted personnel has been considered in the design of the structures. The capacities of the galleys and serving and dining areas are adequate to permit the personnel to be served with minimum delay in a bright, clean and pleasant environment.

Total authorization requested is $11,864,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope			Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Mess (men)		Project		
	Galley	Seating			
NAS, Lakehurst, N.J	2,000	488	Replacement	$980,000	$980,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	4,000	960	do	1,656,000	1,656,000
MCAF, New River, N.C	1,800	540	Rehabilitation	284,000	284,000
NRS, Driver, Va	100	56	do	21,000	21,000
NAS, Oceana, Va	1,700	800	do	264,000	264,000
NTC, Orlando, Fla	800	180	New, mission	460,000	460,000
NAAS, Whiting Field, Fla	1,100	380	Rehabilitation	124,000	124,000
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	1,730	415	Replacement	873,000	873,000
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C. (ITR, Cp. Geiger)	4,000	960	do	1,300,000	1,300,000
MCRD, Parris Island, S.C	2,000	512	do	736,000	736,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Horno)	1,000	400	do	279,000	279,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (San Mateo)	1,000	400	Rehabilitation	277,000	277,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (San Onofre)	5,000	1,200	Replacement	1,967,000	1,967,000
MCRD, San Diego, Calif	2,000	500	New, deficiency	912,000	912,000
NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	1,340	320	Replacement	918,000	918,000
NCS, Finegayan, Guam	1,000	240	Rehabilitation	142,000	142,000
NS, Guam	3,000	720	do	284,000	284,000
MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	4,200	630	Addition	387,000	387,000
Total	37,770	9,701		11,864,000	11,864,000

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Senator JACKSON. Turn for a moment to the Marine Corps air station at Cherry Point. This is a replacement item. You propose to replace the messhall that was built during World War II, but it appears to be of permanent construction, built of cinder block and brick veneer. Is there not some way that this facility could be rehabilitated without building a new one?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Hanabury.

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, we estimate that it will cost about $1.5 million to rehabilitate the existing messhall to bring it up to standard, and we do not think that is a feasible solution to providing messing facilities for about 5,000 marines down there, so on economic analysis basis, in order to upgrade the messhall, we feel that a new messhall is the only solution, sir. We think we would be sending good money after bad if we rehabilitated the existing messhall.

Senator BIBLE. It will cost $1.5 million to rehabilitate?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You can build a completely new one for $1.6 million.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir. That is the estimate we had from Admiral Husband's field division.

Senator JACKSON. Of course, it all depends on what kind of a rehabilitation job is done. What is the present condition of it?

Mr. HANABURY. The present condition of it, sir, is that the sculleries do not have the proper tile on them. The physical arrangement of the facility is 25 years old insofar as providing modern food service to people is concerned. We feel that it is a building that just does not lend itself to modern messing.

Senator BIBLE. Is the present building air conditioned?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The proposed one would be.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is a pretty warm, humid climate, as I recall.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

All right, sir, next group, 24.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Captain FROMKNECHT. Community centers.

The next group of repetitive line items is for construction of a community center at four installations in the United States and at two overseas installations. Three of these items will provide new facilities at installations where no community center is available. Two are for replacements of makeshift facilities, and the sixth will provide an addition to meet an increase in the base personnel loading. As a rule, these facilities are provided to serve the assigned personnel and their dependents at installations remote from civilian communities. They may be likened in a limited way to a small shopping center. The services furnished vary, but usually include, for example, sale of products for personal hygiene, barber and beauty shops, branch bank, post office, library, et cetera.

Total authorization requested is $4,655.000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NTC, Orlando, Fla. (male recruit training center)	31,320	New mission	$576,000	$576,000
NWS, Charleston, S.C. (4th increment)	31,667	New and addition	986,000	986,000
NRS, Jim Creek, Wash	4,000	New, Deficiency	130,000	130,000
NS, Adak, Alaska	42,950	Replacement	2,413,000	2,413,000
NRS, Guardamar del Segura, Spain	2,000	New, Deficiency	58,000	58,000
NCS, San Miguel, Republic of the Phillipines	13,000	Replacement	501,000	501,000
Total	124,937		4,655,000	4,655,000

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Senator JACKSON. I see you have an item here for Charleston, S.C., which is the fourth increment. What has been the overall cost of this center?

Admiral HUSBAND. Lieutenant Commander Witkowski.

Senator JACKSON. And what have we provided so far? There have been three previous increments.

Commander WITKOWSKI. $1,500,000, sir. We will provide a breakdown.

(The information requested follows:)

The following have been provided in the previous increments:

FY 1963 1ST INCREMENT, 205,000

Completed: Gymnasium (10,200 sq. ft.).

FY 1964 2D INCREMENT, $442,000

Completed:
Chapel (150 seats) and Chapel Annex.
Auditorium—192 seats.
Bowling Alley—4 lanes.

FY 1966 3D INCREMENT, $913,000

Underway:
Commissary.
Post Office.
Bank.
Retail Store (Navy Exchange).
Cafeteria.
Tailor, barber and beauty shop.
Washeteria (Self-Service Laundry).
Not Started:
Football and softball fields.
Swimming Pool with Bath House.

Senator JACKSON. You have included $111,000 in the total figure for a bowling alley addition.

Commander WITKOWSKI. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Normally this part of the requirement would be handled by nonappropriated funds.

Commander WITKOWSKI. We have a four-lane bowling alley there at present. This was built under the fiscal year 1964 military construction program. There were then approximately 1,000 military peo-

ple at the station. The station has grown to where it now supports about 3,000 military personnel.

Senator JACKSON. They normally make a charge, do they not, for the bowling alley?

Commander WITKOWSKI. An upkeep charge; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But my question as to that part of it is, Why should appropriated funds be used for this purpose? Elsewhere I think the tradition or custom is to handle it with nonappropriated funds, and you amortize it.

Admiral HUSBAND. The Navy has done it both ways. They have done it with appropriated funds and with nonappropriated funds. The Chief of Naval Operations made the determination on recommendation of the Chief of Naval Personnel, that the income to his welfare fund was inadequate to support these major items, and we would ask for them under the military construction appropriation.

Senator JACKSON. Have we done this elsewhere?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. In quite a few places?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This is not specific exception?

Captain FROMKNECHT. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that true of all of the services, or does the Navy alone build bowling alleys with appropriated funds? Does the Air Force or Army?

Admiral HUSBAND. The same policy applies in the other services.

Senator BIBLE. All the services build bowling alleys, then, out of appropriated funds.

Admiral HUSBAND. Recreation facilities; yes, sir. But as I say, there are some recreation and welfare facilities that are built every year out of nonappropriated funds also.

Senator BIBLE. I understand this, but my question is, Does each of the services build bowling alleys out of appropriated funds?

Admiral HUSBAND. I cannot answer specifically on bowling alleys. Can you, Captain Fromknecht?

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You know the Navy does it, of course.

Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.

Admiral HUSBAND. Captain Fromknecht can confirm that they do, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Chairman, I did not know whether this was establishing precedent or not. You say it is not.

Captain FROMKNECHT. It is not; no, sir.

Senator JACKSON. As far as Navy is concerned.

Senator BIBLE. And you do not think it is as far as the other services.

Captain FROMKNECHT. I have checked this out with my counterparts in the other services, and I have learned that they do provide these types of facilities from appropriated funds.

Senator BIBLE. I think that will be helpful for the record.

Senator JACKSON. We should have that. That is a very good point.
Captain FROMKNECHT. Yes, sir.
(The information referred to follows:)

In response to the Navy inquiry the Army and Air Force have advised that as a matter of policy each includes facility line items for recreation and morale, including bowling alleys, in Military Construction programs for construction with appropriated funds. The Air Force indicated, however, that in recent years it has elected to construct bowling alleys with non-appropriated funds.

Because of the relatively small amount of non-appropriated funds available to the Navy these funds cannot be used in any significant sum for construction. Any diversion for construction adversely affects the recreation and morale building programs for which the non-appropriated funds are primarily intended to be used.

NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir. The next item I want to check in group 24 is naval station at Adak. We all know that the cost factor at Adak is quite high, but this is a very expensive community building. If this is approved, will this give you a complete facility or can we expect additional increments?

Mr. HANABURY. This will build a complete facility, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. This will complete it?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Could you not get by with about 30,000 square feet? This is a rather large facility.

Mr. HANABURY. It is a large facility, Mr. Chairman, but that is probably the most isolated or second most isolated activity we have. We have put 5,000 people out there on a little rock, which is 1,000 miles from Kodiak. The climate is the worst I have ever seen. I think if we went up there today we would both be wearing foul weather gear. Now these structures are old structures built way back in World War II for the Army Air Corps. I think if we do not hurry up and replace them, they are going to fall down. It will be about 18 months to 2 years before they get them anyway under this program. I do not think it can wait, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Well, it is far down on the Navy priority list, 345th of 574 items.

Mr. HANABURY. I yield to Admiral Husband, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral HUSBAND. We should at this time provide background on the subject of priorities, sir. It begins with the Navy program submission to the Department of Defense. Our Secretary asked the Department of Defense for some $821 million. We are before you now with a program that requests an appropriation of $651 million. Therefore, the bottom item is backed up with some two hundred projects which the Navy considered essential which were not concurred in by Defense.

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION, SAN MIGUEL, PHILIPPINES

Senator JACKSON. Now the last item I want to ask about is San Miguel, Philippines, which appears on page 24–A of book 4. This is the naval communications station.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Are you not asking for quite a substantial facility here, considering the number of people involved?

Admiral HUSBAND. Commander Sherrod.

Commander SHERROD. Mr. Chairman, this is another installation much like Mr. Hanabury just told you. It is isolated. It is not as isolated as Adak, but it is some 2 hours by road from the naval complex at Subic Bay. These people are there. We are estimating well over 2,000 military and their dependents at this station by the end of fiscal year 1968. We are asking, sir, for what we consider a minimal facility to provide the functions, theater, education service center, a library, and two lighted volleyball courts. We consider this a minimum request.

Sentaor JACKSON. It is one of those discussion items. Thank you, Commander.

Any questions before we turn to the next item? Group 25, Clubs.

CLUBS

Captain FROMKNECHT. The final group of repetitive line items is for construction of a club for enlisted men at each of two naval and two Marine Corps installations in continental United States. Enlisted men spend a considerable part of their military careers separated from family and friends at sea or on foreign duty. When they are assigned duties at installations in the United States, it is desirable that among other things, suitable welfare and recreational facilities be available to them. An on-base club provides wholesome environment where the men may relax in off-duty hours with family and friends and pay reasonable prices for refreshment and entertainment.

Total authorization requested is $1,831,000.

(The list and details follow:)

Installation and State	Scope		Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
	Square feet	Project		
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla. (CPO mess (open))	18,260	Replacement	$510,000	$510,000
NS, Long Beach, Calif. (EM)	27,800	do	800,000	800,000
MCSC, Barstow, Calif. (staff NCO)	6,606	do	239,000	239,000
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (San Onofre, EM)	7,633	New, deficiency	282,000	282,000
Total	60,299		1,831,000	1,831,000

Senator JACKSON. Any questions? If not, that will conclude our hearing this afternoon. Tomorrow we will consider the special interest items.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, those are items that in conference with the professional staff we considered the committee members would like to discuss, perhaps, in more detail.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

We will resume tomorrow at 10 and we hope that we can finish all of the Navy items except the classified items tomorrow.

Thank you, gentlemen. We appreciate your help.

(Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Thursday, July 13, 1967.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS—1968

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1967—10:05 A.M.

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
AND THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 10:05 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson (chairman) presiding; Hon. Alan Bible (cochairman).

Present: Senators Jackson (presiding), Bible, Thurmond, and Young of North Dakota.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member; and Edmund L. Hartung, minority counsel.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral, will you proceed with your statement on this item. As you know, this matter dealing with the problem of acquiring land including the city of Port Chicago has been before this committee over a period of many years. That is the name of the town in California. This has been a matter of great concern, I might say to Chairman Bible, because 10 or 12 years ago I know that they were in violation of what was then Coast Guard regulations as to safety. We have the difficulty of trying to decide whether to keep the facility there or move it out. Keeping it there means land acquisition and so on.

Please go ahead, Admiral. Tell us the alternatives as you see them, if you can.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. A. R. GRALLA, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL ORDNANCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Admiral GRALLA. Mr. Chairman, I have several charts here, and I will speak with respect to those charts to illustrate as graphically as I can the problem and the things that have brought it to bear. As you know, I am the commander of the Naval Ordnance Systems Command, and as such I have responsibility for the Naval Weapons Station at Concord. This includes safety and hence my interest in this project.

(Charts referred to are made a part of and will be retained in committee's files.)

I should like to go briefly into some of the background, the workload and the conditions under which we are working at Concord, the reasons for our current problem, and the basic safety criteria which are involved, and our proposed solution to alleviate at the earliest a situation which we consider most dangerous, especially as it affects the safety and lives of the people in that area.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

(PORT CHICAGO)

Senator BIBLE. Before you do that, Admiral, permit me to put it in perspective. This is carried as a line item in the special interest items under Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif.—a land acquisition of 5,021 acres, at a proposed authorized cost of $19,800,000, and funding of the same figure; is that correct?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir; that is the item.

Senator BIBLE. This is the item to which you are directing your testimony.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. You may proceed.

Admiral GRALLA. As you will observe from the chart here (pointing), I am afraid it is a little far away, Mr. Chairman, but to the left is the general area about which we are talking. This is essentially just outside the general San Francisco area.

Senator BIBLE. I know where Suisun is; is it close to it?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Where is Fairfield? Isn't it Suisun and Fairfield?

Admiral GRALLA. Suisun Bay is right there. The Naval Weapons Station is located about 30 air miles from San Francisco. It is just west of the confluence of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Rivers.

This is the basic chart. To the left is the general area chart showing San Francisco, and I am trying to orient it for people who might not be acquainted with it. Vallejo is where we have our shipyard and then Port Chicago and Concord are to the east.

Senator JACKSON. You go through the Carquinez Bridge or Strait?

Admiral GRALLA. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. I am trying to refresh my recollection on this.

Admiral GRALLA. Carquinez is right near Vallejo. You go through Carquinez Straits under the bridge on the way up to the weapons station.

Senator JACKSON. So it is east of Vallejo?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. The chart to the right is a blowup of the area and the part that you see in green is the tidal part of what we currently own.

Senator JACKSON. You mean fill?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir; it is not fill; it is natural land.

Senator JACKSON. You say total.

Admiral GRALLA. I am sorry, sir, there is a tidal area and an inland area. We call it tidal for identification as it is near the water.

Senator BIBLE. Do you own that in fee simple?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir; the green part. There is another called the inland area and that is not in this particular controversy. The area marked in yellow is the area we are talking about acquiring. That is 5,021 acres.

Now, as you probably know, roughly 70 percent of all the ammunition going to Vietnam from the west coast goes out of the piers of the Naval Weapons Station, Concord.

Briefly, the history of this station for those who may not recall, it is a classic example of what I consider an explosive hazard. In July 1944 while they were loading ships at night, an explosion of 3.5 million pounds of high explosives occurred.

In 1944, during World War II, and it killed 320 people essentially working at the piers, and caused some $12,500,000 worth of property damage. The larger part of the property damage was in Government-owned property.

Intensive study of this explosion gave rise to a whole new series of safety criteria and a better understanding of the effects of explosions where large quantities of high explosions are involved. Up until that time we had never really had a good handle on just what occurs when a large amount explodes.

The naval magazine, Port Chicago, which was its original name, was created and started in 1942, and was rebuilt in 1945, after the explosion. It was rebuilt to the safety standards that were in existence, or more properly which were nonexistent at that time.

I think our present problem really stems from this lack of knowledge at the time we built these piers insofar as the distance between piers, the size of the piers, and the insufficient land which was cleared of inhabitants, are concerned.

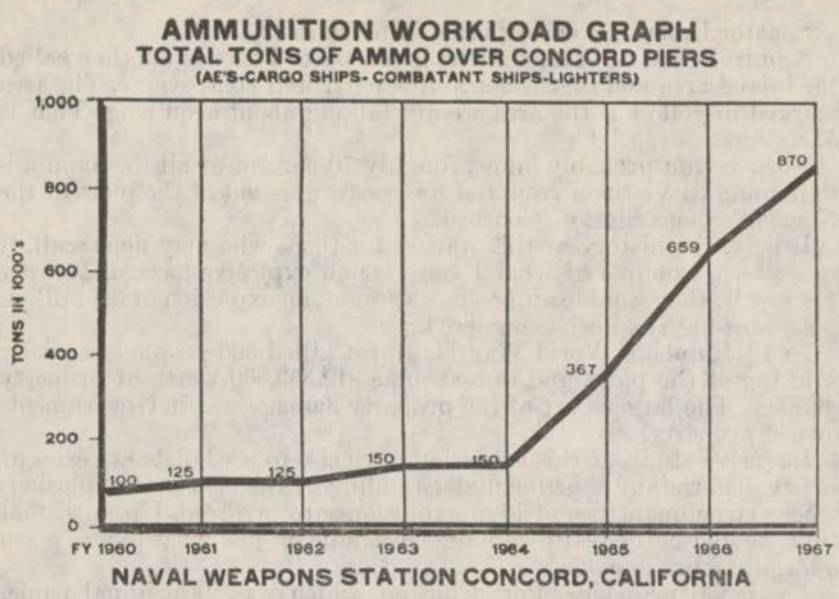
The safety criteria under which we are now working were not promulgated until roughly 10 years after we built the Port Chicago piers.

Now there were a series of efforts made over the years beginning in fiscal year 1955, to acquire the land in this hazard area, and this went on until the present. We attempted in fiscal year 1955, again in 1956 and in the 1957 public works bills to obtain money to buy this land. It culminated in fiscal year 1957 when Congress directed the Navy to study alternate sites.

A contract was made with the Arthur D. Little firm of Boston. Based on their study, in fiscal year 1958 the Navy recommended the retention of the existing facilities and the acquisition of all land within the hazard area of the ammunition piers except for some chemical plants. However, BuBud advised that the project would not be considered of sufficient priority for funding.

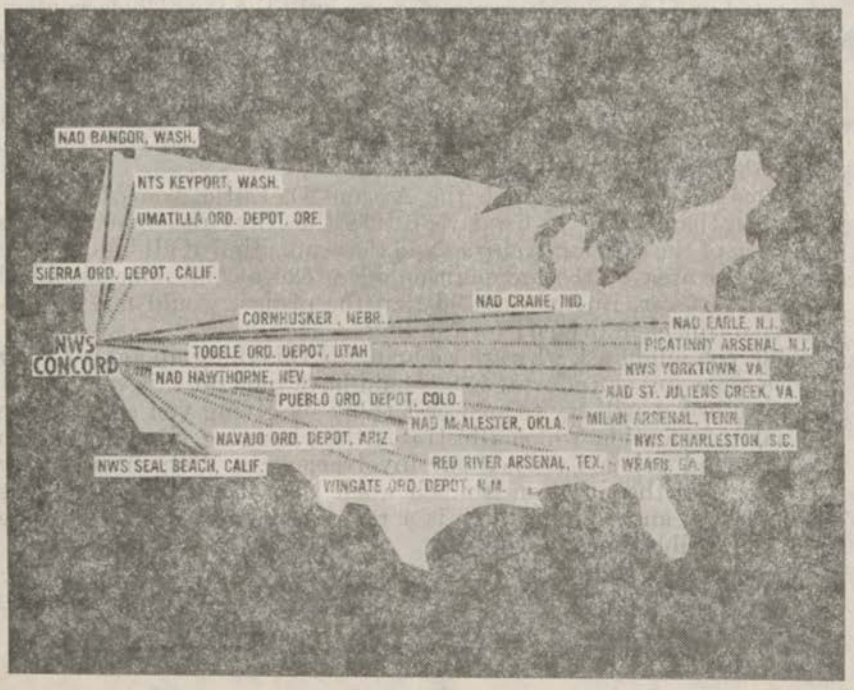
Well, you might ask why are we bringing this thing up again? Why are we renewing our efforts? One would have thought this would now be put to bed. I will try to answer I think by giving you some of the factual information which illustrates the changing situation which has occurred primarily since our involvement in Vietnam and why it is now that the situation is much worse than it ever has been. It is more urgent, and I think there is a real reason to alleviate it in the shortest possible time.

The next chart, please.



One of the first reasons is the increase in workload. Up until 1964, the ammunition outloaded from the piers at Concord was fairly even. It ran about 150,000 tons per year, and you will notice the flat part of the curve. Since 1964, we have had a rather dramatic rise in outload tonnage, and in 1967, for this current year, we expect to move 870,000 tons. The reason for this, of course, is essentially our Vietnam involvement.

The next chart.



Well, Concord receives ammunition from all the major storage and manufacturing centers in the United States, and this is a rough flow chart showing from whence the material moves into Concord. You will note that many of the facilities which manufacture the ammunition now ship it out of Concord. We also have another outshipping point on the west coast which is Bangor in the State of Washington.

Senator BIBLE. Does the Sierra Ordnance Depot in California supply you as well?

Admiral GRALLA. They supply components, yes, sir, as does Cornhusker in Nebraska. Of course, one of the largest suppliers is the ammunition depot at Hawthorne.

Senator BIBLE. I am very familiar with its role but I wasn't aware Sierra Ordnance was tied into this.

Admiral GRALLA. We do not ship just Navy ordnance.

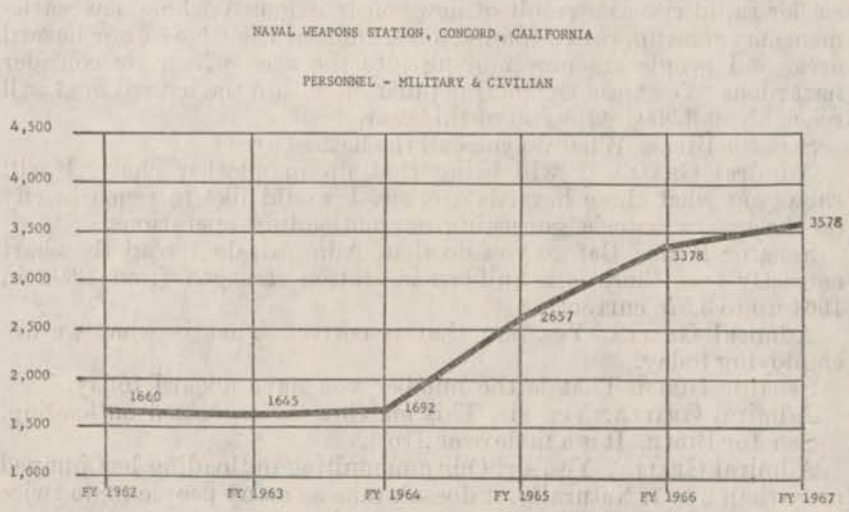
Senator BIBLE. Army?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. We ship for all the services. Our primary outloading is probably for the Air Force. The second is Army ammunition, then Marine Corps and then Navy.

Senator JACKSON. I suppose from a safety standpoint the components should be assembled at the point of departure.

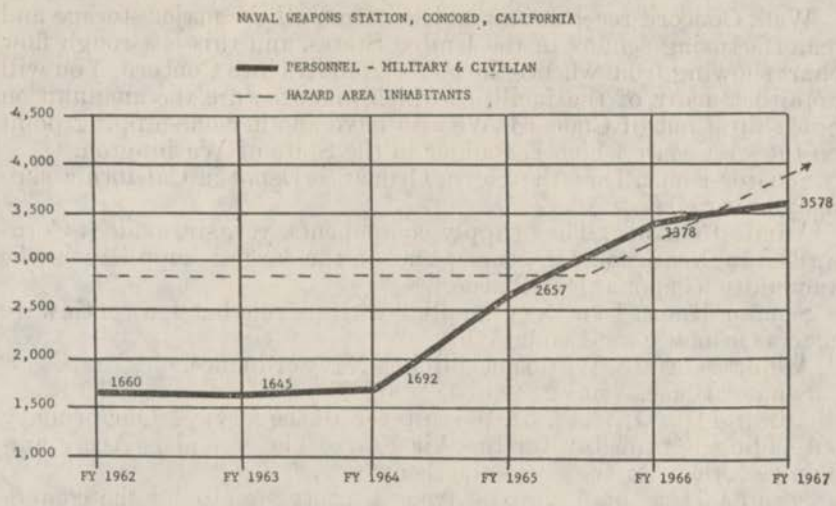
Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. For instance, the bombs that we ship do not have their fuzes in them. They are unfuzed when shipped and are not fuzed until ready for use. This is for safety reasons. To outload this ammunition, and we currently have three two-berth piers at Concord.

The next chart please.



Another indication of the work that is going on is the number of people employed. Here too there has been a rather dramatic rise, beginning in 1965. We have risen from less than 1,700 people to 3,564 employed today.

The next chart.



At the same time there has been a corresponding increase in the number of people in the hazard area outside of our property, whose safety is affected by our loading operation.

In the hazard area—I am talking primarily of the city of Port Chicago and environs—there was a rather static population of approximately 2,800 people. Since the middle of 1965 there has been a rather rapid rise as a result of new construction. A whole new settlement has gone up, called Shore Acres, right at the edge of our hazard area, and people are now moving into the area which we consider hazardous. We expect the total population within the hazard area will reach about 3,900 by the end of this year.

Senator BIBLE. What do you call the hazard area?

Admiral GRALLA. I will bring that up in another chart. I will show you what those hazards are, sir. I would like to touch briefly on the safety criteria governing our outloading operations.

Senator BIBLE. Before you do that, Admiral, do I read the chart correctly that there is a buildup in station strength from 1,692 in 1964 up to 3,578 currently?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir; that is correct. That is what we are employing today.

Senator BIBLE. That is the number you have aboard today.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. This matches the increased outloading.

Senator BIBLE. It is a little over 2 to 1.

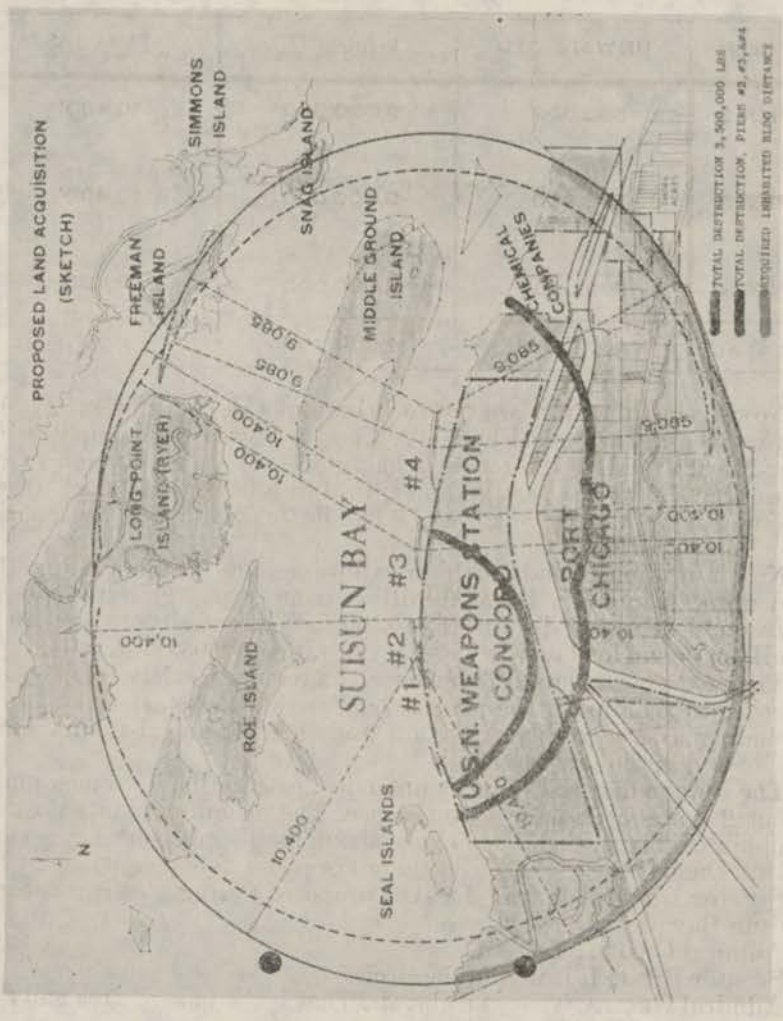
Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. Our ammunition outloading has jumped more than 2 to 1. Naturally, it doesn't take as many people to do twice the amount, but it does take lots more people.

Senator BIBLE. You have doubled in strength in 3 years.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. These people are employed on the base. And more dramatic I think than that is the quick rise of the people living in the hazard area.

One of our major worries and really our greatest concern is that of the quantity/distance standard for inhabited areas. This means the area which we have to keep clear of inhabited buildings for this particular amount of ammunition that we outload.

There are other criteria which we consider less germane. I won't take them up unless there are questions later, but we consider that the major concern is for the safety of the people living in that area.



NAVAL WEAPONS STATION
CONCORD, CALIFORNIA
AMMUNITION PIER EXPLOSIVE LIMITS

POUNDS HIGH EXPLOSIVE

	UNWAIVERED	WAIVERED	SAFETY DIST
PIER 2	500,000	9,000,000	10,400'
PIER 3	200,000	9,000,000	10,400'
PIER 4	100,000	6,000,000	9,085'
TOTAL	800,000	24,000,000	

Now from this chart we try to bring out the need for safety. We have three piers at Concord, piers 2, 3, and 4. Now if we had no waivers, pier No. 2 would be limited to a half million pounds of high explosives, pier No. 3 to 200,000, and pier No. 4 to 100,000. Under the waiver we are using now, pier Nos. 2 and 3 handle 9 million pounds each, and pier No. 4, 6 million pounds.

Now 9 million pounds of high explosives, and this is the question you were asking, Mr. Bible, 9 million pounds of high explosives requires a clear safety distance of 10,400 feet, essentially 2 miles, and a 6 million pound load requires a safety distance of 9,085 feet.

The next chart please. To provide the required safety distance, we propose to acquire all the private land within these safety distances, excluding a sewage disposal plant and three chemical plants which are located in the area in white.

The sewage disposal plant is untended, essentially. Two men put in about 2 hours a day for maintenance. The chemical plants do have people working in them. There are about 180 people working in three shifts. During the night shifts there are just a few people.

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, does the proposed taking area run out into Suisun Bay as well?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It is within the circle.

Admiral GRALLA. That is right, sir. That is the hazard area and that is the area we would like to clear.

Senator BIBLE. That totals 5,021 acres.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. We now own those green islands, Seal Islands it is Government land.

Senator BIBLE. Is all of the balance in yellow in private ownership?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. There is none in State or Federal ownership. It is all privately owned.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. The two major islands, Roe and Ryer are essentially bog and they are not inhabited particularly.

Senator BIBLE. They are privately owned?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir; but they are bogs primarily and are not inhabited. Some fishermen and hunters have shelters there.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, I have four subcommittees this morning and I have been going from one to the other. Could I ask one question before I have to leave here.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly.

Senator THURMOND. How many people would have to be displaced or moved under this arrangement?

Admiral GRALLA. The total number of people in the acquisition area we estimate is about 2,800, probably going up to 3,900 if all the building that is underway in that area continues.

Senator THURMOND. Is that all who would have to be moved?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And how many acres of land are involved?

Admiral GRALLA. We are talking about 5,021 acres, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And the Government now owns how many acres?

Admiral GRALLA. I think it is about 1,170. I am not positive of the exact number. I can furnish that.

(The information follows:)

There are 1,173 acres of government owned land in the Tidal area. The total government owned land at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, is 7,038 acres. This includes both the Tidal and Inland areas.

Senator THURMOND. The additional acreage you are speaking of now.

Admiral GRALLA. We are talking about the additional acreage; yes, sir. We have 1,173 acres in the green.

Senator THURMOND. You now have 1,173 and you need to acquire how many more?

Admiral GRALLA. 5,021.

Senator THURMOND. What will be the cost of that?

Admiral GRALLA. We estimate the cost will be $19.8 million, sir. This would include acquisition and displacement of the people.

Senator THURMOND. I understand from what you have just said that you feel this is essential. Otherwise lives would be jeopardized if these people are not moved.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. They are in the currently recognized hazard area, and that line on the bottom, sir, (pointing) is the boundary of the area. That covers the inhabited areas, and is the hazard area based on the current loading that we have at the piers.

Senator THURMOND. Now this is not a thickly populated area of California. California is a densely populated State, but this is evidently an area that is not very densely populated according to the figures you have given.

Admiral GRALLA. That is right, sir. I think the figure is 484 dwellings listed within the entire area.

Senator JACKSON. It is not heavily populated in that immediate area, but you can't move any place along the coast of California and not run into a lot of people. I think how few people are living there, but go beyond there 5 or 6 miles and you have a lot of people.

Admiral GRALLA. Oh, yes, sir; there are thousands and thousands of people.

Senator JACKSON. This is in a heavily populated area.

Admiral GRALLA. But inside our hazard area——

Senator JACKSON. I understand, but it raises this question if you want to expand that you are running into a dense population, and if you miscalculate, you could have a disaster that would go beyond the 2-mile radius here and then you are immediately in a concentrated population area. I just wanted to get that in the record, Senator Thurmond, because this is not a remote area in terms of people.

Senator THURMOND. Yes. Do you estimate that this will be all the area that will be needed for the future, or do you estimate there will have to be further expansion that might involve thousands of people, additionally?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir. We estimate that this is all that we shall ever require at this station. The reason for this is that we would restrict the outloading at the piers to be not greater than 9 million pounds of high explosive at any one time at any one pier, and that is what determines the distance.

Senator THURMOND. Is there any other location anywhere that is feasible that would cost the Government less and would dislocate fewer people?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir. The Arthur D. Little study which I alluded to earlier, sir, went into this problem rather thoroughly, and there was no other location which did not displace more people and cost many times more than remaining at Concord.

It is estimated—and the estimates vary to move out completely—it is estimated at around $200 million. We would have to duplicate all of the facilties somewhere else.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, you have tremendous facilities there now, and if you had to shift the whole operation somewhere else, it would cost you about $200 million more; is that the point?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I am glad you mentioned that because I thought maybe Washington State might have a place.

Admiral GRALLA. Washington has.

Senator JACKSON. I'm glad you brought it up. I have not raised it. I didn't want to be parochial or chauvinistic about this, but I would like to ask the admiral, and we are not looking for more work up there, they are all pretty busy, but I would like to ask the admiral the distances that are available for safe loading at Bangor.

Admiral GRALLA. We currently, as you know, have one pier.

Senator JACKSON. I know.

Admiral GRALLA. And just about all that is on waiver is a very small area. I think there are a few farm houses which are currently under a minor waiver. We have a chart showing what is involved in providing an additional pier at Bangor.

Senator JACKSON. Could you contrast it in terms of population concentration?

Admiral GRALLA. Commander Witkowski.

Commander WITKOWSKI. I think it was around a thousand people.

Senator JACKSON. Give the distances in Bangor. This is where they support the Polaris facility.

Admiral GRALLA. Because the pier we have now, sir, supports Polaris as well as outloading, we only use one of the berths normally which limits us to roughly 30,000 tons a month at that particular pier. When we push out the Polaris submarines we can move up to 60,000.

We have had to do this on occasion. But in order to put a second pier in we must move to the north essentially, because if we move to the south, this will negate all of the work we have done in support of the Polaris program, the area we call the POMFPAC, supporting area. So we move to the north and when we do we bring in additional safety, and additional people.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but how many people? It is pretty limited, isn't it?

Admiral GRALLA. I can provide that.

Senator THURMOND. How many people would be affected up there, and what would be the additional cost?

(The information follows:)

It is estimated that 3,000 people would be displaced to provide an additional pier at Bangor under Plan INDIA. 1,000 would have to be moved to acquire the land to the north of the station for the safety zone for an additional pier and 2,000 to the south for the land for the required additional support facilities, rail yards and barricaded sidings. This is an estimate by the Northwest Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command in Seattle and is not based on an actual count.

Senator JACKSON. It is about the most remote area. It is right across from the Olympics.

Admiral GRALLA. We estimate some $24 million to put an additional pier and supporting facilities at Bangor.

Senator JACKSON. But couldn't you increase some of your load up there? To go back, your central point, the key issue is the amount of ammunition you are handling as it relates to the danger zone, right?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Couldn't you increase, transfer some of that excess load that you are carrying at Port Chicago now, out of Bangor?

Admiral GRALLA. You see, sir, we are using six berths at Concord to outload the number of ships involved. The maximum that the ships carry is 9 million pounds of high explosive. That is the maximum per ship, so the 9 million pounds requires a 2-mile hazard circle.

Now if we put 9 million-pound ships at Bangor, and we do occasionally, we are then restricted by the number of berths available.

Senator JACKSON. But Admiral, the Navy has really missed the boat on this whole thing. Let's face it. That area of the Northwest is remote. We don't even need to go into it. I have had pictures here. We have the Olympic Mountains, Senator Thurmond, right across. The population factor is zero, and this is an ideal place for ammunition loading. It is the best place as a matter of fact on the whole coast, and I raised this question in 1955 sitting right across the table as we

are now, why the Navy insisted on staying in that populated area. You can go back and look at the record.

And it seems to me that it is a part of this belief that you have to have everything down in the San Francisco or San Diego or San Pedro area, and I am not trying to be parochial about it, but you wouldn't be in half this trouble had you gone up there and put in dock facilities.

It is made to order. It is an absolutely ideal spot. They looked all over to locate the Polaris facility remote from population with access to deep water. You just can't beat it, and it is protected. Hood Canal runs from there into the Strait of Juan de Fuca. You couldn't ask for anything better.

Senator THURMOND. What is your answer to that?

Admiral GRALLA. Well, we need both of the facilities, sir. First, we couldn't put all our eggs in one basket, as you well understand, sir. We couldn't very well operate with only one.

Secondly, for our mobilization and other plans, we require the full use of both of these facilities.

Senator THURMOND. But you are not making full use of the facility now that Senator Jackson is talking about.

Admiral GRALLA. We are using Bangor.

Senator THURMOND. This is available as I understand it from what he says. It is more remote, fewer people involved.

Admiral GRALLA. We use it to its full capacity right now with the current pier.

Senator JACKSON. That is the point, Senator Thurmond. They put additional piers in at Port Chicago. When did you put the last piers in?

Admiral GRALLA. There weren't any piers put in there since 1945, sir. We have refurbished the piers and made them safer.

Senator JACKSON. How much money have you spent?

Admiral GRALLA. $6 million last year. But that was to make the existing piers safer, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right, but what did you say the new piers at Bangor would cost?

Admiral GRALLA. $24 million.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you could have had it for $18 million by building new piers, and taking care of this excess load that you are concerned about, which causes you to have to extend the safety zones.

I must say that I think we are right back where we were when we first started looking at it in this committee in 1955.

Senator THURMOND. What would it cost to shift this operation up there now?

Admiral GRALLA. If we took the entire operation out of there, it is estimated that it would cost in the neighborhood of $200 million.

Senator JACKSON. But if you cut down the load to the extent that you would no thave to acquire this property, and shifted it up there?

Admiral GRALLA. To shift all that would require moving all three piers, sir. The estimate we gave you for $24 million is just for one more pier. It would also mean that we would only use half of the pier that we currently use. We would have to move out the Polaris submarines, you see, because they are now using the other half of the

pier. We would have to put in all new facilities to handle increase in rail and truck traffic, such as new sidings.

What we are really doing is using the output of both places, and it runs about 70/30, about 30 percent of the outload comes out of Bangor and about 70 percent out of Concord.

There are many reasons. I have, for instance, comparative freight rates. In some instances it is much cheaper, many times cheaper to come out of Hawthorne, for instance, and go right into Concord.

Senator JACKSON. Why did they ever locate an ammunition loading facility in a metropolitan area? This is what I would like to know, when you had all these spots in northern California, in Oregon. I must say, again this is not with reference to you as an individual or any of the officers here.

Admiral GRALLA. I understand, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But I have never been able to understand this.

Admiral GRALLA. This was done back in 1942. A survey was made at that time, and this looked like the best area. We should understand, sir, too that in 1942 when they planned this facility, there weren't very many people living there, and when they took that land they got it very cheaply and it appeared that they had all the land they needed under the safety criteria then. It has since built up.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I would think that with all of the harbors that are available up and down the coast, there were other areas that are far more remote. Army located some during World War II up in Oregon, as I recall.

Northern California, we can think of a little province Senator Bible and I are concerned about to establish a redwood park where there is industry, there are areas that are obviously further away from the center of population than Port Chicago. They should have located this facility in these areas.

Admiral GRALLA. In 1956, sir, the Arthur D. Little study investigated into all of the areas on the west coast for possible relocation. For one reason or another, all other sites were eliminated. Sometimes they were too remote from railroads and trucklines, or were remote from a labor market. There were a number of reasons given, including the costs involved for retention of the Naval Weapons Station, Concord.

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, what is the present inventory value of Concord? What is the total dollar investment in Concord as of today?

Admiral GRALLA. I think we have that, sir.

The inventory total is $55 million. That doesn't include the value of——

Senator BIBLE. My question is simply how much would it cost to replace this today, in your estimation.

Admiral GRALLA. Our estimate runs about $200 million I believe, to just tear everything out and start all over again.

Senator BIBLE. But your dollar investment is in the neighborhood of $55 million?

Admiral GRALLA. $55 million.

Senator JACKSON. As of January 1.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is what the U.S. Government has spent to date.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In Concord, plus land acquisition, piers.

Admiral GRALLA. I should add $6 million with the improvements; $61 million is the total we have invested.

Senator BIBLE. That is your total capital investment to date.

Admiral GRALLA. That is right, sir.

I would like to go on if I may.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly. Then you will comment at the appropriate time. Congressman Waldie has a proposal to locate it on one of the islands.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. We considered a number of alternatives to avoid purchasing the town of Port Chicago as was brought up here. The Arthur D. Little study went into this as well. One of them went so far as to relocate the weapons station to another area, just to get out of here completely. This was not considered practical, and the cost today would approach $200 million. We could relocate the piers offshore in Suisun Bay closer to Solano County. This would cost, depending on the number of piers constructed and their location, somewhere in the neighborhood of $70-some-odd million up to perhaps $110 million. It would take 3 or more years to complete, and be less desirable operationally than what we have at present. From the safety point of view when handling ammunition, the risk increases in proportion to the number of times you handle it. It is estimated that the annual operating costs from piers offshore rather than having them on the mainland would increase by $1.9 to $2.3 million just for the loading operation itself.

Other alternatives, including those most attractive to us both from an initial and operating cost basis, require as an initial step essentially the purchasing of the town of Port Chicago. There has been no other alternative for this particular area which denies the fact that one must buy the town of Port Chicago.

Now we seek a solution to a problem which is aggravated more with the passing of each day. For whatever reason, the problem is with us, and as you point out, sir, it was with us in 1955. It is not getting any better. It gets worse each day, because of the aggravating circumstances indicated earlier.

The problem exists today. Its solution needs to be obtained now. To build new piers will require 3 years or more. Any delay merely puts in jeopardy the lives of these people that much longer. I think we have waited too long.

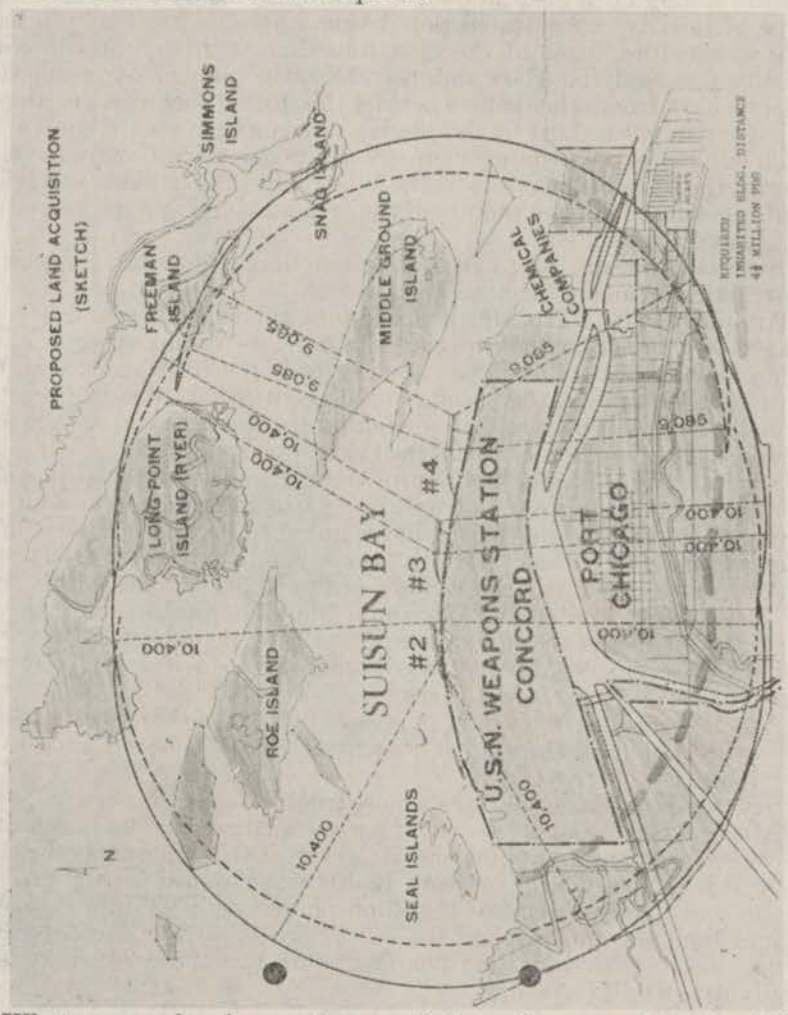
The solution which offers the greatest measure of protection to the largest number of men, women, and children, is to move them out of the hazard area. It requires the purchasing of their land. Hence, we conclude that the $19.8 million acquisition of land to provide the requisite safety buffer area is an increment, or rather I should say, an essential ingredient of any solution from the point of view of our outloading operations, while at the same time costs the least in terms of dollars and time.

A step we take should first protect the lives of the people in this area, for which I feel a moral responsibility. To discharge my responsibility and do it in good conscience, it is rather difficult for me to continue to recommend waivers of the safety distance.

Although a lot of people think they are not in a dangerous area, they are. They are sitting on the edge of a volcano. We had an explosion just the other day in May, at this very base. We were very fortunate. It was a low-order detonation, in other words, just sort of a piffle. It did

blow out the sides of a railroad car. There were many 750-pound bombs nearby. Three people were hurt. Fortunately, it was not a major explosion. It could have been, and it would have hazarded the lives of all these people in this area. So that in any circumstances to use the piers there, we must purchase the land involved.

Now you see there are several circles on the chart. It is suggested that we could move two of the piers out to Roe Island. One of the alternatives call for this. Moving two of the piers out, perhaps to Roe Island, requires retaining some of the pier availability on the mainland. Even if we did that, the inhabited area of Port Chicago remains in the hazard area and must still be acquired.



What we are showing on the map is the safety zone for 4½ million pounds. That is half the normal load we have on the pier, but for 4½ million pounds you are still required to acquire the populated area of Port Chicago.

Senator JACKSON. What is the population concentration immediately beyond the area that you would acquire—I mean adjoining, contiguous to it? Suppose you get what you ask for. It is conceivable, isn't it, that you could have an explosion involving maybe rockets and so on that would go beyond the safety area. This gets into safety standards.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But what concerns me, Admiral, is that when you have acquired this area, you are still abutted by population. This is a rather inexact science, I gather.

Admiral GRALLA. It is, sir. However, we feel that with the area that we are taking out, the 2-mile area, we are essentially clearing out the type of heavily concentrated population where we are likely to have many casualties. Most of the casualties that occur beyond this area, will be due to flying glass and, therefore, the number of people that will be hurt from other causes beyond this 10,400 foot area are almost nil. They might be hurt by flying glass. As you increase the equivalent high explosive, the distance increases as the one-third power. In other words, the distance increases as the cube root of the explosive weights.

For example, this is a picture of the area looking from the piers. It is not heavily populated.

Senator JACKSON. As to area of destruction, it does not increase in destruction on an arithmetical basis.

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir; it goes up as the cube root, and beyond 10,400 feet, based on the experience to date, we would expect a minimum amount of damage. The damage inside the 10,400-foot area, the area that we are talking about, would be primarily due to pressure, over-pressure sufficient to collapse buildings. Roofs would cave in and people inside their homes would then be trapped and hurt.

Senator JACKSON. As we improve our chemical ammunition, our nonnuclear ammunition, and we are able to increase the area of destruction and yield, and so on, what is going to happen when you have a requirement to outload it and it goes beyond your safety area?

Admiral GRALLA. Sir, we would have to limit our outloading. Just as we establish limits now. We would limit the total amount of outloading per pier to the equivalent of 9 million pounds of TNT.

Senator JACKSON. Where are you going to load it from after you have to move it from the west coast?

Admiral GRALLA. We would put no more in from that pier. It means we would not have that much concentration. This would have to be our limit.

Senator JACKSON. I can foresee more trouble.

Admiral GRALLA. You see, sir, if we put a larger amount on the area becomes larger, as you point out. However, it still goes up as the cube root. It isn't a very large increase. However, we would not want to put more than the equivalent of 9 million pounds of TNT in a ship. We would limit the amount, and the size of the ship we take. Right now we are not bothered by this. The maximum size of ship that we take holds up to 9 million pounds.

Senator JACKSON. Do you bring everything in to Port Chicago by rail?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir; by rail and truck. We do the same thing at every one of our places, sir, and this is directed by the Military Traffic

Management and Terminal Service, sir. They route in accordance with what they call the lowest landed cost. If it is cheaper to go by truck, they take it by truck, otherwise by rail. It runs pretty near 50–50.

Senator BIBLE. Is Hawthorne a large supplier?

Admiral GRALLA. One of our largest ones. For the Navy ammunition, most of it comes from Hawthorne. It comes from Crane, Dallas, McAllister, Hawthorne. I have here the difference in rates, why it is that sometimes we load at Bangor and other times at Concord. Sometimes it is cheaper, except from Hawthorne, which always has cheaper rates to Concord; sometimes it is cheaper especially from the east coast to outload out of Bangor. At other times, and recently, they even outloaded from some east coast ports.

Senator JACKSON. How do you justify retaining the chemical plants in the safety zone?

Admiral GRALLA. Sir, the cost to acquire the chemical plants would almost be the same, from our estimate, as the cost for the 5,021 acres. The total number of people who work in the chemical plants runs about 180 and, therefore, if we are talking about, I hate to use the words, "cost effectiveness," the amount of safety we are buying for our dollar, we buy the safety of the lives of all the people in the area for roughly the same price as we do for the people working in the plant. If funds were unlimited, we would like to acquire those chemical plants as well. However, the risk there is to a small number of people who are essentially there on a single shift. There are a few on the night shifts, and hence we are not hazarding many people.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but what kind of a furor are we going to create when we have acquired the property within the 2-mile zone and 180 people are killed in a plant that is within this area? You had enough when you had that 1944 disaster, 300-odd people or was it 400-odd that were killed?

Admiral GRALLA. It was 320, sir. Congress willing, we would have no objection, of course, to acquiring the chemical plants as well, but if you are looking at what you can do now to save the maximum number of peoples' lives, it appears to me there is no better place to put our money than on the largest number of people.

The chemical plants represent a lesser number. Also, they are further away from the two 9,000,000-pound piers. They are now on the edge of the hazard area from these piers. We have restricted the amount we outload at the close pier to prevent getting into highly populated areas down at Shore Acres where they are now encroaching and moving into the hazard area.

Senator JACKSON. What is the attitude of the people within the proposed taking zone?

Admiral GRALLA. I am sure Congressman Waldie here is closer to the pulse of them, but I have heard from people on both sides. We get many letters on this subject. There is a rather large vocal group who decry it. There is another vocal group who says let's buy it. I think, sir, one might sum it up by saying a lot of people buy fire insurance on their homes and after 25 years of not having a fire they say it is never going to burn and cancel their insurance. A lot of these people say "We have lived here since 1944 and we haven't had an explosion." They

feel rather safe. The fact that it is getting worse doesn't seem to bother them. They don't see the danger.

Senator BIBLE. There have been no explosions since 1944 except this one you testified to.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, a low order detonation of a 750-pound bomb.

Senator BIBLE. If you acquire the chemical plant as well, how much additional cost is involved?

Admiral GRALLA. We believe it is somewhere in the neighborhood of the same amount as we are asking for here, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Another $20 million roughly.

Admiral GRALLA. Roughly. A little less than that probably. Incidentally, in talking of the type of explosion and the damage, this is what happened in 1944 (pointing to a photograph). That is a theater, and the roof collapsed. Fortunately, the people got out. There were about 300 people in there before it collapsed. Now that is the sort of damage we are talking about inside the hazard area. This is what the theater looks like today. This picture was taken a few weeks ago. People have decided to patch it up, and they are back in there now. If there were an explosion and that theater were filled, the roof would collapse and kill or injure those people.

Senator JACKSON. Well, it is a dangerous world I guess. It is not the only hazard.

Senator BIBLE. The dislocation is 2,800 people?

Admiral GRALLA. Essentially that, sir. This is the new construction [pointing to a photograph], incidentally, to show that the people are moving in. There is new construction going on inside the hazard area. I think the people have been encouraged in some instances by thinking that the Navy is going to be pushed out of the attempt to buy the land, and hence they feel "Heck, we might as well move on in." The danger is still there but they are just moving right on into the area everyday, and that whole new development is moving in. I think they are being unduly encouraged, because there is nothing in anything I have seen that reduces the danger to those people. An explosion at any one of those piers will still put them in jeopardy.

Senator JACKSON. Well, with the stockpile of nuclear weapons all over the country in various forms, getting in as we will before long with an ABM system, the danger of accidents of course, the possibility of an accident is always present. Due to very fine safety measures why——

Admiral GRALLA. That is right, sir. I knock wood everyday.

Senator JACKSON. But here we could think of some catastrophic disasters that are possible.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir, but as you know, we handle a large variety of small munitions in loading the ships.

Senator JACKSON. I know. It is the percentage factor that goes into this that raises the possibility of an accident.

Admiral GRALLA. Also, sir, nuclear weapons are not armed when they are handled, and all the explosive there is in a different category than this. It is just a small amount of explosive.

Senator BIBLE.I am just wondering if the admiral has developed all of the alternatives. I am not quite clear that he has.

Admiral GRALLA. There are many alternatives which have been developed by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command under Admiral Husband, because these involve construction, which is his specialty. My worry is the safety of the ammunition there. There is a complete list of alternatives which Admiral Husband would be better able to address than I, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think, Senator Jackson, we probably should have the alternatives because you yourself indicated there were alternatives. I suppose there are alternatives in working out any problem. Our desire is, what do you call it, Alpha?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir; among the alternatives this is Alpha.

Senator JACKSON. I have a notation here:

A study by the Navy confirmed the feasibility of relocating the outloading facilities to new piers on Roe Island off shore in Suisun Bay, thus eliminating the present explosive safety hazard. Based on this concept, the Navy submitted to the Office of the Secretary of Defense a program change proposal dated 18 June 1965 in the total amount of $29 million to provide the necessary piers and access facilities on Roe Island. This relocation of the source of the explosive hazard results in an explosive safety zone which falls outside of the town of Port Chicago and requires acquisition of only Roe and Ryer Islands, approximately 1,230 acres.

I refer to this because it was my impression that moving over to the islands would still require, under the current safety standards, the acquisition of the same area in Port Chicago. I had that impression from your testimony. Am I right in that?

Admiral GRALLA. That is essentially the case, sir, to do it as we see it and keep the total number of piers that we require.

Senator JACKSON. What about this 1965 report?

Admiral GRALLA. This would have moved two piers out to Roe Island, and this was long before the big buildup. Under those circumstances we were moving the piers and facilities out to Roe Island, one of the islands out there.

Senator JACKSON. Would you identify Roe?

Admiral GRALLA. Roe is there (indicating). This provided several alternative courses of action, which we thought would work out. However, it turned out that in order to carry the load that we required, we need to have more berths than just the two piers we would have at Roe.

Senator JACKSON. Two piers are involved in this report.

Admiral GRALLA. That is right, two piers, and to keep the third pier behind on the mainland still involves the need of a safety area and which would require the acquisition of the city of Port Chicago.

Senator JACKSON. With just one pier operating would you have to acquire as much land in Port Chicago?

Admiral GRALLA. If you operated one, this is the safety arc and it includes Port Chicago.

Senator JACKSON. You wouldn't have to take as much.

Admiral GRALLA. Not as much, no, sir, but you see the populated part of Port Chicago is the area closest to our fence. The part that is further out looks like the area, in general, shown in this photograph. There is a good deal of pasture land that is further away from the area we are talking about. You can see what it looks like. It is close to the gate where most of the Port Chicago concentration is located.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I think I should interject here from the engineering point of view. One of the factors which has been large in the cost picture has been the proposal to construct a deep draft, wider channel. Some of the earlier proposals assumed that we could build a causeway out to the islands and relocate the channel to the north.

Our most recent information from the Corps of Engineers is that they do intend to pursue this wider channel, and if we go out to Roe Island, they want us to build a bridge that is 500 feet in clear span, a lift bridge, and goes up 135 feet above mean high water.

Senator JACKSON. That was not in your 1965 project.

Admiral HUSBAND. A bridge of that magnitude was not contemplated in the earlier project. I wanted to mention that.

Admiral GRALLA. One concept called for relocation of the shipping channel to the north of Roe Island. That is not very good and is not in keeping with the plans in that area to develop a large and deep draft channel, essentially in the location of the current channel. The price, of course, then goes up much higher than $29 million. As a matter of fact, the Secretary of Defense looked at our proposal at the time and it too was rejected primarily on the basis of the fact that it was so much more expensive than acquiring the land, and that was before recognizing the full import of this new channel, this tremendous bridge which must go across, plus the hazards to navigation with another bridge across a busy channel.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, we do have cost estimates for these alternatives, Alpha through India and we can submit those for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, we should have them.

(The information follows:)

NWS "Concord"—cost estimates

Plan	*Total cost, (millions)*
Alpha: Acquisition of 5,021 acres incl. town of Port Chicago	$19.8
Bravo: Acquisition of 6,221 acres incl. Port Chicago, 3 chemical plants, sewage plant and land to the West. Abandon Pier 3 and replace in vicinity of Seal Island. Lenthen Piers 2 & 4	70
Charlie: 2 piers near Roe Island and one West of Seal Island and new outer channel (30' x 300')	95
Delta: 2 piers on Roe Island and one outboard of Seal Island using inboard channel with lift bridge and trestles (500' bridge)	110
Foxtrot: Replace entire facility at new location	175–200
Golf: 2 piers on Roe Island using two of the three existing piers, limited to 4.5M pounds each. Incl. purchase of town of Port Chicago (500' bridge)	95
India: Concord—Use Piers 2 and 4—abandon pier 3. Piers lengthened to 1750'. Includes purchase of Town of Port Chicago. Bangor—Construct new pier, classification yard and barricaded sidings. Includes purchase of land	70

Senator JACKSON. What is your current estimate on Roe Island now, updated, based on present requirements? Commander, do you have that?

Commander WITKOWSKI. Yes, sir. The estimate would be about $110 million, if we relocated the channel.

Senator JACKSON. $110 million?

Commander WITKOWSKI. Excuse me, sir, it is $95 million.

Senator JACKSON. You weren't far off.

Admiral GRALLA. This includes relocation of the channel.

Commander WITKOWSKI. That is Project Charlie, and Project Delta, using the existing channel with a lift bridge is $110 million.

Admiral HUSBAND. That project, as you can see, moves further away from Port Chicago.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. But now what is the figure based on the 1965 report to the Secretary? It was then $29 million. Is that now with the relocation of the channel $95 million?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; but excluding the acquistion of the chemical plants.

Senator JACKSON. That excludes the chemical plants?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Which would cost how much more?

Admiral HUSBAND. $20 million.

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, how many studies have there been of Port Chicago since 1954?

Admiral GRALLA. Sir, I would say this probably takes the record. Probably one every year.

Senator BIBLE. 23 maybe.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. I think we have almost studied this thing to death.

Senator BIBLE. Do you know what the total cost of the studies has been? I am not critical.

Admiral GRALLA. I understand.

Senator BIBLE. Because we at the congressional level when we have a tough problem, we study it too.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. Well, I don't think we could quite buy the town for the studies, but if we figured the time and energy expended by all the people in the service involved in this problem it would be considerable.

Senator BIBLE. It was very exhaustively studied.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Since the fire in 1944, which it should be. I recognize that.

Admiral GRALLA. Certainly, sir, at least there is nothing that indicates that we shouldn't clear out the people who are in the hazard area.

Senator BIBLE. In the course of the buildup that came in 1964, as your chart shows, buildup both in shipments and your strength at Concord, have you made annual presentations to the Armed Services Committee in 1964 and in 1965 and in 1966?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Substantially the same as you are making now?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir; after 1957, they were blocked within the Department of Defense. They were recommended several times, but they were dropped inside the Department of Defense.

Senator BIBLE. You lost it within DOD.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir; in the budget process. The feeling was that while it was recognized this to be important, there were other items which were of higher priority and this was deferred. As I say, the problem really started to get in focus after we started seeing the amount of ammunition that is going in there, and this year for the first time we have succeeded in convincing our superiors of the great danger that exists.

Senator BIBLE. You have not made this presentation because of blockage within DOD and the budget since 1957.

Admiral GRALLA. That is true, sir, and I might add, sir, that the price has constantly been going up as does the value of all land and the cost of construction.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate that. Thank you, Admiral.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral Husband, do you have anything further?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir; no further comment on this one.

Senator BIBLE. Is there anything else you have to add, Admiral?

Admiral GRALLA. I have nothing further to add except my hope that we will get this thing squared away, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We will try to do something.

Admiral GRALLA. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have made a very effective presentation.

Senator JACKSON. Very good. We thank you.

NAVY—SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS—U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY, MARYLAND

All right, we are on tab B, I believe. I want to ask a question about the first item, "Academic facilities, rehabilitation", $2,143,000. I believe this is the first increment?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. A. C. HUSBAND, CEC, U.S. NAVY

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir; this is the third increment for the facilities at the Naval Academy. It is the first increment of the academic facilities rehabilitation.

Senator JACKSON. That is what I mean.

Admiral HUSBAND. I am sorry, it is, yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I notice that the unit cost of $28.61 per square foot is quite high. My recollection is that this is substantially above your estimate, I think, on Bancroft Hall, a few years ago. Would you comment on this?

Admiral HUSBAND. These are massive structures. The rehabilitation costs on them are high. The reason is that we are practically going to gut these things except for the walls and the roofs, a complete interior reconstruction.

Senator JACKSON. The laundry and dry cleaning plant, $1,136,000. This seems very high.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; but the unit cost on the laundry is $20.84 per square foot.

Senator JACKSON. Is this the laundry with extra space for lunch rooms, locker rooms? What do you do at the present time for laundry and dry cleaning?

Admiral HUSBAND. There is a laundry at the present time, sir. It is an old and inadequate one. It was built in 1938, and the relocation of the laundry is part of the comprehensive modernization program. The laundry is now on the site intended for the library.

Senator JACKSON. Intended for the library?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It seems like a lot of money.

Senator BIBLE. Is this traditionally done in-shop, Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. Efforts were made to obtain a commercial enterprise to take this on, and they were unable to get bids to do it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Did they refuse to bid, or were the bids too high, or what?

Admiral HUSBAND. They could not bid and meet the requirements of the Naval Academy for this type service.

Senator BIBLE. You certainly must have a lot of laundries in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. and in Baltimore, both of which I should think are within range. I do not know the situation. I note that you have made a study. Are these the two top priorities from the Navy Academy?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; for this year. This is part of a continuing program of modernization of our academic facilities. The first increment was the new science building, Michelson Hall, which is just now being roofed in, and will be completed for the next academic year.

Senator BIBLE. I was on the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy last year. I was under the impression that there was a high priority on a much needed item, the library. Is that a high priority item; has that been started or what is that situation? Where does that fit in the table of priorities?

Admiral HUSBAND. I believe the library will be included in the fiscal 1970 increment, sir.

The concern was that the present library in Mahan Hall would not meet the accreditation standards of the Middle Atlantic States College Board of Accreditation, and whereas the plan had originally contemplated the improvement of that library in Mahan Hall, we are now proposing to build a separate library structure.

Mr. Kenyon, did I answer that correctly?

This is Mr. Kenyon of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir. Senator Bible, the library is a really important project but as Admiral Husband said, we must move the laundry from the present site before we can program the library in.

Senator BIBLE. The only purpose of my question, Senator Jackson, it is difficult to give priorities in an academy such as this kind, and I knew that you had had some real academic problems around the Navy over this last couple of years. I hope they are somewhat straightened out, but there were some real academic problems there.

Admiral HUSBAND. I will ask Mr. Kenyon to respond to that, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You do not need to go into detail on that. This hasn't anything to do with military construction, but I knew or at least I thought they had put a top priority on the library.

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir, they did.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is satisfactory.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

Senator JACKSON. We now turn to the Naval Training Center at Orlando.

You are asking for a second increment on a training building at the Advanced Undersea Weapons School at Orlando, Fla. My impression is that this type of work is done in several places such as Los Alamitos, Key West, Panama City, New London, and San Diego. The question, of course, is whether or not this is really needed at Orlando.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that this is the only school of its type, the Advanced Undersea Weapons School. It is presently at Key West. As to the need for the new facility, I will ask Mr. Kenyon.

Senator JACKSON. Where is it being done now, Mr. Kenyon?

Mr. KENYON. It is being done, sir, at Key West. The newest weapon, the Mark-48, however, is being put in at Orlando as the first increment that is referred to here. This increment will remove the remaining facilities from Key West where the facilities that are now being used are inadequate.

Senator JACKSON. Key West will be closed out.

Mr. KENYON. It will be closed out as far as this school is concerned.

Senator JACKSON. For training purposes?

Mr. KENYON. For training purposes.

Senator JACKSON. Other activities will continue there?

Mr. KENYON. Oh, yes.

Senator JACKSON. How much will it cost to make this move?

Mr. KENYON. Well, Mr. Chairman, one of the compelling problems is that Key West has been noted as being overcrowded, so therefore we have been under pressure to move things out of Key West. This was one of the activities that it was determined could be moved, and rather than to build at Key West the new facilities that would be required, the decision was made to build at Orlando instead.

Senator BIBLE. What are the comparative strengths in Key West and Orlando Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. I cannot give you the on-board strength at Key West, sir. May I provide that for the record?

Senator BIBLE. Would you supply it for the record?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The Naval military population at Key West, including dependents, totals 20,725. This represents approximately thirty-eight per cent (38%) of the total population.

The Naval military population at Orlando including dependents is estimated to reach 10,000 by FY 1969. This represents approximately 2% of the total population.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is this indoor rifle range. That is a $322,000 item. Why do you need an indoor rifle range in Florida? I thought I had read publicity saying that is the Sunshine State.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. I think the answer, Mr. Chairman, is that this is a small-bore range. It is intended to give the initial training to recruits who may not have had any training in weapons handling, and the advantage here of this is that the strays are confined to the area of the building rather than going out. Even the small bores do have a considerable range if they get beyond the target area.

Senator BIBLE. Assuming that there is occasionally rain there, I do not know whether it does or not, but wouldn't it be helpful if the man with the rifle is able to shoot out in the rain as well as sunshine? They play golf down there in sunshine and rain. I am wondering what the need is for an indoor rifle range at a time of tight budget and fiscal restrictions.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Kenyon?

Senator BIBLE. How do you justify it?

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, indoctrination in small arms is considered to be a real important part of recruit training, and obviously therefore the man needs to have some association with firearms.

Senator BIBLE. I agree with that. Why can't he do it outdoors?

Mr. KENYON. The confinements of the space at Orlando are such that, as Admiral Husband has said, the safety precaution is necessary to make sure the uninitiated does not get on an outdoor range and fire in the wrong direction, and therefore hurt somebody or even kill somebody.

Senator BIBLE. Well, within the Navy umbrella, how many indoor rifle ranges do you have?

Admiral HUSBAND. We have a very large number.

Senator BIBLE. All over the United States?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So this is not precedent. Very well.

The next item is the recruit building at Orlando, an item of $2,034,000. I understand this recruit building is a structure where you process new recruits. I notice you have one of these for Great Lakes and also for San Diego, although the Great Lakes structure is almost twice as large and twice as expensive as this one.

Just what are these structures for?

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, these are the real important areas where the recruit comes into recruit training from civilian life. This is his first contact with the Navy. This is where he gets his examination, his physical examination, his mental examination, in an effort to find out in what capacity he may best fit in the Navy. He gets his Navy haircut, he gets his uniform. He really gets introduced to being a Navy man for the first time. It is a real important introduction to Navy life.

Senator BIBLE. How long has Navy been operating in the United States? Since the founding of our Nation?

Mr. KENYON. Since the start, since the time of John Paul Jones.

Senator BIBLE. What have you been doing over that period of years for this type of an installation?

Mr. KENYON. At Orlando we have no such facilities because this is a new recruit base. At Great Lakes we are using buildings now that were built originally about 1911. They are in separated facilities, distances apart, and are not located in the same area where the new recruit training facilities have recently been built.

Senator BIBLE. But you have been getting along at both Great Lakes and San Diego without this type?

Mr. KENYON. We have been getting along, but inadequately, sir.

Senator BIBLE. But you have still been getting along for a good many years?

Mr. KENYON. This is not something new that we have not been doing. We have not been doing it well, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you propose other similar buildings for Orlando in addition to this?

Mr. KENYON. No, sir.

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is a one-shot deal?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir. Only one processing unit is planned.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Our next item is the warehouse at Orlando for $778,000. Tell me about the warehouse situation there. At the time of the Navy's take-over weren't there warehouses there?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. A number of the warehouses that we found on board are currently being used by the Naval Training Device Center. This is additional warehouse space. It has been determined, as a result of the master plan analysis, to be required.

Senator BIBLE. But in the meantime, where are you warehousing now?

Admiral HUSBAND. We are warehousing in existing Air Force buildings on base now.

Senator BIBLE. The warehouses Navy took over?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The administration building, $970,000. Tell me about this administration building.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Kenyon?

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, at Orlando, as you are aware, there are many facilities which will be used. The Air Force now uses the facilities.

However, we are building a complete recruit training center which will be occupied eventually by 8,000 recruits. This is in a location on the center which is presently unoccupied by buildings in the main. Therefore, it becomes necessary with a camp of that size, to have an administration building for the personnel, the staff administrators who will be concerned with the 8,000 recruit trainees.

Senator BIBLE. Do you propose in the future to build similar type buildings as you have other recruit camps?

Mr. KENYON. Not for recruit training; no, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is this a one-shot deal?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Your next item is the reception center for which you are requesting authorization and funding for $223,000.

This is a reception center for first male recruit camp. Tell me about this.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, this reception center is the relatively small area where visitors, families, parents, will have the opportunity to come and visit their sons who are engaged in recruit training.

Senator BIBLE. If this is approved this year and it becomes operational, will you propose a similar center for the WAVES at Orlando?

Mr. KENYON. There is a similar facility for WAVES, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. There is one there now?

Mr. KENYON. No, sir. It is in this year's program.

Senator BIBLE. You have one proposed for the WAVES in the program before us?

Mr. KENYON. It is not called a reception center but it does perform the same function.

Senator BIBLE. What is it called?

Admiral HUSBAND. A community center, sir.

Mr. KENYON. A community center which will include the reception center.

Senator BIBLE. Why can't you use this reception center for the community center also?

Why can't you consolidate them?

Mr. KENYON. Sir, the maximum consolidation has been undertaken in this regard. We have a facility, an area for WAVES, and a much larger area for male recruit trainees.

These are essentially segregated locationwise and therefore we need a facility which will have the capability of entertaining the visiting people who are coming to these two different places.

Senator BIBLE. I do not know that I understand the distinction between the community centers.

As I understand you, the community center is used as a reception center for the WAVES?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir. This is a smaller installation, sir, so that the community center for the WAVES does consolidate with it the reception center. This is not likewise feasible for the larger male recruit camps.

Senator BIBLE. You have a community center where you have a reception center for the WAVES. That is all in one complex or one building. Then you have to have a separate building for a reception center for the males because there are more of them. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir. This is one of the reasons. The community center as far as the male recruits are concerned becomes a bigger facility. It has many more requirements. The reception center, therefore, for the male recruits can best be built as a separate entity.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have these reception centers at Great Lakes?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And San Diego as well?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They are operational now?

Mr. KENYON. They are operational now, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And under the type of plan where the community center houses the reception center for the Waves, you have a separate reception center for the males.

Mr. KENYON. We have no other location for Waves, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is the only place you have it?

Mr. KENYON. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So that problem does not arise in either Great Lakes or San Diego?

Mr. KENYON. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. With reference to the community center with the training pool, the Waves recruit item, I can understand why you want separate training pools, but I cannot understand why one community center cannot suffice for this situation. It might be helpful for morale, I would think.

Mr. KENYON. The two camps, the male recruit camps of which there will be two encompassing 8,000 recruits, and the Waves camp are segregated in location, and, therefore, each of the camps requires a community center in order to give a complete entity for the Waves and another complete entity for the male recruits.

Senator JACKSON. What is the distance between them?

Mr. KENYON. They are about a mile apart, sir.

PILOT TRAINING—NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Senator JACKSON. Now we will turn to pilot training.

Admiral HUSBAND. Captain Irvin, please.

Senator JACKSON. Now with reference to Pensacola, you have an item there for steamplant electrical systems addition.

Why, at this late date, do you find it necessary to ask for this addition at an old base like Pensacola? Can't you handle this through the local power company?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

We are experiencing just as most of our civilian communities are experiencing, a substantial load growth in electricity and steam. This project is to increase our steam generating capability, but not our electricity. We will buy our electrical power from the local utility. The electrical portions of this are to distribute that additional power to naval facilities in the Pensacola area.

Senator JACKSON. But the power you will obtain?

Admiral HUSBAND. We do generate, but we are not adding any electricity generation.

Senator JACKSON. You are keeping your own generation?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. But this does not involve any additional generation?

Admiral HUSBAND. No electric generation.

Senator JACKSON. Why do you need your own generation there? Do you have a firming up arrangement with the local power company?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. On occasions like this, it generally proves more advantageous to the Government to handle the base load, because we have got a steam demand and the exhaust steam from the electricity generators is used for heating steam, so we have an advantage there where we have a need for both heating steam and electricity.

Senator JACKSON. Cost-wise, you feel that is on balance?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It is best to keep your own generation?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Do you have any comments you want to make on any of these general items?

Captain IRVIN. No, sir. I would like to point out that the major part of this program is to support the recently approved 2,525 pilot training rate, the first half of which was taken care of in the 1967 supplemental program which provided facilities to increase to this rate in the basic training command. This program includes the advance training command because the student flow does not get to the advance training command until later, so it was possible to split this into two parts.

Senator JACKSON. What is the total officer and enlisted personnel population now at Pensacola, approximately?

Captain IRVIN. I do not have that right here. I can supply it for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, has 2,129 officers and 4,890 enlisted personnel assigned.

Senator JACKSON. It is not a major item.

We will turn now to the undersea warfare laboratory at Los Alamitos.

NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION, CHINA LAKE, CALIF.

Admiral HUSBAND. I would like to introduce Dr. Gerald Johnson, Director of Navy Laboratories.

Senator JACKSON. I have known Dr. Johnson for some time. He is a very able man. I think maybe we had better test him out here and see whether he is doing his job.

With reference to Los Alamitos, I understand this project was left out of the bill as it was introduced in the House, probably due to controversy as to the location of the laboratory.

I believe that this is the one that is now located in Pasadena, and that you propose to move it to Los Alamitos; is that right?

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

There is a little more to it than that, in that the Pasadena lab is essentially a torpedo development laboratory, and over the last few years the view has been developed, which I strongly endorse, that we ought to have in one place an undersea warfare laboratory that brings together analyses, fleet support, torpedoes and sonars. As a consequence of that, on July 1 this year, we administratively formed the center.

Now, another part of the story is that the Pasadena laboratory is in a rather restricted area. It is an old factory. It had been planned to build a new laboratory at that site. But as a consequence of this change in mission, we have decided that we want to assemble in one place a center, part of which would be the Pasadena laboratory. The Los Alamitos site is big enough to accommodate this larger package that we want to collect in one place.

Senator JACKSON. And the Pasadena facility is limited as to expansion?

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is correct. I have forgotten the exact acreage there, but it is about 7 acres.

Senator JACKSON. But it is not susceptible to the kind of expansion that you have in mind for Los Alamitos?

Dr. JOHNSON. No, sir; the present site is not.

Senator JACKSON. I know there has been a lot of controversy on this. I understand, Dr. Johnson, you have gone into this quite carefully?

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You have looked into it, and in your judgment you feel it should be located at Los Alamitos, and the present torpedo activity moved from there into this center where you will look at the whole environmental aspects of this program?

Dr. JOHNSON. And look at it from a warfare point of view, to deal with the enemy submarine threat, Soviet, Chinese or whatever, but in a comprehensive way at the laboratory level. That is the object of the game.

Now as far as Los Alamitos versus the present site is concerned, I concur in what you say. As a consequence of our developing the hard plan to go ahead with Los Alamitos, the city of Pasadena has come back with a counterproposal—I will ask Admiral Husband to respond to this—but, they now have proposed a site of some 25 to 30 acres within the city of Pasadena. I believe that in our first assess-

ment—I do not want to put words in your mouth, Admiral Husband, but I believe our position on this is that that this could cover our requrements as we see them at the moment.

However, there are a lot of if's and and's about it, in terms of land that has to be cleared, costs and so on.

Senator JACKSON. This is a relatively new development what is proposed here.

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, it is. In fact, I first heard of it in April of this year.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any comments on that, Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. The proposal we have from the city of Pasadena in effect would condemn land and make it available to the Navy, for compensation. The city desires to be compensated in cash or in land of equal value. So, in effect, the proposal says, so far, the city will make downtown Pasadena available to us but we must still pay for it.

Senator JACKSON. That could run into some money.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What is the situation in Los Alamitos?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is owned by the U.S. Government.

Senator JACKSON. So you have no land cost?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any estimate at all, a rough estimate, of what 25 or 30 acres of downtown Pasadena would cost?

Admiral HUSBAND. They had valued the downtown land, that is the city officials, at approximately $5 a foot. I believe that total would come to about $7.7 million.

Senator JACKSON. For which they would ask to be reimbursed?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; they would intend to make first a bond issue and then they have the bond issue repaid by the United States. That may not be their last offer, Mr. Chairman. It is the last one we have had.

Senator JACKSON. I understand, depending on what action the committee takes.

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; there is another point in this connection that I think needs to be made a matter of record. The selection of the Pasadena site would lead to delay in terms of operation. We do not know how much, but it looks like a minimum of a year, but perhaps more than that to get the installation under way.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

What Dr. Johnson is referring to, they must first get their bond issue approved, and then they have got to go through condemnation process and then the site must be cleared.

Senator JACKSON. And there might be some lawsuits. I do not know how California operates. In my State you cannot get title until you get final judgment.

In Federal court, of course, you can take title and then proceed to litigate.

Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. Dr. Johnson, how many people are in Pasadena now, 800?

Dr. JOHNSON. 800 to 850; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Who owns the facility there, the U.S. Government?
Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. Is that leased or owned?
Admiral HUSBAND. Owned, sir.
Senator BIBLE. And what happens to that facility?
Dr. JOHNSON. We would close it.
Senator BIBLE. Declare it excess to need?
Dr. JOHNSON. I presume that would be the way it would be done.
Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, after it has been circulated to other Government agencies.
Senator BIBLE. You would follow the regular program for the disposal of surplus property.
Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. What is the total Federal investment in the Pasadena facility to date?
Admiral HUSBAND. May we provide that for the record?
Senator BIBLE. Surely.
I suppose it is a rather substantial amount of money.
(The information follows:)

The total Federal investment in the Pasadena facility which would be involved in the proposed relocation is as follows:

ACTIVITY CODE 5580 540

Research Office ONR—Green Street Office:	
Class 2	$202,557
Class 1	40,538
Subtotal	243,095

ACTIVITY CODE 4621 500

Ordnance Test Station, China Lake—Foothill Plant Pasadena:	
Class 2	2,182,937
Class 1	66,927
Subtotal	2,249,864
Total	2,492,959

In addition, also located at Pasadena but not involved in the transfer is the Morris Dam Torpedo Launching Facility, in which the total Federal investment is $2,817,518 for Class 2 property.

Senator BIBLE. How long has that been in operation?
Dr. JOHNSON. It was formed right after the war by a group from the California Institute of Technology. They took over an old factory and rehabilitated it.
Senator BIBLE. With Federal dollars over the years?
Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is correct, but I do not know what the total Federal investment has been there.
Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Admiral. I have nothing further.

LABORATORIES

Senator JACKSON. How many other laboratory consolidations are being proposed or will be proposed later, Dr. Johnson?
Dr. JOHNSON. My job has been really in the last year as Director of Navy Laboratories to look at the question as to how we could combine

laboratories, consolidate efforts and focus effort in terms of either warfare or technology. We have formed a number of centers. We formed three centers on the west coast effective July 1 that combines Nots, China Lake, with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at Corona; the Underseas Warfare Laboratory we formed from Pasadena plus part of the Naval Electronics Lab plus activities at San Clemente; and finally, we formed from the residual of the Naval Electronics Lab, a command, control, and communication center.

In the East, we have combined the Marine Engineering Laboratory at Annapolis with the David Taylor Model Basin to form a Ship Research and Development Center.

We have in train the formation of an Underseas Weapons Laboratory on the east coast, but we are still in the process of deciding what elements of what installations to include but it will be some kind of consolidation of existing facilities.

Senator BIBLE. All right, sir. I think now we will turn to Guam.

Dr. JOHNSON. All right, sir. Excuse me, there was one point that perhaps should be made a matter of record, and that is that both the Chief of Naval Operations and Vice Chief of Naval Operations endorse this Underseas Warfare Center. I do not know whether that point came out or not, but we wanted to be sure that you knew that we were all on board on this thing so far as what it was we wanted to do.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the Navy has done an outstanding job in their underwater research effort. You have made a lot of progress in recent years.

You still have a long way to go.

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM

Admiral, I want now to take up the Guam power item. It is my understanding the Navy has been supplying the power for Guam to take care of the civilian and other needs in the area, is that not the situation?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct, the Navy is the service charged with providing power not only to the other services but to the civilian community.

Senator JACKSON. I think this is the third power addition in the last 10 years.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And I think in the supplemental bill we approved the floating powerplant to be used in Guam.

Admiral HUSBAND. You did, sir. That was an interim arrangement to take care of a power shortage crisis that we expect to experience next spring. That is the YFP 10 which is a merchant ship hull which will be brought in close to shore and provide power until this project can come on line.

Senator JACKSON. I see. It is an interim arrangement.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What are you projecting your power requirements on?

Is this an increase in the civilian population?

Admiral HUSBAND. For the most part they are based on the increased power demands of the island generally. We have been quite accurate in past predictions of what the load was to be.

There is also included a slight amount of additional power in our projections for additional ship repair activity at Guam.

Senator JACKSON. I would like to know how much of this increase relates to Navy military requirements and how much of it is civilian in a sense not necessarily related directly to this employment in the Navy area.

Admiral HUSBAND. For the most part of the increases, Mr. Chairman, are military. That is, the prime users here are Navy and Air Force, and the greater part of the increases are military.

Senator BIBLE. These are oil-fired steam-powered units, is that true of all of the generating units on Guam?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. We have about 14,000 kilowatts capacity there in old World War II diesels still.

Senator BIBLE. Still in diesel. I assume this is a tremendously high cost per kilowatt-hour?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you know what it costs per kilowatt hour by chance, as a matter of curiosity?

My friend from Bonneville just left. I presume it is a little higher than Bonneville?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

I do not have before me the price per kilowatt hour, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I do not know how pertinent it is. I am just curious, because you haul the oil from where, stateside?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is stateside oil, and then it goes into steam-powered units.

I have no doubt that there is a requirement because of the terrific buildup.

Has Navy always been the supplier for the civilian component at Guam? By "always" I mean since World War II?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions on the Guam powerplant. You might just outline briefly I think your pollution abatement items.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first increment for the Navy in compliance with the President's Executive order. Congressional studies, and legislation, which require Federal activities to meet whichever is the higher of the Federal, the State, or local standards, as they affect waterborne pollution. There will be four additional increments, of approximately $15 million apiece, in order to complete the waterborne pollution

abatement program of the Navy. This program before you is $21 million.

Senator BIBLE. That is $21,379,000 total pollution abatement.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is at all of the various listed stations and at the Academy. There will be four more increments?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And each increment will be approximately how much?

Admiral HUSBAND. Approximately $15 million, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That would be an additional $60 million.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct, sir; and in addition there may be projects for airborne pollution.

Senator BIBLE. I notice here we have the Moffett field item, which I think we covered yesterday in the repetitive.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And Hickam we covered also in the repetitive.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So I think we have covered all of those items.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think we next go to the—what are your next special interest items, Admiral?

Admiral HUSBAND. The Poseidon and these are classified.

That will be covered in the classified section.

Senator BIBLE. They will be covered when we take them up next week. I think it is the chairman's intention to take up all classified items at one time for all the Services.

Are there any other special interest items?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, not that I would want to bring up, except I would like to ask Major General Tyler, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, if there is anything he would like to bring up.

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, N.H.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, General, we will be happy to hear from you.

I understand that Senator Jackson did have a couple of items that he desired to take up. Just be seated, General Tyler.

First I would like to have inserted in the record, Mr. Reporter, a letter addressed to Senator Jackson from Senator McIntyre, a member of the Armed Services Committee, under date of July 12, 1967, calling to the attention of the Armed Services Committee and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, two items at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, a 440-volt distribution system, for $50,000, and a second item of $525,000 for electrical power improvement for berths 6, 11, and 13, for a total suggested inclusion in this military construction bill of $575,000.

There is also a $480,000 deficiency request which has been included in the House version of the bill for completion of the sewage collection system at the shipyard, and approval of these funds, Senator McIntyre says, would permit extension of the sewage system to the Marine Disciplinary Command, U.S. Navy Hospital area.

The original authorization in fiscal year 1965 military construction bill has proved insufficient to complete work on this system.

(The letter follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
July 12, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: It is my understanding that the Military Construction Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1968 is currently under consideration by the Committee and I wanted to write to you further in regard to two projects for Portsmouth Naval Shipyard which I believe are badly needed in order to carry out the assigned workload at the Yard during the next three to four years.

In my original letter to you dated April 19, 1967, these projects were described as:

a) additional network improvement to the Shipyard's 440 volt distribution system, $40,000.

b) electrical power improvement for berths six, eleven, and thirteen, $525,000.

The authorization of $565,000 for these electrical improvement projects at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is especially vital in view of the Yard's current and anticipated workload. As of the end of June, the Shipyard employed 8,045 workers and has an extra heavy workload which includes construction work on the U.S.S. Dolphin, the U.S.S. Grayling, the Sand Lance and overhaul work on the Tullibee and the U.S.S. Sam Houston.

I have been informed by Rear Admiral Edward J. Fahy, Chief of the Naval Ship Systems Command, in a letter dated June 26, that the U.S.S. Andrew Jackson and the U.S.S. Daniel Webster have been assigned to the Shipyard for overhaul in the next two years. Admiral Fahy has also informed me he plans to utilize the Shipyard for the Poseidon missile conversion program.

In addition, according to Admiral Fahy, "Steps have been taken to assign to the Shipyard the overhauls of deep-diving nuclear attack submarines."

As you can see, the current and projected workload at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard more than justifies the need to keep this Yard at peak operating efficiency.

My distinguished colleague in the U.S. House of Representatives, the Honorable Peter Kyros of Maine, testified on behalf of these projects before the House Armed Services Committee on June 20. Congressman Kyros, a former Naval officer, made very clear the need for these projects.

"These present and anticipated overhaul projects at Portsmouth," said Congressman Kyros, "include many of our new nuclear ships.

"This is why electrical improvements are crucial. Unlike the older submarines, the nuclear vessels require alternating current. And these ships require great quantities of it. Because of the greater amount of equipment on the new ships (electrically driven pumps, for example), and because of their longer testing period, the total current used in the overhaul of our new ships is different from past needs and current capacity.

"The provision of sufficient AC power at the three berths will eliminate the severe limitations which now restrict the usefulness of these berths and will enable the Yard to meet with greater efficiency its anticipated workload. The installation of safety disconnect devices is essential both to the prevention of possible network outages and to the protection of the Yard's personnel. The two accidents, including one total disability, which have already resulted from the absence of these devices are estimated to have cost the Government more than $50,000. Our responsibilities to the well-being of the Yard's workers make intolerable the continuation of this condition. The $40,000 appropriation requested is not only less than the cost of previous accidents, but it is also a small price to pay for securing the safe working conditions men engaged in this important work deserve."

I sincerely hope that the Senate Committee on Armed Services will give careful consideration to these two projects and agree to include them in the Military Construction Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1968.

I might also bring to the Committee's attention a $480,000 request which has been submitted in the House version of the bill for completion of a sewage collection system at the Shipyard. Approval of these funds would permit extension of the sewage system to the Marine Disciplinary Command and the U.S. Naval Hospital area. The original authorization, under the fiscal year 1965 Military Construction Bill, has proved insufficient to complete work on this system.

I want to thank you in advance for your assistance on these projects. I believe, as I am sure the Committee does, that the overhaul and repair of our nuclear fleet require the most modern, up-to-date facilities possible and I further believe that approval of this program for Portsmouth Naval Shipyard will go a long way towards helping the Shipyard maintain our nuclear fleet of submarines in top operating condition.

I would appreciate it if my remarks were included in the record of the hearing on S. 1241.

Warm personal regards.

Respectfully submitted.

TOM MCINTYRE, *U.S.S.*

Senator BIBLE. I would be very happy to have you comment, Admiral Husband, or direct someone who might respond to those requests for inclusion.

Admiral HUSBAND. I am aware of those, Mr. Chairman. The Navy Department recognizes these items as valid requirements and would endorse the inclusion of those two electrical and one waterborne sewage treatment project fundings as part of this bill, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In other words, you concur in the inclusion of the $575,000 for these requests?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; the requirements are valid.

Senator BIBLE. And also the sewage treatment?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Senator BIBLE. In introducing the bill in the House, there was included a new hospital for Charleston, S.C., in the amount of $13,875,000.

Would you care to comment upon that item that is incorporated in the House bill?

Admiral HUSBAND. I respectfully call on Admiral Riggs to comment on the Charleston hospital, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, Admiral; would you comment on this item in South Carolina?

Admiral RIGGS. The naval hospital at Charleston presently consists of 584 beds, of which 328 are in World War II temporary buildings.

These facilities are widely scattered throughout 21 buildings and are best described as overcrowded and not convenient to one another, poorly arranged for functional usage.

The clinical areas I mentioned are not convenient to one another, and traffic must traverse other clinical areas.

Traffic to the X-ray department is excessive in distance from the clinics, and frequently this traffic pattern must traverse the operating suite area. The single elevator to the above area is subject to frequent

outages, thus compounding the problems. Similar examples can be cited for the central supply room, the pharmacy, the laboratory, and the clinic areas.

In addition, the utility systems require extensive replacements. In the last few years the Polaris program has been increased which results in an estimated population to support of 82,364 people, for which we must provide medical benefits. It is a regional hospital, has an intern training program, and we are planning additional residence training.

We need a hospital of 500 beds with outpatient facilities for 250,000 visits a year to provide the professional care of the patients.

Senator JACKSON. The total estimated cost of that is $13,875,000.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Where is it on the priority list? Have you asked that?

Senator BIBLE. No; I have not as yet.

Are plans completed on this particular hospital?

Admiral RIGGS. The A. & E. plans, that is, the civilian architect has been assigned and appointed as of last month. I have forgotten the name of the individual, but there are two of them. One is from Columbia, S.C., and one in Charleston, who are now working on the design plans, and they should be able to complete these plans and they hope that we would have final approval at Department of Defense level by November of 1968.

Senator BIBLE. You are suggesting that the plans will not be approved until November 1968; is that correct?

Admiral RIGGS. We cannot always tell about the time frame, because these people that we now have are experienced people, and it is easily conceivable that they could put the time down anywhere from 2 to 4 months.

This has been our experience in several instances. At Jacksonville we were running at almost 36 months.

At Memphis, where we have an experienced group of civilian architects who could follow our plans, our space plans proposal, and have had a lot of experience, it has been cut down to 27 months, so there is almost a 10-month saving in there.

These people are quite experienced, so that I am not sure just how soon they can really finish.

Senator BIBLE. Possibly they might better the November 1968 timetable.

Admiral RIGGS. Oh, yes. There is a possibility of this.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I should give you the Department of Defense position, which says that—

Even compressing the design schedule as much as possible, which we do not consider desirable on a major project such as this, we cannot have the design completed in time to utilize the authorization in fiscal year 1968.

That is from Secretary McNamara to Chairman Russell.

Senator BIBLE. I think that should be made a part of the record.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, May 18, 1967.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We have been asked by staff of your Committee to comment on the three changes which were introduced on April 29, 1967, in the House version of the 1968 Military Construction Authorization, H.R. 9356, versus the Bill forwarded by the Department of Defense and introduced by your Committee as S. 1241.

The first, on page 24, would add $13,875,000 for construction of a hospital at Charleston, South Carolina. This would be a 500-bed hospital to replace the present 627-bed facility. Under the provisions of Section 612, P.L. 89-568, we have previously informed you that we intend to proceed with design of the project. As you are aware, the technical requirements for design of hospitals places them among the more difficult types of facilities utilized by the military. Even compressing the design schedule as much as possible, which we do not consider desirable on a major project such as this, we cannot have the design completed in time to utilize the authorization in Fiscal Year 1968. We believe that the authorization would be more appropriate for inclusion in a subsequent program.

The second change, page 26, would delete the $8,475,000 which is included in our 1968 program for the Underseas Warfare Laboratory. This laboratory is planned for construction on the Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, California. Los Alamitos was selected for the location of the laboratory after an extensive study of possible West Coast sites. The construction would be the first phase of a two-phase program at this location to increase our capabilities in this important area of research. We do not favor deletion of this project.

The third change, page 83, would insert a new Title X in the Bill which would establish the boundaries and headquarters of the present Naval Districts as a matter of law and fix the rank of the Commandants as that of Rear Admiral. The Naval District System was organized in 1903 with the primary function of local defense along a particular section of coastline. Originally confined to a strip of coast, the Naval District System expanded until it included the entire United States, our possessions, and even foreign countries in a general administrative jurisdiction over Naval shore activities. From the inception of the Naval Districts there has been a history of repeated adjustments of district boundaries. The most recent was the disestablishment of the Seventh Naval District at Key West, Florida, in 1939 when it was combined with the Sixth District in Charleston, South Carolina. These changes have been made by the Secretary of the Navy without need for legislation. On January 19, 1967, in continuation of the policy of making the Naval District System meet the changing needs of the Navy, consolidation of six Naval Districts into three was announced, thereby reducing the number in the United States from eleven to eight. The current announced change is no different from the others which have been made by the Secretary of the Navy. The Department of Defense is strongly opposed to enactment of this new Title.

I trust the above information complies with the request of the staff.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions on this particular item.

Admiral HUSBAND. I had invited Maj. Gen. Tyler, the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps to comment if he so desired.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

Thank you, Admiral.

CAMP H. M. SMITH, HAWAII

General TYLER. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to present a matter of utmost importance for consideration by the committee. Subsequent to DOD approval of the fiscal year 1968 MCON program and promulgation of the printed program books, a critical situation

has developed at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, which has generated a proposal for a slight modification to the Marine Corps program as it presently appears in the program book.

Camp H. M. Smith houses the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief, Pacific, and the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and is charged with the provision of the necessary administration and logistic facilities.

The increased administrative requirements generated by the accelerated operations in Vietnam has necessitated the utilization of 34,000 square feet of barracks space and 28,000 square feet of corridor space in the main building complex for administrative purposes.

An additional requirement for another 15,000 square feet of administrative space will require the converison of additional billeting space. Projected base loading by July 1968 will reduce the sleeping area to 33 square feet per man, versus the DOD standard of 72 square feet per man.

The current Marine Corps fiscal year 1969 MCON program includes a line item for two 252-man barracks to help alleviate the peacetime deficiency in permanent adequate billeting spaces.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the critical situation which has developed at Camp Smith, the Marine Corps proposes to substitute the fiscal year 1969 line item for two barracks at Camp Smith at an estimated cost of $1,549,000 for line items P–123 and P–124 for heating modernization in the Pulgas and San Mateo areas of Camp Pendleton, at an equal dollar valuation.

Although these two items are urgently required, as evidenced by Secretary of Defense approval, it is the opinion of the Commandant of the Marine Corps that the overriding necessity for additional billeting space at Camp Smith, at the earliest possible date, justifies this substitution of line items. This proposal has the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Defense.

The line items for heating modernization will be submitted for inclusion in the fiscal year 1969 MCON program.

Senator JACKSON. How much is involved, General? The dollar end is the same, I understand.

General TYLER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But what is the total amount for those projects that are being postponed until 1969? Do you have that total?

Admiral HUSBAND. $1,549,000.

Senator JACKSON. It is very helpful to have that information.

I am sure you must be crowded in Hawaii, with the number of marines that are being sent overseas, and that are involved too in the Commander in Chief, Pacific Headquarters. What is the total population at Camp Smith now, roughly?

General TYLER. Camp Smith as of April 1, 1967, 252 officers, 1,152 enlisted permanent, additionally, 530 officers, 615 enlisted, and 125 civilians are supported by Camp Smith. We now have a total of 2,674 people at Camp Smith and a total projected for the end of fiscal year 1968, of 2,058.

Senator JACKSON. And they are engaged in support activities?

General TYLER. Since we are the host organization, the figures of 250 officers, and 1,152 permanent personnel represent marines. The

supported activity is CINCPAC. That is the 530 officers and 615 enlisted.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Do you have any other item, General?

General TYLER. No, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Do you have anything, Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. No questions.

General TYLER. Thank you, sir.

NAVY PROGRAM CHANGES

Senator JACKSON. All right, we will move to tab C and go through the various items starting with Naval Shipyard, San Francisco.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, item Nos. 1 and 2 are for engineering buildings, the first one at the naval shipyard at San Francisco, the second for Naval Shipyard, Bremerton. The purpose of the change is to allow us a change in scope to provide air conditioning with no change in price.

Our architect-engineers in both cases have advised us that because of the requirement for ventilation and the configuration of the site, that we can air-condition these engineering buildings at no increase in the requested amount, and we would like to revise the scope to provide for air conditioning of these two structures.

Senator BIBLE. And still perform the same function in each case?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is a good deal. You get air conditioning for the same price as if you don't get it. Is that what you are saying?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; vice mechanical ventilation.

Senator BIBLE. With a few other little changes, I suppose?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. You have to see the site at Bremerton. It is a hill site and it won't have windows on three sides of it anyway, so that, as against mechanical ventilation, the air conditioning added no cost.

Senator BIBLE. It is a beautiful area.

Admiral HUSBAND. The next item is the substitution for a marine terminal building improvement to substitute for that a Polaris reentry body assembly building at Charleston, S.C.

The next item is the one to which General Tyler spoke at Camp H. S. Smith.

The next is to definitize the location of the classified facility. It is listed at Kaneohe. It will be at Guam.

The one that has no site, that is item 6, which says "Site undetermined," has been determined. It will be at Midway.

The next is a withdrawal item, because we cannot obtain the trainer equipment in time, the Navy desires to withdraw the item for the Fleet Training Center, Charleston, S.C., and intends to submit it for the 1969 program.

The next item is an amendment at the shipyard, San Francisco Bay. It is a change in authorization of the electrical power system.

Senator BIBLE. At an increased cost of $58,000?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; $58,000 additional authorization.

The enlisted men's club is an item under the restoration of damaged facilities. This is an enlisted men's club that was destroyed by fire, in the amount of $846,000. The same is true of the Navy exchange, cafeteria, and the enlisted men's and NCO service club at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., in the amount of $2,673,000, and the same for the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, the commissioned officers mess burned, at an estimated cost of $500,000, sir.

That completes the changes.

Senator BIBLE. These were all total fire losses?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. These items, Mr. Chairman, I might remark, are recommended by the Department of the Navy for funding only, these latter items, inasmuch as they would be done under the restoration of damaged facilities authority in 10 U.S.C. 2673.

Senator JACKSON. You have authorization?

Admiral HUSBAND. We have authorization.

Senator JACKSON. You just need to ask my friend here on the right to get the money.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They burned down. I guess you have to rebuild them.

Chairman JACKSON. Admiral Husband, you may continue with your statement.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. A. C. HUSBAND—Resumed

Admiral HUSBAND. The total amount of new authorization in title II of the bill for the Navy's fiscal year 1968 military construction program is $545,581,000.

We propose to present the projects in our program in the sequence of the naval districts and geographical areas in which they are located. In this manner we hope to present a clear impression of the importance of individual activities and our various naval complexes, and the variety of shore support required for fleet operations.

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

There are nine projects in the program located in the 1st Naval District. Eight of the projects are covered in section 201 of the bill for $19,799,000; and one project for $219,000 is in the classified portion, section 202 of the bill, which will be discussed later in executive session.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASS.

The first project is at the Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass. It consists of one line item for a fire protection system at the estimated cost of $496,000. The yard performs construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking and outfitting of ships and craft.

Adequate fire protection for ships while berthed and drydocked is a basic shipyard requirement. Current criteria specify that only salt or non-potable water systems shall be used for shipyard fire protection and flushing systems. Lacking a properly designed system the yard has resorted to the use of potable water and a makeshift arrangement of pumps and piping to provide some measure of protection.

The proposed line item is for installation of a pumphouse, pumps and distribution piping for an adequate salt water fire protection system.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, DAVISVILLE, R.I.

The next project is at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, R.I. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $3,968,000. The center provides storage, preservation, and shipping facilities for advanced base and mobilization stocks; supports naval construction forces by providing home base facilities, including training facilities; supports fleet units and assigned organizational elements deployed from or home-ported at the center by providing all port services, including terminal operations, cargo handling and berthing.

The first line item is for construction of an equipment repair shop at the estimated cost of $1,355,000. Equipment maintenance and repair functions are now being carried out in eight substandard, remote, decentralized buildings. Completion of this line item will permit consolidation of the skilled manpower and shop equipment into one building immediately adjacent to the main working area. It will provide adequate shop space for economical and efficient accomplishment of the center's equipment repair mission. Existing buildings will be used for economical storage of high value equipment which must now be preserved for outside storage.

The second line item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $1,294,000. This item will provide 496 additional barracks spaces and, together with the following item, will alleviate barracks overcrowding at the center.

The third line item is for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $1,319,000. The center has a requirement to provide barracks spaces for 4,269 men. There are 1,368 substandard spaces available in nine existing barracks which are being overcrowded to meet the requirement. This line item is for rehabilitation of these barracks. The center will then have adequate accommodations in new and refurbished barracks for 1,864 men, leaving a deficiency of 2,405 spaces which will be corrected in future programs.

NAVAL STATION, NEWPORT, R.I.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Newport, R.I. It consists of four line items at a total cost of $4,368,000. The station provides general logistic support to the fleet and activities in the naval complex.

The first line item is for pier one extension at the estimated cost of $1,317,000. As data supporting the requirement for this line item is classified, it is recommended that it be discussed in executive session.

The second line item is for barracks at the estimated cost of $1,363,000.

There is a requirement to berth 2,353 enlisted personnel at this station. Of the 2,007 available spaces, 1,216 are generally acceptable but require minor improvements which will be included in a future program. The remaining 791 spaces in World War II wooden buildings are virtually untenable and beyond economical rehabilitation. This

item will provide a new barracks for 500 men, which combined with the 156 WAVES barracks funded in a prior year, will reduce the deficiency to 481 spaces.

The third line item is for the fourth increment of bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $1,067,000.

The station has a requirement to house 600 officers. This line item is the fourth of five increments in the planned replacement of existing substandard BOQ's at the station to satisfy the requirement. Construction of the first increment, for 100 officers, is completed. The second and third increments, for 300 officers, are under construction. The existing 318 substandard spaces are in World War II wood frame former barracks buildings which are fire hazards, small, poorly lighted and provide inadequate study facilities for student officers.

This item will provide 100 BOQ spaces, leaving a deficiency of 100 spaces.

The fourth line item is for a commissioned officers' mess (closed) at the estimated cost of $621,000.

The existing mess is located in a temporary wooden building which is in an advanced state of deterioration. Satisfactory sanitary conditions are extremely difficult to maintain. This item will provide mess facilities for 600 officers.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, NEWPORT, R.I.

The next project consists of a single line item at the Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R.I., for construction of a deballast facility at the estimated cost of $82,000. The depot provides full supply support in perishable and nonperishable subsistence items, electronic assembles and repair parts and medical and dental equipment and provides fuel storage for fleet units, transient MSTS ships, and for local issues.

A deficiency exists in the depot's plant wherein seawater ballast of fleet and commercial tankers cannot be received and processed. In heavy winds, ships in light-load condition and without ballast must delay entering port for a fuel lift until wind conditions improve. This hampers fleet oiler operations in the Narragansett Bay area to the detriment of fleet readiness.

This line item will provide the necessary facility so that tankers can deballast at the fueling pier regardless of sea conditions.

NAVAL DESTROYER SCHOOL, NEWPORT, R.I.

The next project is at the Naval Destroyer School, Newport, R.I. It consists of one line item for a technical training building extension at the estimated cost of $1,486,000. This school provides vital, specialized training for young officers to qualify them for duty as department heads aboard destroyer-type ships. Engineering instruction in high pressure steam propulsion plants is planned for enlisted personnel when facilities are available. By fiscal year 1970 the student load will increase from the existing 180 officers and 55 enlisted to 194 officers and 208 enlisted. Existing space is insufficient to meet the projected training requirement. This line item will correct the deficiency by providing an extension to the engineering laboratory portion of the existing facility. The World War II wood frame classroom portion of the building will be demolished.

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, NEWPORT, R.I.

The next project is at the Naval Schools Command, Newport, R.I. It consists of one line item for construction of a technical training building at the estimated cost of $2,848,000. This command provides indoctrination and specialized training to selected officers and enlisted men to prepare them for early usefulness in their designated specialties such as electronics countermeasures and supply. We have a requirement for an on-board student training load of 410 officers and 454 enlisted men in a total of five separate schools. These schools occupy seven widely dispersed, badly deteriorated buildings of 1942 vintage, originally designed as barracks. Accomplishment of this line item will permit efficient consolidation of the schools into one structure; incorporation into the curriculum of new electronic countermeasures courses; and elimination of the grossly deteriorated buildings.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NEWPORT, R.I.

The next project is at the Navy Public Works Center, Newport, R.I. It consists of five line items for a total cost of $3,225,000. The Center provides public works, public utilities, and transportation support including engineering services and all other public-works-type logistic support to the operating forces, dependent activities and other commands in the Newport area.

The first line item is for north fueling pier improvements at the estimated cost of $356,000. There is a requirement to eliminate a continuous grounding hazard to the large tankers which must berth at the fueling pier. A water depth of 40 feet is required to fully load the increasingly large tankers without danger of grounding them. The existing water depth is only 35 feet at mean low water. Improvements must also be made to the existing pier to increase the berthing length from 500 to 750 feet and relocate utilities and base-handling equipment. This line item will provide for dredging to 40-foot depth and for constructing improvements to the existing pier.

The Navy has found it necessary to defer this line item until fiscal year 1959 in order to include a more urgent line item for "Reentry Body Assembly Building, $1,528,000" to be included in the fiscal year 1968 program at NWS, Charleston, S.C.

The third line item is for expansion of the steam generating plant at the estimated cost of $954,000. The item is needed to increase the firm generating capacity of the two existing steamplants. New facilities now under construction or planned, for the Officer Candidate School, Naval War College, Fleet Training Center, Naval Justice School, and the naval station will create by the winter of 1969 a steam and heating demand exceeding the existing firm capacity.

This line item will provide an additional steam boiler plant to increase the existing steam generating capability to meet the demands of planned facilities.

The fourth line item is for expansion of the steam distribution system at the estimated cost of $287,000. This line item will provide steam lines that are needed to eliminate gaps in the existing steam distribution system and to prevent interruptions in service when breakdowns occur on the system. It will also provide lines that are required to fur-

nish reliable steam service to facilities being constructed, and planned for construction, in the redevelopment of the Coddington Point area.

The fifth line item is for fleet parking—Coddington Cove Pier area at the estimated cost of $100,000. About 2,000 parking spaces are required for the private vehicles of approximately 9,000 officers and men attached to Atlantic Fleet units home ported at Newport in Coddington Cove. No commercial or other Government facilities are available for this purpose. Existing parking spaces at the Center will accommodate 900 vehicles. About 700 of these spaces are unsurfaced. This ground becomes deep mud during wet weather or frost thaws. These conditions are hazardous and contribute to poor morale. This line item will alleviate these conditions by providing for the paving, drainage, and lighting of the existing substandard spaces plus the construction of 297 new spaces. Upon completion of this item a deficiency of approximately 1,000 spaces will still exist.

NAVAL AIR STATION, QUONSET POINT, R.I.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I. It consists of three line items at a total cost of $3,326,000. This station supports three air commands; four ASW, two helicopter and three miscellaneous aircraft squadrons; and is home port of two aircraft carriers.

The first line item is for aircraft carrier pier utilities at the estimated cost of $503,000. The need for increased time-at-sea compared to in-port time emphasizes the importance of shipboard self maintenance. This item will provide for installation of electrical and steam utilities for aircraft carriers at their berths. These dockside utilities are required to permit aircraft carriers to shut down their power generating plants in order that complete in-port maintenance and repairs may be conducted.

The next line item is for construction of additional space for the aircraft overhaul and repair shop at the estimated cost of $1,607,000. As a result of DOD and Navy maintenance studies in 1964 and 1965 to improve workload distribution, it was necessary to reassign aircraft rework. This resulted in assigning larger type aircraft to be reworked at Naval Air Station, Quonset Point. The base loading assignment for this station includes 294 ASW aircraft and 140 helicopters. Existing shop facilities are deficient in space with high overhead clearance which is necessary for working on these types of aircraft. This line item proposes correction of this deficiency by providing a high-bay addition to the overhaul and repair shop and by modifying the paint spray hangar to provide explosion-proof electrical facilities, ventilation, humidity controls, and movable interior partitions.

The third line item is for improvements to the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $1,216,000. Existing facilities are capable of providing 9,000 kilowatts which is purchased from the local utility company and 6,000 kilowatts generated by the station powerplant for a total capacity of 15,000 kilowatts. Electrical power demand will exceed capacity by 1,500 kilowatts in 1968, about 3,000 kilowatts by 1970 and about 7,500 kilowatts by 1975. This increased demand cannot be satisfied without plant improvements to accept

additional power from the commercial facilities and alterations and new construction of the on-station electrical distribution system.

This line item proposes construction and alterations to increase the capacity of the station power generating and distributing system by 7,500 kilowatts to provide a total capacity of 22,500 kilowatts.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

The program includes projects at three installations within the Third Naval District, all being in the Naval complex at New London, Conn., and covered in section 201 for a total of $5,552,000.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The first project is at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn. It consists of four line items at a total cost of $2,355,000. The base provides support for training and experimental operations of the submarine force; and general support of submarines including their overhaul and repair.

The first line item is for pier 6 replacement at the estimated cost of $1,025,000. To support the requirements for this and the final line item in this project it will be necessary to mention classified information. For this reason it is recommended that these two line items be discussed in executive session.

The second line item is for replacement of the submarine noise measurement facility at the estimated cost of $226,000.

Noise measurement facilities are required to conduct tests as part of the Navy program to maintain quietness in ships to avoid detection by unfriendly forces. The existing facility has deteriorated and, due to the lack of adequate channel depth, cannot support deep-draft nuclear submarines. The use of existing operating piers is precluded because of high background noise. The proposed line item will provide a noise measurement facility in an area having low background noise and adequate water depth of 33 feet. It will also provide for demolition of the existing facility.

The third line item is for mooring facilities at State Pier for the estimated cost of $692,000. The Navy leases one-half of State Pier for $40,000 per year to support Submarine Squadron 10. The lease is extendable from 1968 to 1993 in 5-year increments with provisions for extending the lease for an additional 20 years. Mooring facilities are adequate for the existing composition of Submarine Squadron 10 but will become inadequate in fiscal year 1968 when the squadron will have all nuclear submarines of the newest classes. These new class submarines have larger stern planes than their predecessors which permit nests of only two submarines vice four of the older types.

The proposed line item will provide mooring platforms at the north in-board end of State Pier to which the submarine tender can be moored. This will permit nests of two submarines on each side of the tender and two nests of two submarines each at the pier. The line item will also provide for dredging to the required depth of 35 feet, as well as installation of fresh water and telephone lines.

The fourth line item is for an addition to the torpedo overhaul shop at the estimated cost of $412,000. As I mentioned previously, this line item should be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL SUBMARINE SCHOOL, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The next project is at the Naval Submarine School, New London, Conn. It consists of one line item for construction of a training building at the estimated cost of $1,607,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL CENTER, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The next project is at the Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Conn. It consists of a single line item for the construction of a compressor chamber at the estimated cost of $1,590,000.

The center administers the various components of clinical and hospitalization services, submarine medical training, submarine medical research and evaluation of submarine medical material. This item will provide a 2,000 foot equivalent water depth human high-pressure facility in an existing research laboratory building. It will be used to develop underwater bioscience research to meet the demands of deep submergence, man-in-the-sea, submarine escape, submarine location and rescue, submarine salvage and similar programs. Existing pressure facilities at the submarine base are limited to 300-foot equivalent water depth and cannot be modified to attain any greater capability. No other facility of the required capability exists in Department of Defense activities or in the United States. Without the controlled capability to measure man's physiological and psychological reactions in a deep-sea environment, exploration of depths beyond 300 feet could proceed only under probable great hazard to health and, possibly, to life, because of lack of knowledge of pressure effects on man.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The next group of projects consist of proposed facilities for nine installations within the Fourth Naval District. They are all unclassified for a total amount of $10,486,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LAKEHURST, N.J.

The first project is at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $2,766,000. This station supports two helicopter squardons, technical aeronautical training, Naval Air Reserve training and two Army activities.

The first line item is for a 504-man barracks at the estimated cost of $1,343,000. The station has a requirement to berth 2,052 enlisted personnel. Existing substandard barracks have a combined berthing capacity of 1,437. These barracks consist of six World War II wooden buildings and one permanent building constructed in 1932. This deficiency of 615 spaces results in overcrowding which is deleterious to health, morale and study habits.

This line item proposes construction of a new 504-man barracks to alleviate the crowded conditions. The substandard barracks buildings will remain in use until replacement can be provided in a future program.

The second line item is for a messhall at the estimated cost of $980,000. Existing facilities are located in dispersed spaces of a

permanent barracks and are inadequate in space and functional arrangement. Limited food service and dining area cause the men to wait outdoors in long queues with minimum protection against the weather.

This line item proposes construction of a 2,000-man messhall with dining room seating capacity for 488 men. This will correct deficiencies and permit barracks space now used for feeding and preparation of food to be converted to berthing area at a later date.

The third line item is for heating plant expansion at the estimated cost of $243,000. Continued expansion of station facilities has required that the existing heating plant be operated above designed capacity during periods of peak load demand. Maintenance or repair on one boiler requires that process and heating steam be reduced throughout the station, thus adversely affecting station operations.

This line item proposes construction of a building addition to the heating plant and the installation of one new boiler. The increased capacity will permit routine maintenance to be performed on the older boilers and their operation within rated capacity which will extend their life and defer eventual replacement.

The fourth line item is for sewage treatment facilities at the estimated cost of $200,000. This is the first of 30 pollution-abatement line items in this program at various Navy and Marine Corps installations throughout the United States. These line items are needed to comply with Executive Order 11288 of July 2, 1966, for the "Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Water Pollution by Federal Activities." These improvements will also support State and local pollution-control agencies in their fight against pollution of inland and coastal waters. This line item will correct the deficiencies at the present sewage treatment plant by bringing the facilities up to proper standards and capacities.

NAVAL TEST FACILITY, LAKEHURST, N.J.

The next project is at the Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, N.J. It consists of two line items for a total cost of $839,000. This activity is a tenant of the naval air station and has the responsibility for developing and testing aircraft catapults, arresting gear, and landing aids employed on aircraft carriers.

The first line item is for taxiway extension at the estimated cost of $691,000. The extension is required to complete the taxiway loop from the end to the starting point of the portion of the runway used in the testing of aircraft arresting gear.

At present after an arrestment the testing procedure must be halted while the arrested aircraft taxies over the runway back to the starting point. Completion of the taxiway will permit arrested aircraft to clear the end of the runway quickly by moving directly onto the taxiway. During landing operations aboard a carrier, the arresting gear will normally arrest an aircraft each 30 to 45 seconds for sustained periods. The continuous testing to be made possible with the taxiway loop will simulate actual carrier procedure which is vital to the development of safe arresting gear.

The second line item is for research and development support shops addition at the estimated cost of $148,000. The development and testing of catapults and arresting gear require metalworking and instrumentation work at the site. Shops for this purpose are available. However, the number of personnel and the number and complexity of the tools and equipment necessary to support the test sites have made the size and modernity of the shops inadequate. This line item will provide shop additions to correct the deficiencies.

NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER, JOHNSVILLE, PA.

The next project is at the Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa. It consists of two line items for a total cost of $1,684,000. Johnsville is a principal research and development center in the field of airborne electronics, air antisubmarine warfare and aerospace medicines.

The first line item is for the construction of a new Aerospace Crew Equipment Laboratory at the estimated cost of $1,449,000. A need exists to relocate this laboratory from the Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia, to the Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, for consolidation with the Aerospace Medical Research Department to provide increased efficiency and effectiveness. The consolidation will avoid overlap of functions and will reduce overall operating costs by savings from reduced personnel staffing and associated overhead expenses of two separate laboratories.

The second line item is for the construction of an Antisubmarine Warfare Laboratory addition at the estimated cost of $235,000. Research is being accomplished, for example, on such programs as sonobuoys, magnetic anomaly detection and helicopter sonar. Increased emphasis on antisubmarine warfare programs at this center since 1958 has necessitated more than doubling the number of personnel employed from 214 to 440 today, which has resulted in severely overcrowded conditions. This line item will alleviate the space deficiency by internal modifications of an existing building and the addition of a second floor.

NAVY SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

The next project is at the Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa. It consists of a single line item for computer center alterations at the estimated cost of $850,000. This center serves as the Navy inventory control point for ships assemblies and repair parts, ships and submarine equipment and reparable items, the special projects office, and for fleet ballistic missile navigation equipment.

The center is utilizing all available machine time on its two Univac 490's and in addition, is using 490 time available at the aviation supply office. The machine time at the aviation supply office will no longer be available when the aviation supply office commences new procedures in the near future. This will leave the center with a deficiency of Univac 490 system time. This line item will provide alterations to an existing building for the installation of an additional Univac 490 system to satisfy the deficiency.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

The next project is at the Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa. It consists of a single line item for administrative space alterations at the estimated cost of $296,000. This Depot accounts for Navy-owned stock and GSA stockpile material in store, provides office space and support services as may be required for Navy and other Federal Government activities and provides authorized storage or movement of privately owned personal property of eligible personnel of DOD.

As host activity to the ships parts control center, fleet material support office and the maintenance support office, the depot is responsible for providing adequate facilities to enable each tenant activity to efficiently and effectively perform its assigned mission. The influx of personnel over the past several years and the projected increase in employees engaged in administrative functions, have generated the requirement for additional administrative space. All expansion flexibility has been exhausted. Three-fourths of Warehouse Building 409 has been converted to office space resulting from previous demands. This line item will provide for conversion of the remaining one-fourth of the warehouse as the most logical and economical method of alleviating the current deficiency.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The next project is at the Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $1,526,000.

The first line item is for improved shop lighting at the estimated cost of $316,000. The recent assignment of additional workload requires multiple-shift operation of the inside machine, outside machine, pipe and copper shops. Personnel working in these shops are required to read blueprints; set up machines; lay out, calibrate, and gage work; and to work with tolerances which may be as acute as one ten-thousandth of an inch. The existing illumination of 7 foot-candles is grossly inadequate for this work. The illumination engineering society handbook establishes a minimum standard of 50 foot-candles for functions of this nature.

The proposed line item will provide new 1,000-watt mercury vapor lighting fixtures which will give illumination of acceptable standards. It is estimated that the lighting will increase the productive effort and accrue an annual savings of $305,000.

The second line item is for alterations to the propeller processing facility at the estimated cost of $65,000.

Ship propeller design has become more complex to provide greater efficiency, longer life, and quieter operation. Designs have gone from old 3- or 4-bladed propellers to the sweptback 7-bladed type used on modern nuclear submarines.

The proposed line item will provide equipment foundations and electrical distribution for installation of new equipment and provide for removal of the existing equipment. As an added benefit it is estimated that provision of the new processing equipment will save approximately $528,000 per year.

The third line item is for alteration of two buildings for paint, rigging, and temporary services shop at the estimated cost of $407,000.

Due to increased workload the number of personnel in these shops will increase from 708 in September 1965 to 1,355 by October 1967. The shops now occupy relatively small areas in 24 widely scattered buildings. Consolidation into the two buildings and modernization of the shop will provide efficient working conditions. Accomplishment of this item will also permit return of the vacated spaces to other shops which require them to support their expanded workload and will result in an estimated annual savings of $338,000 through more efficient operations.

The fourth line item is for Engineering Buildings Improvements at the estimated cost of $738,000. Technically trained personnel numbering 566 in mid-1965 must be increased nearly 100 percent by mid-1967 to accomplish the assigned workload. Existing poor working conditions in design and planning spaces seriously handicap recruitment of high caliber engineering personnel. The summer heat is so intolerable in some spaces that 30 new personnel hired during the winter months resigned or transferred by July 1966. Lighting averages about 35 foot-candles in design areas as compared to modern engineering standards of 150 foot-candles.

The proposed line item will provide for installation of air conditioning in some spaces, improved lighting, partition relocation, improved fire protection, heating and plumbing. It is estimated that increased efficiency of personnel due to better lighting and improved working conditions will result in annual savings of approximately $1,119,000.

NAVAL STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pa. It consists of three line items for the total cost of $1,859,000. This station provides logistic support for the operating forces of the Navy, dependent activities, and other commands as assigned.

The first line item is for the construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $1,505,000. This station has a requirement to berth 2,472 men. There are only 1,010 substandard spaces to fulfill this requirement. This item will provide 500 barracks spaces as a second increment of new construction to alleviate the overcrowded condition. The first increment of 500 spaces funded last year, combined with this item, will provide 1,000 adequate spaces. Other increments to correct the remaining deficiency of 1,472 spaces will be included in future programs.

The second line item is for sanitary sewerage system improvements at the estimated cost of $160,000. Provision of these sewers will complete the controlled collection of raw sewage at the Station and connection to the city system, making proper treatment possible. Completion of these improvements will permit the station to cease discharging untreated sewage into the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

The third line item is for construction of an industrial waste treatment plant at the estimated cost of $194,000. Industrial waste from various buildings is discharged into the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Construction of the proposed plant and provision of the previous line item will allow this Station to cease pollution of the two rivers and comply with Government standards as stated for the preceding item for pollution abatement at Lakehurst, N.J.

NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The next project is at the Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa. It consists of a single line item for computer center alterations at the estimated cost of $80,000. This office serves as the Navy inventory control point for aeronautical material. The requirement for the improvement stems from the implementation of uniform automatic data processing system for inventory control points. Initially, implimentation was projected on the existence of four inventory control points. Major revisions to Navy organizations and policies have occurred which have greatly expanded the demands placed on the design of the uniform inventory control point system. Increased emphasis on weapons system management, expansion of Navy Managers, revised mobile logistic support force load lists, and developing and maintaining component repair data sheets and aviation allowance lists in support of the three echelon maintenance system, have all added to the machine processing capacity requirements at the aviation supply office.

This line item will provide alterations to the existing data-processing center building to permit installation of the additional equipment required to meet increased demands.

NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The next project is at the naval air technical services facility, Philadelphia, Pa. It consists of a single line item for warehouse conversion to administration area at the estimated cost of $586,000. This facility provides technical services in the development, preparation, publication and distribution of naval aeronautical, technical, and maintenance information. Existing administrative space is not adequate to accommodate an increase this year of about 120 from the previous total of 310 personnel and for microfilm processing and storage functions resulting from expanded operations.

This line item proposes building alterations to convert 46,400 square feet of warehouse space to administrative offices, technical library and microfilm processing, and storage facilities with temperature and humidity control.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NAVAL DISTRICT

The bill includes projects at 11 naval installations within the local area, the District of Columbia Naval District, for a total amount of $26,140,000 in new authorization.

NAVAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The first project is at the Naval Scientific and Technical Intelligence Center, District of Columbia. It consists of one line item for an intelligence center at the estimated cost of $1,374,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The second project is at the Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia. It consists of three line items for a total cost of $874,000. This Laboratory conducts scientific research and development in the physical sciences and related fields directed toward new and improved materials, equipment, techniques, and systems for the Navy, DOD, and in defense-related efforts for other Government agencies.

The first line item is for installation of an additional water main and its connection to the existing District of Columbia water main at the estimated cost of $134,000. The station's existing water-distribution system does not provide sufficient quantity or pressure to service the station adequately. During the peak summer demand the water requirement is met on a stop-gap basis by operating two of the electric fire pumps continuously for 8 hours per day. These pumps were not designed for continuous use. They are intended solely for use in case of fire. This everyday use of the fire pumps weakens the fire protection capabilities of the station. This line item will provide for a greater quantity of water on-station, thereby eliminating the water shortage and improving the station's firefighting capabilities.

The second line item is for the third and final increment of the chilled-water plant at the estimated cost of $364,000. The basic central refrigeration plant and the second increment of equipment and piping were provided in previous programs. The plant has been designed as a more economical and reliable means than individual units to meet the air-conditioning requirements of the various large-sized buildings on the station. The proposed improvement will provide the additional piping and auxiliary facilities needed to complete the plant. It will eliminate the need of further piecemeal additions of air-conditioning and permit eventual phasing out of existing separate systems.

The last line item is for the construction of a seawall at the Chesapeake Bay division of the Laboratory at the estimated cost of $376,000. The existing free-standing steel seawall was constructed in 1944 and 1947. The seawall protects a high cliff from erosion along a 4,300-foot frontage of the Chesapeake Bay. Corrosion of the steel seawall has progressed to the point of imminent failure. Buildings and research equipment, with an initial cost of over $9 million, are located along the upper edge of the cliff. Further erosion of the cliff will endanger the safety of these structures. This line item is for construction of a 4,300-foot-long treated timber seawall with the necessary backfill and vegetation growth to protect the Government's investment in these facilities for an estimated period of 25 years.

NAVAL SECURITY STATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next project is at the Naval Security Station, District of Columbia. It consists of a single line item for building conversions at the estimated cost of $2,271,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The next project is at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $3,578,000.

The first line item is for academic facilities rehabilitation (first increment) at the estimated cost of $2,143,000. Recent radical changes in curriculums and increases in brigade strength at the Academy have generated a requirement for more office space and a greater number of, and more flexible, classrooms. It has been necessary to convert classrooms, supply closets and toilet rooms to obtain needed office space in Sampson Hall. Recruitment and retention of qualified professors and educating the midshipment are extremely difficult under these conditions. Heating systems are so antiquated replacement parts are unobtainable; lighting and plumbing systems do not approach minimum criteria.

Fulfillment of the Academy master plan must be accomplished in small increments over a period of years to avoid disruption of the academic program. Upon completion of construction of Michelson Hall, currently underway, Sampson Hall will become vacant awaiting renovation. This line item proposes rehabilitation of Sampson Hall to continue the systematic modernization of inadequate facilities.

The second line item is for a new laundry and drycleaning plant at the estimated cost of $1,135,000. Stringent quality laundry and drycleaning services are mandatory for Naval Academy midshipmen to maintain high standards of appearance and military bearing. The existing facility, built in 1938, is extremely overcrowded and outmoded for current service requirements and is scheduled for demolition as part of the Naval Academy master plan. Following a Navy study and canvass of the large commercial companies in the Washington-Annapolis-Baltimore area and consultations by the Navy with laundry and drycleaning trade associations, the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Installations, and Logistics certified "that the services to be furnished by the proposed new facility are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates." This line item will provide the required plant, effect an estimated one-time savings of $70,000 and an estimated annual savings of $42,000.

The third line item is for a sewage treatment plant at the estimated cost of $300,000. The existing sewage plant provides primary treatment only for the sewage collected from the activities in the naval complex. This line item will provide for construction of secondary sewage treatment facilities to improve the quality of the plant effluent into the Severn River. This conforms to the standards cited in the discussion of the initial pollution abatement line item in the program at Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The next project consists of a single line item at the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md. It is for operating room rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $134,000. Construction of the existing surgical suite was completed in 1942. No significant modifications or alterations have been made to the original design or equipment. With the present facilities it is impossible to meet current criteria for infection control and prevention of cross contamination. Existence of flammable ceilings and incomplete conductive flooring present unacceptable safety

hazards for areas using anesthetic gases. This item will provide for complete modernization of the main operating suite to eliminate the existing deficiencies and safety hazards, provide more efficient infection control and replace obsolete equipment.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The next project is at the naval radio station, Annapolis, Md. It consists of a single line item for a VLF facility at the estimated cost of $5 million. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, BETHESDA, MD.

The next project is at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. It consists of a single line item for improvement of the electrical power system at the estimated cost of $630,000. The medical center administers, supervises and coordinates research, training, clinical, and hospitalization services of the various medical facilities located at the center. This line item will provide for the installaton of an additonal electric feeder line to meet a deficiency in primary electric service that will exist by fiscal year 1968 as a result of projected increases in power demand.

The existing emergency power available at the medical center is limited to 150 kilowatts. Should a commercial power failure occur, the main operating room and many other vital hospital areas would be completely without power. To correct this deficiency, this line item will also provide for the installation of motor generators with a capacity of 1,500 kilowatts for emergency standby power.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, CHELTENHAM, MD.

The next project is at the naval communication station, Cheltenham, Md. It consists of two line items for the total cost of $925,000. This station serves as the Navy Department headquarter communication base.

The first line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $822,000. The station has a requirement for 516 enlisted berthing spaces. A total of 334 spaces are available; however, 140 of these are in two substandard buildings with high maintenance costs and advancing deterioration. Berthing is being accomplished by crowding and using approximately 77 spaces at Andrews Air Force Base, 9 miles away. This line item proposes construction of a 322-man barracks to relieve the space deficiency and avoid the transportation problems and reduced personnel effectiveness associated with off-station berthing. The two existing substandard buildings will be demolished.

The second line item is for heating plant addition at the estimated cost of $103,000. The central heating plant lacks sufficient capacity to meet station heating requirements and to provide environmental control for communication equipment when one boiler is shut down for maintenance and repair. This line item proposes construction of an addition to the heating plant building and installation of one additional boiler. This will provide the increased heating capacity so that regular maintenance may be performed on the entire heating system to prolong equipment life.

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION, INDIAN HEAD, MD.

The next project is at the naval ordnance station, Indian Head, Md. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $1,208,000. The mission of this station includes production of powder and other ammunition components on pilot, developmental and small lot bases.

The first line item is for electrical system extension at the estimated cost of $282,000. As a result of plant modernization and increased production requirements, the existing combined 13.2- and 2.3-kilovolt electrical distribution system is no longer adequate. It is a radial system that does not provide the required uninterrupted power supply throughout the station. Unsatisfactory low-voltage conditions exist because of the length and load on the 2.3-kilovolt primary distribution lines. This line item will extend the 13.2-kilovolt primary distribution system, provide for an uninterrupted loop power source, and eliminate low-voltage conditions.

The second line item is for the construction of sewage collection and treatment facilities at the estimated cost of $926,000. This is a pollution abatement item similar to the item initially justified at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J. Existing sewage treatment plants provide primary treatment only. Untreated sanitary and industrial wastes are being discharged into the Potomac River. This line item will provide for construction of additional sewer lines, primary and secondary treatment plants and for septic treatment for remote buildings to eliminate this unhealthy pollution problem.

NAVAL SCHOOL, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL, INDIAN HEAD, MD.

The next project is at the Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Indian Head, Md. It consists of one line item for a special weapons building extension at the estimated cost of $296,000. As discussion of this line item will involve classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL AIR TEST CENTER, PATUXENT RIVER, MD.

The next project is at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md. It consists of eight line items for a total cost of $9,850,000. The test center evaluates naval aircraft and associated weapons systems and components. It also provides logistic support, including intermediate maintenance to assigned fleet aircraft, training of fleet personnel, and services and materials to support operations of other units at the center.

The first line item is for airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $422,000. In order that an aircraft may make the transition safely from full instrument approach to completely visual flight during the final stage of approach, flareout, and landing, the station requires adequate approach and runway lighting for optimum safety. This line item will provide a combined approach and runway lighting system which is compatible with the requirements of high performance aircraft. It will provide improved safety for thousands of landings annually and will meet national standards adopted by the Navy, Air Force, and FAA.

The second line item is for construction of an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $1,291,000. As added numbers of current model P–3 Orion aircraft became operational and as the new P–3C aircraft is introduced, the number of students will increase from approximately 300 last year to 570 next year. These officer and enlisted students must be trained in the operation, maintenance, and repair of the P–3 aircraft weapons system and associated equipment in order that it may be effectively utilized. Additional classrooms are required for this increased student load and more space is required to house the unique P–3C training devices now under procurement. No space is available at the station to meet this need. This line item will provide a building to satisfy the deficiency in training space.

The third line item is for an aircraft maintenance facility at the estimated cost of $948,000. The aircraft base loading is 175 aircraft. During this year and fiscal year 1968 the loading will be increased by 20 P–3 Orion aircraft. Under the recently established maintenance program the station aircraft maintenance department performs the intermediate maintenance on fleet and station aircraft. This work is now performed in a central hangar and various dispersed and smaller spaces in fleet hangars.

To meet efficiently the added responsibilities under the new maintenance program and the increased workload, the intermediate maintenance shops will be consolidated in the central hangar. Since this hangar has insufficient shops, the bays will be partitioned and utilities added to convert the hangar completely into shop areas. This will correct a major portion of the space deficiency in aircraft maintenance facilities.

The fourth line item is for construction of a test instrumentation facility at the estimated cost of $470,000. In carrying out its test and evaluation mission, the center gathers data from test flights. This is done by instrumentation radars, cinetheodolites, and electronic signal sources installed in makeshift temporary structures in the Cedar Point area facing Chesapeake Bay. The equipment is valued in excess of over $3,000,000. However, the structures provide marginal protection against the elements, inadequate storage space, and extremely poor working conditions. Equipment required for programed aircraft evaluation cannot be installed properly and effectively because of these conditions. The proposed line item will provide a suitable instrumentation building for the aircraft systems evaluation range.

The fifth line item is for a technical support facility at the estimated cost of $1,118,000. The center produces large quantities of technical data which must be collected, identified, processed, validated, corrected, and evaluated. Many of these functions employ computers and other automatic data processing equipment. The employment of computers has increased greatly in the past few years. Programs are underway to update and increase the capability of equipment. The functions are accomplished in scattered locations on the station, some being done in hangar and warehouse space. There is also a space deficiency to accommodate available new data equipment. This line item will provide a central building to consolidate related data processing functions, to improve technical support to the center, and to improve centralized accounting service.

The sixth line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $2,588,000. Enlisted personnel assigned to the center are living in World War II temporary-type barracks. The center has 18 of these barracks buildings. All are substandard. Seven are suitable for rehabilitation. The remaining 11 buildings are unevenly settled, dilapidated, and structurally unsound. The center has a requirement to house 2,779 bachelor enlisted personnel. Correction of the barracks deficiencies is proposed in three phases. The first phase consists of this line item which will provide for replacement of eight of the temporary buildings by construction of four new buildings to provide 1,008 spaces. The two remaining phases will be proposed in future programs to provide sufficient rehabilitation and new construction to satisfy the remaining deficiency of 1,771 adequate spaces.

The seventh line item is for construction of a bachelor officers' quarters and mess at the estimated cost of $2,210,000. Bachelor officers are billeted in substandard World War II wood frame buildings. This line item will provide for modern quarters and dining facilities for 200 bachelor officers which will satisfy the requirement for bachelor officers' accommodations.

The last line item is for improvement of the electric distribution system at the estimated cost of $803,000. The present electric distribution system is a combination of underground cable and overhead lines. It serves weapons systems test, instrumentation, and housing areas at its extremities. It is over 23 years old and unreliable, having had 24 outages during 1966. This line item will provide improvements in the critical parts of the network to improve its reliability and to support increasing loads.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The next geographical area covered in the program is the Fifth Naval District. There are 25 projects in the program within this district for the total amount of $64,146,000. Of this amount $429,000 is included in section 202 of the bill for one classified line item.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

The first project consists of two line items at the Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, N.C., at a total cost of $267,000. The adjacent large Marine Corps base is the principal activity supported by this hospital.

The first line item is for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $219,000. The hospital has a requirement to house 173 enlisted men. The two existing World War II barracks have 256 berthing spaces in open dormitory areas. The finishes of the interior walls and ceilings, the plumbing, lighting fixtures and electric wiring are of typically substandard war-time quality. The open stairwells and type of construction present fire hazards. Although the summers are long and hot in this area, the buildings lack air conditioning. This line item will provide improvements to correct these deficiences. The rehabilitated barracks will accommodate the 173 men in suitably sized rooms and provide study, lounge, shower and toilet spaces in accordance with current habitability standards.

The second line item is for WAVES barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $48,000. The hospital has a requirement to house 26 female enlisted personnel. There are 26 spaces in the existing World War II WAVES barracks. The building is structurally sound but its interior condition is as poor as in the men's barracks. This line item will provide modernization similar to that which will be provided in the previous line item to raise the habitability of the existing facility to an acceptable level.

NAVAL FACILITY, CAPE HATTERAS, BUXTON, N.C.

The next project is at the isolated Naval Facility, Cape Hatteras, Buxton, N.C. It consists of a single line item for a 10-man bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $92,000. The existing five-man BOQ is deficient in space, having less than 125 square feet of living space per man. The crowded conditions and hot humid atmosphere make necessary the early replacement of clothing, bedding, and furniture due to fungus deterioration. As the nearest available community housing is 60 miles away at Manteo, bachelor officers must live on station. The 10-man BOQ proposed by this line item will correct the deficiencies.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $5,349,000. This is the major master jet Marine Corps air station on the east coast. It supports operational air training functions in conjunction with the operational training of the Marine Ground Forces at the nearby Camp Lejeune Base. It is also the site of an aircraft overhaul and repair activity.

The first line item is for an aircraft systems training building extension at the estimated cost of $556,000. Existing facilities have inadequate space to accommodate training devices and mockups for the various systems of new models of the A–4E Skyhawk and the F–4B Phantom II aircraft scheduled for operational introduction at this station in fiscal year 1967 and fiscal year 1968. The space which will be released by the phaseout of the older Skyhawk model aircraft is insufficient to meet the approximately 45 percent increased requirements.

This line item proposes construction of an addition to the existing aircraft systems training building to provide classroom space, technical library and installation of 25 panels, mockups and orientation trainers for flight crew and maintenance personnel.

The Second line item is for an overhaul and repair department preservation building at the estimated cost of $626,000. Preservation and packaging of aircraft engines and aeronautical material and equipment is being performed in a deteriorated temporary field type hangar and a portion of a supply warehouse. Repair of reusable containers is performed out of doors for lack of space. A workload resulting from assignment of overhaul and repair responsibility for CH–46 (Chinook) helicopters and T–58 gas turbine engines will increase material pres-

ervation and packaging requirements by 20,000 units per year. Approximately 1,000 engine containers and 14,000 reusable shipping containers must be repaired and refinished annually.

This line item proposes construction of a single building to provide space for preservation and packaging of overhauled engines, equipment and material and facilities for the indoor repair of reusable containers. The existing deteriorated hangar will be demolished and the warehouse space being utilized will revert to storage use.

The third line item is for a logistic support building at the estimated cost of $151,000. Existing facilities are inadequate for administrative and warehouse support of a communication and radar unit which controls aircraft in close support of frontline troops. The quonset huts and utility buildings in use have doors too small to accommodate the large equipment and insufficient floor space and floor load capacity. Valuable electronic equipment must be stored out of doors where it is subject to weather damage and deterioration.

This line item proposes construction of a single building to provide administrative area for 18 men and storage area for radio, radar, and other electronic stores.

The fourth line item is for a messhall at the estimated cost of $1,656,000. The existing World War II facility has inadequate space, ventilation, heating and functional arrangement. The interior partitions are built of the old type porous cinder block which makes it impossible to eliminate vermin and to maintain sanitary conditions. Lack of adequate galley space requires locating the bakery in a separate building.

This line item proposes construction of a new messhall with a galley capacity for 4,000 men and a single seating capacity for 960 men. The substandard messhall will be demolished and a second building now used to augment the old messhall space will be rehabilitated to provide administrative and personnel facilities for food service personnel.

The fifth line item is for a bachelor officers' quarters and mess rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $1,416,000. The station has a requiremnt to house 367 bachelor officers. Existing facilities, accommodating 312 officers, are located in five separate buildings. These buildings are structurally sound and in good exterior condition but are deficient in interior arrangement, sanitation facilities and habitability. One of two mess areas requires renovation, replacement of windows and installed galley equipment.

This line item proposes alterations to correct deficiencies. It will include conversion of some public space to living space, installation of fire escape, firewalls and fire doors, construction of exterior corridors and installation of a combination air-conditioning-heating-ventilation system in living and mess areas. The present 55-man space deficiency will be corrected in a later program.

The sixth line item is for water supply system improvements at the estimated cost of $944,000. The existing water supply system is deficient in storage capacity for both treated and untreated water. Because of routine out-of-service time of some wells, production capacity of existing wells is inadequate to meet peak summer day demands. The existing pumping station is inadequate to provide the pressure required for fire protection systems in the industrial area of the aircraft overhaul and repair department.

This line item proposes construction of three new water wells, an elevated storage tank and a concrete reservoir. A new booster pumping station will provide increased pressure to fire sprinkling systems and modification of the water treatment plant will provide increased capacity and improved quality of potable water.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, NEW RIVER, N.C.

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N.C. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $2,866,000. The facility supports operations of a Marine aircraft group, an air control squadron, an air traffic control unit and a combat crew readiness training group. The group represents the entire helicopter transport and vertical envelopment capabilities of the Fleet Marine Force in Eastern United States, and the Caribbean and European areas.

The first line item is for aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $2,326,000. The existing parking apron has insufficient area to accommodate the recent increase from 124 to 175 tactical aircraft.

The constructon proposed by this line item will provide adequate flight line parking, aircraft washracks, a compass calibration pad and related utilities to support the 175 assigned aircraft.

The second line item is for an aircraft operations building at the estimated cost of $256,000. Flight operation functions are performed in two 27-year-old deteriorated wooden frame buildings which are scheduled to be demolished. They are deficient in size and personnel accommodations for daily flight planning, meteorology and crew and passenger servicing functions. The requirement for these facilities has been increased by the recent addition of a training group, with two squadrons, to the units supported by the station.

The proposed line item will provide facilities for operational support of the assigned seven tactical and two training squadrons, station administrative aircraft and transient aircraft.

The third line item is for messhall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $284,000. The dining area of the messhall is too small for feeding the approximately 1,800 personnel requiring subsistence support at the station. The seating capacity is 396 men for a single seating, whereas the capacity required is for seating 540 men. In addition, the space between the galley and dining area is open, exposing the diners to the heat and odors of food preparation. It is difficult to maintain satisfactory sanitary conditions because of the exposed utility lines and inadequate floor drains.

The proposed line item will provide alterations and building addition to correct these deficiencies.

FLEET ANTI-AIR-WARFARE TRAINING CENTER, DAM NECK, VA.

The next project is at the Fleet Anti-Air-Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck, Va. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $2,942,000.

The first line item is for a computer building addition at the estimated cost of $450,000. The projected plans for the Fleet Computer Programing Center for fiscal year 1968 and beyond, generate a requirement for additional space for personnel and equipment necessary to meet the expanding needs of the fleet computer program. The improve-

ments will enable the center to handle the output required to provide for the operation of combat direction systems, tactical data systems and other computerized programs utilized by fleet units.

This line item proposes an addition to the existing programing building which will provide space for an additional authorized 90 personnel and equipment as well as classified magnetic tape storage vaults and technical library space.

The second line item is for CIC instruction building air conditioning at the estimated cost of $114,000. The training of fleet personnel is the primary mission of this activity. The open windows necessitated by the hot, stagnant, and humid conditions which prevail during the summer months provide a source of possible compromise of classified training material. The extensive use of motion pictures and other visual aids for training compounds the problem due to the necessity for blocking light in the classrooms. There is an average on-board load of 100 students in 11 courses varying in length from 1 to 7 weeks. This line item will provide air conditioning in the existing CIC instruction building in order to provide an atmosphere conducive to effect training.

The third line item is for construction of a point defense training facility at the estimated cost of $213,000. The basic point defense surface missile system is composed of a modified gun-type director, a launcher with associated power drives and amplidynes and a Sparrow-type missile. This facility is required to support necessary training in maintenance and operating techniques to enable manning the 100 or more fleet ships scheduled to receive this installation, the first of which is scheduled for 1968. There will be an average annual input of approximately 75 officers and enlised men. Courses vary from 1 to 20 weeks in length. There are no existing facilities on the east coast capable of accommodating this requirement.

The fourth line item is for a bachelor officers' quarters rehabilitation and mess addition at the estimated cost of $211,000. Although the existing 120-room building is structurally sound, air conditioning and mechanical and electrical improvements are required to meet established standards and to provide an atmosphere appropriate for occupancy by senior U.S. and foreign officers, some of flag rank. The existing messing facilities were built for BOQ occupancy of 70 officers. They are grossly inadequate for present needs. The center has a requirement to accommodate 373 bachelor officers. This line item will provide for rehabilitation of the 120 existing BOQ spaces and, by construction of an addition to the existing mess, will provide a 230-man galley and dining area with 184-man single seating capacity. Construction to satisfy the remaining deficiency will be programed in a future year.

The fifth line item is for the Naval Guided Missile School at the center. It is for Poseidon training building additions at the estimated cost of $1,954,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, DRIVER, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Driver, Va. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $86,000.

The first line item is for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $65,000. The station has a requirement to berth only 32 enlisted

men although it has substandard space for 100 men. This line item proposes rehabilitation of 32 spaces in the existing barracks building to improve habitability. The work will be accomplished by altering the open dormitory area into rooms, constructing wardrobes, and installing floor covering, and air conditioning, improved lighting and toilet facilities.

The second line item is for messhall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $21,000. The present messhall also has space in excess of requirements. However, the space is substandard and deficient in functional arrangement and design. This line item proposes use of about one-third of the building space to provide a renovated messhall with a 100-man capacity galley and a dining area to seat 56 men. The alterations will include installation of a ventilation system, improvement of lighting, air conditioning of the dining area and provision of built-in galley equipment.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $6,072,000. The base provides support to meet the amphibious training requirements on the east coast of the four military services.

The first line item is for construction of a replacement dispensary and dental clinic at the estimated cost of $1,602,000. Existing medical and dental facilities are substandard with respect to structural conditions, size, and interior layout. The need for larger facilities is based on the overall medical-dental requirements of the Norfolk area. It is estimated that this facility will care for a military and dependent population of 10,000. Implementation of plans to demolish the deteriorated World War II structures and replace them with a new, modern facility will alleviate the dependents outpatient treatment burden at the Portsmouth Naval Hospital and the naval dispensary at Oceana, while providing an adequate facility near the center of Navy dependent population.

The second line item is for the construction of a 500-man barracks at the estimated cost of $1,450,000. The base has a requirement to provide barracks spaces for 4,278 men, but has only 2,469 adequate and 1,574 inadequate spaces available. Completion of this item will reduce the deficiency of adequate quarters to 1,309 spaces. Two existing barracks will be razed to provide space for the new barracks; the remaining 18 substandard structures will be used until they can be replaced in a future program.

The third line item is for construction of bachelor officers' quarters and mess addition at the estimated cost of $1,755,000. The base has a requirement to accommodate 410 officers consisting of permanently assigned officers, students and transients. Existing BOQ structures provide 168 adequate spaces and 52 substandard spaces; and the dilapidated World War II mess building has a designed capacity to feed 250 officers. The proposed line item will increase the BOQ capacity by 143 spaces and provide a 300-man mess.

The fourth line item is for improvement of the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $1,265,000. Existing waterfront facilities were planned in 1951 and 1952. Electric shore facilities were sized to service ships of that time. Since the original electrical installation,

the power requirements of the ships berthed at piers of the amphibious base have approximately doubled. This item will provide adequate electrical power at the piers for the modern amphibious ships and for planned future requirements. It will enable the LST's to shut down their engineering plants to permit accomplishment of overhauls, repairs, and adjustments.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS SCHOOL, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek, Va. It consists of one line item for a gun fire support trainer building at the estimated cost of $693,000. The supporting arms evaluator and supporting arms coordinating control device is the only training device of its kind on the east coast. It is utilized to indoctrinate and train personnel in the use of ships and aircraft in supporting roles for amphibious landings and shore bombardment. It is installed in a temporary wooden structure built in 1943, as a warehouse. As this building is a fire hazard the large amount of installed electronic equipment is in ever-present danger of destruction. Some equipment is installed in another building which necessitates use of coaxial trunklines for data transmission. This line item will provide a training building to adequately house all of this valuable equipment.

NAVY SURFACE COMBATANT OFFICERS SCHOOL, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

The next project is at the Navy Surface Combatant Officers School, Little Creek, Va. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $4,171,000. This school is to provide instruction to newly commissioned surface unrestricted line officers in division officer duties and watch standing.

The first line item is for construction of an instruction building at the estimated cost of $1,171,000. There is a high-priority requirement for a Surface Combatant Officers School to train newly commissioned line officers in the specific duties to which they will be assigned upon reporting aboard ship. The school will train an average onboard load of 450 junior officers. The course of instruction will be 8 weeks in length with an annual input of approximately 2,700 officers. The training is now conducted aboard ship on a work-and-learn basis. It is ineffective and detrimental to the new officer's career and to the ship's readiness. This line item will provide the required academic facilities to establish the school.

The second line item is for a bachelor officers' quarters and mess at the estimated cost of $3 million. The establishment of the Surface Combatant Officers School as noted in the previous line item will require berthing and messing facilities for the student officers and staff. The total requirement will be for 470 berthing spaces and a mess. This line item will provide for construction of a 250-man BOQ and mess.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va. It consists of eight line items at the total cost of $6,943,000.

The first line item is for pumping improvements for drydocks 1, 2, and 3 at the estimated cost of $663,000. Existing pumps require exces-

sive time for dewatering and flooding the drydocks. The proposed line item will utilize two available pumps, which will be installed in the enlarged pump well, and the pipe link being constructed with drydock 2 modernization. This will provide a central pump well for all three drydocks for rapid dewatering of any one of them by using three pumps in parallel. While improved safety and reliability are the essential objectives of this item, savings in maintenance and reduced dewatering time will accrue an estimated annual savings of $37,000.

The second line item is for improvement of the nuclear overhaul facility at the estimated cost of $528,000. Existing facilities, now used as radiological control and clean rooms, are adequate for work on only one submarine reactor at a time. Planned work loads will require work on several reactors concurrently.

This line item will provide for alteration of and an addition to the nuclear overhaul facility. The increased space and additional equipment will allow accomplishment of work on more than one reactor while making use of the existing controlled entrance and liquid waste treatment spaces.

The third line item is for alteration of the electric motor repair facility at the estimated cost of $45,000. Repair of the many electric motors and generators used by our modern ships is now performed in nonsequential work centers, necessitating substantial intrashop movement prior to assembly and test. Prime shop space is occupied by electrical equipment awaiting repair due to the lack of suitable storage space. This line item will enable establishment of a line type repair operation, provide space for adequate test equipment and correct the storage problem. Estimated annual savings of $175,000 are expected through labor saved by a more efficient operation.

The fourth line item is for development of a radar overhaul facility at the estimated cost of $573,000. Ships are being equipped with integrated search and fire control radar systems to improve the accuracy of the fleet air defense system. The radar is the basic element for search and identification of targets and control of missile fire. It is larger and more complicated than present equipment. This radar requires controlled atmosphere for repair and overhaul and new ranges for checkout. There are no existing radar systems support facilities for this new fleet equipment on the east coast. Use of west coast contractor facilities has proven unsatisfactory.

This line item will provide for construction of radar repair and overhaul space and of an antenna test and calibration range.

The fifth line item is for conversion of an existing building for a quality assurance facility at the estimated cost of $983,000. An increase of 300 percent in nuclear overhaul work is planned for this yard. Part of this workload entails use of quality assurance facilities to analyze, inspect, test, and evaluate the physical qualities of the various components and assemblies to assure absence of defects and readiness for installation aboard ship. An increase of 137 personnel has taken place during the past year. In the absence of a single, central facility, however, assignment of operational spaces has been necessarily scattered throughout the shipyard on a makeshift basis. The anticipated increase in work output has not been achieved because of the ineffective layout. This line item will correct this deficiency by providing centralized facilities for this vital function of nuclear overhaul work.

The sixth line item is for alterations for computer installation at the estimated cost of $311,000. The furnishing of management information to local and higher authority has made necessary the development of a standardized management information system for all naval shipyards. To accommodate the management information system at this yard a Univac III computer has been installed in a temporary space. This space lacks the proper environmental control specified by the computer manufacturer. The proposed line item is for the alteration of a portion of an existing warehouse which will provide proper space with environmental control and peripheral equipment to support the computer operation.

The seventh line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $1,620,000. The shipyard has a requirement to provide berthing for 2,000 men. Existing assets include 1,200 substandard spaces in semipermanent barracks built in 1940. These have been modernized to the maximum extent possible. This line item will provide a new 500-man barracks.

The last line item is for a waste disposal incinerator at the estimated cost of $2,220,000. At present refuse is disposed of by open burning. This results in health hazards such as rodents and pollution of air, ground water, and streams. This line item is required to comply with the regulations of local authorities and with the policy and requirements of Executive Order 11282 of May 26, 1966, for the "Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Air Pollution by Federal Activities." It will reduce air and water pollution and extend the useful life of land available for refuse disposal.

HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va. It consists of one line item for construction of bachelor officers' quarters and mess at the estimated cost of $2,508,000. Of the 1,080 officers attached, a requirement exists for berthing and messing 279. Although the existing 79-man BOQ-mess is substandard in space and interior condition, it is fully occupied and will continue in use until it can be modernized in a future program. Most of the bachelor officers must live off-station because of lack of on-station accommodations. The proposed item will provide a 225-man BOQ and mess.

FLEET OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Fleet Operations Control Center, Norfolk, Va. It consists of a single line item for emergency power at the estimated cost of $424,000. This as another line item which we propose to discuss in executive session because of the classified nature of the center's functions.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Norfolk, Va. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $8,062,000. The Station provides general logistic support to the fleet.

The first line item is to provide pier utilities for piers 2, 3 and 4 at the estimated cost of $2,236,000. These piers were designed as supply piers, but are now used for berthing of service force and amphibious ships. Steam and electrical utilities are required so that ships may shut down their powerplants for period of maintenance and upkeep. Provision of the proposed shore utilities will allow trained personnel, who otherwise would be required to operate shipboard generating equipment, to be reassigned to perform essential maintenance and repair work on the moored ships. Benefits of this procedure are longer periods between ship overhauls, extension of the life of the ship's equipment and improved readiness.

The second line item is for pier 21 extension at the estimated cost of $1,591,00. The larger size of our new ships and the greater technological sophistication of the new and modernized ships in comparison to their World War II counterparts have resulted in expanded berthing requirements. The station has a requirement for 34,398 feet of berthing, but only 25,904 feet of berthing are available. The modern ships also have greatly increased utility requirements. The proposed line item will provide for the needed deep water by dredging to 35-foot depth and for construction of the pier extension for an additional 1,300 feet of berthing with supporting utilities.

The third line item is for a torpedo overhaul shop at the estimated cost of $500,000. It will be discussed in executive session.

The fourth line item is for construction of a 1,000-man barracks at the estimated cost of $2,670,000. The station has a requirement to berth 4,617 men. Existing barracks berth 3,384 men. One was built in 1958; the others were built during or prior to World War II. They are all substandard in space and interior finishes. It is planned in the future to modernize the 13 existing barracks. In order to implement this plan, space must be available for the relocation of personnel. This will be possible upon completion of the proposed line item.

In addition to the future modernization of the existing barracks to 2,602-man capacity, it is intended to correct the remaining berthing deficiency by constructing a second 1,000-man barracks in a future program.

The fifth line item is for construction of a 100-man bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $1,065,000. The station is required to provide quarters for 367 officers with occasional peak demands to house 400. The three existing BOQ's provide 152 spaces. These are substandard in interior finishes, lighting, air conditioning, and bathroom facilities. Completion of the proposed BOQ will reduce the deficiency in adequate quarters to 267 spaces. This will be further reduced by 152 spaces in a future program by rehabilitation of the present BOQ's.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $4,714,000. This is the seaport-industrial air station of the area's master jet complex.

The first line item is for a turboprop engine maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $321,000. Existing facilities support test and repair

of 66 T58 gas turbine aircraft engines under substandard conditions of inadequate heating, lighting, and working space. Engine support requirements are to be increased to 80 model T58 and 40 model T56 engines. This line item proposes construction of a new building to include space for maintenance stalls, engine-handling equipment, and offices to support the maintenance, repair, and testing of 120 aircraft engines of two different models.

The second line item is for an electronic accessories overhaul shop at the estimated cost of $1,561,000. This station is the overhaul point for three new aircraft models and three new missile systems. Additional space is required for the rework and test of the complex aircraft and missile systems and related components. Existing facilities which are saturated with repair and overhaul of aircraft and missile systems will remain in operation. The numbers and complexity of the new systems in comparison to previous versions have increased beyond the capacity of available facilities.

This line item proposes construction of a building addition to the aviation accessories overhaul shop to include space for avionics and missile shops, instrumentation shops, production and control offices and technical library for new Sidewinder 1C, Phoenix and Shrike missiles and A–6A, EA–6A, and F–111B aircraft programs.

The third line item is for an avionics shop at the estimated cost of $961,000. Existing facilities are inadequate in space and functional arrangement to accomplish the increasing intermediate level maintenance workload caused by technical advances in the development, size, and numbers of electrical and electronic components in modern aircraft.

This line item proposes construction of a building to relieve the space deficiency and allow consolidation of avionics intermediate level maintenance work being accomplished in 11 small widely dispersed shops. It will reduce requirements for test equipment and transportation, promote better utilization of technicians, and improve readiness of station, fleet, and visiting squadrons.

The fourth line item is for chief petty officers' barracks at the estimated cost of $367,000. Although the station has a requirement to berth 120 CPO's, existing facilities provide substandard accommodations for only 70 CPO's. These consist of three buildings with inadequate space, lighting, and interior finishes. Space is shared in two enlisted men's barracks and the third is a deteriorated World War II building. Dayrooms and lounges have been pressed into use as berthing spaces to alleviate the crowded conditions.

This line item proposes construction of a 120-man chief petty officers' barracks to correct deficiencies. When it is completed the space now occupied by the CPO's will be released for other enlisted berthing.

The fifth line item is for construction of WAVES barracks at the estimated cost of $381,000. The station has a requirement to house 120 enlisted women. There are 107 spaces available in existing facilities which are substandard World War II former enlisted men's barracks with inadequate lighting, ventilation, and plumbing. Space is limited to about 60 square feet per occupant.

This line item proposes construction of a barracks for 120 enlisted women to correct deficiencies and improve habitability.

The sixth line item is for bachelor officers' quarters rehabilitation

at the estimated cost of $1,123,000. The station has a requirement to house 533 bachelor officers. However, only 375 spaces are available in existing facilities. These consist of five buildings with inadequate space, lighting, heating, ventilation, and toilet facilities. This line item proposes rehabilitation of the five BOQ buildings to convert the 375 inadequate spaces into 273 adequate spaces with improved habitability standards. The remaining deficiency of 260 spaces will be corrected by a line item in a future program.

NAVAL DEGAUSSING STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Degaussing Station, Norfolk, Va. The project consists of one line item for a degaussing range facility at the estimated cost of $364,000. Replacement of the seriously deteriorated existing World War II degaussing range building is essential to assure continued operations and personnel safety. Relocation of the facility from the end of pier 10 to the base of the breakwater of pier 12 will permit more efficient servicing of aircraft carriers docking and undocking at pier 12. The new site avoids the erosive effect of the salt water to which the existing building is exposed. The proposed line item will provide a new degaussing range building and relocation of underwater range equipment.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va. It consists of two line items at a total cost of $153,000. This center provides full supply support to designated activities in the continental United States; overseas activities in the Atlantic and Mediterranean; fleet units; and service craft.

The first line item is for improvement of the fire protection system at the estimated cost of $110,000. The automated material handling system, having an original cost of approximately $619,000, is installed in a warehouse. This building contains stored materials valued in excess of $100 million, data processing equipment, and work spaces for 2,000 of the center's personnel. The use of the automated materials handling system has produced more efficient supply operations. However, its installation required alterations to the building which obstruct operation of existing devices for preventing the spread of fire. This line item will provide the necessary modifications to the building and materials handling system furnish adequate fire protection for the facility.

The second line item is for an explosion-proof electrical system for piers at the Craney Island fuel branch at the estimated cost of $43,000. The value of bulk petroleum products in storage at the Craney Island branch is approximately $8 million. There are three piers at Craney Island used in fueling operations which involve the bulk receipt and issue of both low and high flash petroleum products. A fourth pier is used for the receipt and issue of drummed and packaged petroleum products. These four piers are equipped with nonexplosion-proof electrical fixtures.

This line item will provide adequate protection for the piers, the fueling equipment, and fleet tankers, by replacing the existing electrical fixtures with explosion-proof type fixtures.

ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va. Of the 353 staff and student senior officers attached to this activity, experience indicates that only about 65 will require BOQ accommodations. It is important to the mission of the college that the officers be housed adequately on campus in order that they may participate fully in the academic and extra curricular programs offered.

This project consists of one line item for construction of bachelor officers' quarters and mess to fulfill the requirement at the estimated cost of $808,000. The existing BOQ has a capacity of only 55 officers and is inadequate in space and sanitary facilities. The building cannot be modernized to conform to existing standards without decreasing the capacity to 40 officers. This line item will provide a new BOQ and mess to accommodate 65 officers. The existing BOQ will be transferred to CINCLANTFLT for transient officer housing.

FLEET TRAINING CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Va. The center conducts operational training in various aspects of shipboard operation and functions which cannot be adequately taught on board ship. This project consists of one line item for a technical training building at the estimated cost of $65,000.

The fleet has an urgent need to train fleet personnel in the operation and maintenance of the SQA–13 variable depth sonar hoist mechanism. Training is scheduled to commence in October 1968 to provide orderly phasing of personnel to approximately 64 ships scheduled to receive this equipment in fiscal year 1969. It is essential that each ship outfitted with this equipment have a minimum of two trained and certified personnel aboard. This line item will provide the required training building on a schedule to insure that trained personnel are available when the equipment is installed.

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Schools Command, Norfolk, Va. It consists of one line item for an electronics training building at the estimated cost of $1,787,000. The introduction of new and increasingly complex electronic systems into the fleet, demands highly trained and proficient electronics maintenance personnel. There are currently 23 courses with an average onboard student load of 170 and class duration of 3½ weeks. This must be expanded to 66 courses with an average onboard student load of 444. Existing facilities are operating at maximum capacity and no additional space is available. This line item will provide the facilities required for expansion of this school.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TRAINING CENTER, ATLANTIC, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is at the Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Atlantic, Norfolk, Va. It consists of one line item for a nuclear training building at the estimated cost of $1,557,000. This activity provides training on nuclear weapons to Atlantic Fleet personnel. Existing classrooms and labs as well as administrative and support spaces are

dispersed throughout five buildings. Some classrooms and labs are located in a building composed of three World War II Butler huts that are poorly heated and ventilated and subject to extreme noise from adjacent aircraft turnup areas. This line item will provide a single building with the required classroom, laboratory, inspection team, administrative, and support spaces. Three of the existing buildings will be demolished while the two permanent buildings will be returned to the commands from which they were borrowed.

NAVY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE UNIT, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project consists of a single line item at the Preventive Medicine Unit, Norfolk, Va., at the estimated cost of $339,000. The unit provides specialized consultation, advice, and recommendations in matters of preventive medicine and environmental health to naval shore activities and fleet units in the operating forces.

The space allocated to the unit is in three buildings in two separate areas of the naval station. The buildings are inadequate in space, are structurally unsound, and fire hazardous. The unit cannot effectively carry out its mission under these conditions. Space is so limited and poorly aranged in these buildings that each office serves as the entrance to another office and, in effect, becomes a passageway. Laboratory functions carried out under these crowded conditions present a definite hazard in processing highly contagious pathogenic agents. This line item will provide for the construction of a new building with the necessary laboratory, administrative, and classroom spaces.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, NORTHWEST, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Northwest, Va. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $918,000. Three of the items, for a total of $489,000, are unclassified and will be discussed in open session. The fourth item, for $429,000, is classified.

The first line item is for an administration building and dispensary at the estimated cost of $169,000. The present administration building is substandard in lighting, interior finish, and air conditioning. It provides only about one-third the space needed to accommodate offices, post office, telephone exchange, and dispensary.

This line item proposes construction of a new building for the administrative functions to support an increase in base loading of 145 people resulting from an expansion in scope of operations. With rehabilitation, the present administration building will be converted to a dispensary.

The second line item is for bachelor officers' quarters and mess at the estimated cost of $143,000. The support of 16 officers assigned to the station and billeting for frequent visitors require a total of 10 BOQ spaces and dining facilities. The station has no BOQ. Community living facilities in the Norfolk area, 25 to 30 miles distant, or BOQ at NAS Oceana, 35 miles distant, are used. Officer messing is furnished in the enlisted general mess. This line item proposes construction of a single motel-type building to satisfy the BOQ and mess requirement.

The third line item is for a Navy exchange building at the estimated cost of $177,000. The Navy exchange is housed in two buildings with

600 square feet for a retail store and 50 square feet for a barbershop. The retail store is located on an interim basis in the supply warehouse. Lack of space restricts the inventory to items of basic necessity and the space occupied is required for the intended supply purpose. The barbershop is located in the firehouse where it will remain in use.

This line item proposes construction of a Navy exchange to include a retail store, cafeteria, warehouse, and automobile service station.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., the Norfolk area master jet station. The project consists of 11 line items at the total cost of $9,831,000.

The first line item is for a communication center at the estimated cost of $594,000. Existing telephone and communication areas in the administration building have inadequate space for installation of equipment needed to meet increased demands. The building is not suitable for expansion. The communication facilities are essential for the effective and efficient operation of the station.

This line item proposes construction of a single building to include space for a centralized telephone exchange for three activities at Oceana and Dam Neck, automatic voice network equipment (Autovon) and automatic digital network (Autodin). Security fencing and shielding against radio frequency interference will also be provided.

The second line item is for an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $1,604,000. The complexity of new air weapons systems and the high degree of skill necessary for their operation and maintenance require training devices and mockup of components in order to conduct an effective training program.

This line item proposes construction of a new building to accommodate two airborne missile control system trainers and two operational flight trainers associated with new model aircraft. Continued use of existing facilities is required for training in current weapons systems. These facilities are not susceptible of expansion to accommodate the new requirement.

The third line item is for a nuclear weapons loading training school building at the estimated cost of $123,000. The station supports the training of personnel who are assigned to carrier air groups, land-based units and aviation ships in the Norfolk-Oceana area, in the loading of nuclear weapons onto aircraft. Approximately 116 classes of 1-week duration are conducted annually to train about 950 officers and enlisted men. Existing facilities are located in a temporary building in an area of high noise level which makes oral communication extremely difficult. Also, no facilities are available for loading training aircraft during periods of foul weather.

This line item proposes construction of permanent building to include space for classrooms, shops, weapons storage and demonstration, and an aircraft loading training apron.

The fourth line item is for a turbojet engine maintenance facility at the estimated cost of $414,000. This line item proposes construction of a fully instrumented test cell with sound suppression and cooling water spray for testing high-thrust, afterburner-equipped engines. Existing facilities include two similar test cells. The third cell is

required to accommodate the increased number of engines resulting from replacement of single-engine aircraft with twin-engine aircraft.

The fifth line item is for an aircraft power check facility at the estimated cost of $234,000. High power testing of jet engines while installed in aircraft is required after maintenance and repair work is performed. A concrete pad with high-thrust tiedown anchors and jet-blast deflectors is used for this purpose. Existing facilities include three such pads. This line item proposes the construction of three additional pads to accommodate the increased testing time required for twin-engine aircraft.

The sixth line item is for an avionics shop at the estimated cost of $1,200,000. Existing facilities are located on an interim basis in two hangars and a guided-missile shop which have inadequate space, lack environmental control and are required for other maintenance and repair functions for which they were designed.

This line item proposes construction of a building to include space for a general work area, a clear-air room, repair shops, training classrooms and equipment rooms. This will permit consolidation of avionics maintenance and relieve the existing crowding.

The seventh line item is for construction of two 252-man barracks buildings at the estimated cost of $1,419,000. The station requires berthing for 3,238 enlisted personnel. Barracks under construction will accommodate 756 men. The next item in this project is for rehabilitation of the existing substandard barracks. Upon completion, these barracks will provide 1,689 adequate spaces. This line item proposes construction of a 504-man barracks. The shortage will then be reduced to 289 berthing spaces. Additional construction will be required in a future year in order to eliminate the remaining deficit.

The eighth line item is for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $1,850,000. Nine existing barracks buildings are deficient in ventilation, electrical outlets, lighting, and toilet facilities. This line item proposes alterations of open dormitory spaces to provide construction of rooms with built-in wardrobe, installation of a combination heating-air-conditioning-ventilation system and correction of electrical, lighting, and plumbing deficiencies. Upon completion of this line item 2,016 substandard spaces will be improved to 1,689 adequate spaces with improved habitability.

The ninth line item is for mess hall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $264,000. The existing facility has a galley capacity of 1,700 men and dining area with 800-man single seating capacity. It has inadequate ventilation; and the food preparation and serving areas are comingled and too small for maintaining sanitation standards.

This line item proposes alterations to include construction of partitions to separate food serving and dining areas; installation of hoods and exhaust fans over galley and serving line equipment; air conditioning of the 800-man dining area; and increasing the refrigerated food storage capacity.

The 10th line item is for bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $976,000. The station has a requirement to house 304 bachelor officers. The existing BOQ accommodates 200 officers but is loaded to capacity under reduced space per officer criteria. Increased based loading resulting from replacement of single piloted aircraft with two

officer crewmembers will result in an overall officer berthing deficit of 104 spaces by fiscal year 1971.

This line item proposes construction of a 100-man BOQ to relieve the deficit. Rehabilitation of the existing substandard BOQ will be requested in a future program.

The 11th line item is for utilities at the estimated cost of $1,153,000. Existing electrical demands plus increases which will result upon completion of fiscal year 1967 military construction projects, will exceed the capacity of the station electrical distribution system by approximately 2,174 kilovolt-amperes during peak periods. Line items proposed in this program will further increase the demand. A similar situation exists with regard to heating demands and the capacity of the station heating plant. A deficit of about 555 boiler horsepower will exist upon completion of fiscal year 1968 construction.

This line item proposes construction of two additional electrical substations with associated power feeder cables and tie lines and installation of one 875 brake horsepower boiler to increase the capacity of the steam generating plant.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The next project consists of two line items at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., at the total cost of $1,084,000.

The first line item is for construction of enlisted men's and WAVES barracks at the estimated cost of $498,000. The hospital has a requirement for billeting 654 enlisted personnel and has 958 inadequate spaces. This and the next line item in the project will provide all of the spaces required in adequate facilities. This line item is for a new barracks building with 100 spaces for enlisted men and a separate section with 65 spaces for enlisted women.

The second line item is for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $586,000. This item will provide for rehabilitation of three barracks buildings which will provide adequate spaces for 489 enlisted men, raising the quality of the berthing facilities to current standards.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, YORKTOWN, VA.

The next project is at the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $2,051,000. This station conducts high explosive research and development, performs weapons engineering and is required to receive, store, overhaul, test, modify and explosive-load all types of expendable ordnance.

The first line item is for a quality evaluation laboratory addition to the existing lab building at the estimated cost of $38,000. This station is the only activity performing surveillance, test, and investigation of guided missiles on the east coast. This program has been expanded to include new missiles. Each missile requires installation of separate test equipment. The existing quality evaluation laboratory is fully utilized. This item will provide facilities necessary to support the expanded programs for guided missiles.

The second line item is for an engineering development complex at the estimated cost of $1,826,000. As support of this item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

The third line item is for additional railroad trackage at the estimated cost of $187,000. The existing railroad tracks from the guided missile complex and high-explosive storage area to the pier, pass through the industrial area and residential areas. This is an unsafe procedure. This item will provide bypass tracks which will: (1) eliminate the movement of explosive trains through the industrial area, (2) shorten the distance to the pier by 1.5 miles, (3) reduce travel time to the pier by 36 minutes with an estimated annual savings of $13,000, and (4) reduce the number of major highway crossings from eight to four.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The next group of stations are in the 6th Naval District. The program includes 25 projects at stations within this area in the total amount of $95,683,000 for new authorization.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

The first project is at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., the master jet station of the Jacksonville air complex. The project consists of three line items at the total cost of $3,590,000.

The first line item is for an aircraft system training building addition at the estimated cost of $179,000. The transition from F–8 Crusader training to A7A Corsair II to take place at this station in fiscal year 1967 and fiscal year 1968 will require a greater amount of classroom space and electrical power. Because of the increased complexity of the more modern aircraft more systems models and mockups are used in the training procedures. This line item proposes construction of an addition to the existing aircraft systems training building to provide eight new classrooms, a new 150-kilovolt-ampere electrical substation and relocation of an existing substation.

The second line item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $1,345,000. There is a need to berth 3,338 men at this station. Adequate assets are in being or under construction for 361 men. The remainder of available spaces are in open dormitory barracks with capacity of 2,088. This results in extreme crowding. During periods when the rotational squadrons are onboard, more than the average number of men must be berthed. The crowding is then further aggravated and is a health hazard.

This line item proposes construction of 540-man barracks. A companion item, to be discussed next, will provide 1,512 adequate spaces. Upon completion of these two items, the deficiency of adequate barracks accommodations will be reduced to 925 spaces.

The third line item is for barracks and messhall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $2,066,000. Existing substandard barracks buildings are of open dormitory type with inadequate lighting, electrical service, and toilet facilities.

This line item includes alterations of nine barracks buildings for installation of air conditioning; erection of partitions to convert dormitories to rooms; and correction of electrical and toilet deficiencies to provide 1,512 adequate spaces. In addition, the item includes installation of air conditioning in the two existing messhalls, one with a 2,000-man galley and 800-man single seating capacity; and the other with a 200-man galley and 80-man single seating capacity. Also, in the smaller messhall, jalousies will be replaced by windows.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. This is the industrial station of the Jacksonville master jet complex. The project consists of five line items at the total cost of $5,770,000.

The first line item is for construction of the second increment of the patrol aircraft support facilities at the estimated cost of $3,747,000. The previously approved portion of the work will provide approximately one half of this modern hanger. This final increment will complete the requirements generated by the transition of Jacksonville homeported squadrons from P–2 Neptune to P–3 Orion aircraft. Each of three squadrons has received nine P–3 aircraft. The fourth squadron will transition to the P–3 aircraft during calendar year 1969. The new hangar, with its high door openings and high bays, is essential for maintenance of the P–3 aircraft.

This line item proposes construction of the remaining portion of the hangar building to include a hangar bay to hold two P–3 aircraft, offices, classrooms, a parachute shop and drying tower, hangar maintenance shops, and supply space.

The second line item is for hangar lighting improvement at the estimated cost of $30,000. The overhaul and repair department is now the designated overhaul point for the A–4 Skyhawk, A–5 Vigilante, and A–7 Corsair II fixed-wing aircraft, instead of the former workload associated primarily with helicopters. The aircraft overhaul requires night shift work in one hangar which has inadequate lighting for the precision work to be performed.

This line item proposes construction of the lighting deficiency by replacement of lighting fixtures with new lights of higher illuminating capacity.

The third line item is for a paint stripping shelter at the estimated cost of $51,000. The existing shelter is too small to accommodate the paint removal functions of the aircraft overhaul requirements, making it necessary to perform about 60 percent of the work out of doors. Both sun and rain affect the volatile compound used in the paint stripping work to cause delays and increase costs.

This line item proposes replacement of a small canvas-covered shelter with a larger steel roof, open-sided shelter, including lights for night operations. Estimated annual savings of $52,000 will accrue by provision of this facility.

The fourth line item is for avionics shop extension at the estimated cost of $1,432,000. The overhaul and repair department's recent workload change from work on helicopters to fixed-wing aircraft has imposed a heavier burden on the department in the processing of electrical and electronic components because of the greater complexity and numbers of items to be processed. Existing facilities are deficient in space, specialized benches and equipment, and environmental controls to accommodate the increased workload.

This line item proposes construction of a 47,000-square-foot addition to the existing avionics overhaul facilities. This area will include shops for the overhaul and repair of instruments, fire control components, radar, optical equipment and supporting facilities.

The fifth line item is for a chief petty officers' mess (open) at the estimated cost of $510,000. The original CPO mess was totally de-

stroyed by fire on May 16, 1965. Temporary relief is provided by housing an interim mess in an inadequate World War II barracks building. There is a requirement to accommodate approximately 850 chief petty officers assigned to the station, approximately 150 Naval Reserve "Weekend Warriors," and 2,500 retired CPO's.

This line item proposes construction of a new CPO open mess to include kitchen, dining room and lounge to seat 314 men and a bathhouse to take advantage of an existing swimming pool. The deteriorated World War II barracks building, now used as the CPO club, will be demolished.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla. It consists of two line items at a total cost of $302,000.

The first line item is for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $166,000. This hospital has a requirement to house 153 men. There are 167 existing substandard spaces in open dormitories. This line item will provide for the renovation and rehabilitation of the present barracks to bring it up to standard criteria to provide 153 adequate spaces. The work will include erection of room partitions and improvement of floors, interior electrical system, toilets, and fire protection facilities.

The second line item is for WAVES barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $136,000. The hospital has a requirement to house 45 WAVE hospital corpsmen and to provide housing for other WAVE personnel attached to the nearby Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, for a total requirement of 85 spaces. The existing open dormitory barracks accommodates 85 WAVES. However, it is substandard in interior finish, electrical service, sanitary facilities, and fire protection. It lacks air conditioning. It is of permanent construction but is in urgent need of interior renovation. This line item will correct that deficiencies and provide the enlisted women with quarters that are adequate and comparable with standard criteria.

NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $7,597,000.

The first line item is for provision of utilities at the aircraft carrier berths at the estimated cost of $1,946,000. This station is home port for 3 aircraft carriers, 21 destroyers, and various support ships. Adequate permanent steam and electrical power sources are required at the deep draft berths so that the ship's power generating system may be shut down for routine repair and maintenance work. The performance of this work at the ship's home port eliminates the need for the carrier to travel to the Norfolk shipyard except when major overhauling is required about once every 3 to 4 years. Benefits will be evidenced by increased equipment life, reduced operating cost, and greatly increased readiness of the forces afloat.

This line item proposes the construction of an electrical substation, steamplant and their respective distribution systems.

The second line item is for a berthing wharf at the estimated cost of $3,572,000. Additional deep draft berthing facilities are required for ships with drafts of more than 30 feet. The deep draft berthing spaces are needed not only for the three carriers, two oilers, one ammunition ship and the newest DLG's assigned to the station, but also for transient and visiting ships.

This line item proposes the construction of 1,950 linear feet of berthing, and installation of utilities to accommodate deep draft ships and the removal of the existing commissary store in order to provide a sufficient logistic support area adjacent to the wharf.

The third line item is for high explosive magazines at the estimated cost of $450,000. Ships returning to home port for repairs require temporary storage of their ammunition when safety is involved. To meet this requirement, ammunition is transported approximately 36 miles to NAS, Cecil Field, for short-term storage and then returned for reloading. Ammunition is conveyed through the city of Jacksonville's heavy traffic, resulting in multiple difficulties of cost and safety. In order to eliminate this problem this line item proposes the construction at the station of four magazines totaling 8,532 square feet to allow the station to meet the needs of the fleet.

The fourth line item is for an administration and storage facility at the estimated cost of $417,000. The main office of the industrial manager, Jacksonville (INDMAN JAX) is located in downtown Jacksonville, 22 miles from Mayport. The building is scheduled for demolition within 3 years. Increased workload at the naval station requires relocation of the approximately 100 INDMAN JAX personnel to Mayport. Many of these personnel are now quartered in an old fire station scheduled for demolition with the completion of fiscal year 1968 waterfront improvements. This line item will provide permanent facilities for the INDMAN staff close to their point of operations, including administrative space and space for storing and maintaining electronic equipment.

The fifth line item is for a barracks at the estimated cost of $590,000. This station has a requirement to berth 607 enlisted men. The existing barracks consist of a new 298-man structure and a substandard WW II wood frame building of 136-man capacity.

This line item proposes the construction of a 210-man barracks. A deficiency of 99 adequate spaces will remain for future accomplishment.

The sixth line item is for a commissary store at the estimated cost of $622,000. The existing facility, which will be vacated with the construction of the berthing wharf, is located between the main traffic artery to the carrier piers and an aircraft taxiway. Although limited in capacity, the present commissary served over 148,000 customers during 1965. Construction of a new 31,500-square-foot facility will replace this substandard 17,683-square-foot Commissary. It will be at a new site to relieve the vehicular congestion in the pier area and provide improved access and parking for the customers.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. It consists of one line item for an electrical distribution system to the piers. The proposed increase in electrical capacity is necessitated by the

power requirement increases associated with the replacement of diesel-electric submarines with nuclear attack type submarines. The electrical capacity of substations serving piers 3, 4, and 5 will not allow the simultaneous use of more than one outlet per pier. This project will provide the necessary increase in transformer capacity, electrical outlets, and the replacement of hazardous d.c. knife switch receptacles along the wharf area. The need to provide safer and more dependable electrical service is becoming more critical as more of the older submarines are being replaced.

NAVAL AIR STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla. It consists of two line items at the estimated cost of $1,511,000.

The first line item is for ordnance facilities and land acquisition at the estimated cost of $1,311,000. The station's magazines are grossly inadequate in capacity and physical condition. They were constructed in 1943 under emergency wartime construction criteria in a swampy area that is subject to flooding during high tides. Over the years water damage and humid tropical weather have resulted in their continual deterioration.

This line item proposes the construction of eight magazines and four ordnance buildings with a total of 24,815 square feet, and the acquisition of approximately 297.6 acres of privately owned land as the site of these new ordnance facilities.

The second line item is for improvements to the sewage treatment plant at the estimated cost of $200,000. This is the sixth pollution abatement item in the program. It is needed for reasons similar to those previously discussed for the item at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J. At present only primary treatment of station sewage is provided. This line item will provide a secondary treatment plant which will greatly improve the quality of the effluent emptied into the surrounding waters and thereby reduce the possible health hazard.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, KEY WEST, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla. It consists of a single line item for the construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $243,000. The hospital has a requirement to house 90 enlisted men. There are 78 existing inadequate spaces in a 23-year-old wooden building of temporary construction which would be uneconomical to modernize. This line item will provide for the construction of the required space for 90 men in a new permanent building and for the demolition of the existing temporary structure.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla. This is the east coast counterpart of the centers at Great Lakes and San Diego. There are three segments to this project consisting of 24 line items at the total cost of $21,072,000.

The first segment consists of one line item for the second increment of an advanced undersea weapons (AUW) instruction building at the estimated cost of $2,980,000. AUW training is being provided at Key

West through 19 different courses ranging from 5 days to 20 weeks. The training is conducted in classrooms and laboratories, using the actual weapons, in 11 scattered World War II converted barracks, galleys, and messhalls.

Recent mission changes have generated a requirement for additional facilities. The inferior condition of existing facilities, the need for additional facilities and the general extreme crowding at Key West have made it desirable to relocate the AUW training to the Orlando site where a training environment is being established. A minor construction project has been approved as the first increment of the AUW training facilities at Orlando. It is to provide suitable space for training in the operation and maintenance of the MK48 torpedo and its MK27 target system. The proposed line item will provide the second increment to satisfy the total requirement for the AUW training facility. Training will be in 19 different courses ranging from 5 days to 20 weeks, with average onboard of 270 and annual output of 1,200 students.

The second segment consists of 16 line items for the recruit training center at the total cost of $12,801,000. To maintain the authorized Navy enlisted strength of 603,000, it is necessary to sustain an annual input of 104,000 male recruits. On this basis, there is a requirement to train an average onboard recruit load of 26,000. It is planned to conduct this training at three centers: San Diego, Great Lakes, and Orlando. Their respective planned recruit loading will be 8,000, 10,000, and 8,000 when Orlando is complete.

In fiscal year 1967 the Congress authorized and funded the basic facilities for the 4,000-man recruit training center which is being developed at Orlando. For this center to be fully operational, certain additional items are required.

The first line item is for an indoor rifle range at the estimated cost of $322,000. An important and necessary part of the recruit training program is instruction and practical training in the proper use of small arms. This generates a requirement for 20 firing points to support the 4,000-man recruit camp. There are no existing facilities available. Because the center is located in a populated area and to avoid cessation of training in rainy weather, the range must be indoors. This item will provide the required rifle range complete with armory and office space.

The second line item is for construction of a recruit receiving examining and outfitting unit (REOU) building at the estimated cost of $2,034,000. The processing of recruits during the first four days involves receipt of recruits from home, formation into companies, medical, dental and psychiatric examinations, hair cuts, clothing measurement and fitting, basic battery tests, preliminary indoctrination, administrative matters and myriad of other details. The planned average recruit input to be processed is 150 per day. However, during summer peak loading, a single day's arrivals will be in excess of 600. No existing facilities at Orlando are suitable for this requirement.

The third line item is for construction of a ship mockup at the estimated cost of $300,000. The mockup is required as a substitute for an actual ship upon which to present the practical application of "learning by doing." Experience gained through use of a destroyer-type mockup at the recruit training center, San Diego, indicates that fa-

miliarization in shipboard routine, nomenclature, seamanship watches, and manning of general quarters and emergency drill stations can be taught most effectively on a realistic ship mockup. This line item will provide the required ship mockup for this center.

The fourth line item is for construction of an outdoor training pool at the estimated cost of $250,000. Among the subjects taught in the recruit training curriculum are swimming and water survival. Each individual recruit must know how or learn to swim and develop the ability to pass several rather rigorous water proficiency and endurance tests. This item will provide the training facility required for water survival training for an average onboard load of 4,000 recruits.

The fifth line item is for construction of a firefighting training facility at the estimated cost of $995,000. A most important phase of the curriculum is the training of recruits to extinguish fire which may occur aboard ship. This includes training not only in theoretical aspects, but in familiarization with actual fire fighting. The training exposes the recruit to simulated fire conditions aboard ship and helps to develop the self-confidence so vital to all Navy personnel. This line item will provide the minimum facilities necessary to execute this phase of the curriculum. The facility will provide for control of air pollution by means of a smoke abatement system.

The sixth line item is for construction of a cold storage warehouse at the estimated cost of $274,000. There are no existing cold storage facilities available for use in support of the recruit camp. This line item will provide 8,000 square feet of cold storage warehouse required to support the two 4,000-man recruit camps.

The seventh line item is for construction of a warehouse at the estimated cost of $778,000. The existing adequate general warehouse space now available at Orlando is required to support the Naval Training Device Center and the training center headquarters complement. This item will provide 85,800 square feet of general warehouse space required to support the recruit camps.

The eighth line item is for construction of an administration building at the estimated cost of $970,000. Approximately 350 personnel will be actively engaged in headquarters administrative matters. Because most of these personnel are closely associated with the recruits and have frequent contacts with them, it is necessary that administration building be located within the recruit camp area. There are no existing buildings suitable and properly located to house the recruit administrative staff within the area set aside for the recruit camp or within reasonable walking distance thereto. This line item will provide an administration building to meet the requirement.

The ninth line item is for construction of a staff barracks at the estimated cost of $886,000. Of the total enlisted staff of 645 men it is necessary to provide berthing accommodations for 350 men within the recruit camp for the proper control and administration of recruits. This item will provide the necessary berthing spaces to house the bachelor enlisted men on the staff.

The 10th line item is for construction of the second increment of the recruit barracks at the estimated cost of $1,957,000. Included in the fiscal year 1967 military construction program approved by the Congress was a recruit barracks with 3,200 spaces for the first recruit

camp. This line item for 800 recruit barracks spaces will complete the berthing requirements for the first 4,000-man recruit training camp.

The eleventh line item is for construction of a receiving barracks at the estimated cost of $1,241,000. There is a requirement to provide receiving barracks for 1,000 new recruits in addition to the planned training load of 8,000. There are no suitable barracks at Orlando that can be used for this purpose. This line item will provide a receiving barracks capacity of 500 men needed for establishment of the first 4,000-man recruit camp.

The 12th line item is for construction of a chapel and Sunday school at the estimated cost of $600,000. It is necessary to provide for the religious needs of the recruits who will be undergoing training. Recruits under basic training are restricted to the recruit training area. They are not allowed off the base nor in the permanent camp personnel support areas except under special circumstances. There is a requirement for a 1,000-seat chapel and appropriate consultative annex. This item will provide the religious facilities required to support the first 4,000-man recruit camp.

The 13th line item is for construction of a reception center at the estimated cost of $223,000. The recruit training schedule allows the recruit to have visitors any weekend after his fifth week of training, including graduation ceremonies. In order to provide suitable facilities for visitors and to upgrade the Navy image among relatives and friends, it is essential to provide a reception center. This item will provide for such a center, based on the minimum requirements for a 4,000-man camp with provision for future expansion.

The 14th line item is for construction of a combination gymnasium, fieldhouse, and theater building at the estimated cost of $918,000. An important facet of the Navy recruit training program is the physical conditioning program. It is essential to improve the condition of all recruits to a minimum acceptable level of physical fitness prior to graduation. It is equally essential to provide a means of conducting drills, reviews, exercises, and so forth, in inclement weather to avoid serious scheduling disruptions. Facilities must also be available to the recruit for some form of relaxation. This item will combine a gymnasium, fieldhouse, and theater/auditorium to satisfy these requirements.

The 15th line item is for construction of a community center at the estimated cost of $567,000. Essential to the establishment of the permanent 4,000-man recruit training establishment is the provision of retail services conveniently located for recruits where essential items of hygiene and comfort may be obtained. It is essential from a training standpoint to provide a separate facility to enable the recruit camp to function as an entity with minimum intermingling of recruits and advanced students. This item will provide a community center for this purpose, to include Navy exchange, barber and tailor shop, laundry, telephone exchange, and similar support.

The 16th line item is for utilities at the estimated cost of $486,000. All of the 15 line items we have just discussed are needed for support of the first 4,000-man recruit camp. To make these facilities usable it is necessary to connect them with various utilities, such as electrical

and water distribution lines and sewer. This line item proposes the extension of the center's utilities needed to support this program.

The third segment of the project consists of seven line items for a WAVES recruit camp at the total cost of $5,291,000. To effect efficiency in operations and management, it has been determined that all recruit training functions on the east coast should be consolidated at one location. Therefore, planning has proceeded for the relocation of WAVES recruit training to Orlando. To maintain an end strength of 5,000 WAVES, it is necessary to sustain an annual input of 2,200 WAVE recruits with an average onboard load of 440 WAVE recruits. The additional load of training WAVE reservists and Coast Guard reservists will raise the average onboard load to a minimum of 500 young women. In order to support this training at Orlando, certain facilities devoted exclusively to WAVE recruit training are required.

The first line item is for construction of a WAVES training and administration building at the estimated cost of $1,050,000. It is estimated that the WAVES recruit training camp will require 44,000 square feet of space to conduct the necessary training, receiving, processing and administrative functions. This line item will provide the training and administrative space needed to support a 500-WAVES recruit training camp.

The second line item is for construction of a drill field at the estimated cost of $75,000. There is a requirement for a 4-acre drill field to support the 500-WAVES recruit camp computed on the basis of 1 acre per 125 WAVES. The drill field will serve as a commons around which the WAVES recruit training complex will be built so that the WAVES camp will comprise a separate entity within the training center.

The third line item is for construction of a WAVES recruit barracks at the estimated cost of $1,297,000. There are no existing facilities that can satisfy the requirement for a WAVES recruit barracks. This line item will provide the 500 berthing spaces required for the WAVES recruit training camp.

The fourth line item is for construction of a WAVES staff barracks at the estimated cost of $773,000. This line item will provide 300 enlisted women's barracks spaces as follows: 50 spaces for the staff of the WAVES Recruit Training Command and 250 spaces for WAVES to be assigned to tenant commands of the naval training center.

The fifth line item is for construction of a messhall at the estimated cost of $460,000. This item will provide the subsistence facilities required to support a loading of 800 WAVES as follows: 500 WAVE recruits, 50 WAVES of the recruit school staff and 250 WAVES assigned to tenant staffs of the training center.

The sixth line item is for construction of a community center with training pool at the estimated cost of $876,000. This item will provide a multipurpose building to satisfy physical fitness, recreational, branch exchange, and visitors reception center requirements for the WAVES recruit camp.

The seventh line item is for utilities at the estimated cost of $760,000. This line item proposes the extension of the training center utilities required to support the construction of the line items in the WAVES recruit camp.

NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST UNIT, AIR FORCE EASTERN TEST RANGE, CAPE KENNEDY, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Air Force Eastern Test Range, Cape Kennedy, Fla. It consists of one line item for a wharf extension including land acquisition at the estimated cost of $7,188,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVY MINE DEFENSE LABORATORY, PANAMA CITY, FLA.

The next project is at the Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Fla. It consists of one line item for a barracks and mess hall at the estimated cost of $441,000. Existing berthing and messing facilities for enlisted personnel are substandard. The existing messhall is a World War II wood structure. Proper standards of sanitation are difficult to attain due to the poor condition of equipment and interior finish. A World War II surplus steel building, originally erected for supply storage, serves as the barracks. It provides sleeping space and protection against the elements, but is too small and lacks the usual accommodations for berthing enlisted men under current criteria. The structure does not lend itself to economical modification into adequate quarters. The laboratory has a requirement for 130 spaces with only 81 available under peacetime standards. This line item will provide a new barracks and messhall for 130 men.

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $5,608,000.

The first line item is for a helicopter blade facility at the estimated cost of $373,000. In accordance with plans resulting from the Navy aeronautical depot maintenance study, approved by OSD for implementation, model H–34 helicopter rework will be transferred from Jacksonville to Pensacola. To implement this plan, a helicopter blade rework and test facility is required at Pensacola. The rework facility will have specialized features to support overhaul of helicopter main and tail rotor blades. The blade test facility, or whirl tower, is necessary to support the rework of main rotor blades.

This line item will provide for the conversion of space within an existing building for the rework facility and an adjacent new test facility.

The second line item is for barracks and messhall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $1,193,000. The station has a requirement to berth 2,010 enlisted men in support of the approved increased Navy pilot training program. Existing berthing capacity is 1,723 spaces in nine substandard barracks. Three are permanent, and six are World War II wood buildings. All have open dormitory spaces, no air conditioning, require replacement of electrical wiring and plumbing, and are fire hazardous. The three permanent buildings may be rehabilitated to berth 840 men in adequate spaces. The messhalls in these three buildings also lack air conditioning. This line item is for rehabilitation of the three permanent buildings to provide berthing and messing

for 840 men. An item was approved in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental program for construction of a 376-man barracks. A deficiency of 794 spaces will remain upon completion of the fiscal year 1966 S and the proposed items.

The third line item is for construction of bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $2,250,000. This station supports various training staffs, schools, squadrons, and other activities. Officers assigned to these various activities include 10 Waves, 47 nurses, 1,664 students, and 671 male staff officers. These 2,392 officers plus 150 transients generate a requirement for 1,206 BOQ rooms.

The station has a permanent 113-room BOQ and five substandard temporary, wood frame BOQ's which accommodate 464 students. The supplemental programs for fiscal year 1966 and fiscal year 1967 will provide 484 adequate BOQ rooms. The proposed line item will provide 250 additional adequate BOQ rooms. This will raise the adequate accommodations to a total of 847 rooms, leaving a deficiency of 359 BOQ rooms to be provided in future programs.

The fourth line item is for cadet quarters rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $689,000. This station supports many activities including the Naval Pre-Flight School, flight training squadrons, and the Naval Aviation Observer School, and has a requirement for berthing 375 cadets on a continuing basis. Existing spaces for 1,065 men are substandard; however, two permanent-type structures are suitable for economical rehabilitation.

This line item proposes to rehabilitate cadet quarters to provide berthing space for 370 cadets.

The fifth line item is for an industrial waste disposal facility at the estimated cost of $942,000. At present raw objectionable chemicals and waste from plating shops located in various industrial areas of the station are discharged untreated—a portion into the sanitary sewer system and the balance into a storm drainage system which flows into Pensacola Bay. This line item will provide facilities for the collection, treatment, and disposal of this waste. It will eliminate the possibility of contamination of surrounding waters so that the station will comply with Government standards.

The final line item is for provision of a jet fuel facility at the naval auxiliary landing field, Ellyson Field, at the estimated cost of $161,000. NALF Ellyson supports all helicopter training of the Naval Air Training Command. Helicopter training operations are increasing in consonance with the approved increased Navy flight training program. A JP–4 fueling system is required to support the medium weight turbine-powered helicopter. The aviation gasoline fueling system now in use cannot be economically nor safely used for the jet fuel. This line item will provide the necessary JP–4 fueling system.

NAVAL AVIATION MEDICAL CENTER, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $338,000. The Center conducts research and training of aviation medical personnel in aviation and space medicine, aviation psychology and allied fields, and evaluates aeromedical equipment. It also supports the Naval Air Training Command in the selection, indoctrination, and instruc-

tion of nonmedical aviation personnel and provides professional and consultation services in aviation medical matters.

The first line item is for the construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $287,000. The Center has a requirement to house 235 enlisted men. There are 140 inadequate spaces in existing substandard barracks. A ward building of the hospital is also being used to provide 100 spaces but it is needed by the hospital for patient care functions. This line item will provide the needed 100 spaces in permanent new construction. The remaining deficiency of 135 spaces is programed as a barracks rehabilitation project in a future year.

The second line item is for WAVES barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $51,000. This station has a requirement to house 39 enlisted women. There are 41 existing inadequate spaces in a barracks building constructed in 1941 that requires extensive rehabilitation. This item will provide the necessary structural renovation and replacement of utilities to bring it up to standard criteria to provide 39 adequate WAVES berthing spaces.

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING CENTER, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Communications Training Center, Pensacola, Fla. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $1,864,000. Discussion of this project will involve classified information. It is recommended that it be covered in the executive session.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The next project consists of a single line item at the Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola, Fla., for construction of steamplant and electrical system additions at the estimated cost of $3,001,000. This line item is needed to increase the steam and electrical distribution capacities to meet the steadily expanding requirements of the Pensacola naval complex. These demands have been generated by recently constructed facilities and current and programed construction. The steam and electric requirements will exceed existing generating capabilities by fiscal year 1969. This line item will provide the necessary addition to the existing steamplant and improve the electrical distribution system to permit an increase in purchased power.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, SAUFLEY FIELD, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Fla. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $1,317,000. The station supports two training squadrons which furnish primary flight instruction to all student pilots in the Naval Air Training Command and qualify those students completing basic propeller training for aircraft carrier landings.

The first line item is for installation of airfield lighting along the sides of each of three runways at the estimated cost of $309,000. The runways were constructed during World War II with widths of 300 feet. The side lights were then 152 feet from the runway centerlines. The runway widths were later reduced to 200 feet to conform with DOD criteria, leaving the lighting 52 feet from the edges of the new

runways. The lights are not only obsolete but the underground cable system is deteriorated beyond economical repair, is undependable, and unsafe for continued use.

The proposed line item will provide a modern lighting system along the sides of the runways to improve the safety of night landing training operations.

The second line item is for construction of a 252-man barracks at the estimated cost of $651,000. The station has a requirement to berth 615 men. Existing facilities provide for 710 men in substandard space in a permanent brick building, a temporary wood-frame building, and in a second floor area of the messhall. The permanent building will be rehabilitated in a future program to provide adequate spaces for 286 men. The wood-frame building will be demolished and replaced by the proposed line item.

The last line item is for bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $357,000. Bachelor officers' quarters must be provided for 84 station officers and 649 student officers in support of the approved increased Navy flight training program. Student officers are normally assigned two to a room. Existing facilities for 129 students are overcrowded, extremely substandard wood-frame structures which are scheduled to be demolished. Line items for bachelor officers' quarters in the supplemental program for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 will provide berthing for 604 officers. This line item will provide bachelor officers' quarters with 40 rooms for berthing 80 student officers.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, FLA.

The next project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $1,020,000. This station supports the propeller syllabus of the Naval Air Basic Training Command.

The first line item is for messhall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $124,000. The existing messhall is available for use by the 1,368 enlisted personnel assigned to the barracks on the station. It has a galley capacity for feeding 1,100 men. In addition to inadequate capacity and lack of air conditioning, the interior finish of the building is substandard, making it difficult to maintain proper sanitary conditions.

The proposed line item will provide for correction of the deficiencies and modernization of the messhall where the enlisted personnel may dine under sanitary and reasonably comfortable conditions.

The second line item is for a bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $896,000. The station has a requirement to provide BOQ accommodations for 117 station officers and 856 student officers. The student officers are normally assigned two to a room, thus the requirement is for 545 BOQ rooms. Existing facilities for 275 officers are extremely substandard, overcrowded wood-frame structures. Consequently, many officers are forced to live off-station in the civilian community. Line items for bachelor officers' quarters in the regular fiscal year 1967 and the supplemental programs for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 will provide accommodations for 408 BOQ rooms.

This line item will provide accommodations for 200 officers in 100 BOQ rooms and will include demolition of existing structures.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALBANY, GA.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Albany, Ga. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $1,530,000. This is the former Turner Air Force Base which is being equipped for relocation of the functions from the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla., which is scheduled for inactivation.

The first item is for installation of aircraft direct fueling stations at the estimated cost of $758,000. Maximum utilization and rapid turnaround time of the high performance reconnaissance attack jet aircraft require aircraft direct fueling procedures vice the much slower tank truck fueling operations. There are no facilities of this kind at the station. This line item proposes construction of four direct fueling outlets with associated pumps, a 2,500-barrel jet fuel service tank, filters, and electrical system.

The second item is for a wheels-up, waveoff lighting system at the estimated cost of $108,000. This system is required to allow positive visual inspection of aircraft landing gear during final landing approach at a time when waveoff could be executed to prevent an unintentional wheels-up landing. No such facility exists at this station. This line item proposes installation of lights to illuminate the underside of aircraft 980 feet ahead of the runway threshold and flashing red warning light clusters spaced along the sides of the runway in the landing zone.

The third item is for a turbojet engine maintenance facility at the estimated cost of $438,000. Engines on which major maintenance work has been performed require functional checks and performance testing prior to installation in an airframe. This line item proposes construction of a fully instrumented engine test cell with sound suppression and cooling water spray for testing high-thrust, afterburner equipped engines.

The fourth line item is for an aircraft power check facility at the estimated cost of $110,000. High-power testing of jet engines while installed in the aircraft is required after maintenance and repair work is performed. This line item proposes construction of a concrete apron with aircraft high-thrust tiedown anchors and blast deflectors to conduct engine performance testing.

The fifth item is for a water well at the estimated cost of $116,000. The station has been supplied with water under contract with the city of Albany through a 10-inch main. The amount of water used by the station produces radical pressure variations and potentially dangerous stresses in the city system. The city has apprised the station of the difficulties and has asked for cooperation in solving the problem. This line item proposes construction of 1,500 gallon per minute potable water well, pumping system, and distribution lines to an existing reservoir. The demand on the city water system will be reduced to meeting the station's housing area needs and for providing water in emergencies.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GLYNCO, GA.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Glynco, Ga. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $3,143,000. This station supports various training functions under the Naval Air Training Command.

The first line item is for an air traffic control training building at the estimated cost of $2,045,000. The station supports an air traffic control school which conducts up to 10 separate courses varying from 4 to 10 weeks in duration. The average onboard student load is approximately 25 officers and 369 enlisted men. Training facilities are located in two World War II airship hangars which are deteriorated beyond economical repair. The functional arrangement of the hangars requires wide dispersal of administrative, classroom, and laboratory spaces which results in beneficial use of less than one-fifth of the hangar area.

This line item proposes construction of one building to include classrooms, laboratories, and administrative spaces to support a training load of 400 students. The two deteriorated airship hangars will be demolished.

The second line item is for general warehouse-ready issue storage space at the estimated cost of $159,000. Existing warehouses consist of 55,410 square feet of adequate space and 40,000 square feet of inadequate space; 79,271 square feet of covered space is required to support the base loading of about 3,080 personnel and 37 aircraft. The inadequate 40,000 square feet area is dispersed throughout two World War II airship hangars. The hangars are deteriorated and stores have to be covered with tarpaulin to minimize rain water damage.

This line item proopses construction of one warehouse of 20,000 square feet to consolidate storage and supply functions. The two deteriorated airship hangars are proposed for demolition in conjunction with the previous item for construction of the air traffic control school building.

The third line item is for barracks at the estimated cost of $939,000. Existing facilities consist of 10 barracks of 1,331-man capacity to accommodate 1,390 enlisted men. Five of these plus one under construction are permanent modern buildings which provide adequate space for 1,026 men. The remaining five buildings are of World War II construction and are deteriorated beyond economical repair. This line item will provide for construction of 364-man barracks to overcome substandard berthing conditions. The five deteriorated buildings will be demolished.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, S.C.

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C. It consists of seven line items at the total cost of $955,000. This is a major marine jet air station which supports air operational training on the east coast.

The first line item is for an air terminal building at the estimated cost of $42,000. The station processes approximately 1,300 passengers and 250,000 pounds of air freight per month while providing logistical support for the two assigned Marine air groups and station units, U.S. Naval Hospital, Beaufort, and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. There are no passenger accommodations and all freight must be held in open storage. This has necessitated the use of operations building space, creating interference with the safe conduct of flight operations procedures.

This line item proposes the construction of one 1,600-square foot building to provide passenger service and air freight handling facilities.

The second line item is for an aircraft fire and crash station addition at an estimated cost of $89,000. The existing fire and crash station does not have sheltered maintenance area nor adequate inside parking area for water or foam carrying vehicles during freezing weather. The berthing area has space to accommodate only 17 men of the 25-man duty crew.

This line item will correct the deficiencies. It proposes construction of a 3,072-square foot addition to provide space for crash and rescue vehicle maintenance, rescue equipment storage and berthing facilities for eight men.

The third line item is for a vehicle maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $162,000. Existing shop space constitutes about 60 percent of the area required for performance of periodic preventive maintenance and repair of 291 vehicles representing 123 varieties. The building now used is a former refueler repair shop which is needed for its designed purpose. Reliance on fair weather for outside work results in excessive out-of-action time for such vehicles as fire and crash equipment and ambulances. No other Government or commercial facilities are available in adequate capacity nor reasonable distance for performing this function.

This line item proposes construction of a single structure to include vehicle stalls, shop area, tool and supply room and battery room. [Space being utilized will be reverted to its designed use as a refueler repair shop.]

The fourth line item is for a survival equipment shop at the estimated cost of $247,000. The existing 1,832-square foot building has insufficient space for the periodic maintenance and repair of 60 aircraft drag chutes, 350 personnel parachutes and other aviators' safety and survival equipment.

This line item proposes construction of 7,000 square feet of maintenance area to provide adequate safety and survival equipment support for the six tactical and three support squadrons operating 111 aircraft from this station.

The fifth line item is for two ground equipment maintenance shops at the estimated cost of $87,000. Periodic and unscheduled maintenance and repair must be accomplished for approximately 220 pieces of ground support equipment required to conduct safe flight operations. No maintenance area exists for this task. Work must be performed out of doors or by infringing on aircraft maintenance spaces. Equipment ranges from gasoline-powered air compressors to electric power units for aircraft starting. Frequent delays are incurred because the intricate electrical and pneumatic systems are readily damaged by moisture and corrosion, making it impractical to attempt repairs outside during inclement weather.

This line item proposes construction of the two shop buildings, a total of 7,700 square feet, to provide ground support equipment maintenance facilities for each of the two heaquarters and maintenance squadrons charged with the mantenance of the equipment.

The sixth line item is for ordnance facilities at the estimated cost of $282,000. Existing magazines and storage area are not sufficient to meet the ammunition storage requirements. Seven World War II magazines must be utilized and explosive capacity is limited due to

the deteriorated condition of the magazines and their close proximity to family housing.

This line item proposes construction of eight magazines, three storage buildings, inert storage compound and a shop and administration building to complete the storage requirements of this designated secondary ammunition stock point. The seven World War II magazines and a wooden frame building will be demolished.

The seventh line item is for a security building at the estimated cost of $46,000. Existing space is inadequate for the provost marshal functions of visitor clearance, automobile registration, personal firearms control and identification card processing.

The proximity of communications and classified files space ot the existing security office presents a security risk. The office is remote from the main gate which requires duplication of visitors processing and creates interference with sentry duties.

This line item proposes construction of a 1,000-square-foot building in the immediate vicinity of the main gate to provide for regulation of personnel and vehicle access at the entrance to the station.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The next project is at the Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $3,063,000. This shipyard provides for construction, overhaul and repair of our modern surface ships and submarines.

The first line item is to widen pier 314 at the estimated cost of $1,373,000. Pier 314 is located in the heart of the shipyard's industrial area and is a prime site for repair and overhaul work. However, its narrow width of 60 feet, with the resultant deficiencies in crane, rail and automotive services, precludes its effective use as a repair or overhaul pier except for small ships. This line item will provide for widening the pier by 15 feet for its full length of 1,120 feet and provide railroad and portal crane tracks. The yard estimates that by providing this improvement annual savings of approximately $327,000 will accrue through reduction of 666 man-hours weekly.

The second line item is for construction of a new missile system facility at the estimated cost of $1,562,000. Due to an increase in nuclear submarine overhauls the workload of the nuclear power division will expand and requires more space. This division is in the same building as the missile systems facility and will expand into the area now utilized by that facility. This area is satisfactory for the nuclear power division but is unsatisfactory for the missile systems facility for the following reasons: (1) inadequate overhead crane capacity; (2) roof too low; (3) no storage area for classified test equipment. This line item will provide a new building designed for repair and overhaul of missile systems launcher and firing mechanisms, large gun mounts and gun directors.

The third line item is for alterations for computer installation at the estimated cost of $128,000. To implement the approved management information system a Univac III computer has been installed in three air-conditioned trailers. These trailers provide less than half the required space, have no humidity control and in general fall far short of the installation standards imposed by the manufacturer. This line

item will alter space in the administration building to provide proper environmental control and space for peripheral equipment.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $4,048,000. The station provides logistic support of the fleet.

The first item is to provide a new post office at the estimated cost of $258,000. The existing post office was converted from a temporary messhall constructed in 1936. It contains less than one-fourth the area required. The post office handles from 20,000 to 25,000 pieces of mail daily, 1,500 to 2,000 parcel post packages in support of over 29,000 people, including about 80 home ported ships. The Post Office Department has notified the Navy that it cannot continue to provide postal service of this magnitude unless adequate quarters are provided. The building is undersized, inefficiently laid out, and has outlived its economical life. Provision of this item will permit the Navy to demolish the old building and fulfill its agreement with the Postal Department to provide adequate postal facilities.

The second line item is for improvement of the sanitary and industrial sewerage system at the estimated cost of $3,790,000. At present sewage and industrial waste are being discharged into Charleston Harbor. State law prohibits pumping untreated sewage into the harbor after July 1, 1970. Construction leadtime makes approval of this line item in the fiscal year 1968 program necessary to meet that deadline. This line item will provide a sewage collection system for the naval base and tie it into the municipal sewerage system to eliminate the pollution problem and allow the station to comply with Government standards.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The next project is at the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C. It consists of 15 line items for the total cost of $15,644,000, including three unclassified items for a total of $1,615,000. Also included are 12 classified line items for the polaris missile facility Atlantic which will be discussed in executive session. The station supports the combat readiness of our operating forces in the field of naval ordnance, including fleet ballistic missiles. These activities receive, renovate, maintain, store, and issue ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance material.

The first line item is for construction of an ammunition segregation building at the estimated cost of $394,000. Ammunition must be segregated and inspected for renovation, reissue, and effective inventory control. As an expedient this function is being conducted in railroad cars, on loading platforms, in magazines, and in a small—30 by 60 feet—transfer building. This is a hazardous method of accomplishing ammunition segregation and inspection. This item will provide the Naval Weapons Station with a suitable building for this purpose to adequately support the fleet.

The second line item is for the fourth increment of the community

facility at the estimated cost of $986,000. The station provides support facilities for approximately 8,000 military and dependent personnel. Nearby community support facilities are very limited. The nearest military installation is Charleston Air Force Base, 16 miles distant, with already overcrowded facilities. This item will provide facilities essential for the well-being of the military personnel and families assigned to this isolated station, including an addition to the chapel, library, bowling alley, EM club, and playing courts.

The third line item is for a sewage treatment plant at the estimated cost of $235,000. At present the station discharges untreated sewage into the Cooper River about 12 miles above the confluence with Charleston Harbor. This line item will provide a treatment plant to correct the problem and allow the station to comply with government standards for pollution abatement of public waters.

FLEET TRAINING CENTER, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The next project is at the fleet training center, Charleston, S.C. It consists of one line item for an ASW trainer building addition at the estimated cost of $174,000.

The Navy has deferred this line item until fiscal year 1969 because the trainer equipment intended to be installed in the building will not be procured until next year.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn. It consists of two lines items at the total cost of $5,246,000. This station supports the adjacent major Naval Air Technical Training Center and the command headquarters.

The first line item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $4,943,000. This station is the major naval activity providing both primary and advanced technical training for aviation enlisted personnel, and has a requirement for berthing in excess of 9,900 enlisted men. Existing facilities are mostly substandard temporary buildings. They lack air conditioning which is essential in this climate. Line items in the fiscal year 1966 and fiscal year 1967 programs will provide a total of 2,520 berthing spaces. This line item will provide additional berthing spaces for 1,890 enlisted men and for demolition of 10 existing barracks. The remaining substandard barracks will continue in use until replaced in a future program.

The last line item is for a sewage treatment plant addition at the estimated cost of $303,000. The existing sewage treatment plant is barely capable of providing adequate treatment during average day flows. It cannot provide satisfactory treatment during above-average flows and will be unable to accommodate the planned expansion of the station which will further increase the treatment deficiency. This line item will provide for the necessary increased capacity and will be capable of providing adequate treatment for the planned expansion. This is another pollution abatement item similar to those previously proposed in this program to conform to the government's standards.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The next geographical area covered in the program is the 8th Naval District. There are four projects in the program in the total amount of $20,625,000. All are in the Corpus Christi, Tex., naval complex.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, CHASE FIELD

The first project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex. It consists of nine line items at the total cost of $12,784,000. This station and the other two air stations in the Corpus Christi naval complex support the jet aircraft syllabus of the Naval Air Advanced Training Command. Additional jet aircraft are being assigned in support of the approved increased Navy flight training program.

The first line item is for construction of an outlying field and land acquisition at the estimated cost of $6,258,000. Use of this OLF is essential in support of the increased pilot training program to accommodate the increase in normal landings, touch-and-go and field carrier landing practice operations. The field must be at a reasonable direction and distance from the station so as to avoid conflict with existing air traffic patterns and to achieve the greatest efficiency in training flights and fuel consumption.

This line item will provide for the fee simple acquisition of 1,300 acres of land as the site of the OLF and the construction of a small combination administration building, and fire and crash station, parking apron, taxway, and a primary and a crosswind runway, each 150 feet wide by 8,000 feet long.

The second line item is for aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $1,699,000. The area of the existing parking apron is too small to permit parking of aircraft with adequate clearance and some portions lack the structural capacity to support the weight of the present jet aircraft. This line item proposes the removal of defective apron, alteration of taxiway, and lighting and construction of adequate aircraft parking apron to satisfy approximately 90 percent of the apron requirement.

The third line item is for radar air traffic control facilities at the estimated cost of $350,000. The present manual type approach control facility limits the number of aircraft that can be controlled. With the larger number of aircraft that will be used under the increased pilot training program, the facility will be unable to service all airborne aircraft. This line item will provide the radar control system necessary for safe handling of the increased volume of air traffic.

The fourth line item is for an optical landing system at the estimated cost of $126,000. The station requires use of an optical landing system for aircraft landings as an aid to student pilots and to provide practice for carrier landings. The two existing mirror systems are not adequate for the present number and will be even less adequate for the proposed increased number of student pilots. This line item will provide two additional optical landing systems to satisfy the requirement.

The fifth line item is for airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $183,000. The use of parallel runways with reliable lighting systems is essential to support the training requirements for safe and effective operations. The lighting on one runway (13–L—31–R) is substandard.

It is subject to frequent outages and endangers the safety of student pilots in night landings. This line item will replace the existing cable system for airfield lighting on runway 13–L—31–R and associated taxiway lighting.

The sixth line item is to air condition the training building at the estimated cost of $97,000. This item is required to eliminate extremely adverse classroom training conditions. These conditions include classroom temperatures over 100° F. in the summer; the need to avoid the sweltering heat by conducting classes from 0545 to 1200 hours during April through October; and the need for students to wear foul-weather gear at times during the winter to keep warm. This item will provide for procurement and installation of a combined air-conditioning and heating system with associated building alterations and an addition to the training building to house the equipment.

The seventh line item is for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $2,581,000. A total of 173 aircraft will be operated and maintained in support of the approved increased Navy flight training program. According to established aircraft maintenance experience and criteria, a total of 303,476 square feet of hangar space is required at this station. At present, only 171,071 square feet of adequate space is available. This line item will provide a standard maintenance hangar to satisfy the major portion of current hangar deficiencies.

The eighth line item is for a parachute shop at the estimated cost of $230,000. Based on current criteria, the station requires 7,340 square feet of space for a parachute shop. The substandard existing space is not adequate for packing chutes when other work is in progress, nor to suspend chutes to full length for drying. The existing shop also lacks humidity control, fire protection system, and space for liferaft and lifejacket maintenance. This line item proposes properly designed parachute shop facilities for proper maintenance of modern survival gear.

The last line item is for bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $1,260,000. The station has a requirement to provide berthing for 82 station and 204 student officers in support of the approved increased Navy flight training program. Existing facilities consist of three World War II wooden buildings which are extremely deteriorated. A line item in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental program will provide a 40-man bachelor officers' quarters. This line item will provide a 128-room bachelor officers' quarters. Student officers are berthed two to a room and 86 rooms in this line item will provide for 172 student officers. The remaining 42 rooms will complete the requirements for station officers. A deficiency of 32 student officer spaces will remain.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $3,603,000. This station supports the propeller syllabus and is the headquarters of the Naval Air Advanced Training Command.

The first line item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $1,340,000. The station has a requirement for berthing 1,505 enlisted men in support of the approved increased Navy flight training program. Berthing is provided in 10 temporary substandard struc-

tures with 2,793 spaces which would cost an excessive amount to rehabilitate. This line item will provide modern, functional berthing accommodations for 498 men. It will also include demolition of six of the old buildings. A deficiency of 1,007 adequate space will remain.

The second line item is for bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $1,858,000. Bachelor officers' quarters are required for 205 station and 416 student officers in support of the approved increased Navy flight training program. The three existing buildings are substandard, temporary structures. A line item will provide 217 BOQ rooms in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental program for 157 station and 120 student officers. This line item will provide 196 BOQ rooms to correct the current deficiency. As part of this line item the three inadequate BOQ buildings will be demolished.

The last line item is for sewage treatment plant improvements at the estimated cost of $405,000. The existing sewage treatment plant fails to produce an effluent with the safe characteristics prescribed by Federal and State standards. The projected station population increase from approximately 7,500 to 11,000 by 1970 will further aggravate this problem. This line item will provide adequate facilities to serve the increased population and allow the station to comply with Government standards for pollution abatement of public waters.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, CORPUS CHRISTI

The next project is at the Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Tex. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $344,000.

The first line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $271,000. The hospital has a requirement to house 100 enlisted men. There are 172 inadequate spaces in a deteriorated World War II barracks building. This line item will provide for demolition of the old barracks and for construction of a new barracks to accommodate 100 enlisted men in adequate living space.

The second line item is for construction of a WAVES barracks at the estimated cost of $73,000. The hospital has a requirement to house 24 enlisted women. The existing World War II substandard WAVES barracks has accommodations for 30 enlisted women. This item will provide for demolition of the existing building and for construction of living spaces for 24 enlisted women in permanent new construction.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, KINGSVILLE

The next project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $3,894,000.

The first line item is for a liquid oxygen transfer (LOX) facility at the estimated cost of $57,000. A total of 201 aircraft will be operated at this station in support of the approved increased Navy flight training program. Large volumes of oxygen are required to sustain pilots for breathing at high altitudes while undergoing training in high-performance aircraft. Liquid oxygen tanks have been installed, but a building with necessary transfer equipment is not available. This line item will provide a vaporizing transfer facility to meet current and future oxygen and nitrogen logistical support demands.

The second line item is for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $2,900,000. The 201 high-performance

aircraft that will be operated from the station must also be maintained here. In accordance with established criteria, a total of 379,068 square feet of space is required to maintain the assigned aircraft. The station has 189,202 square feet of hangar space, only 50 percent of the requirement.

This line item will provide 99,690 square feet, or about 26 percent of the additional hangar space needed, leaving a deficiency of 90,176 square feet.

The third line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $617,000. The station has a berthing requirement for 1,070 enlisted men. The World War II temporary barracks buildings with 1,548 spaces are grossly substandard. It is economically infeasible to modernize them. A line item in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental program will provide a new 177-man barracks which, together with 458-man permanent barracks, will provide 635 adequate spaces.

This line item will provide additional adequate living space for 252 enlisted men. The remaining deficiency of 183 spaces will be programed in a future year. Two substandard barracks will be demolished.

The last item is for bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $320,000. The station has a requirement for berthing 85 station and 204 student officers in support of the approved increased Navy flight program. An existing BOQ accommodates 108 student officers, two to a room. Line items in the fiscal year 1966 regular and supplemental programs will provide accommodations for 70 station and 60 student officers. This line item will correct the remaining deficiency by providing a 33-room BOQ for 15 station and 36 student officers.

9TH NAVAL DISTRICT

The next area covered in the program is the 9th Naval District. Included in the program within this area are projects at five installations in the total amount of $14,308,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GLENVIEW, ILL.

The first project is at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill. It consists of one line item for a commissary store at the estimated cost of $122,000.

The station has a requirement to provide commissary store privileges to more than 1,200 military personnel and their dependents residing in the nearby area. The nearest DOD commissary stores are located approximately 20 miles distant. There is little commercial transportation available and private vehicles must traverse this distance through congested streets and highways. Commercial stores are in the immediate vicinity, but a survey shows a 42-percent price differential between these and the commissary store at Great Lakes. This line item proposes the conversion of and a small addition to an existing building to provide the needed store. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) has authorized the establishment of a commissary store at this station.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The next project is at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $12,094,000. The

center supports recruit, advanced, and specialized training for officers and enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve.

The first line item is for a recruit training building addition at the estimated cost of $1,164,000. There is a requirement for 68 classrooms to adequately train the 168, 60-man companies of recruits planned for this center. There are 56 existing adequate classrooms which were provided during the construction of the first and second recruit training camps over the past 8 years. This line item will provide the required 12 additional classrooms by construction of an addition to an existing training building.

The second line item is for construction of a recruit receiving examining and outfitting unit (REOU) building at the estimated cost of $4,061,000. This is similar in purpose to the REOU building to be provided at NTC, Orlando. The first 5 days of the recruits' processing involves receipt of recruits from home, formation into companies, medical, dental, and psychiatric examination, haircuts, clothing measurement and fitting, basic battery tests, preliminary indoctrination, administrative matters, and a myriad of other details.

The planned average recruit input to be processed is 200 per day. However, during summer peak loading, the maximum is in excess of 750 per day. Over a 5-day period this amounts to 1,500 to 2,000 recruits onboard. REOU functions are now conducted in six old buildings which are grossly inadequate in size and structural condition and are poorly located. This line item will replace these inadequate facilities with new construction adjacent to the permanent recruit camps.

The third line item is for construction of a receiving barracks at the estimated cost of $1,809,000. Berthing for the REOU is furnished in 11 old grossly inadequate and poorly located buildings having a capacity of 1,172 men. There is a requirement for 1,440 berthing spaces. This line item will provide a barracks with 720 spaces to replace a major portion of the inadequate barracks. The new construction will be adjacent to the permanent recruit camps and the proposed new REOU building. One of the old barracks buildings will be demolished.

The fourth line item is for the fourth increment of service school barracks at the estimated cost of $5,060,000. Fleet requirements for technically trained personnel necessitate an increase in the enlisted student load from the current 7,403 to 9,242 by the end of fiscal year 1968. On the basis of experience a barracks loading factor of 95 percent has been used to determine the requirement for 8,780 barracks spaces. The service school command has 3,992 adequate spaces available and 2,000 spaces in authorized new construction. The remaining spaces are in badly deteriorated temporary World War II structures. This line item will provide four barracks of 500 men each. The remaining deficiency of 788 spaces will be programed in the future.

NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOL, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The next project is at the Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, Ill. It consists of a single line item for the construction of a central Hospital Corps School building at the estimated cost of $1,-

561,000. The Hospital Corps School instructs and trains enlisted personnel in the basic subjects and procedures required to qualify them for duties as hospital corpsmen. The school is a tenant activity of the adjacent naval hospital. Academic and administrative facilities are required for the training of both male and female enlisted hospital corpsmen.

This item will replace eight existing dilapidated temporary World War II buildings in which the study and training areas are inadequate in size and number. No other facilities are available in the Great Lakes complex for the requirement. This item will provide a permanent building specifically designed for a training function with a capacity for training approximately 2,500 hospital corps personnel each year.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The next project consists of two line items at the Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Ill., for a total cost of $306,000. This center performs functions similar to those described for the Public Works Center, Newport, R.I.

The first line item is for an electrical substation at the estimated cost of $194,000. There is a requirement for additional electrical power distribution facilities to service current and programed construction at Great Lakes. This line item will provdie a 5,000 KVA transformer substation and additional distribution lines to satisfy the requirement.

The second line item is for water distribution system improvements at the estimated cost of $112,000. There is a requirement to extend the water distribution system to provide the necessary fire protection and meet domestic water demands primarily in the north and south ends of the complex. This line item will provide for 3,300 feet of water mains and cross connections to eliminate existing restrictions to flow in the system.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, CRANE, IND.

The next project is at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Ind. It consists of a single line item for a quality evaluation laboratory alteration at the estimated cost of $225,000. The depot is required to receive, renovate, maintain, store, and issue ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items, and weapons. The quality evaluation laboratory is the principal Navy testing laboratory for control components such as synchros, gyros, and microelectronic components for weapons and fire-control systems. The workload has approximately doubled in the past 3 years and has created a serious overcrowded condition in the existing space. This line item will provide the space required for needed expansion.

11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

The next group of projects are in the 11th Naval District. These projects are at 25 installations in the total amount of $80,024,000 in new authorization.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

The first project is at the Naval Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz. It consists of one line item for construction of an addition to the telescope and laboratory building at the estimated cost of $704,000. The Naval Observatory is charged with the task of determining precise positions of celestial bodies and is the only activity undertaking astronomy of position. Precise positions provide accurate navigational data and permit charting in space the location and motions of stars found close to the sun. A 61-inch astrometric reflector is the only known existing telescope capable of yielding required photographic plates of nearby stars in the magnitude range of 13th to 18th. This item will provide an addition which will house a 23-inch refracting telescope eminently suited for precise visual and photographic observations of the positions of stars brighter than magnitude 13th.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

The next project is at Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz. It consists of seven line items at the total cost of $2,238,000. This station supports weapons training of aircraft squadrons of both Pacific and Atlantic Fleets.

The first line item is for construction of an aircraft compass calibration pad at the estimated cost of $82,000. Accuracy check and calibration of aircraft compasses are necessary on a periodic basis and after certain maintenance functions are performed on aircraft in order to permit safe navigation and proper functioning of weapons delivery systems. This station lacks a compass calibration pad to provide this service on the 120 aircraft assigned.

This line item proposes construction of a concrete pad with turntable and known magnetic control points to permit accurate compass alinement.

The second line item is for installation of a wheels-up/wave-off lighting system at the estimated cost of $105,000. This system is required to improve aircraft safety by allowing visual inspection of aircraft landing gear during final landing approach at a time when a wave-off could be executed to prevent an unintentional wheels-up landing.

The line item proposes construction of a lighting system which will allow inspection of the aircraft landing gear position about 1,000 feet in front of the runway threshold and, when necessary, operation of flashing red warning lights on both sides of the runway spaced along the landing area.

The third line item is for construction of a structural fire and crash station at the estimated cost of $284,000. The station maintains 10 fire, crash, and rescue vehicles and a 24-man duty crew to provide protection for pilots, aircraft, and structures in event of crash or fire. One wooden building and a quonset hut recovered from salvage are used for equipment support, personnel, and administrative functions. These buildings are deteriorated beyond economical repair.

This line item proposes construction of a single building to meet the requirement. It will include space for vehicle stalls, maintenance, crew berthing, and administrative offices. The two deteriorated structures will be demolished.

The fourth line item is for a dispensary and dental clinic at the estimated cost of $590,000. Existing facilities are in four World War II wooden frame buildings which are badly deteriorated and inadequate in size to serve permanent military and dependent personnel totaling about 6,200 and over 1,600 military personnel deployed to this station on a continuing schedule for weapons training.

This line item proposes construction of a single building to provide a dispensary with a five-bed holding ward and a dental clinic with six dental operating rooms. The four wooden buildings will be demolished.

The fifth line item is for a chapel at the estimated cost of $584,000. Chapel services are conducted in a temporary wood frame building constructed in 1943, with a life expectancy of 1 to 5 years. There is no vestry space and the nave will seat only 140 persons. This is inadequate to support approximately 6,200 permanent military and dependent personnel and over 1,600 rotational personnel from deployed squadrons.

This line item proposes construction of a 600-seat chapel with a Sunday school wing to provide suitable facilities for religious worship, training, and fellowship. The temporary wooden building will be demolished.

The sixth line item is for a gymnasium at the estimated cost of $448,000. The existing facility is inadequate in space and functional arrangement to support an indoor physical fitness program for the population of more than 5,000 military personnel at this station.

This line item proposes construction of a gymnasium to include space for a basketball court, exercise room, handball courts, equipment storage, locker rooms, and showers. The existing small building is structurally sound and will be retained for other physical improvement activities.

The seventh line item is for an electric powerplant at the estimated cost of $145,000. The Marine Air Control Squadron permanently assigned to this station provides radar surveillance of missile firing areas and radar controlled fighter intercept training for tactical squadrons. The 400-cycle power needed to operate the equipment is obtained from continuous operation of expeditionary generators. This results in increased maintenance and accelerated wear of equipment which should be maintained in a reliable condition ready for deployment.

This line item proposes construction of two buildings and installation of five motor generator sets to provide 400-cycle power to radar equipment and expansion of electrical distribution lines so that 60-cycle commercial power may be used for radio and radio-relay equipment.

NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION, CHINA LAKE, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif. It consists of four line items for a total cost of $11,536,000. This station is required to conduct research, design, development, limited production, tests, and technical evaluation of complete weapons systems, their components, and assemblies, principally in the field of rockets, guided missiles, underwater weapons, and aircraft fire control.

The first line item is for construction of a communication center at the estimated cost of $555,000. One of the components of the station is the naval air facility. Naval aircraft flying R.D.T. & E. missions, sta-

tion aircraft, and fleet aircraft undergoing training on the NOTS ranges use the NAF runways.

Under existing conditions communication between air traffic controllers and aircraft is undependable. The temporary transmitter and receiver buildings are shielded from the airfield by intervening buildings and required line-of-sight communication is impossible. Portions of conversations between aircraft and ground radio transmitters and receivers are often blocked out. As an expediency the NAF has used backup secondary equipment in the control tower and a navigation aids building on the airfield. Primary use of the secondary equipment negates its original purpose and jeopardizes flight safety because of the lack of a backup communication capability. This line item will provide a standard, satisfactorily located, and structurally sound center for the vital primary communication functions.

The second line item is for construction of a solid state devices research and development facility at the estimated cost of $1,829,000. Weapons development is increasingly dependent on the application of the latest electronic techniques. The employment of electronics, especially solid state devices, in weapons development has grown from 10 percent of all effort 10 years ago to 65 percent now.

The R. & D. facilities now in use for such devices are located in the 25-year-old Michelson Laboratory and other make-do laboratory space in converted warehouses and dormitories. Specially controlled environments, regulated power supplies, vibration-free work areas, and other special facilities essential to the effort are marginal or nonexistent. This line item will provide a suitable addition to the Michelson Laboratory to eliminate the facilities problem in this vital functon and thus mprove NOTS weapons development capablity.

The third line item is for construction of a shipboard weapon control experimental facility at the estimated cost of $657,000. Protection of surface ships from high speed air attack and remote attack by standoff missiles requires faster and more accurate fire control systems for surface-launched weapons. One of NOTS' important programs is to develop and improve these systems. Principal attention is being given to the introduction of digital computers to replace the older, bulkier, analog computers. The accomplishment of this work requires that launchers, radars, computers and gun systems be installed at NOTS ranges to simulate tactical environments. This line item will provide pads for mounting of launchers and radars, a building to house and protect the computer equipment under development, and supporting utilities. These facilities, not now available at NOTS, are essential for carrying out this program.

UNDERSEAS WARFARE LABORATORY, LOS ALAMITOS, CALIF.

The fourth line item is for construction at the Los Alamitos Annex of an Underseas Warfare Laboratory at the estimated cost of $8,495,000. One of the Navy's proposed steps for increasing the strength and effectiveness of its in-house laboratories is the establishment on the west coast of a center for R. & D. work on undersea warfare. The present research facilities at the NOTS Pasadena Annex are not suitable for this purpose. They barely meet current requirements and possess no flexibility to meet future requirements.

In order to improve the Navy's capability in undersea warfare an intensive research and development effort is required on methods of detection, identification, and destruction of underwater targets. To support the highly qualified scientific personnel engaged in this work advanced technical equipment and modern adaptable facilities are required. This line item will provide the first increment of construction of a West Coast Navy Laboratory Center having strongly focused responsibility in the analysis of undersea warfare systems, hardware development, systems integration, and overall fleet engineering support. The new center will be located at the Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, Calif.

This first increment will include three research, development, test and evaluation buildings, a cafeteria building, a training classroom building, support utilities and ground improvements. A second increment of approximately equal size will be programed in the future.

NAVAL AEROSPACE RECOVERY FACILITY, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Aerospace Recovery Facility, El Centro, Calif. It consists of one line item for the construction of a data acquisition research facility at the estimated cost of $460,000. The mission of the facility is to develop, test, and evaluate aerospace delivery and recovery systems such as parachutes and ejection systems. In its developmental work, NARF conducts many air drops on its instrumented range and collects and evaluates many data prints by photographic and other tracking devices. In the past decade, NARF workload and requirement for data equipment have increased fourfold. The existing facilities are substandard and unsuitable to cope with this increase. Although the additional data equipment has been provided, no adequate housing facilities are available. This line item will provide the necessary suitable building to house the data acquisition functions.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Air Facility, El Centro, Calif. It consists of a single line item for a 44-man bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $427,000.

This station has a requirement for 44 bachelor officer billeting spaces to provide support for the Department of Defense joint parachute facilities engaged in aerospace recovery operations and for naval aviation personnel engaged in aircraft carrier landing practice.

Only 16 spaces are now available which are in two substandard World War II buildings. Rehabilitation of these would cost more than 50 percent of their replacement cost. They are to be demolished upon completion of the quarters to be provided by this line item.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif. It consists of seven line items at the total cost of $4,918,000.

The first line item is for aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $1,195,000. The existing apron was constructed in 1942. It lacks the structural capacity to support the heavy modern high-performance

jet aircraft. Use by these heavy aircraft has caused the 6-inch thick pavement to spall and break. Pieces of concrete are ingested into jet aircraft engines, causing frequent serious damage.

This line item will provide adequate flight line parking and line maintenance apron to accommodate the 60 aircraft assigned to the four tactical squadrons of the Marine Air Group in tactical area II of the station. The old pavement will be removed and six World War II wooden maintenance buildings will be demolished.

The second line item is for an aircraft system training building at the estimated cost of $416,000. Additional space is required for installation of additional aircraft systems models and mockup. These facilities are needed for the technical training of flight crews, maintenance, and ordnance personnel to be assigned to new F–4–J Phantom II and A–6–A Intruder aircraft. Existing facilities are deficient in space and must continue to be used for training in support of the older F–4–B and RF–4–B aircraft which will remain in use.

This line item will provide the instruction space made necessary by the introduction of a more advanced weapons system.

The third line item is for aircraft maintenance shops at the estimated cost of $1,450,000. Intermediate level maintenance of the Marine Aircraft Group in tactical area II of the station is being performed in 11 deteriorated small buildings. These shops are inadequately equipped to support modern jet aircraft outfitted with complex radar fire control systems. With the advance from single-engine, single-piloted aircraft to the newer twin-jet fighter/attack aircraft carrying a pilot and radar operator, the maintenance workload on engines and escape systems has doubled.

This line item proposes construction in tactical area II of a building with shops for maintenance on airframes, engines, avionics, and equipment to support 60 aircraft. Seventeen existing maintenance structures will be demolished or relocated to provide a site for the new building.

The fourth line item is for an aircraft maintenance shop addition to an existing hangar at the estimated cost of $435,000. An existing hangar in tactical area III of the station is structurally sound and appropriately located, but is deficient in size and technical support features to accommodate the increased maintenance effort demanded by the later aircraft models. The purpose of this item is similar to that for the preceding item. It is for another Marine aircraft group in another tactical area of the station. Since each group may be deployed separately, it is necessary that each retain its entity by training and operating as an individual group.

The fifth line item is for a turbo jet engine maintenance facility at the estimated cost of $400,000.

The Marine aircraft group to be supported by this facility operates in tactical area II of the station. It has 60 tactical aircraft with a total of 120 jet engines installed. No facility is immediately available in this area for performance testing on engines after maintenance and repairs have been completed.

A similar facility, 3½ miles away in tactical area IV, supports the same maintenance requirements of another Marine aircraft group but is inadequate to support the combined requirements of both groups.

This line item proposes construction in tactical area II of a concrete

test cell with control room, noise suppressors, fire protection, and jet fuel storage to provide full power and afterburner testing of various types of jet engines.

The sixth line item is for a survival equipment shop at the estimated cost of $247,000. This shop is required for the inspection and repair of approximately 1,300 survival equipment items for one Marine aircraft group in tactical area III. These items include parachutes, lifevests, rafts, oxygen-breathing equipment, ejection seats, and flight clothing. Existing facilities are 3 miles distant in tactical area IV and are overcrowded. To use them requires expenditure of about 3,100 man-hours annually in unproductive travel and waiting time.

The shop proposed by this line item will provide the capability for proper maintenance of this vital lifesaving equipment in the immediate area where it is required.

The seventh and last line item is for a station hospital addition at the estimated cost of $775,000. The 30-bed station hospital, built in 1959, accommodates active duty and, when possible, retired military personnel. Dependents receive outpatient treatment in a deteriorated World War II wooden building which is separate from the hospital. This building has high maintenance costs and is so dilapidated that medical housekeeping standards cannot be achieved. It is also inadequate in size to accommodate the outpatient treatment load of over 140,000 visits annually.

This line item proposes construction of an addition to the hospital clinic with facilities for X-ray, laboratory, examining rooms, waiting rooms, pharmacy, records, and administration. It will eliminate duplication of some medical services now necessary because existing facilities are at two separate sites. The existing wood frame dependents' clinic will be demolished.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $626,000.

The first line item is for waterfront protection at the estimated cost of $137,000. A portion of the existing seawall protecting the shipyard waterfront is less than 2 feet above extreme high tide. It is composed of dumped debris, rocks, and sand. It requires frequent repair. This is one of two remaining areas which requires reinforcement. It is the weakest portion of the seawall protecting the shipyard waterfront. This line item proposes construction of a steel sheet piling seawall 1,300 feet in length with the top of the wall 4 feet above extreme high tide. This is considered to be a relatively small "insurance" cost for protection of facilities whose replacement cost would exceed $160 million.

The second line item is for an alteration to the motor repair shop at the estimated cost of $289,000. The existing facility is crowded and poorly arranged for efficient industrial operation. The proposed line item will provide for relocation of equipment and the installation of a line-type operation. More efficient operations resulting will accrue an estimated annual savings of $211,000 in the overhaul of the many electric motors used by Navy ships.

The last line item is for construction of a sanitary sewerage system at the estimated cost of $200,000. At present the sanitary sewerage system is substandard and of inadequate capacity. Because of inadequate capacity, at least once a week the bypass valve is opened and raw sewage is discharged directly into San Pedro Bay without treatment. The sewer pipelines were installed over 20 years ago on filled land which has settled and disrupted the flow to the pumps and through the main discharge line. This line item will replace substandard piping and increase the system capacity so as to eliminate the discharging of untreated raw sewage into the bay. This improvement will allow the shipyard to comply with Government standards for pollution abatement of public waters.

NAVAL STATION, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Long Beach, Calif. It consists of one line item for an enlisted men's club at the estimated cost of $800,000. The existing club provides less than one-third the required space for the approximately 5,000 men who depend primarily on the station for such support. It is in a deteriorated wood structure previously authorized for demolition. This line item will provide space for suitable wholesome entertainment and recreational facilities for fleet and shore-based enlisted personnel.

FLEET ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE TRAINING FACILITY, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The next project is at the Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) Training Facility, Long Beach, Calif. It consists of one line item for an ASW trainer building at the estimated cost of $434,000. Essential training is required in modern ASW attack weapons systems for current ASW ships that constitute the Navy's primary ASW capability. The surface ship ASW attack trainer provides procedural team training to insure maximum, efficient, safe utilization of modern fire-control equipment and attack weapons. Crews of 45 ships home ported at Long Beach will receive the training on a cyclical basis. There are no available structures in the Long Beach area that can be utilized to accommodate the training device. This line item will provide the required building for housing the ASW trainer.

NAVAL DENTAL CLINIC, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach, Calif. It consists of a single line item for construction of a dental clinic at the estimated cost of $821,000. The naval dental clinic is the only dental facility in the area for support of forces afloat and shore-based personnel.

The dental clinic is operating in four separate buildings which were constructed during World War II. They are inadequate in size and design to provide the dental support required for personnel in the area. Their number has increased over the past 10 years from approximately 14,000 to more than 25,000. Approximately 17,000 of these personnel are completely dependent upon this facility for all dental care and 90 percent of all patients are from the fleet. This item will

provide a single consoldated building having the required 35 dental treatment rooms needed to care for 25,000 personnel.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

The next project is at the Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif. It consists of three line items for a total of $703,000. The Pacifiic Missile Range provides launching, tracking, data collecting, and other range services to a varety of users in the Department of Defense and other national agencies. The parent station at Point Mugu hosts the naval missile center which performs test and evaluation work on air-launched missile systems and the naval astronautics group.

The first line item is for an addition to the navigational satellite operations center at the estimated cost of $302,000. As support of this line item may require disclosure of classified information it is recommended that it be discussed in executive session.

The second line item is for environmental laboratory improvement at the estimated cost of $207,000. In this naval missile center laboratory aircraft and weapons are subjected to a variety of simulated flight conditions such as low temperature, vibration, and acceleration. Certain mechanical equipment required in the lab has recently been acquired with no proper place for installing it.

An assembly area, although unsuitable for the purpose, has been pressed into service for installation of this and other testing equipment. Because this has overcrowded the available space, postponement of tests and staggering of schedules have resulted. This line item will provide the necessary additional space to eliminate these problems.

The third line item is for construction on San Nicolas Island of a barracks addition at the estimated cost of $194,000. The PMR has a complement of 599 personnel on this isolated site. They consist of officers, enlisted men, and civil service and contractor personnel, all of whom require bachelor housing. Assets available include 115 substandard spaces in deteriorated World War II barracks and 320 adequate spaces in recently constructed buildings. A line item in the fiscal year 1966 program will provide 50 more adequate spaces, leaving a deficiency of 229 adequate spaces. The proposed line item will provide 44 spaces to reduce the deficiency to 185.

NAVAL SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING STATION, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Ship Missile Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, Calif. It consists of one line item for construction of an administration building at the estimated cost of $1,591,000. This station was established to provide support in readiness and operational requirements to ships employing Terrior, Tartar, and Talos missiles. It is replacing the dependency on contractors with an integrated in-house Navy capability.

Current staff consists of 1,072 engineers, technicians, logisticians, administrative, and contractor liaison personnel. This number is to increase to about 1,390 by end of fiscal year 1969. Available space has been supplemented by rented office trailers. This line item will provide the first increment of the additional administrative space required for solution of the space deficiency problem.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif. It consists of two line items for a total cost of $2,638,000. The center's mission is similar to that at Davisville which I described previously.

The first line item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $868,000. The center has a requirement to berth 5,401 enlisted men. Existing barracks accommodate 2,493 in substandard space. The next line item to be discussed will provide for modernization of these 10 barracks buildings to the reduced capacity of 1,520 adequate spaces. A line item approved in the fiscal year 1967 supplemental program will provide 180 spaces. Upon completion of those two and this proposed item for 360 spaces, the center will have 2,060 adequate spaces and a deficiency of 3,341 spaces.

The second line item is for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $1,770,000. The existing barracks accommodate 2,493 enlisted men in space which is substandard to current criteria. This line item will modernize these 10 three-story permanent-type structures and provide adequate permanent berthing for 1,520 men.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $1,639,000. This is the Marines' west coast helicopter operational training installation.

The first line item is for a helicopter taxiway at the estimated cost of $78,000. This station has one aircraft parking apron without direct access to the operating area. Helicopters must be moved through another parking apron to reach the take-off and landing area and aircraft service or maintenance facilities. This not only delays operations but presents a continuing collision hazard.

This line item proposes construction of 725 feet of taxiway to connect the aircraft parking apron with the operating area.

The second line item is for an aircraft fire and crash station at the estimated cost of $194,000. Six fire, crash and rescue vehicles and 49 marines are used for firefighting and rescue service for the pilots and 184 helicopters supported by this station. Vehicle, maintenance and personnel buildings are dispersed over a half-mile area. Three of the buildings are deteriorated and will be demolished. One steel vehicle shed is suitable for retention.

This line item proposes a consolidation of fire, crash and rescue facilities by constructing one building with vehicle stalls, maintenance rooms, bunkrooms, alarm system and toilet facilities.

The third line item is for a combat vehicle maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $494,000. The station provides maintenance support for about 300 combat vehicles of a marine helicopter transport group. Eight quonset huts serve as shops, parts issue, tool storage, and records office. They are deteriorated beyond economical repair and are too small for shops except for the smaller vehicles. Larger vehicles must be maintained out of doors.

This line item proposes construction of a vehicle maintenance shop to include work bays for heavy equipment, tool and supply issue, tire

repair, battery shop, and paint spray booth. The deteriorated huts will be demolished.

The last line item is for a messhall at the estimated cost of $873,000. The present messhall does not have sufficient capacity to accommodate the numbers of personnel assigned to the station and tenant units, a total of approximately 1,730 men. It is in a deteriorated condition beyond economical repair and below standards from a hygiene viewpoint. It is scheduled for demolition.

The messhall proposed by this line item will include dining room space for 415 men at one sitting and will permit food preparation to serve 1,730 enlisted men in about 1½ hours.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

The next project is at the Marine Corps auxiliary landing field, Camp Pendleton, Calif. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $381,000.

The first line item is for an aircraft fire and crash station at an estimated cost of $159,000. This is similar to the item for Santa Ana which we have just discussed. The field serves as an auxiliary landing field for the Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, with an average of 75,000 helicopter landings and take-offs each month.

Existing fire and crash facilities consist of two quonset huts which were recovered from salvage. They are in a deteriorated condition and are inadequate for the present use.

This line item proposes the construction of a single building to meet the requirement. It will include space for vehicle stalls, equipment maintenance shop and personnel facilities with alarm for crash crews.

The second line item is for an extension to the aircraft system training building at the estimated cost of $222,000. Additional space is required to install devices associated with training of maintenance, ordnance, and operating personnel in the operation of a new light armed reconnaissance aircraft (OV–10A LARA). All such personnel assigned to the OV–10A equipped Marine observation squadrons will receive instruction at this facility. No other facility is available to accommodate the training associated with this new type aircraft.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, CORONADO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $8,380,000. This is the west coast counterpart of the base at Little Creek, Va., which we discussed earlier in the presentation.

The first line item is for construction of an administration building at an estimated cost of $2,119,000. Thirteen scattered buildings of temporary World War II wood-frame construction are used to house six major Pacific Fleet Amphibious Commands. These buildings are deteriorated and fire hazardous and are scheduled for demolition. The proposed line item will provide a modern administration building to house the approximately 500 people of these commands.

The second line item is for construction of two barracks buildings, with a design capacity of 1,050 men, at the estimated cost of $3,274,000. Of a total requirement for 3,275 berthing spaces only 1,588 of the

spaces provided are adequate. The 919 remaining available spaces are so grossly below reasonable standards of habitability that corrective action is required. These spaces are in single story wood frame, slab-on-grade buildings constructed in 1944. Most of the buildings have exposed studs and rafters, with 3 or 4 bare bulbs hanging from exposed electric conduit providing the lighting, while oil-fired space heaters at each end of the building provide heat. In addition, toilet facilities are in separate, unheated buildings, creating a highly unsatisfactory situation particularly in inclement weather. The remaining deficiency of 637 spaces will be programed in a future year.

The third line item is for construction of a 180-man bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $1,863,000. Of a total of 527 spaces required for officer berthing only 143 spaces are adequate. Buildings containing 95 substandard spaces are scheduled to be demolished. This line item proposes to correct a major portion of the existing deficiency, leaving 204 spaces to be programed in the future.

The fourth line item is for improvement of the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $1,124,000.

The present overhead electrical lines erected during World War II are undersized and deteriorated and cannot meet the demands of a modern naval base. Frequent power outages are experienced. These conditions restrict base operations and depress its efficiency. The proposed line item will provide an improved underground distribution system with line and substation capacity capable of meeting existing requirements and planned future development of the base.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

The next project is at Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $6,590,000.

The first line item is for an increase in aircraft direct fueling stations at the estimated cost of $980,000. This master jet air station is home port for all west coast fleet fighter squadrons numbering about 23. Over 5 million gallons of fuel are consumed each month. This requires 24 fueling outlets to provide for rapid turnaround of aircraft. Only 16 outlets are available.

This line item proposes constructing eight additional fueling outlets with underground pumps and service tanks. These will reduce aircraft turnaround time by eliminating the slower tank truck operations or the towing of aircraft about one-quarter of a mile for refueling.

The second line item is for an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $3,400,000.

Adequate aircraft maintenance space is not available for the numbers of aircraft which require support. Substandard temporary nose hangars and World War II wooden buildings are being used. They are deteriorated and incompatible for the nature of work to be performed.

The proposed line item will provide for constructing a standard maintenance hangar and the demolition of 32 assorted temporary World War II aircraft maintenance buildings which are beyond economical repair.

The third line item is for an avionics shop at the estimated cost of $1,084,000. The continued development in size and complexity of jet

aircraft requires increased maintenance capabilities, particularly for testing and repair of electric and electronic components. The technical requirements for new aircraft being assigned to this station cannot be met with existing facilities. Some building modifications have been made as a stopgap measure. A configuration for optimum utilization cannot be achieved and a large space deficiency remains. A three-shift effort is meeting avionics maintenance requirements leaving no capability to absorb the higher workload of new aircraft.

The avionics shop proposed by this line item will provide adequate space and utilities to maintain electrical, communication, navigation, and fire control equipment at the technical standards required.

The fourth line item is for a dispensary and dental clinic at the estimated cost of $754,000.

The existing World War II buildings of temporary construction have deteriorated to the point where continued repair and maintenance are economically unsound. They are not functionally suitable for use in rendering proper medical and dental treatment for the approximately 8,000 military personnel assigned to this station and their dependents.

This line item proposes construction of a new building to house a dispensary with aviation medicine clinic, sick call and examining rooms, pharmacy, laboratory, and a five-bed holding ward. The dental clinic will have 14 dental operating rooms, four oral hygiene treatment rooms, and a prosthetic laboratory. Three World War II buildings will be demolished.

The fifth line item is for a computer-autodin building at the estimated cost of $303,000. Improvements in maintenance and material management have been initiated through the use of electronic data processing equipment. Data collected includes man-hour utilization, aircraft maintenance statistical data, and general supply data. A reduction in response time between demand and supply from 2 or 3 days to 1 or 2 hours is to be achieved.

Existing equipment is operated on a 24-hour basis. It has been crowded into supply spaces which lack environmental controls and are not suitable for expansion. Additional equipment is to be installed to increase the data processing capacity.

This line item proposes construction of a single building for computer equipment for programing, keypunching, data processing, and cards record storage. Equipment for Autodin, the automatic digital network system, will also be installed in the new building.

The last line item is for improvement to the electric distribution system at the estimated cost of $69,000. Part of the station's mission is to provide an FAA-Navy operated control center for safe conduct of all aircraft operations over a 3,500-square-mile sector in the San Diego area. The Radar Air Traffic Control Center does not have a reliable source of emergency electrical power. A 1-second interruption in the primary power will cause the main radars automatically to shut down for 5 minutes to protect vital parts from damage due to excessive voltage. Safe separation of airborne aircraft cannot be maintained when this occurs.

The proposed line item will provide for installation of electrical distribution lines to an alternate source of primary commercial power with automatic switching to the Radar Air Traffic Control Center to insure continuous positive control of aircraft.

81-915—67——25

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $8,738,000. This is the industrial station of the San Diego area naval air complex.

The first line item is for aircraft carrier berthing utilities at the estimated cost of $1,046,000. These utilities are required to permit shutdown of carriers' engineering plants in order that complete in-port maintenance and repairs may be conducted. The relatively short in-port time and the heavy workload of our shipyards make it essential to have this work done at the ships' home port. The need for increased time at sea compared to in-port time has emphasized the importance of this requirement.

This item will provide electricity, steam, and fuel for aircraft carriers at their berths.

The second line item is for an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $4,200,000. This station supports two tenant units which provide training for officers and enlisted personnel in operation, maintenance and repair of air weapons systems and specialized operational and tactical employment of equipment. More than 230 courses running from 2 to 60 days' duration, are conducted. Accomplishment of this function is vital to the operational readiness of Pacific Fleet units as provision of trained personnel is necessary for performance of fleet missions.

Substandard World War II structures built as barracks and support buildings have been pressed into service with minimum alteration in order to accommodate the training load. Most of these buildings have poor ventilation and lack environmental control for equipment, proper electrical power, lighting, and functional arrangement necessary for efficient training.

To meet this requirement the proposed line item will provide for construction of two new training buildings and rehabilitation of a third. Seven substandard buildings will be demolished.

The third line item is for an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $1,180,000. The hangar is required for the rework of the new model E–2A Hawkeye aircraft which is powered by twin turboprop engines. The overhaul and repair department has recently been designated as the sole overhaul point for this airborne early warning and intercept control aircraft. The increased complexity of the aircraft and its components does not permit accomplishment of the work out of doors.

This item proposes the construction of an aircraft repair facility with access apron and supporting facilities. Improved rework of aircraft to be realized by the proposed line item will result in a faster turn-around time resulting in increased fleet operational use and direct annual labor savings of $70,000.

The fourth line item proposes improved electric power for computers at the estimated cost of $140,000. An automatic data processing system for industrial naval air stations is installed at this station for improved management of the overhaul and repair department, for better logistic support from the supply department, for providing statistical data, and for reporting the station functions and 43 tenant activities. The electrical system is loaded to capacity and fluctuations

in the commercial power prevent successful operation of the computers.

The line item proposes construction of an additional transformer vault with an electrical generator for stable power, and more distribution lines from the substation and transformers to the data processing building.

The fifth line item is for the second increment of barracks construction at the estimated cost of $2,145,000. The total requirement at this station for barracks space is 4,700. Existing adequate spaces total only 28. Funds were provided in fiscal year 1966 for rehabilitation of 506 spaces. A fiscal year 1967 line item will provide for construction of a new 756-man barracks.

The increment proposed by this line item is for 760-man barracks, leaving a deficiency of 2,650 spaces to be programed in the future. Four deteriorated buildings will be demolished.

The last line item is for construction of a sewer line for industrial waste diversion to a sanitary sewer at the estimated cost of $27,000. At present the industrial waste from various buildings at the station are not treated before being discharged. The proposed line item will provide for construction of a sewer line to divert the waste to a sanitary sewer for ultimate disposal by the city of San Diego. This will allow the station to comply with Government standards for abatement of pollution of rivers and harbors.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, REAM FIELD, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, Calif. It consists of four line items at the total cost of $1,471,000. This is the only Navy operational base for helicopters on the west coast.

The first line item is for aircraft systems training building alterations at the estimated cost of $27,000.

Two large quonset huts are in use for training personnel in helicopter maintenance procedures. These huts are corrugated metal shells without interior finishing. This line item proposes installation of insulation, ventilation ducting, interior walls and ceilings, and toilet facilities to provide adequate classrooms.

The second line item is for a survival equipment shop at the estimated cost of $222,000.

Existing facilities consist of two World War II wooden structures which have deteriorated beyond economical repair. They have inadequate space and lack environmental control needed for the maintenance and storage of the survival equipment to support the personnel who operate the 146 helicopters assigned this station.

This line item proposes construction of specially designed building for inspection and repair of parachutes, liferafts and vests, oxygen breathing equipment, and flight clothing. The deteriorated buildings will be demolished.

The third line item is for construction of a bachelor officers' quarters and mess at the estimated cost of $1,060,000. This station supports 572 permanent and rotational officers, 134 of whom are bachelors. The station has no BOQ. Consequently, the single officers must be granted bachelor allowance for quarters and live off base.

This line item proposes construction of a 100-man BOQ and a mess with a single seating capacity of 80 officers.

The last line item is for gas heating facilities at the estimated cost of $162,000. This station was constructed during World War II on an emergency basis and planned for short term use. As a result, only 21 of 48 buildings were provided with natural gas distribution and heating systems. The remaining buildings are heated with portable electric heaters, individual oil-fired space heaters, and propane-air heaters. Such a variety of heating methods is uneconomical to maintain and operate.

This line item proposes installation of a natural gas distribution line to buildings now served by oil-fired heaters and conversion of burners from oil to gas. The 39 individual oil-burning space heaters to be replaced by this conversion will be declared surplus. Lower heating rates will save about $19,000 per year.

NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Station, San Diego, Calif. It consists of one line item for pier 3 modernization at the estimated cost of $1,342,000. As support of this line item may require disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL SUBMARINE SUPPORT FACILITY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The next project is at the naval submarine support facility, San Diego, Calif. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $4,720,000. This facility provides limited support to home-ported submarines.

The first line item is for the construction of mooring facilities at the estimated cost of $1,112,000. A submarine tender, moored between two buoys nead the channel used by all ships entering San Diego Bay, provides support to the submarines home ported at San Diego. The proposed line item will place the tender in a less dangerous position with respect to weather and ship traffic and will provide optimum use of both sides of the tender, thus providing the number of berths required to accommodate the nuclear submarines assigned.

The second line item is for the construction of a deep submergence simulator building at the estimated cost of $100,000.

There is only one deep submergence vehicle available for training students and performing assigned operational tasks. Increased operational tasks preclude continued use of the vehicle as a trainer. The proposed line item will house several deep submergence simulators for training purposes thereby releasing the deep submergence vehicle for use primarily in the performance of operational missions.

The third line item is for a torpedo overhaul shop at the estimated cost of $511,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

The fourth line item is for the construction of a barracks and mess hall at the estimated cost of $2,197,000.

The existing requirement for 1,096 berthing spaces is being met by eight World War II substandard buildings with a space capacity of 352 men.

The proposed line item will provide 700 barracks spaces to alleviate existing overcrowded conditions, and a mess hall with a 1,000-man galley capacity and a seating capacity of 300 men.

The fifth line item is for the construction of a bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $800,000.

There is no adequate BOQ at this activity. Bachelor officers have moved into a World War II temporary wooden Army building which is far from adequate in size and structural condition. Commercial facilities and other Navy officer berthing are remotely located from this activity.

This item will provide the required berthing for 80 bachelor officers.

FLEET ANTI-AIR-WARFARE TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Fleet Anti-Air-Warfare Training Center, San Diego, Calif. It consists of one line item for a tactical combat direction and electronic warfare annex addition at the estimated cost of $475,000. Support of this line item may require disclosure of classified information and it should be discussed in executive session.

FLEET ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) School, San Diego, Calif. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $2,128,000.

The first line item is for an undersea weapons training building (first increment) at the estimated cost of $286,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

The second line item is for a Unified Administration and Communication Center at the estimated cost of $1,842,000. Facilities are required by the school to house not only its own staff but also those of the Commander, Training Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet; the Commander, Fleet Training Group, San Diego, and the Pacific Fleet Missile Weapons System Training Unit and a message center. The combined administrative staffs total 479 men. To meet this requirement this activity has three overcrowded substandard temporary World War II wood frame buildings which are in deteriorated condition. This line item will provide the required building to house the combined staff and the message center.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. It consists of seven line items at the total cost of $15,278,000. This is the third of the Navy's three training centers, being similar in mission to the other two at Orlando and Great Lakes which we discussed previously.

The first line item is for construction of an "Electronics maintenance school" at the estimated cost of $3,900,000. There are 30 maintenance courses taught at the NTC Service School Command Annex, Naval Station, San Diego. The courses are conducted in an old wood frame building, too small for existing needs, and neither safe nor technically adequate for the installation of new equipment.

Technological advances and the resulting introduction of new equipment and systems into the Pacific Fleet, have greatly increased the requirements for electronics technicians trained in specific equipment

maintenance. Planned expansion through fiscal year 1972 will increase the training capacity to 72 courses in 73 laboratories and classrooms with a student load of 600 and 150 instructors. There are no other facilities at NTC or the naval station configured for installation of electronics equipment. This line item will provide a building specifically designed to meet the planned requirements.

The second line item is for construction of a "Recruit school" at the estimated cost of $1,684,000. The Center's recruit training command has the important mission of instilling sufficient knowledge and skill in seamanship and other naval subjects to enable the recruit to be of early usefulness to the fleet. To implement this purpose for training the planned average on-board load of 8,000 recruits, there is a requirement for 175,000 square feet of classroom space for the recruit school. The existing 110,000 square feet are in seven World War II barracks converted to classroom space. This line item proposes the construction of the first of two increments to provide the necessary classrooms for recruit training.

The third line item is for a "Recruit receiving, examining, and outfitting unit (REOU) building" at the estimated cost of $2,787,000. This will be similar in purpose to the items at Orlando and Great Lakes which we discussed previously. An average of 150 raw recruits per day are received from civilian life. Often more than 500 recruits per day must be processed through the REOU for a 5-day period which encompass medical and dental examinations, uniform outfitting, basic tests, ID card issue, and other administrative details. These functions are conducted in widely separated buildings. The buildings have been modified to provide for functions not in keeping with their original design and are grossly inadequate and substandard. This line item will provide a suitably designed multipurpose building for the REOU processing.

The fourth line item is for the "Third increment of recruit barracks" at the estimated cost of $4,447,000. The Center has a total requirement for 9,000 barracks spaces for recruits. There are 2,272 adequate spaces and 6,122 inadequate spaces. Two increments of recruit barracks, accommodating a total of 2,700, have been approved in the fiscal year 1966 and 1967 programs. This will leave a deficit of 4,028 adequate spaces. The substandard recruit barracks at the Center are of World War II temporary construction and are in an advanced state of deterioration. These barracks are firetraps that endanger the safety of personnel and are a serious menace to their health and welfare. This line item will provide 1,575 barracks spaces to continue the orderly replacement of the grossly inadequate recruit barracks. The next item in this project is for another barracks to accommodate 500 men, leaving a deficit of 1,953 spaces.

The fifth line item is for a "Receiving barracks" at the estimated cost of $1,363,000. During the processing period, the recruits in the REOU are isolated from recruits that have been processed and assigned to companies. The existing barracks being utilized are of World War II temporary wood frame construction and in an advanced stage of deterioration. Existing berthing is for 150 men. The requirement is often in excess of 500 men, being at times peak loads of 1,000 to 1,500 recruits. This line item will provide berthing for 500 men.

The sixth line item is for "CPO barracks" at the estimated cost of $1 million. The Center has an average on-board load of 960 CPO's including both staff and students. Experience has shown that only 350 require berthing. These CPO's are berthed in three separate World War II wood frame buildings. They are badly deteriorated and would require an excessive expenditure of funds to rehabilitate. These buildings will be demolished later as they are on the site of an EM messhall line item in a future program. This item will provide a barracks capable of berthing 350 CPO's in one building.

The seventh line item is for a "Firefighters' field mess" at the estimated cost of $97,000. The Center's firefighting training unit has been relocated to Carroll Canyon, the former Camp Elliott, 15 miles from the home base. The method of feeding firefighters is to transport food prepared at the Center Carroll Canyon. The dining areas here consist of open-sided structures with corrugated metal roofs supported by metal pipe trusses and columns. The structures serve merely as an awning over the mess tables providing practically no protection during inclement weather. This line item will provide the minimum of relief and comfort and will accomplish the mission to feed 320 recruits in a half-hour period. It will also provide a place for recruits to wash the soot and dirt from their hands and faces and a scullery for washing trays and utensils.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif. It consists of a single line item for the construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $986,000. The naval hospital provides general clinical, hospitalization, and dental services to military personnel of shore activities and fleet units in the San Diego area. The tenant Hospital Corps School trains technicians in the medical and dental field.

These activities have a requirement to house 1,669 enlisted personnel. They have 1,309 existing inadequate spaces. This results in overcrowding of barracks and poses a health hazard and morale problem. The large number of students attending class A, B, and C schools and corpsmen who alternate in day and night duty, require adequate study and sleeping accommodations. This line item will provide four new barracks buildings having 360 adequate spaces. The deficiencies in the 1,309 inadequate spaces will be corrected by a rehabilitation project in a future program.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The 12th Naval District is the next area covered in the program. There are 14 projects in this area for a total amount of $56,704,000, including one classified project for $120,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIF.

The first project is at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif. It consists of five line items at the estimated cost of $6,216,000. This is a master jet air station and home port for light attack fleet squadrons.

The first line item is for "Aircraft systems training building additions" at the estimated cost of $280,000. Facilities are required to train

pilots and ground crews in various aircraft systems peculiar to the new A7A Corsair II attack aircraft being introduced into the Pacific Fleet at this station. Deficiencies exist in training building space due to the increasing requirements in conjunction with the buildup of A7A base loading. This item will provide for a total of 8,383 square feet in addition to two existing training buildings to meet current needs.

The second line item is for an "Aircraft maintenance hangar" at the estimated cost of $4,898,000. A new aircraft maintenance hangar is required to maintain and operate additional attack squadrons to be assigned to this station and support the transition to the new A7A Corsair II aircraft. The number of home-ported attack squadrons will increase from 22 to 26 and continued support must be provided to three large replacement training squadrons. Increased maintenance support is required for the A7 by virtue of its larger size, increased support equipment and manning levels. This item will provide a new maintenance hangar with aircraft parking apron and attendant maintenance facilities to support three squadrons.

The third line item is for a ground equipment maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $616,000. The aircraft maintenance department at this station is responsible for maintaining over 1,100 units of ground support equipment for assigned aircraft squadrons. There is no existing shop to maintain this equipment except for space temporarily preempted in the jet engine maintenance shop. Not only is this arrangement inadequate in design and space, but all aircraft maintenance space is required to meet increasing maintenance requirements. This line item will provide a new shop for maintenance support of aircraft ground equipment which is valued in excess of $5 million.

The fourth line item is for a chief petty officers' barracks at the estimated cost of $261,000. In support of the increased light attack aircraft program at this station, the base loading of home-ported enlisted personnel is scheduled to be increased by over 2,500 men. Chief petty officers, who are very important people in the day-to-day operations of the Navy, do not have separate quarters. Their berthing is scattered in 13 enlisted barracks buildings.

This item will provide a new 80-man barracks as separate housing to satisfy the current total requirement for chief petty officers' quarters.

The fifth line item is for an electrical substation at the estimated cost of $161,000. As the present power supply cannot meet the projected demand, there is a requirement for increased power in the station operations area. This increase is generated by the new facilities to be constructed in this project together with other planned construction and equipment items for this station.

This item will provide for the construction of an electrical substation to regulate voltage and increase electrical feeder capacity.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $383,000. This is the seaport-industrial station in the San Francisco area master jet complex.

The first line item is for an addition to the turbine overhaul and repair shop at the estimated cost of $280,000. This station is the designated rework point for all aircraft pneumatic components in the Pacific area. Costly multishift operations are necessary to keep pace with current requirements. Additional workload is being generated by the A6 and A7 aircraft programs on the west coast. The proposed line item will provide for construction of an addition to the overhaul and repair shop to handle the increased workload.

The second line item is for warehouse lighting at the estimated cost of $103,000. This station is an aviation supply center for fleet aviation activities in the 12th Naval District. Over 200,000 various items of aircraft supplies are stored in bins in an existing warehouse originally designed for general storage. The existing lighting system was not designed for close work, is inadequate and presents a safety hazard to personnel. This line item will provide an improved lighting system to facilitate safe materials handling to produce the required efficiency and economy of operations.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $20,079,000. This station's major function is the transshipment of ammunition and the provision of logistic support to ammunition ships home-ported at this station.

The first line item is to provide for barricaded railroad sidings replacement at the estimated cost of $279,000. To comply with explosive safety regulations, explosive loaded railroad cars are held in barricaded railroad sidings while awaiting outloading. All of the 78 existing sidings, having an average holding capacity of five cars each, are required. Three of these sidings are unusable due to progressive deterioration of the wood revetments. This line item will provide for replacement of these unusable sidings.

PORT CHICAGO

The second line item is for land acquisition at the estimated cost of $19,800,000. This station, being the primary ammunition transshipment facility on the Pacific coast for the Armed Forces and the military assistance program, handles over 70 percent of all ammunition moved on the west coast. Privately owned lands immediately adjacent to the ammunition piers and five privately owned islands in Suisun Bay lie within the explosive hazard area. The Navy has been required to operate under a waiver of safety criteria for many years. This, however, does not remove the ever-present hazard to the lives and property of residents in the event of an explosion. Studies of alternatives have indicated that the most feasible and economical action is purchase of the land and relocation of the residents. Recent residential development in the area has resulted in an increase of 1,000 people and has increased the estimated acquisition cost by $3,000,000. This item proposes the purchase of 5,021 acres to provide the required explosive safety distance.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, DIXON, CALIF.

The next project is at Naval Radio Station, Dixon, Calif. It consists of a single line item for a 34-man barracks with dispensary and mess addition at the estimated cost of $172,000. This station has a requirement to berth and feed 74 enlisted men, but has accommodations for only 40, leaving a deficiency of 34 spaces.

This line item proposes construction of a new building to provide additional barracks space for 34 men and expansion of messhall and galley spaces to increase the messing capacity to accommodate 74 men. A dispensary area will be included so that barracks space now being used for that purpose can be reverted to its intended use. The dispensary area will include examination and treatment rooms, emergency surgery and dressing rooms, a two-bed holding ward, and a pharmacy. Construction of this proposed line item will alleviate the crowding of berthing, messing, and medical facilities at the station.

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, MARE ISLAND, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Schools Command, Mare Island, Calif. It consists of one line item for a barracks at the estimated cost of $2,738,000. The command provides basic and advanced technical training to naval personnel to enable them to perform their tasks capably in operational billets. There is a requirement for 1,824 barracks spaces at this command. Seven buildings with a designed berthing capacity of 969 are utilized to meet this requirement. All are substandard but three of them are of permanent construction and are suitable for rehabilitation. Two of the permanent buildings are scheduled for rehabilitation with recently released fiscal year 1966 funds. This line item will provide for construction of two additional barracks, each of 500-man capacity, and for demolition of the four temporary barracks. The remaining deficiency of 339 adequate spaces will be programed in the future.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif. It consists of a single line item for the construction of sewage system improvements at the estimated cost of $119,000. This station supports operations of patrol squadrons and certain NASA activities. At present the station's sanitary sewage receives only primary treatment before being discharged into a slough which flows into the San Francisco Bay. Industrial wastes are discharged into a storm sewer system and receives no treatment. This line item will provide the necessary improvements to permit the station to comply with the State and Government standards for abatement of pollution of the waters of the bay. It will include treatment of the industrial wastes and discharge of the treated waste into the station's sanitary system; and connection of the sanitary sewer system to the city of of Sunnyvale's system.

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. It consists of one line item for a library at the estimated cost of

$1,794,000. This activity is an institution of higher learning operated to fulfill special requirements for the education of officers at the graduate level in various technical and management disciplines.

A committee of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, an accrediting commission for colleges, has severely criticized the existing library facilities. They summarized as follows:

> Nothing is more needed at the school than a roomy, modern library building, with seating space adequate for peak loads and with the latest devices for book and records handling, reproduction, information retrieval, and easy access. The library is the key facility in any institution of higher education. The committee strongly recommends that prompt attention be given this matter in order to bring the library into line with laboratories and other physical facilities on the campus.

This line item will provide a library which will meet the needs of the postgraduate school and conform to the standards of the accrediting commission.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, OAKLAND, CALIF.

The next project is at the naval hospital, Oakland, Calif. It consists of a single line item for construction of enlisted men's and WAVES barracks at the estimated cost of $1,436,000. This hospital has a requirement to house 483 enlisted personnel. The existing barracks consist of five temporary wood frame structures erected during World War II. These facilities are structurally and functionally inadequate, are fire hazardous and cannot be economically rehabilitated.

This line item will provide 483 barracks spaces, 420 for the men and 63 for the WAVES, in modern facilities compatible with the hospital facilities now under construction. Three of the existing barracks will be razed in connection with construction of the new hospital facilities. The remaining two will be demolished when the barracks to be constructed by this line item are completed.

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT, OAKLAND, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Medical Research Unit, Oakland, Calif. It consists of a single line item for construction of a small animal colony facility at the estimated cost of $412,000. In addition to its basic research mission, this unit has the assigned function of operating third level detection and identification facilities in connection with control measures for communicable diseases and medical problems of military significance on a worldwide basis. The existing colony is located in a dilapidated, temporary building at the naval hospital. This building is scheduled to be demolished in connection with construction of the new hospital. Certain strains of animals have been developed that are completely disease defined, specific pathogen and antibody free and even germ free. This colony is the sole source of these animal strains which have been developed over a period of more than 25 years and are essential to support many medical research projects. This line item will provide the required well controlled, easily cleaned facilities for continuing this vital work.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIF.

The next project is at the naval shipyard, San Francisco Bay, Calif. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $9,174,000. This ship-

yard provides for construction, overhaul, and repair of our modern surface ships and submarines. This work is accomplished at two physically separated divisions.

The first division is on the bay in the city of San Francisco. The first two line items are at this Hunters Point division.

The first line item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $2,157,000. To provide berthing for shipyard enlisted personnel, tenant commands, students, transients, and those attached to ships in the yard a total of 1,640 spaces is required. There are only 1,117 spaces available and they are substandard. These are all in two-story temporary World War II frame structures which are very deteriorated. This item will provide a new barracks for 720 men to replace some of the existing inadequate spaces and reduce the deficiency to 920 spaces.

The second line item is for a bachelor officers' quarters and mess at the estimated cost of $1,253,000. There is a requirement to furnish berthing and messing facilities for 127 officers at this division of the shipyard. There are only 76 BOQ spaces in temporary frame World War II structures. This line item will provide 100 BOQ spaces with a 100-man mess. This will permit demolition of a number of the inadequate temporary housing structures.

The next four line items are at the Mare Island division of the shipyard. This division is in Vallejo.

The first line item is for drydock 2 improvements at the estimated cost of $475,000. The U.S.S. *Long Beach* CG(N)9 will be refueled and overhauled at this yard beginning July 1, 1968. The Mare Island division of this shipyard will be the only west coast shipyard with sufficient experience and an adequate nuclear capability at that time to handle a nuclear surface ship. The only drydock at Mare Island long enough to accomodate the U.S.S. *Long Beach* is drydock 2. However, drydock 2 is not deep enough to accommodate the keel-mounted sonar dome. This item will provide for construction of a sonar dome pit which will allow drydocking the U.S.S. *Long Beach*.

The second line item is for the construction of an engineering building at the estimated cost of $4,481,000. The recent merger of the two San Francisco area naval shipyards combined a surface ship capability with a nuclear submarine capability. This consolidation necessitates provision of facilities for a total of 1,400 engineers and allied personnel at the Mare Island division. Professional capability must be maintained for performance of work on the conversion, repair and overhaul of surface ships, including aircraft carriers, and on nuclear submarines and related programs. Existing facilities at Mare Island are adequate for the support of only 400 such professional and technical personnel. This line item proposes construction of facilities to satisfy the deficiency in engineering space.

The third line item at the Mare Island division is for a chapel at the estimated cost of $735,000. There are 8,200 military personnel and dependents at this shipyard. There are 800 family housing units at the base and 200 more units are under construction. Existing religious facilities consist of a 150-seat chapel, a temporary barracks used as a chapel and a portion of another temporary barracks used for the Sunday school program. These facilities not only lack adequate space but they are deteriorated. The community facilities in Vallejo cannot

accommodate the yard's population. This line item will provide a new chapel with a Sunday school wing which, with the existing chapel, will satisfy the requirement. Two existing structures and part of a third will be demolished.

The final line item is for additional electrical power to Berths 7 and 8 at the estimated cost of $73,000. Berths 7 and 8 are used for outfitting, repairing and overhauling ships with emphasis on submarines. The existing primary source of power for Berths 7 and 8 falls far short of the required 16,700 amps. This source must be supplemented with a jury-rigged arrangement of inadequate capacity. This line item will provide a new electrical distribution line to provide adequate electrical power to Berths 7 and 8.

NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISLAND, CALIF.

The next project is at the naval station, Treasure Island, Calif. It consists of a single line item for construction of a sanitary sewage treatment plant at the estimated cost of $850,000. The present sanitary system lacks the required capacity to accommodate new housing under construction and planned for Treasure Island. This line item will increase the capacity of the treatment system to meet required standards for present and future expansion and allow this station to comply with State and Government standards for pollution abatement.

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, TREASURE ISLAND, CALIF.

The next project is at the naval schools command, Treasure Island, Calif. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $12,613,000. This activity is similar to the command at Mare Island in support of training selected officer and enlisted personnel to prepare them for early usefulness afloat in their designated specialities.

The first line item is for construction of an applied instruction building at the estimated cost of $6,788,000. There is a requirement to provide adequate facilities to train 4,245 personnel annually as electronic technicians and radarmen. Most of the existing facilities are temporary structures built during World War II or earlier. These buildings are substandard and constitute a serious fire hazard to the students as well as to the expensive electronic training equipment they contain. This item will provide modern facilities to train 2,976 trainees and accommodate the staff of 470 instructors and administrative personnel. A number of old, temporary buildings, remnants of World War II and the 1939 World's Fair, will be demolished.

The second line item is for a Damage Control School at the estimated cost of $1,963,000. This command has a requirement to provide facilities for training 475 officers and men annually in damage control procedures. The majority of the existing structures are temporary World War II buildings. These buildings are substandard for utilization as classroom structures and constitute a serious fire hazard. They have inadequate heat and ventilation and poor lighting. This line item will provide modern facilities to train the quota of 475 personnel in damage control procedures and techniques and office space for the staff of 87 persons. The old classroom buildings will be demolished.

The third line item is for the second increment of barracks at the

estimated cost of $3,862,000. Existing barracks satisfy the numerical requirement of 4,271 spaces. However, they are fire hazardous, substandard temporary World War II wood frame buildings. The deficiencies in these buildings include deteriorated shower spaces, water piping, wood flooring, joists and studding, in adequate lighting and ventilation. The buildings have long exceeded the originally designed life expectancy of 5 years. The first increment of replacement barracks is under construction. They will provide 1,650 spaces. This line item will provide 1,500 barracks spaces, leaving a deficiency of 1,121 spaces to be programed in the future. Five of the old barracks buildings will be demolished.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, HAWTHORNE, NEV.

The final project in the 12th Naval District is at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $598,000. This is the inland backup depot for the west coast depots which provide ammunition support of the Pacific Fleet.

The first line item is for construction of a radiographic facility at the estimated cost of $473,000. This depot is required to explosive-load Bullpup warheads, low drag bombs and mine cases. Radiographic facilities are required to X-ray the explosives for flaws. The existing temporary installation does not permit proper radiographic techniques, utilizes valuable production space and lacks proper radiation shielding. This line item will provide specially designed radiographic facilities necessary for personnel protecton and to support current and projected workload.

The second line item is for a refrigerated mine battery storage alteration at the estimated cost of $125,000. To insure maximum shelf life dry cell batteries are stored at minus 30° F. Existing minus 30° F. storage space is adequate to store approximately 25 percent of the projected battery inventory. In 1964 and 1965 mine batteries, costing $227,000, were declared overage and scrapped. The loss could have been reduced by $76,000 annually if the required additional minus 30° F. storage capacity had been available. This line item will correct the existing deficiency by altering existing substandard storage space.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The next geographical area covered in the program is the 13th Naval District. There are eight projects in the program at installations within this area for the total amount of $10,899,000, including a classified project in the amount of $107,000.

NAVAL FACILITY, COOS HEAD, OREG.

The next project is at the Naval Facility, Coos Head, Oreg. It consists of a single line item for construction of sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities at the estimated cost of $65,000. The existing sewage treatment facilities consist of a large septic tank and a drain tile field in beach sand. These facilities are overloaded to the point where they may fail and cause surfacing of untreated sewage effluent on the beach which is used for recreation. This line item will

provide for construction of a new sewer line and a treatment system having adequate capacity for this facility. This is another pollution abatement item similar to those previously proposed in this program to conform to the Government's standards.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON, WASH.

The next project is at the Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $6,923,000.

The first line item is for construction of an acoustic range access pier at the estimated cost of $98,000. The main facility at the Carr Inlet Acoustic Range is a test barge moored offshore of Fox Island. This is the only facility the Navy has to utilize fully submerged submarines for obtaining near and far field acoustical measurements. Access to the barge, for both operating personnel and supplies, is by launch from the mainland. Each round trip of the launch results in a loss of 40 minutes working time. With the Fox Island Bridge completed, this item will provide direct automotive access to the test site. The item proposes the construction of a connecting road to the pierhead, parking area, and a pier to within brow range of the test barge. Replacement of the launch operation with automotive operation will result in an estimated annual savings of $46,000.

The second line item is for additional drydock 4 utilities at the estimated cost of $178,000. The projected schedule of overhauling and refueling of nuclear submarines will require simultaneous dockings in drydock 2 and 4. Existing 640-volt service at drydock 4 is limited to 2,730 amperes. A line providing 4,320 amperes is required for nuclear submarine hotel and test service and a separate line of 1,600 amperes is required for support barges. Existing service will be used for the barges. This line item will provide adequate utilities for drydock 4 to support a nuclear submarine during overhaul.

The third line item will provide an addition to the nuclear overhaul facility at the estimated cost of $383,000. This shipyard has the capability to overhaul and refuel the reactor plant of only one nuclear submarine at a time. The projected workload requires a concurrent multiple nuclear submarine overhaul capability. This item will provide adequate facilities for working on radioactively contaminated reactor plant components on multiple submarine overhauls and will enable adherence to the stringent controls required for radioactive work.

The fourth line item is for construction of an engineering building at the estimated cost of $5,993,000. The main administration building complex housing 1,151 engineering personnel has been weakened by two severe earthquakes and is unsafe for further continued dense loading. It is impractical to modify these buildings to meet safety requirements. This item will provide an earthquake-resistant six-story building. The structure is designed for two additional floors for future expansion. The existing substandard structures will be razed under a future line item. Increased efficiency will achieve an estimated annual saving of $1,250,000.

The fifth line item will provide alterations for a computer installation at the estimated cost of $178,000. To accommodate the installation of a new large computer required for the management information system, additional space is required. No existing facility satisfies the en-

vironmental control necessary for reliable and efficient operation of this computer. This line item will provide an addition to the existing computer room with the required environmental control.

The sixth line item will provide for improvements to the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $93,000. This shipyard has been assigned the mission of fleet ballistic missile supply center for the Pacific. It is also the relay point for the Navy automated digital network system for the Pacific Northwest. All of these functions are located in a supply department building which is serviced with electrical power from a single stub transmission line. If this line is subjected to a power failure, the vital functions accomplished in this building would cease. This item proposes installation of switchgear and distribution cables to automatically isolate any faulted cable to provide continuity of electrical service.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, BREMERTON, WASH.

The next project is at the Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Wash. It consists of a single line item for barracks rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $83,000. The hospital has a requirement to house 90 enlisted men. These men are crowded in a barracks building constructed in 1937 with a designed capacity for 76 men. This item will provide the necessary structural rehabilitation of this barracks to bring it up to standard criteria to provide 90 adequate spaces.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, JIM CREEK, OSO, WASH.

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Jim Creek, Oso, Wash. It consists of a single line item for construction of a community building at the estimated cost of $130,000. Indoor recreational facilities at this isolated station consist of an enlisted men's club and two bowl ing lanes to support approximately 105 enlisted, officer, and dependent personnel. The nearest urban facilities are at Everett, 29 miles distant. The annual average rainfall of 80 inches restricts outdoor recreational activity for about 9 months of the year.

This line item proposes construction of a community building to include space for a theater, hobby shop, and indoor athetics to provide wholesome recreational facilities.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, PUGET SOUND, WASH.

The next project is at the Naval Communication Station, Puget Sound, Wash. It consists of a single line item for transmitter facilities at the estimated cost of $713,000. The existing 5,600 square feet of space and 125 kilovolt-ampere of standby electrical power are insufficient to accommodate additional equipment that has been programed for this station. Additional space is required to house 18 additional transmitters and can be provided most economically by expansion of the existing permanent building. A new 1,000-kilowatt powerplant in a separate building is required to provide necessary standby power.

This line item will provide the additional space and standby power needed to fulfill the requirement.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, SEATTLE, WASH.

The next project is at the Naval Supply Depot, Seattle, Wash. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $252,000. The depot provides supply and support services to fleet units and to area shore activities. Both line items in this project are for sewerage improvements in compliance with State and Federal policies to abate pollution of public waters.

The first line item is for construction of improvements to the sanitary sewerage system at the estimated cost of $220,000. The communities in the Greater Seattle area are eliminating the practice of dumping raw sewage into Puget Sound by approved treatment and disposal methods. Sanitary sewer facilities at the depot are still collecting raw sewage into a force main and discharging it into Elliot Bay. This line item will provide for separation of the storm and sanitary sewerage systems and divert the sewage from the depot facilities to the municiple treatment plant.

The second line item is for construction of sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities at the Manchester Annex at the estimated cost of $32,000. Sanitary sewage lines servicing buildings at the Manchester Annex discharge into septic tanks. The untreated effluent from these tanks is discharged directly into Puget Sound. This line item will provide the required treatment facilities to eliminate this problem.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $2,626,000. This station provides support of air operations of ASW, heavy attack and light attack fleet squadrons.

The first line item is for airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $490,000. The main instrument runway at this station has a modern approach lighting system but a second runway which has an almost equally high usage is equipped with an obsolete lighting system. It is essential that pilots at this station why fly high-performance jet and patrol aircraft, have the best landing aids possible to effect safe landings both day and night under all weather conditions.

The proposed item will provide the second runway with a modern 3,000-foot stroboscopic high intensity centerline approach lighting system, as well as a modern wheels-up, wave-off lighting system, designed to reduce radically inadvertent wheels-up landings.

The second line item is for a turbojet engine maintenance facility at the estimated cost of $400,000. This station is the Fleet home-port of all west coast jet heavy attack A–3 Skywarrior squadrons and the jet light attack A–6 Intruder squadrons which are phasing into West Coast Fleet units. Both of these aircraft types use gas turbine engines which require full power checking and testing. The existing obsolete test cell being used for this function is often out of service due to extensive deterioration, lack of parts for repair, and nonadaptability to the latest engines. The lack of an adequate test cell seriously restricts fleet aircraft operations. This item will provide a modern sound-attenuated engine test shop to support the increasing base loading of jet aircraft.

The third line item is for construction of an equipment calibration

shop at the estimated cost of $497,000. The mission of this station includes support of a depot-level equipment calibration shop which repairs, tests, and calibrates test equipment for aircraft support and operating units in the Pacific area. Existing shop facilities are scattered in four different areas in two hangars and provide less than one-fourth of the space required. This necessitates transfer of 40 percent of the workload to the overhaul and repair department at NAS Alameda which results in additional costs of $130,000 per year in transportation costs and shipment damage as well as a delay for the shipment of 62 days per item. The proposed line item will provide for the construction of a new shop building to meet operational commitments.

The fourth line item is for a ground equipment maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $270,000. The number of items of aircraft ground support equipment maintained by this station is scheduled to increase from 408 to 876 items resulting from the introduction of seven A–6A Intruder jet attack squadrons. This maintenance is being accomplished in a temporary substandard arrangement in an existing hangar. This hangar space is required in direct support of the increased aircraft loading. The proposed facility will provide for suitably designed shops for maintenance of the ground support equipment, classrooms for training operations, and a secured parking area for protection of in-pool equipment. The existing hangar space will be released for assignment to aircraft squadron use.

The fifth line item is for a barracks at the estimated cost of $969,000. Additional barracks space is required to provide housing for the increased base loading resulting from the phasing in of the new A–6A Intruder light-attack squadrons. The increased requirement for berthing enlisted men is 2,446 spaces. Station accommodations consist of 685 inadequate spaces in five substandard World War II wood barracks; and 938 adequate spaces in seven permanent barracks. A fiscal year 1966 item under construction will provide 504 additional adequate spaces. The proposed barracks for 320 men will increase the adequate spaces to a total of 1,762, leaving a deficit of 684 spaces for future programing.

14TH NAVAL DISTRICT

The 14th Naval District is the next area to be considered in the program. The program includes 15 projects at installations in this naval district for the total amount of $35,444,000. One of the line items in a project, for $42,000, is classified. All of the projects are in the State of Hawaii.

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION, HONOLULU, OAHU

The first project is at the Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Oahu. It consists of two line items at the estimated cost of $412,000. One of the items, for $42,000, is classified and is included in section 202.

The unclassified line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $370,000.

This station has a requirement to berth 640 men. Existing facilities consist of 530 adequate spaces and 32 substandard spaces in a building

beyond economical repair. This line item will provide a 110-man barracks to correct the space deficiency and allow demolition of the deteriorated barracks.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

The next project is at the Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $2,237,000.

The first line item is to provide additional electrical power for drydock 1 at the estimated cost of $209,000. Overlapping overhauls of nuclear submarines beginning in October 1967 will require simultaneous use of two drydocks. Only drydock 2 has the essential electrical power of 3,750 kilovolts required for testing a nuclear submarine's reactor plant. This line item will provide the required electrical power to drydock 1.

The second line item is for a nuclear overhaul facility at the estimated cost of $1,092,000. The projected workload requires this shipyard to have a capability to overhaul and refuel a minimum of two nuclear attack submarine concurrently. The existing nuclear overhaul facility is limited in space and cannot be expanded. The space will be returned to the pipe shop in which it is located. This line item will provide for the conversion of an existing building to establish a nuclear overhaul facility with the required capability including facilities for welding, inspection, and testing of nuclear components.

The third line item is to alter an existing building for a battery overhaul facility at the estimated cost of $300,000. There is no existing submarine battery overhaul facility in the Pacific Ocean west of the continent. Batteries must now be shipped from Mare Island to Pearl Harbor. This is operationally unsatisfactory. Shipping costs for fiscal year 1967 will amount to $120,000. This item will provide the shipyard with the required capability and preclude the necessity of ship ping batteries from the continent.

The fourth line item is to provide alterations for computer installation at the estimated cost of $388,000. To implement the management information system at this yard provision must be made for installation of a Univac III computer. No existing facility satisfies the environmental and installation standard imposed by the computer manufacturer. This line item proposes the alteration of existing space to provide the required environmental control and provide space for peripheral equipment.

The fifth line item is for primary electrical system improvements at the estimated cost of $248,000. The present demand on the system is over 45,000 kilowatts. It will increase to 55,500 kilowatts by 1970 and to 63,000 kilowatts by 1980. These projected requirements for electrical power exceed the existing capability. The Hawaiian Electric Co. has agreed to provide an interconnection of greater capacity. The proposed line item is required to permit distribution of the additional interconnected power.

HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

The next project is at the Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Pearl Harbor, Oahu. It consists of one line item for head-

quarters building alterations at the estimated cost of $735,000. Over the past several years the tremendous advance and changes in the concept of fleet operations have rendered existing facilities obsolete and inadequate in floor space and arrangement. CINCPACFLT has been authorized to increase personnel staffing from 681 to 843. Administrative working space has been reduced by the necessary installation of the communication center and intelligence and operations plot rooms. The locating of new automatic data processing equipment near the operations and intelligence divisions where it can be most effectively utilized will cause decentralization and further crowding to the point where personnel effectiveness will be severely impaired unless additional administrative space is constructed.

This line item will provide the first increment of a plan to improve the CINCPACFLT headquarters complex.

NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

The next project is at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $1,395,000.

The first line item is for ferry slips alterations at the estimated cost of $372,000. The existing slips built in the early 1940's to accommodate ferries moving between Ford and the main island of Oahu were not designed to accommodate the larger, more modern ferryboats utilized to carry the increased vehicular traffic generated by the continuing buildup of activities on Ford Island. This item proposes modification of ramps, regrading approach roads, and improvement of fender systems and dolphins to provide dependable, uninterrupted movement of vehicles, materials, and personnel.

The second line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $1,023,000. The current barracks requirement is 2,829 spaces. All 2,153 available spaces are substandard. A planned program for replacement of these existing World War II wooden barracks was initiated in fiscal year 1966 when a 252-man barracks was authorized and funded. The second increment for 252 spaces was approved in the fiscal year 1967 program. This item proposes a third increment for 252 spaces which, combined with the first two increments, will provide a total of 756 adequate spaces. Provision for the remaining requirement for 2,073 adequate spaces will be included in future annual increments.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

The next project is at the Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $4,102,000.

The first line item is for the construction of an advanced technical support facility at the estimated cost of $2,060,000. Existing submarine repair facilities constructed between 1923 and 1943 are too small and outmoded to support the repair and maintenance requirements of nuclear-powered submarines. The repair workload will have doubled in the decade starting in 1960. This item proposes to consolidate several specialized technical repair functions into one industrial building, provided with appropriate environmental control and electronic shielding. This new building will provide the capability to support the more complex systems of nuclear submarines.

Some of the shops contained in this and the following line items exist in similar form at the nearby naval shipyard; however, submarine base facilities are complementary to, rather than unnecessary duplication of, these shops.

The second line item is for ship repair facility modernization at the estimated cost of $244,000. Existing submarine repair facilities are inadequate in number, size, and condition to support the submarines home ported at this activity. This item proposes to provide support in the areas of rigger shop, painting and refinishing shop, and outside machine shop, by consolidating these functions into one building, and modernizing this building.

The third line item is for a torpedo overhaul shop at the estimated cost of $260,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

The fourth line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $838,000. The total requirement for barracks is 2,086 spaces. The existing barracks capacity is only 791, of which 42 spaces are substandard, resulting in extremely crowded and unbearable living conditions for all enlisted personnel. This line item proposes the construction of 252 spaces which, when added to a fiscal year 1966 increment of 252 now under construction, and a fiscal year 1967 increment of 502 spaces, will provide some relief. Additional increments will be requested in future years to meet the balance of the requirement, 331 spaces.

The fifth line item is for the construction of an addition to the bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $700,000. The total requirement for 98 BOQ spaces is accommodated by using a substandard four-man wood frame BOQ and assigning two officers to a room as necessary in an existing otherwise adequate BOQ with a designed capacity of 50. This line item proposes to provide a 48-man addition to the existing BOQ in order to overcome the deficiency.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

The next project is at the Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $980,000.

In carrying out its assigned supply mission, the naval supply center provides full support for receipt, storage, and distribution of petroleum products to fleet units and other military and Government agencies.

The first line item is for construction of a POL pipeline extension at the estimated cost of $62,000.

The original Navy special fuel oil lines at three of the "BRAVO" docks in Pearl Harbor were severely damaged during a fire in 1946 and were eventually removed but not replaced. Consequently, it has been necessary to barge fuel oil across from the Center to service operating Fleet units berthed at these locations. With the increased number of ships operating out of Pearl Harbor, this method of fueling by barge has become increasingly uneconomical and time consuming. This line item will provide an extension of the existing pipeline which will permit the Center to more efficiently meet the fuel demands of Fleet units and result in an estimated annual saving of $16,000.

The second line item is for construction of POL pipeline and stor-

age facilities at the estimated cost of $918,000. The distribution system at the Center was installed preceding and during World War II. Portions of the lines have become badly deteriorated. The two storage tanks are wartime structures of bolted construction and are also seriously deteriorated. This deterioration has reached a point where it jeopardizes vital Fleet readiness and operational programs.

This line item will replace the two deteriorated storage tanks and deteriorated portions of lubricating and diesel oil pipelines. It will also provide cathodic protection to reduce further deterioration of the system.

FLEET SUBMARINE TRAINING FACILITY, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

The next project is at the Fleet submarine training facility, Pearl Harbor, Oahu. It consists of one line item for a DIPS training building at the estimated cost of $944,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVY PUBLIC WORK CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

The next project is at the Navy Public Work Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $7,636,000. All but the first line item are pollution abatement items similar to those previously proposed in this program to conform to the Government standards.

The first line item is for installation of an automatic control for the water system at Pearl Harbor at the estimated cost of $157,000. A system is needed to detect and control heavy sudden demands for water from the existing system, such as a major fire, main break or a damaged hydrant, and to reduce the existing safety hazard to operators. This line item will provide for additional automatic control and telemetering equipment for central monitoring and operation of water storage tanks, pumping stations, and booster pumping plants to satisfy that need.

The second line item is for construction of sewage collection and treatment facilities at the estimated cost of $4,350,000. At present raw sewage from the naval housing and naval shipyard complex is being discharged into the waters of Pearl Harbor. The water of the harbor is so highly polluted that it is a serious health hazard. This line item is for construction of facilities to collect sewage in the naval housing and shipyard complex, to treat and disinfect the sewage from this complex and the Hickam Air Force Base and to discharge the effluent into deep waters of the harbor.

The third line item is similar in purpose to the item just discussed. It is for construction of sewage collection and treatment facilities at an estimated cost of $209,000. The inactive service craft facility and the degaussing station, located on Wapio Peninsula, discharge raw sewage from buildings directly into Pearl Harbor. This line item will provide facilities to collect, treat, and disinfect all sewage generated by these activities and discharge the effluent into deep waters of the harbor.

The fourth line item is also similar to the two preceding items. It is for construction of sewage collection and teratment facilities at the

estimated cost of $872,000. The existing sewerage facilities for the naval activities on Ford Island consist of several separate systems. Some collect sewage in septic tanks before discharge and other discharge raw sewage into the harbor. This line item will provide facilities to collect, treat, and disinfect all wastes in a secondary treatment plant. The effluent will then be discharged into deep waters of the harbor.

The fifth line item is also for construction of sewerage system improvements at the estimated cost of $331,000. At present there is no treatment of sewage from the naval activities in the Manana and McGrew Point areas. This line item will provide facilities to collect all sewage in these areas and discharge it into the municipal sewerage system to eliminate discharge of the raw sewage into the harbor.

The last line item is likewise for construction of sewerage system improvements at the estimated cost of $1,717,000. At present untreated wastes from Pearl City Peninsula, sub base, supply center, and Camp Smith are discharged into Pearl Harbor. This line item will provide facilities to collect all sewage from these areas for discharge into either the municipal treatment plant or the Navy system at Pearl Harbor. This item will eliminate more than twenty different discharges of untreated wastes into the harbor.

NAVAL FACILITY, KANEOHE BAY, OAHU

The next project is at the naval facility, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu. It consists of a single line item for oceanographic research facilities at the estimated cost of $2,000,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session. For technical reasons this facility will be relocated to Guam.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, KANEOHE, OAHU

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu. It consists of six line items at the total cost of $2,554,000. This station supports Marine jet fighter and attack aircraft operations and related Marine ground forces.

The first line item is for runway improvements at the estimated cost of $556,000. The existing runway has a rigid portland cement concrete section at each end, 500 feet in length, to absorb landing impact; and flexible asphaltic concrete between the reinforced end sections. High performance aircraft utilizing the optical landing system, touch down about 750 feet from the runway threshhold where the flexible concrete deteriorates under landing impact.

This line item proposes construction of additional rigid portland cement concrete sections 500 feet in length on the inboard end of the existing impact areas to reduce runway damage.

The second line item is for aircraft parking apron improvements at the estimated cost of $137,000. An existing portland cement concrete apron has a 20-foot-wide strip of asphaltic concrete paving running the entire length of the area. To provide sufficient parking for the F–4B aircraft, this strip must be used. This pavement deteriorates from jet blast and fuel spillage, causing material to be ingested into aircraft engines. In addition, the tow-way from this parking apron to the maintenance hangar is too narrow to accommodate the wide tread of new aircraft landing gear.

This line item proposes replacement by portland cement concrete of 5,020 square yards of asphaltic pavement and widening of the tow-way to make the entire parking area suitable for jet aircraft operations.

The third line item is for a Marine air control squadron facility at the estimated cost of $400,000. The squadron operates ground electronic equipment for air surveillance, control of friendly aircraft, detection and interception of enemy air targets, control of air-sea rescue and training of tactical aircraft squadrons. These functions are being performed in widely separated areas by infringing on spaces designed and needed for other purposes. Because of the dispersal and inadequate functional arrangement of spaces, almost three times the necessary area has had to be utilized.

This line item proposes construction of three buildings totaling 12,690 square feet, to include space for operations, equipment maintenance, and administration. Upon completion of these facilities approximately 33,500 square feet of space can revert to aircraft maintenance and armory use.

The fourth line item is for "Aircraft maintenance shops improvements" at the estimated cost of $278,000. Two existing shop buildings, though structurally sound, are deficient in space and utilities to support the increased maintenance demands of new twin-jet fighter/attack aircraft, the F–4B Phantom II.

This line item proposes shop alterations, improved utilities and air conditioning in the aircraft maintenance building for proper maintenance of aircraft radio, radar, and fire control equipment; and alterations in a hangar to add a pressure-suit facility for equipment testing and repairs, and flightcrew briefing.

The fifth line item is for a "Guided missile assembly building" at the estimated cost of $417,000. Missile assembly and test functions are performed in three separate buildings, the total area of which is less than 50 percent of the space needed to handle the variety of missiles assigned.

Two of the three buildings used are deteriorated wood structures which are functionally unsuitable for handling propulsion motors and warheads. The third building cannot be expanded because of the proximity to explosive magazines.

This line item proposes construction of one building for component unpacking, assembly, test, and storage for Sidewinder, Sparrow, and Bullpup missiles. The two wooden buildings will be demolished and one building will be retained for required explosive storage.

The last line item is for construction of a "Sewage treatment plan" at the estimated cost of $766,000. Existing primary treatment facilities do not provide adequate treatment for sewage so that the effluent is below standard for safe discharge into the bay. This line item will provide facilities for secondary sewage treatment to make a safe effluent for discharge into Kaneohe Bay.

FLEET OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER, KUNIA, OAHU

The next project is at the Fleet Operations Control Center, Kunia, Oahu. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $1,728,000. This activity provides command and control facilities for unified com-

manders for whom the Navy has headquarters support responsibility and for fleet commanders.

The first line item is for "Construction of barracks" at the estimated cost of $1,146,000. The 350 bachelor enlisted personnel requiring billeting are housed at nearby Wheeler Air Force Base under an interservice support agreement with the Air Force. The Air Force has indicated that programed increases in Air Force personnel whom it must support may at any time preclude continuation of this arrangement. Also, the existing facility fails to meet current habitability criteria. This item proposes to provide at the Wheeler Base where other support facilities exist, a permanent barracks for 350 Navy enlisted personnel.

The second line item is for a "Generator" at the estimated cost of $582,000. As support of this line item may require discussion of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, OAHU

The next project is at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $1,170,000.

Support of the first two line items may require disclosure of classified information. It is recommended that they be discussed in executive session. These two line items are:

The last line item is for construction in the West Loch area of the depot of "Sewage collection and treatment facilities" at the estimated cost of $351,000. This is another of the naval activities which discharges into Pearl Harbor sewage which has been given insufficient treatment. The existing system is inadequate in providing proper treatment for sewage from buildings in the West Loch area before discharge into the harbor. This item will provide facilities to collect, treat, and disinfect all sewage from this area and discharge the effluent into deep waters of the harbor.

NAVAL AIR STATION, BARBERS POINT, OAHU

The first line item is for an "Aircraft fire and crash station" at the estimated cost of $374,000. Existing facilities are located in five deteriorated buildings which are to be demolished upon completion of this line item. They are located inside a runway safety zone and at a site which requires men and equipment to cross a runway when responding to a structural fire.

This line item proposes construction of a new "Fire and crash building" to be located on the opposite side of the runway adjacent to the main station facilities. It will be sited outside the runway safety zone to avoid possible collisions between aircraft and fire equipment.

The second line item is for construction of "Sewage treatment plant addition" at the estimated cost of $120,000. The existing plant provides only primary treatment before the sewage effluent is discharged into the mouth of Pearl Harbor. This line item will provide facilities for secondary treatment of sewage from the station. This is another pollution abatement item similar to those previously proposed in this program to conform to the Government's standards.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, LUALUALEI, OAHU

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Oahu. It consists of three line items at the total cost of $6,793,000.

The first line item is for a "VLF antenna system" at the estimated cost of $6 million. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

The second line item is for "Water system improvements" at the estimated cost of $218,000. The present water system has inadequate capacity to meet industrial, domestic, and fireflow requirements. Water mains have deteriorated to the point where breaks are frequent. This line item proposes replacement by larger pipe of the small-sized and deteriorated water mains connecting with the water source at the naval ammunition depot plus installation of one new main connecting with the city of Honolulu water system as an alternate source for emergency use.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $494,000. This is a major air station which supports air operations of Navy's modern jet fighter, attack, patrol, and transport aircraft.

The third line item is for "Flood control facilities" at the estimated cost of $575,000. This station experiences property damage and soil erosion and has had to reduce operations due to flooding caused by rain runoff. A portion of Lualualei Valley is drained by drainage channels crossing the station. An incremental grounds drainage program was initiated in 1960 to prevent flooding which resulted after heavy rains because of insufficient capacity of the channels. One increment has been completed by Navy and one increment has been completed by the city and county of Honolulu.

This line item proposes construction of the second Navy increment. This involves enlargement of two reservoirs into one large reservoir, construction and enlargement of drainage channels and ditches and improvement of culverts. Accomplishment of this proposed line item will complete the drainage improvement program and will provide safeguards against flooding and damage to communication equipment.

PACIFIC FLEET TACTICAL RANGE, BARKING SANDS, KAUAI

The next project is at the Pacific Fleet Tactical Range, Barking Sands, Kauai, Hawaii. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $2,264,000. This installation provides range support of various weapons test, development and operational programs.

The first line item is for construction of "Communication facilities" at the estimated cost of $1,364,000. The essential ingredients of a successful range exercise are the coordination of operations by various communication media and the acquisition and reduction of data on the exercises. To support the range a complete communication system is required. The minimal facilities available at Barking Sands cannot handle the heavy traffic with the present and projected tempo of operations. A receiver building, transmitter building, and a communications addition to the operations center, together with the supporting roads and utilities will be provided by this line item and will satisfy the communication facility requirements.

The second line item is for construction of an addition to the operations building at the estimated cost of $185,000. The present operations building cannot accommodate all the range control and safety equipment for both Pacific missile range and Pacific Fleet tactical range operations. Much of it must be kept in mobile vans parked alongside and connected by cables to related equipment. This line item will provide an addition which will relieve the condition of separation and fragmentation of the items of equipment between the operations building and the vans and permit them to be assembled and operated under one roof for more effective range operations.

The third line item is for construction of a missile assembly building at the estimated cost of $265,000. The tactical range and Pacific missile range operations at Barking Sands require launching of various missiles. A specially designed building is required for the safe handling, assembly, and checkout of rockets prior to launching. No facility exists to satisfy this requirement. Rockets are transported to the launching area and all work for assembly and checkout is done on the ground. Internal parts of the rockets are exposed to dust and moisture which seriously reduces missile reliability. This type of operation is also extremely hazardous to personnel as no protection facilities are available. This line item will correct these deficiencies by providing a facility with a clean assembly area, special grounding, fire protection, and rocket handling equipment.

The fourth line item is for construction of radar maintenance shops at the estimated cost of $228,000. The search and surveillance radar of the Pacific Fleet tactical range are located on Makaha Ridge, a shear cliff 1,600 feet above the Barking Sands Airfield and 20 miles distant by road from the main base. Other radars and related electronic equipment are at Barking Sands. Neither location has a satisfactory maintenance area for shopwork on the radars and storage of backup parts for the multimillion-dollar equipment. This line item will provide a shop at each of the two sites to meet the requirement.

The last line item is for construction of a telemetry facility at the estimated cost of $222,000. Telemetered data generated during range operations must be obtained, reduced, and transmitted via microwave links between Makaha Ridge and Barking Sands. The Barking Sands site being at sea level, lacks certain characteristic to satisfy all tracking requirements. Makaha Ridge, at 1,600 feet elevation, provides the needed line-of-sight coverage. No facility is presently available to house the equipment on Makaha Ridge. This line item will provide the building and necessary utilities to accommodate the telemetry equipment at this remote site.

17TH NAVAL DISTRICT

The 17th Naval District, totally within the State of Alaska, is the next area covered in the bill. There are three projects at installations in this district for the total amount of $10,649,000.

NAVAL STATION, ADAK

The first project is at the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $8,400,000. This station supports an ASW aircraft patrol squadron and also provides logistic support to other naval activities on the island and a Coast Guard ship.

The first line item is for a turboprop engine maintenance facility at the estimated cost of $360,000. This station is responsible for the complete repair, test, and calibration of the T–56 turbojet engine used in the assigned P–3 Orion patrol aircraft. Mobile engine maintenance stands normally used outdoors for this purpose, cannot be utilized effectively at this location due to adverse weather conditions of extreme cold, snow, and high winds. These conditions prevent effective accomplishment of this work and result in rapid deterioration of exposed components. This line item will provide a climatic shelter for testing and calibrating the required engines.

The second line litem is for public works and ships division facilities at an estimated cost of $1,400,000. This is a second and the final increment of construction to follow a previous increment funded in the fiscal year 1967 program to complete the relocation of public works and ships division facilities. The existing structures are substandard and scattered. Conversion of two warehouses and demolition of the existing structures will eliminate $1,677,000 in repair project costs and will reduce the annual cost for building maintenance, labor, utilities, and vehicle maintenance by $147,420.

This line item will complete an efficient, compact industrial area.

The third line item is for a station hospital and dental clinic at the estimated cost of $2,927,000. The station must provide medical care and hospital facilities for the entire island military and dependent population of 4,500 (1966). The existing medical facilities are housed in a converted barracks building to which wood frame additions have been added. It is functionally unsuitable for its purpose and cannot be expanded to accommodate the increased personnel assigned to the station in recent years. The nearest hospital is 1,000 miles distant at Naval Station, Kodiak. This item will provide a new five-bed station hospital including a dental clinic with six dental operating rooms. Demolition of buildings on site is included in this item. The space occupied by the existing hospital will be reconverted to a 120-man barracks.

The fourth line item is for a community center at the estimated cost of $2,413,000. The isolation of this station together with the adverse weather conditions prevalent in the area emphasize the vital need for adequate community facilities for assigned personnel and their dependents. Existing community facilities are located in substandard, temporary buildings constructed in 1943. The roofing, siding, windows, and framing have deteriorated and require replacement. No other facilities are available for purchase of food, clothing, and other necessities. This new community center will provide for a Navy exchange, commissary, bank, post office, exchange, warehouse, and exchange garage. The existing buildings will be demolished.

The fifth line item is for an electric powerplant extension at the estimated cost of $1,300,000. Additional capacity is necessary to meet increasing power demands and to compensate for breakdown and obsolescence of existing units. This item will provide an increment in the planned program to relieve deficiencies in electrical power generation critical to continued operation of the station. Line items for a total of 9,000 kw. of power generation were previously funded in the fiscal year 1965 and 1967 programs.

This line item will provide an extension to the existing electrical power generating plant and will increase the power generating capacity by 3,000 kw.

NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, BARROW

The next project is at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska. It consists of a single line item for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $1,563,000. At present there is no maintenance and storage facility adequate for the eight aircraft used by the Laboratory. In this Arctic climate, aircraft are essential for transportation. Aircraft parked outdoors in subzero temperatures require varying periods up to 6 hours to get in operating condition. These conditions adversely affect aircraft safety and prompt dispatch in emergencies. This line item will provide a heated hangar which will permit proper maintenance and operation of these aircraft.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, BUSKIN LAKE, KODIAK

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Buskin Lake, Kodiak, Alaska. It consists of a single line item for a transmitter building at the estimated cost of $686,000. The communication support provided by this station includes fleet and general broadcasts, airborne early warning, ASW, search and rescue, flight following, fleet weather, Navy tactical and Coast Guard operation networks. Expanded operations require that additional transmitters be installed, however, the existing building is saturated with equipment and no other space is available. This line item proposes construction of a 5,000-square-foot addition to the existing transmitter building to provide space for 22 additional transmitters and ancillary equipment.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The program includes four projects at various locations inside the United States for a total of $7,177,000. One of these projects, in the amount of $844,000, is classified and will be discussed during the executive session. Each of these projects includes several line items having a common basis of requirement.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITE TERMINALS

The first project in this group is for provision of terminal complexes at two communication satellite terminals at the estimated cost of $55,000. The Navy is responsible for installation, operation, and maintenance of the Navy shore station terminals. This line item will provide for construction of hardstands for van and antenna mounts, antenna anchors, communication lines, powerlines and site improvements for communication satellite terminals at the Naval Communication Stations at Norfolk, Va., and San Francisco, Calif. The average cost for site preparation and construction at each location is estimated at $27,500. Accomplishment of this item will permit the timely installation of shore station communication satellite terminals for Navy ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communication via the satellites of the defense communication satellite project.

FALLOUT SHELTERS

The next project is for the construction of fallout shelters at various locations within the United States at the estimated cost of $3 million. The Secretary of Defense stated a year ago to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, that:

> It does not make any sense whatsoever for me to spend $50 odd billion on defending our people and not include in that defense a relatively small expenditure, and it is small, for additional fallout shelter protection.

This line item will provide additional fallout shelters for use in the event of massive thermonuclear attack, for approximately 55,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel, their dependents, and civilian employees of Navy and Marine Corps activities in the United States. There are at least three reasons that such protection is essential. First, the people associated with military activities are as entitled to such protection as the civilian community is provided by our civil defense program. Second, the Navy and Marine Corps provide resources, disciplined manpower, and equipment to assist in the national recovery from an attack. Third, a land war following a nuclear exchange is at least conceivable, in which case increased survival would enable us to prosecute the war more effectively.

This is the first increment of a 5-year coordinated plan. At present less than 50 percent of the fallout shelter requirements within the naval shore establishment can be met by using existing shelter facilities.

This project will provide 36,500 fallout shelter spaces at the estimated cost of $685,000 by ventilation modifications to existing buildings and 18,500 spaces at the estimated cost of $2,315,000 by construction of new single-purpose structures.

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES—VARIOUS LOCATIONS

The next project is at various naval communication activities for the third increment of electrical power systems at the estimated cost of $3,278,000. Improvements are required to minimize communication outages resulting from power deficiencies. These deficiencies have developed through ever-increasing demand for power caused by the installation of more and higher powered transmitters, multichannel terminal equipment, receivers and other collateral electronic equipment. Existing systems have reached the point of saturation and are inadequate to provide the quality and quantity of power neded for the operation of equipment now installed and proposed to be installed.

This line item will provide for major electrical power improvements at naval communication activities at Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; San Francisco, Calif.; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Adak, Alaska. This constitutes the third increment of the power improvement program which has been distributed over a number of years and is incremented at each communication station as necessary.

Chairman JACKSON. Thank you, Admiral. General Tyler, you may proceed with your presentation on the Marine Corps items.

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. TYLER, U.S. MARINE CORPS—Resumed

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

General TYLER. The fiscal year 1968 military construction program for the Marine Corps is composed of 46 line items, totaling $41,560,000, at eight continental activities. Our program is tailored to provide our activities with the facilties required to render maximum effective support to the Fleet Marine Forces. Only the most urgent requirements necesary to accomplish this purpose have been included. These items are a portion of our permanent long range requirements and are mandatory for the training, support, and combat readiness of the Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS, QUANTICO, VA.

This project consisting of five line items totaling $2,571,000 is to provide new permanent facilities for the Basic School, together with required maintenance facilities at Brown Field and a line item for pollution abatement facilities.

This line item is required in order for the Marine Corps schools to eliminate sources of pollution to the Potomac River. The administration and Congress are deeply interested in cleaning up the Potomac. Much work has been acomplished on the Maryland side of the river, and the work proposed in this line item will correct all sources of pollution as far as the Quantico complex is concerned. The proposed item includes a 50-ton incinerator with dust collector, secondary sewage treatment facilities for Brown Field and Camp Upshur.

The existing heavy equipment maintenance facilities are located in several buildings and open sheds of temporary construction. Only limited repair and maintenance can be performed in inclement weather. New facilities programed for the basic school require the demolution of the existing substandard heavy equipment maintenance buildings. Situated at Brown Field, adjacent to the present storage area, this item will provide a central area for all heavy equipment and greatly reduce the requirement to drive or transport equipment through heavily congested areas.

There is a critical requirement for permanent billeting facilities for the 252 enlisted men assigned in support of the basic school at Camp Barrett. They are assigned to maintenance, messing, medical, dental, and utility functions necessary to maintain the installation. The requirement for these men is continuous. These men are currently living in metal huts with detached sanitary facilities. These huts are cramped, difficult to heat and ventilate, and adversely affect morale. Permanent billeting facilities that satisfy the minimum habitability criteria for normal peacetime loading must be provided at the earliest possible date.

Fifty two-man rooms of the BOQ have been usurped to provide normal services common to BOQ's such as: locker rooms for nonresident married students, mess administration, laundry and drycleaning facilities, credit union, etc. The use of billeting spaces for such facilities has reduced the designed billeting capacity of the bachelor officers quarters by 100 men. The addition of the proposed service wing will provide the required space for housing the necessary support functions and will free the 50 two-man rooms for their originally designed use. Facilities which were inadequate for normal

peacetime loads are now critically overburdened, making the provision of this line item of utmost urgency.

This line item is a prerequisite for any new construction at the basic school. Existing heating facilities are inadequate to meet any future requirements, and any overburdening of existing facilities will seriously reduce efficiency of operations. The work contained in this line item provides for direct mains to supply the barracks, service wing to BOQ, and is laid out so that all future planned buildings can be readily connected to it.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

This project consisting of nine line items totaling $13,783,000 is for the construction of urgently required permanent facilities.

This line item is required in order to provide an acceptable level of dental care for the personnel of the Marine Division. Existing dental operative spaces are widely scattered, occupying urgently needed space in existing medical facilities. The 20 dental operating rooms in the area dispensaries are totally inadequate; 10 of the rooms were formerly lavatories and the other 10 are of substandard size. Waiting rooms and appointment desks are located in narrow passageways. It is estimated that a consolidated dental clinic for the division would increase the treatment capability by 35 percent without an increase in dental personnel. This line item will provide a completely equipped modern dental clinic.

The following areas at Camp Lejeune are currently discharging inadequately treated sewage effluent into New River; Camp Geiger, Hadnot Point, Montford Point, Courthouse Bay, Rifle Range, and Onslow Beach. The State of North Carolina has restricted salt water fishing and shell fishing in the polluted areas of the river, due to outbreaks of infectious hepatitis in Onslow County. The county had a record of 90 cases in 1964 and 1965, with 77 cases being treated at the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune; 24 cases were reported in Onslow County in 1966, with 22 cases being treated at the U.S. Naval Hospital. This line item will provide for renovation of the primary treatment facilities at each area, as required, and will add secondary treatment facilities at each area to eliminate pollution to New River.

Camp Geiger is the home of the 1st Infantry Training Regiment. Adequate medical and dental facilities have never been provided. Medical and dental facilities are housed in two separate, but adjacent, small, obsolete concrete block barracks buildings. Existing facilities are inadequate for treating trainees of the Infantry Training Regiment, the permanent complement of the Infantry Training Regiment, and base motor transport, especially during inclement weather when peakloads of 550 individuals attend sick call. The proposed line item will provide a modern well-equipped medical and dental facility capable of providing an acceptable level of treatment to the personnel.

Existing barracks currently being utilized to house personnel of the Infantry Training Regiment in the Camp Geiger Area can be classified as "primitive" when compared to modern-day habitability standards. They are concrete block buildings with concrete floor on grade, built in 1951 to meet the Korea buildup. Designed capacity is 55 men per building with no dayroom space. Toilet facilities are in

separate buildings, most of which are across the street from the barracks. Permanent adequate billeting facilities are required for 4,642 enlisted men at Camp Geiger. The proposed line item will provide four barracks, each housing 536 men and is the first increment of construction of permanent barracks to accommodate the total complex of 4,642 in the Infantry Training Regiment complex.

A permanent, adequately designed and equipped messhall for the Infantry Training Regiment at Camp Geiger is mandatory. The existing messhall is a hazard to the health and well-being of the personnel. It is a slab-on-grade wood frame structure built in 1943, designed to feed 1,824 men; 4,300 enlisted men are now subsisted in this building. The ground outside the building is lower than surrounding terrain, resulting in stagnant pools of water and fluid garbage. Insect and rodent control is virtually impossible. Replacement is the only feasible solution to this situation. The proposed line item will provide a new, modern 4,000-man messhall to support the new Infantry Training Regiment complex.

This line item is required to provide all utilities necessary to support the new Infantry Training Regiment which includes barracks, messhall, clasroom, administration and other buildings. Each building requires utility connections. Without this line item any new facilities constructed in the Infantry Training Regiment complex would be inoperable.

The existing heating plant at Camp Geiger cannot accommodate the new construction proposed by this program for the infantry training regiment complex. A feasibility study indicates the best method of meeting the increased heat load is the modernization and conversion of the existing heating plant. This item will include new fuel handling and storage equipment, conversion of existing boilers from coal to oil, and provisions of new controls, feedwater treatment, and auxiliary equipment. Without this line item, the new proposed facilities for the infantry training regiment complex would be without heat.

The water supply at Courthouse Bay is derived from two deep wells and has no treatment other than chlorination at the wells. The water has excessive hardness and iron. This condition causes discoloration of clothing, china, and plumbing fixtures. This condition also requires continuing maintenance and fixture replacement at an unreasonable rate, and the hardness creates a substantial heat loss in heat exchangers. In addition to the maintenance problems involved, the discoloration of drinking and washing water is a serious morale factor.

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, ALBANY, GA.

This project consisting of two line items totaling $892,000 is for improvements at the Supply Center, Albany, Ga. This center is the east coast supply and depot rebuild facility for the Marine Corps.

The central repair shop was originally built in 1954 to repair and service military equipment then in use in the Marine Corps. Due to the rapid evolution of modern equipment, the demand for repair and maintenance of all classes of equipment has far outgrown the original maintenance facilities. The requested improvements are necessary if this supply center is to meet the maintenance requirements generated

by the missile and space age concepts of military training and operations.

Substation No. 5480 has reached the point where it no longer has the capability for handling any further increase in base electric service requirements. Projected increases in demand requirements is 2 percent per annum. This construction will provide better voltage regulation, resulting in increased dependability and the ability to absorb the projected future increase in demand requirements.

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPORT, PARRIS ISLAND, S.C.

This project consisting of three line items totaling $2,149,000 is for permanent facilities in support of the recruit training program.

This line item will provide a new 500-yard, 50-target range and appurtenances, and the erection of earth berms between existing ranges B, C, and D, and the proposed range E. Safety regulations require a 30-degree horizontal safety angle. This depot is operating under a 15-degree safety angle through special authorization by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, pending necessary corrective action as proposed in this line item. The existing restricted method of operation prevents flexibility in the scheduling of training, including the number of relays, personnel assignments, method of fire, starting times, and pit reliefs. This line item is the only practical method of providing the necessary range facilities that can be operated within the governing criteria and allow efficient and orderly scheduling of personnel firing the range.

There is an urgent requirement at this depot for a centrally located medical facility. Existing facilities at the main station consist of seven widely separated buildings, providing a haphazard system of operation. Physical examinations for military and civilian personnel must be performed in five buildings, approximately 1 mile apart. This method of operation is not only expensive but it disrupts training schedules and generates an excessive waste of man-hours in transportation from one building to another in the process of medical examination and treatment. This line item proposes a centrally located medical facility to support all military and civilian personnel located at the main station. It is estimated that a total saving, including both actual and statistical costs, of approximately $112,000 per year will be realized through consolidation of existing facilities into one facility.

The last item for this depot is a messhall for the 2d Recruit Battalion area. This item is most urgently required to provide minimum sanitary messing facilities for recruits. The existing wood frame facilities were erected during World War II and have been in continuous use since that time. Floors are worn and pitted, equipment is outdated, and in poor condition. Storage spaces for perishables and nonperishables are totally inadequate. In short, the existing facilities are a potential health hazard with overcrowded refrigerator space, deteriorated deck surfaces, lack of proper storage areas, and inadequate galley equipment. The proposed line item is the most practical means of providing permanent messing facilities for recruits with the ultimate result of increased efficiency and satisfactory sanitation standards.

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, BARSTOW, CALIF.

This project, consisting of six line items, totaling $1,470,000, is for facilities required in support of our west coast supply and depot rebuilding activity.

This item will provide 1,300 square feet of additional space to the existing Communication Center. It will correct certain deficiencies in the arrangement of existing working spaces, both in efficiency of operations and security criteria. This additional space is mandatory to provide additional unclassified work space and to provide adequate security measures.

This item is urgently required in order to correct operational deficiencies which are contributing to production slowdown and inadequate repair processing of vital Marine Corps equipment. These deficiencies have developed in the day-to-day operation of the central repair facilities and cover such areas as physical space, environmental control, weight-handling equipment, personnel safety, and overall operational efficiency. Failure to correct these deficiencies could seriously jeopardize this activity in accomplishing its mission.

There is a critical deficiency in facilities at the Supply Center to comply with Department of the Navy regulations for providing for the present and future capability of uniform calibration, traceable to the National Bureau of Standards (NBS).

The requirement exists for 10,000 square feet of adequately designed space for the master calibration of electronic test and measuring instruments. These instruments are used in the field to calibrate instruments that are used to test and adjust weapons systems components such as Hawk, MDTS, et cetera. The ultimate effectiveness of the basic calibration results in the accuracy or inaccuracy of weapons in combat operations. The measuring and calibration function is currently being performed on a restricted basis in 3,100 square feet of totally inadequate space, at the expense of other repair functions. Failure to provide adequate calibration facilities will seriously curtail the Center's ability to adequately provide vital testing equipment to the Fleet Marine Force units.

Permanent barracks were provided for a large portion of the enlisted men of this activity in 1956 and 1961. The remaining portion, however, are still living in inadequate temporary structures and quonset huts erected in 1942. These structures are outmoded and have long ago passed their intended life expectancy. Permanent barracks are required to provide equal billeting facilities for all enlisted personnel and to eliminate the 2-mile roundtrip, often on foot, to the messhall.

The temporary structure now being utilized as a club by the 275 staff NCO's of the Supply Center was built in 1952 as a contractor's shack. This structure is beyond the point of economical rehabilitation and is totally inadequate for continued use as a club for staff noncommissioned officers. The proposed facility would provide 6,606 square feet of adequately designed, permanently constructed club space for the staff NCO's and their guests and would be comparable to the club facilities provided the lower pay grades.

The Supply Center has an urgent and continuing requirement for a permanent source of 400-cycle electric power. The repair division

is engaged in the process of rebuilding Hawk missile radar guidance systems on a high priority schedule and dependance upon diesel-powered, field-type generators should be discontinued. With increased emphasis and reliance on electronic equipment for modern weapons systems, a delay in funding this item could seriously affect this Center's capability for repairing and testing electronic equipment.

MARINE CORPS BASE, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIF.

This project consisting of three line items totaling $6,704,000 is for the construction of urgently required permanent construction at this activity.

This line item is urgently required to provide an adequate and specially designed facility to house the existing Communications Center and classified files. These operations are currently being performed in an existing administration building which was not designed to provide the necessary security required for the operation of the Communication Center. Electromagnetic shielding for cryptographic equipment is nonexistent. Classified files are operating in overcrowded quarters with minimal security features. This item will provide for improved security and the necessary expanded space requirments for communications, classified files, and for command briefing purposes, by the construction of a security building adjacent to the base headquarters. The vacated space will be used to ease the existing deficiency in administrative space.

This line item is required to complete the move of the communication-electronics school from Recruit Depot, San Diego, to Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms. This relocation was generated by the development of high-powered radars and the Marine tactical data system (MTDS) which are being introduced into the Marine Corps and which conflict with communications at Lindbergh Airfield, San Diego, Calif. Additional space requirements for the new equipment is nonexistent at Recruit Depot, San Diego. The first phase of this move was approved in the fiscal year 1966 MCON program and is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1967. Phase I provides facilities to house the MTDS and a portion of the laboratory buildings required. Phase II consists of the construction of six applied instruction buildings, and the relocation of temporary buildings which must be moved to allow construction of the applied instruction buildings.

The existing water supply system is loaded to capacity. The capacity of the existing water supply main is 4.12 million gallons per day if operated continuously. The 3-day peak water use during 1964 was 3.830 million gallons per day. The move of the communications-electronics school and other FMF units to this base will increase the base loading from 6,800 to 10,450 water-using personnel. This increase will generate a requirement for 9.9 million gallons per day in accordance with design criteria. This item will provide an additional 20-inch water supply main, approximately 10.3 miles across the desert from the water source to the base, and two new wells and a chlorination facility. Failure to provide this item will require the strictest water rationing and elimination of grounds irrigation in living areas. The shortage of water will endanger lives of personnel and all Government-owned property in case of fire.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

This project, consisting of 17 line items, located in five areas of Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, and totaling $13,079,000, is a continuation of the long-range program of providing permanent facilities in all areas of the base, commensurate with the needs of the units assigned to each area.

CHAPPO AREA

In accordance with the master plan objective of relocating and consolidating Fleet Marine Force units at permanent central areas appropriate to their missions, the Chappo area of the Marine Corps Base will become the home of a force service regiment, and the Marine Corps Base Material Battalion. Additional permanent facilities are required to accommodate these units.

The electronics maintenance company has a requirement for fourth echelon maintenance of all ground electronic equipment for the division/wing team. This facility is urgently required to provide adequate facilities for the maintenance and repair of the new, more sophisticated, complex electronic equipment now being used by the FMF. There is a gross disparity currently existing between the mission assigned the electronics maintenance company and the existing jury-rigged facilities located in warehouse building 2243. The present shop is essentially the same as when the company was of platoon size in 1958.

This is a new requirement generated by an official change in mission, due to the establishment of a Marine Air Control Squadron at Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. The Chappo area was selected as the site most adequately suited to insure operational effectiveness. As an interim measure, the MACS is obtaining electric power through operation of their tactical equipment, the life of which will be exceeded in 1 year of operation. The installation of a commercial power supply is a critical requirement.

HORNO AREA

The Horno area has been designated as the home of an infantry regiment, a reconnaissance battalion and a motor transport battalion. Certain additional permanent facilities are required to accommodate these units.

This barracks is required, in addition to existing facilities, to accommodate an infantry regiment, a reconnaissance battalion and a motor transport battalion in the Horno area. It is frequently necessary to hold all personnel on-board in preparation for troop movements. With this additional barracks capacity, billeting can be temporarily increased 50 percent without violating hygenic criteria.

The existing messing facilities in the Horno area are inadequate to subsist the number of personnel to be assigned there on a permanent basis. This line item will provide for the reactivation and modernization of an existing 1,000-man messhall which was built in 1953 and subsequently deactivated as a result of a manpower reduction. The reactivation of this messhall will satisfy the deficiency in messing facilities in the Horno area.

The great majority of buildings in the Horno area are heated by small, hand filled, oil space heaters. This is not only an inadequate method of heating from the standpoint of personnel comfort, maintenance and economy of operation, but it is a serious safety hazard. This item will provide adequate, safe, and efficient LPG heating systems in 33 barracks and 29 other buildings and will allow a quick, economical conversion to natural gas when future service mains are installed. At that time the LPG plant will become an air-gas standby plant, required because of the interruptable nature of the natural gas supply.

PULGAS AREA

A Marine artillery regiments and a service battalion are being moved from the division area to the Pulgas area in accordance with the master plan for Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. This realinement of units generates a requirement for facilities designed to support the mission of the units involved.

The artillery regiment has 333 powered vehicles and 234 trailers. Existing maintenance facilities at Pulgas area are a temporary, makeshift complex previously utilized by an infantry regiment for maintenance of 187 powered vehicles and 67 trailers, and were considered inadequate even for that purpose. This item is required to provide permanent tactical vehicle maintenance facilities for the performance of second echelon maintenance on all tactical vehicles organic to the Marine artillery regiment.

This line item is required by the service battalion for the performance of third echelon maintenance on all tactical equipment organic to the combat units of the Marine division. It will provide repair shops for motor transport, engineer, ordnance, and electronic equipment. The existing temporary, makeshift maintenance facilities in the Pulgas area are wholly inadequate for the work required for the service battalion.

No artillery maintenance shops exist in the Pulgas area. This line item is required to provide for the garaging, maintenance, storage, and gun drill area for the 105 artillery weapons organic to an artillery regiment. This will fulfill the total requirement for this type facility in the Pulgas area.

This line item is required to provide adequate, safe, and efficient heating systems in 33 barracks and 38 other buildings in the Pulgas area.

The Marine Corps have deferred until fiscal year 1969 this item and a similar item in the San Mateo area for a total of $1,549,000 in order to include in the fiscal year 1968 program a barracks item at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, of greater urgency.

SAN MATEO AREA

In accordance with the master plan for Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, the San Mateo area will become the home of an infantry regiment and a division engineer battalion.

This facility is required, in addition to the existing 39 small, permanent barracks buildings in the San Mateo area, to alleviate a deficiency of 181 enlisted barracks spaces generated by the move of an engineer battalion into the San Mateo area. There are no other existing facil-

ities that can meet the requirement. This item will provide habitable permanent barracks to maintain adequate standards for enlisted personnel assigned to this area.

The move of the engineer battalion to the San Mateo area will seriously overburden the existing messing facilities. This line item provides for the reactivation and modernization of an existing 1,000-man messhall which was built in 1953 and subsequently deactivated as a result of a manpower reduction. The proposed item will provide the adequate messing facilities required by the additional personnel to be billeted in the area.

This item and the similar item in the Pulgas area have been deferred as noted above.

SAN ONOFRE AREA

The San Onofre Area is the home of the 2d Infantry Training Regiment. All graduate recruit weapons training conducted by this command is presented at San Onofre. The effectiveness of this training is in a large measure dependent upon living and working conditions. Line items included in this program are urgently required in support of the training mission.

This line item is required to provide habitable barracks facilities for enlisted personnel assigned as trainees to the 2d Infantry Training Regiment. Existing barracks are 20-year-old quonset huts, without plumbing or heating facilities except small, hand-filled oil space heaters. These huts are cramped, poorly lighted, badly ventilated, and inefficient to operate. This line item will provide approximately 26 percent of the trainee personnel with quarters of satisfactory habitability.

This line item is required to provide facilities of adequate habitability for the NCO instructors of the infantry training regiment. They are currently billeted in 20-year-old quonset huts that are inadequate, uneconomical and inefficient to operate. They are cramped, poorly lighted, and badly ventilated. The effectiveness of the training mission is dependent upon the leadership and instruction presented by the enlisted men assigned to the training regiment. The morale of the instructors is a major factor in their training effectiveness. This line item will provide the permanent enlisted instructors with billeting facilities commensure with their responsibilities.

This line item is urgently required to provide permanent messing facilities for enlisted personnel training with the infantry training regiment, in order to maintain rigid training schedules. Existing mess halls are two modified Butler Buildings over 10 years of age, with a capacity of 750 men each. They are totally inadequate to feed the aproximately 5,000 men assigned for training. This facility is compatible with the permanent barracks included in this program, and will complete the messing facilities for enlisted personnel in the San Onofre Area.

The San Onofre Area has no permanent facility that can be utilized as an enlisted men's club. The existing club facilities consist of makeshift arrangements in 20-year-old quonset huts. These facilities are wholly inadequate. This line item is required to provide a suitable club facility which will maintain high morale among the 350

permanent enlisted personnel assigned to the infantry training regiment. The lack of morale, welfare, and recreational facilities on base creates problems that hamper proper performance of duties and seriously impairs the military training mission. The club will also be utilized by approximately 100 advanced-combat trainees and enlisted men from organized units attached for infantry training.

This item is required in connection with permanent facilities planned for the San Onofre Area. It will provide for the modifications and extensions of trunk utility lines. Existing electrical, water supply and distribution, sewage and road systems will be utilized to the maximum extent possible in order to minimize construction costs. Included is an extension to the 4-inch gas main for low-pressure gas that will serve both the trainee and permanent staff areas. This pipeline will be integrated into the proposed future natural gas system.

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

This project consists of one line item in the amount of $912,000 for the provision of permanent recruit facilities at the Marine Corps West Coast Recruit Depot.

In order to support the training mission of the recruit depot, it is necessary to feed an average of 5,000 recruits during the 2-hour period allotted for each meal. During peak loadings, the total may reach 8,000 recruits. The present wood-frame messhalls were built in 1951, utilizing foundations and utility systems from demolished World War II structures. These facilities are incapable of adequately supporting normal peacetime messing requirements due to antiquated galley equipment, lack of adequate steam supply system and inadequate refrigerated storage space. These facilities constitute a definite health hazard. A 2,000-man messhall has been authorized in the fiscal year 1967 MCON program by Public Law 89–568. This line item proposes the construction of an adequately designed, modern messhall with a galley capacity of 2,000 men. With the installation of bulk milk dispensers there will be an estimated savings of $20,000 annually, together with a savings of $15,000 in maintenance costs. The requirement for this line item is critical and should be provided immediately.

AMENDED AUTHORIZATION

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

This line item requests amended authorization to permit construction of the full scope of the facilities authorized by Public Law 89–188 (fiscal year 1966) for the force troops complex, first increment. Existing authorization and funding in the amount of $3,089,000 was insufficient to cover the cost of the required facilities, due to the 15-percent rise in construction costs during the year prior to award. The proposed amended cost estimate will allow construction of two previously approved 250-man barracks and supporting utilities, which of necessity, were omitted from the original contract award.

CAMP H. M. SMITH, OAHU, HAWAII

Subsequent to the presentation of the Presidential fiscal year 1968 budget to the Congress, it was determined that during the next year, a critical deficiency in troop billeting facilities will develop at Camp H. M. Smith. Camp Smith supports the staffs of the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and of the Commander in Chief, Pacific, both of which have been expanded considerably due to SEA operations. CINPAC has confirmed that Camp Smith will be its permanent home. The requirement for barracks at Camp Smith has been known and planned for inclusion in the fiscal year 1969 military construction program, but the current situation dictates that the barracks be advanced in schedule, and provided as soon as possible.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Admiral HUSBAND. The portion of the Navy's program which consists of projects at installations outside the United States is in the total amount of $47,442,000. Of this amount $41,604,000 is for unclassified projects and $5,838,000 is for classified projects.

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The first of the oversea areas covered in the program is the 10th Naval District. It includes projects at six naval installations in the Caribbean area for the total amount of $13,869,000.

NAVAL FACILITY, ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES

The first project is at the Naval Facility, Antigua, West Indies. It consists of a single line item for a desalinization plant at the estimated cost of $87,000. This is an oceanographic research facility. It has a quantitative and a qualitative deficiency in potable water. The daily average quantity required is 22,000 gallons. The water is obtained from a blend of rainwater and well water purchased from the Antigua Government and a mobile desalinization unit.

The Antigua water is unsafe for human consumption without special treatment to reduce the high mineral content. During periods of drought this source of water is reduced and at times completely stopped. The mobile desalinization unit, provided as an interim emergency source, was not designed for continuous use and frequently becomes inoperable when operated at high capacity. This line item proposes construction of a small building, installation of an 80-horsepower boiler and of a solar type desalinization unit to provide 12,000 gallons per day of fresh water capacity. The remaining 10,000 gallons per day deficiency will be taken care of by using local water blended in this new plant. Pumps and salt water mains will be included to provide a constant source of salt water for fire protection purposes.

NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

The next project is at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $3,918,000. This station

supports individual ships on shakedown or training operations following stateside construction or major overhaul.

The first line item is for a barracks at the estimated cost of $3 million. The station has a requirement for 840 berthing spaces for enlisted personnel. The existing World War II barracks provide 693 spaces. These buildings are obsolete, overcrowded, and poorly equipped for the hot humid climate of the area. No other facilities are available to utilize for berthing. Cost of rehabilitation of the old barracks would exceed 50 percent of the replacement cost. This line item will correct the deficiency by construction of barracks to accommodate the 840 men.

The second line item is for a mess hall at the estimated cost of $918,000. Existing messing facilities at the station and the adjacent naval air station are semipermanent structures built in 1942 and 1941, respectively. They are functionally obsolete and require continued high maintenance costs. The two stations have a total requirement to provide messing facilities for 1,340 men. This line item will provide one facility with a galley for 1,340 men and a 320-man, single-seating capacity. Consolidation will result in construction savings of over $40,000, with an anticipated reduction in personnel staffing and operation costs.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It consists of a single line item for the construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $1,600,000.

The air station has a requirement for 2,030 adequate berthing spaces but has only 1,437 substandard spaces. These existing spaces are obsolete, overcrowded, hot, and humid. The cost of rehabilitation of these old barracks would exceed 50 percent of replacement cost.

The proposed item will provide 500 new air-conditioned spaces for the enlisted men. A deficiency of 1,530 adequate spaces will remain to be programed in a future year.

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. It includes two items at the total cost of $1,468,000. The mission of the station includes support of the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range and of patrol, carrier, utility, and other assigned fleet aircraft units.

The first item is for the construction of an aircraft tow-way at the estimated cost of $1,389,000. An aircraft tow-way is required between the recently completed carrier pier and the nearest airfield runway at the station. The proposed item will permit carrier aircraft in either operable or inoperable condition to be towed to the airfield operating and maintenance areas, thus making it unnecessary to fly the aircraft to the field from the carriers before they enter port.

The second item is for the construction of a ground equipment maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $79,000.

This facility is required to supplement an inadequate existing shop in the maintenance of approximately 1,000 items of mobile aircraft ground handling and servicing equipment.

The proposed item will provide for construction of an addition to the existing maintenance shop to prevent deterioration of equipment or long-distance transfer (10 miles).

NAVAL HOSPITAL, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

The next project consists of two line items at the Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads, P.R., at the total cost of $6,283,000.

The first line item is for the construction of a 120-bed hospital at the estimated cost of $5,908,000. A naval hospital is required in the eastern Caribbean area in order to continue providing medical service to all activities in the area, including MAAG's, military missions, Peace Corps, consulates, and dependents. Hospitalization and outpatient care of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force active-duty personnel and their dependents will be assumed by the Navy when these services are relinquished by the Army upon inactivation of Army installations in the San Juan area.

There is a station hospital at Roosevelt Roads and a base hospital at Ramey Air Force Base. Neither is capable of providing complete definitive care for serious diseases or complicated surgical cases. Due to siting problems, extension of the present station hospital at Roosevelt Roads is not economically feasible. The proposed building will consolidate the medical facilities and provide complete inpatient and outpatient care for all authorized personnel in the area numbering in excess of 28,000 people. The existing station hospital will be utilized by the naval station to satisfy requirements for administrative space.

The second line item is for construction of a 110-man baracks at the estimated cost of $375,000. The hospital will have a requirement to provide living quarters for 110 enlisted men who will be assigned to the new hospital discussed in the preceding line item. There are no other barracks spaces available which would not involve excessive transportation of assigned personnel between their living facilities and working areas. Since the corpsmen must be available for duty on a 24-hour-per-day basis, their living area must be adjacent to the hospital. Messing facilities will be provided by the hospital.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, SABANA SECA, P.R.

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Sabana Seca, P.R. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $513,000.

The first line item is for a 100-man barracks at the estimated cost of $330,000. This station has a requirement to berth 400 enlisted men and is deficient by 100 spaces. Two-thirds of the barracks space available is over 15 years old and requires rehabilitation.

This line item proposes construction of a 100-man barracks to relieve the space deficiency. The crowded conditions require that the additional barracks be constructed prior to rehabilitation of existing barracks in a future program.

The second line item is for an enlisted men's club at the estimated cost of $183,000. The existing facility is deteriorated beyond economical repair because of dry rot and termite infestation. Sanitary conditions cannot be maintained to minimum hygienic standards. Nearest commercial recreation facilities are 15 miles distant with unscheduled transportation during daylight hours only. This line item proposes

construction of a new building to include a food preparation area, snack bar, lounge, scullery, equipment room, and terrace.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The program includes a project at the Naval Station, Midway Islands, at the estimated cost of $1,669,000. This group of two islands is in the 14th Naval District and in the Hawaiian Islands chain but is outside the boundaries of the State of Hawaii.

NAVAL STATION, MIDWAY ISLANDS

This project consists of a single line item for an electric power system improvement at the estimated cost of $1,669,000. The fiscal year 1965 program included a project at this station at the estimated cost of $743,000. This was planned for construction of a powerplant building and the installation of three Government-furnished generators. Because of much higher costs when actual construction of this project was initiated it was possible to construct only part of two of the required four bays of the powerplant building and to install only one of the generators. This line item proposes the extension of the existing powerplant and installation of all components essential to the efficient operation of the plant.

ATLANTIC AREA

The program also includes only one project in the Atlantic area. This is at the Naval Station, Bermuda, at the estimated cost of $1,253,000.

NAVAL STATION, BERMUDA

The project consists of a single line item for communication facilities improvements. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

EUROPEAN AREA

There are seven projects in the program at installations in the European area in the total amount of $2,576,000. Four of these, for $595,000, are unclassified; the remaining three, for $1,981,000, are classified.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND

The first of the unclassified projects is at the Naval Communication Station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland. It consists of a single line item for a dispensary at the estimated cost of $116,000. This station is required to provide medical services for approximately 250 military personnel and out-patient treatment for approximately 400 dependents.

The existing dispensary is in a small, deteriorated quonset hut. This line item proposes construction of a replacement dispensary building which will include space for emergency sick-call, examining room, pharmacy, laboratory, a two-bed holding ward and administrative spaces. Construction of this facility will avoid placing the burden of medical service on the civilian economy which is already overburdened by nationalized health commitments.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, GUARDAMAR DEL SEGURA, SPAIN

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Guardamar Del Segura, Spain. It consists of a single line item for construction of a community building at the estimated cost of $58,000. Because of the lack of space, community functions are carried on in jury-rigged fashion. The station lacks a retail store and barber shop. Station personnel must obtain nearly 90 percent of their basic necessities at Torrejon Air Base, Madrid, 250 miles distant. Space in the transmitter building is used for church services, combined library and schoolroom, and movies.

This line item proposes construction of a small multi-purpose community building to include space for an auditorium, library and school, retail store, barber shop, post office, locker room, and toilet facilities. Personnel performance and morale conditions will be improved by the construction of this line item.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN

The next project is at the Naval Station, Rota, Spain. It consists of two line items for the total cost of $288,000.

The first line item is for the construction of a paved area for loading and unloading aircraft ordnance at the estimated cost of $197,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

The second line item is for a brig addition at the estimated cost of $91,000. This station serves as a central confinement station for all Mediterranean area commands. The enlisted population under the jurisdiction of the Rota brig is approximately 10,000, exclusive of ships assigned to the 6th Fleet. The present 16-man brig does not have sufficient capacity to accommodate the number of prisoners to be confined. Actions to restrict acceptance of prisoners have had to be taken on several occasions. Prisoner rehabilitation programs are affected and friction among prisoners is increased under the extremely crowded conditions. This line item proposes construction of a 16-man addition to the existing brig. The addition will include four cells, two dormitory areas, day and counseling rooms, visitors and training area, storage room, and a warden's office.

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION, NEA MAKRI, GREECE

The next project is at the Naval Communication Station, Nea Makri, Greece. It consists of a single line item for a warehouse and vehicle maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $133,000. The station has a deficiency in both covered general storage and public works shop space. Frequent losses in material occur from theft and exposure to the weather for the lack of protected storage. This line item proposes construction of two metal buildings to provide 8,000 square feet of warehouse space, automotive garage, toolroom, oil storage, electric shop, and utility room. Buildings separated by paved area will be connected by fencing to provide a secure compound and storage yard to assist in reducing pilferage.

PACIFIC AREA

The next portion of the program consists of 16 projects at installations in the Pacific area at the total cost of $26,562,000. Three of the projects, for $3,071,000, are classified. The remaining 13 projects, for $23,491,000, are unclassified.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, NORTH WEST CAPE, AUSTRALIA

The next project is at the Naval Communications Station, North West Cape, Australia. It consists of a single line item for a warehouse at the estimated cost of $426,000. The remoteness of this station requires storage space for 100 percent stockage of general stores, electronic components, and classified materials with resupply from the United States on a quarterly basis. The requirement is for about 35,000 square feet of space. Less than 50 percent of the required space is available. The nearest commercial warehousing is at Perth, about 800 miles distant. This line item proposes construction of 18,200 square feet of warehouse to overcome the deficiency.

NAVAL AIR STATION, AGANA, GUAM

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $467,000.

The first line item is for aircraft approach lighting at the estimated cost of $238,000. Operations at this airfield are about 25 percent at night and 30 percent during periods of inclement weather or low visibility. Restrictions in landing weights do not permit aircraft with planned stops at Guam to carry enough fuel to overfly the island. Safety of flight dictates that adequate visual landing aids be provided.

This line item proposes the construction of a 2,100-foot-approach lighting system.

The second line item is for a chief petty officers' mess (open) at the estimated cost of $229,000. The scarcity of adequate private clubs on Guam dictates the need for the proposed facility. The existing CPO club was constructed in 1946 of modified quonset huts, which have deteriorated beyond the point of economical rehabilitation. Only temporary repairs were made after recent major typhoon damage to this structure.

The proposed line item will provide for construction of a suitable replacement open mess for the 143 chief petty officers assigned to the station.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, FINEGAYAN, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

The next project is at the Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam. It consists of a single line item for messhall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $142,000. The existing 1,000-man messhall is deficient in ventilation, lighting, and interior finish. This line item proposes installation of air conditioning, new lighting fixtures, exhaust system over steamtables, and sanitary tiling of scullery and dining room areas to correct the deficiencies.

NAVAL STATION, GUAM

The next project is at the Naval Station, Guam. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $3,947,000.

The first line item is for the relocation of an ammunition wharf at the estimated cost of $3,663,000. The location of the existing wharf presents a serious explosive hazard to the site chosen jointly by the government of Guam and the Navy for development of a commercial port facility. Construction of this port facility is scheduled to commence shortly. It will remove the nonmilitary operations from the inner harbor, the area used for SSBN berthing. This item will provide for construction of a new wharf with needed deeper water and at the same time will provide a facility of sufficient capacity and isolation to accommodate the loading and unloading of modern ammunition ships in this strategic area.

The second line item is for messhall rehabilitation at the estimated cost of $284,000. An existing messhall, required for 1,000 men, lacks air conditioning and is substandard in electrical, mechanical, and interior layout. The proposed line item will raise the standards of livability to a level comparable with criteria for new construction and will thereby improve sanitary conditions and improve the morale of the enlisted men.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, GUAM

The next project is at the Naval Supply Depot, Guam. It consists of a single line item for construction of the second increment of POL storage facilities at this depot at the estimated cost of $2,590,000. Details of this line item will be discussed in executive session.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM

The next project is at the Navy Public Works Center, Guam. It consists of a single line item for the construction of an electric powerplant including land acquisition at the estimated cost of $8,452,000.

One of the functions of the Center is to operate and maintain the electric power generating facilities and distribution systems which furnish power for the entire Island. Normal load growth, coupled with the accelerated load demands incurred by the Southeast Asia buildup, have placed increasing burdens on the existing power capability. This combined load growth caused power requirements to reach 85,300 kilowatts in March of this year which is the total capability of all existing generating facilities. On the basis of the expected continued load growth, in line with the national trend, there will be a steadily increasing firm power deficiency until the unit proposed by this line item is on the line. This can occur at the earliest in May of 1970, at which time power requirements are expected to have reached 110,000 kilowatts.

To meet the immediate deficiency, the YFP–10 floating power plant is being installed in the inner Apra Harbor by a line item approved in the fiscal year 1967 supplemental program. It will provide sufficient power on a temporary basis until the completion of the first increment of the new plant which will be provided by this line item.

The new powerplant will be located at Tanguisson Point and will have a capacity of 22,000 kilowats. The site has been chosen away

from the existing Piti plant to provide a prime source of generation nearer to important communication load centers and Anderson Air Force Base as well as to provide separation of power capability in the the event of adverse typhoon or military actions. The site, a privately owned tract of approximately 45 acres of land, is to be acquired in fee simple under this line item.

Upon completion of this first increment a deficiency in permanent generating capacity of approximately 17,000 kilowatts will still exist. A second increment to the Tanguisson plant should be included in next year's program if the needed capacity is to be available in time to meet the projected demand.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, TOTSUKA, JAPAN

The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Totsuka, Japan. It consists of a single line item for a fire protection system at the estimated cost of $97,000. The station does not have adequate fire protection because of limited water supply. Off-station assistance by other U.S. forces or civilian community is restricted by remoteness of the station and poor access roads. This line item proposes construction of a 180,000 gallon reservoir and pumping system; installation of larger water mains and a fire hydrant; replacement of combustible construction materials in a transmitter building; and installation of a fire detection and signaling system.

NAVAL ORDNANCE FACILITY, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

The next project is at the naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan. It consists of one line item for a torpedo overhaul shop at the estimated cost of $336,000. As support of this line item requires disclosure of classified information, it will be discussed in executive session.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, FUTEMA, OKINAWA

The next project is at the Marine Corps air facility, Futema, Okinawa. It consists of seven line items at the total cost of $6,169,000.

The first line item is for an aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $891,000. A squadron with 12 C–130 aircraft has been permanently assigned to this activity. Prolonged use of the parking apron by these heavy aircraft will result in damage to the existing pavement as it was designed for much lighter helicopter use only.

The proposed line item will provide adequate parking space for the C–130 aircraft, 72,000 square yards, and will reduce the large overall deficit in aircraft parking space at this activity.

The second line item is for an aircraft maintenance hanger at the estimated cost of $871,000. There is a requirement to house at least one C–130 aircraft for overhaul and repair under proper working conditions. None of the existing hangars at this activity can accommodate this aircraft with its 42 foot tail height. A hangar is necessary for the maintenance of the 12 C–130 aircraft assigned and for the protection of an aircraft that may be down for repairs during seasonal typhoon.

The proposed line item will provide a minimum facility for the organizational maintenance of these aircraft and will reduce the large overall deficit in aircraft maintenance space.

The third line item is for a cold storage warehouse addition at the estimated cost of $97,000. Increases in recent years in the personnel base loading at this activity have resulted in an acute shortage of cold storage space. The existing space is located in four separate buildings and represents only about 17 percent of the required space. This space shortage creates spoilage problems. Cold storage space is now being rented from a commercial establishment located 10 miles from the activity.

This line item proposes the construction of an additional 2,910 square feet of cold storage space to raise the amount available to approximately 63 percent of the total cold storage space required.

The fourth line item is for barracks at the estimated cost of $2,950,000. A recent large increase in the personnel base loading for this activity has resulted in a requirement for 4,204 barracks spaces. The existing and funded barracks will provide only 1,516 spaces or about 36 percent of the planned loading.

This line item proposes the construction of a first increment of two barracks buildings to provide space for 1,200 enlisted men.

The fifth line item is for a messhall addition at the estimated cost of $387,000. The present messhall is less than half the size required to accommodate the planned personnel loading. Ten seatings would be necessary at each meal.

This line item proposes a 13,722 square foot expansion of the existing messhall and air conditioning of the proposed and present dining area. This will provide a galley capacity for 4,204 men with a single seating capacity of 628 men.

The sixth line item is for a bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $973,000. A large deficit in BOQ spaces has resulted from an increase in the planned officer complement at this activity. Requirements are for 701 spaces with only 284 spaces available. There are no facilities in the area to accommodate this planned increase.

This line item proposes the construction of a facility to house 100 officers. This will decrease the deficit in BOQ spaces to 317 which will be programed in a future year.

FLEET ACTIVITIES, RYUKYUS, OKINAWA

The next project is at fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa. It consists of one line item for the construction of a fire station and Shore Patrol headquarters building at the estimated cost of $80,000. At present there is no structure to house firefighting apparatus or equipment. Carbon dioxide containers or a firetruck dispatched from 10 miles away are the only means available to protect over 30 structures, many of which are of flammable, temporary construction. In addition, Short Patrol headquarters is located in an inefficient, deteriorated, 400-square-foot quonset building. Operations at White Beach involve 50 ships per month and require a Short Patrol facility near the fleet landing for effective administrative control. This item will provide a combined fire station and Short Patrol headquarters building with detention spaces to satisfy the fire protection and police functions being performed.

81-915—67——28

NAVAL AIR STATION, CUBI POINT, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines. It consists of one line item for medical and office space air conditioning at the estimated cost of $105,000. Injured personnel at this activity are presently treated in rooms that are so hot and humid that perspiration becomes a major problem. As a result, wound infections are much more prevalent than usual, healing is delayed, and readymade culture medium exists.

This line item proposed the installation of air conditioning in the medical and office spaces, which will provide comfort to patients, furnish the necessary humidity control for the preservation of expensive equipment, and increase the efficiency and morale of personnel who work in these spaces.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, SAN MIGUEL, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The next project is at the isolated Naval Communication Center, San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines. It consists of a single line item for a community center at the estimated cost of $501,000. Existing quonset hut facilities are deteriorated beyond economical repair and are inadequate in space and functional arrangement.

This line item proposes construction of a single community center building to accommodate approximately 1,300 military personnel and 900 dependents and U.S. civilians at this station. The building will provide space for an educational service center, a library, and a theater. The deteriorated quonset huts will be demolished.

NAVAL STATION, SUBIC BAY, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The next project is at the Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. It consists of a single line item for the construction of a post office at the estimated cost of $179,000. Existing facilities of 2,400 square feet are inadequate to provide satisfactory postal services to naval activities in the Subic Bay-San Miguel complex and to fleet units operating in the Southwest Pacific area. The existing post office is located on the first floor of a two-story building originally designed and constructed as a port control facility. This item proposes to provide 7,500 square feet of floorspace which will eliminate overcrowding of personnel waiting to transact business and will allow expeditious sorting and classifying of mail.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The program includes three projects at various locations outside the United States for a total of $1,513,000, including two unclassified projects for $727,000 and one classified project for $786,000. As for the similar group of projects inside the United States which we have previously discussed, each of these projects includes several line items having a common basis of requirement.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITE TERMINALS

The first of the unclassified projects is for provision of terminal complexes at two communication satellite terminals at the estimated cost of $65,000. The purpose of these is the same as for the similar project inside the United States—for Navy ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communication via the satellites of the defense communication satellite project. The work will involve construction costing about $32,500 at each of two naval communication stations, at Asmara, Ethiopia; and Sidi Yahia, Morocco. This will include hardstands, communication, and powerlines and site improvements.

VARIOUS NAVAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

The second project is for improvement of the electrical power systems (third increment) at various naval communication activities at the estimated cost of $662,000. The purpose of this project is also the same as the similar project inside the United States. It will provide improvements to power systems to minimize communication outages resulting from power deficiencies. These improvements will be at the Naval Communication Stations, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Guam; Yokosuka, Japan; and San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines.

SECTION 203—EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

The next part of the Navy's program is covered in section 203 of the bill. This section would grant general authorization to the Navy in the amount of $10 million for construction of facilities which may be urgently required to meet emergencies during the coming year.

In an organization as large as the U.S. Navy, with its worldwide commitments, having to contend with unstable conditions in many areas and to keep abreast of rapid scientific and technological advances, a reasonable amount of flexibility is essential to effective administration. This flexibility is needed, for example, to meet urgent military construction requirements brought to the fore by unpredicted changes in missions and responsibilities. Consequently, it is considered that the proposed $10 million is the minimum amount which should be made available for emergency construction authority.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION—SECTION 204

Additional funds are required above the amounts authorized for certain projects in the fiscal year 1966 program by Public Law 89-188 in order to complete their construction. These projects, consisting of the following two groups, and the amounts proposed for deficiency authorization, are:

(*a*) Projects for which construction bids have been received and the bids plus administrative costs exceed the authorized amounts:

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line item	Fiscal year 1966 authorization	Revised estimate	Deficiency authorization
Naval Station, Key West, Fla.: Dispensary and dental clinic	391	560	169
Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif.: Heating plant	456	834	378
Marine Corps base, North Carolina: Barracks	3,089	4,365	1,276
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.: Service school barracks	4,330	5,605	1,275
Headquarters, Support Activity, Taipei, Republic of China: Headquarters building	199	370	171

(*b*) Projects, not yet advertised for construction bids, whose final cost estimates based on completed plans and specifications, are higher than the amounts authorized:

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line item	Fiscal year 1966 authorization	Revised estimate	Deficiency authorization
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.: Weapons shop addition	[1] 1,950	2,876	926
Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: 5 line items	3,591	4,650	1,059
Naval dispensary and dental clinic, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Dispensary and dental clinic	[1] 2,800	3,026	226
Naval Autodin Facility, Albany, Ga.: Autodin facility	313	926	613
Naval Autodin Facility, Syracuse, N.Y.: Autodin facility	45	135	90
Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia: Chemistry laboratory	[1] 5,000	6,808	1,808
Total			7,991

[1] Indicates line items for which the Congress has not yet approved funding. These original authorized amounts and the amounts shown in the "Deficiency authorization" column for all listed projects are included in the fiscal year 1968 funding program.

The Secretary of Defense and Director of the Budget have granted approval to the Navy to present another item in this category which is not included in the bill under consideration. A contract has been awarded and the construction is nearing completion for this item. During the construction the contractor encountered unusual conditions not covered in the working plans and specifications which resulted in higher cost to him. His claim for payment of these unforeseen costs have been determined valid and have been approved by a Naval Facilities Engineering Command Board. The Navy proposes to pay this additional expense from available funds but requires additional authorization to legalize the payment. This line item, authorized and funded in the fiscal year 1964 program by Public Law 88-174 is:

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line item	Fiscal year 1966 authorization	Revised estimate	Deficiency authorization
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Alterations to electrical power system	850	908	58

If the committee approve the recommended deficiency authorization the Navy will provide the staff a draft of legislative language for appropriate amendment of the bill under consideration.

Chairman JACKSON. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We will recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the committee was recessed to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS—1968

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1967—2:20 P.M.

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 2:20 p.m.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings on the military construction authorization bill this afternoon by taking up title III, which relates to the Department of the Air Force. Our principle witness will be Maj. Gen. Robert H. Curtin, Director of Civil Engineering, assisted by his competent staff.

We are glad to have you back with us, General Curtin, and I understand you have a lengthy statement you will submit for the record and a shorter summary statement which you desire to read.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON AND JOHN R. GIBBENS

General CURTIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. If I may, I would hope this statement will be helpful to the committee.

Senator JACKSON. The entire statement will be put in the record at this point.

(The complete prepared statement of Maj. Gen. R. H. Curtin, above-referred to, follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HEADQUARTERS, USAF

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we are here to present the Air Force Military Construction Authorization request for FY 1968.

The posture hearings, and briefings given to this Committee earlier by Department of Defense and other Department of the Air Force representatives have addressed the total objectives of the FY 1968 budget. Our purpose is to explain more fully the important aspects of the military construction program, and how its contents relate to over-all budget goals. Military Construction, though a modest percentage in dollars of each annual budget, looms much larger in importance in the eyes of our service personnel and the general public. To our servicemen and women, the construction program provides the environment in which they do their job and in which they eat, sleep, and relax. Repeated personnel motivational surveys have shown that the adequacy of real property facilities ranks closely with pay in determining attitudes towards a service career. To the general public, our existing base structures, and the continued new construction necessary

to adapt these installations to the support of new or changing weapon systems, is permanent and tangible evidence of the capabilities of our armed forces. In light of these factors, we feel that the development and presentation of the construction program entails responsibility to our personnel and the public that go beyond its small percentage of the total defense budget. In the discharge of these responsibilities, we are presenting to your Committee a program that is responsive to the operational effectiveness of our forces. It provides for the needs of our personnel who support and operate the forces. It also recognizes our importance to and relations with the surrounding community.

VIETNAM

As a general practice in the past the construction funds necessary to fully support our Air Force units deployed in Southeast Asia have been authorized and funded by the Congress in special legislation. The most recent of these requests was the FY 1967 Supplemental. As a departure from prior practice, this FY 1968 request includes projects for the direct support of our operational units in Southeast Asia. We recognize that the distinction between direct and indirect support of our forces in Southeast Asia is a fine line. Each construction project in this and preceding annual programs, insofar as it enhances at any point our worldwide operational, training, maintenance, and logistical capabilities also contributes to the success of our efforts in the conflict in Southeast Asia. The distinction is that projects that would have been required under normal circumstances to support our regular force deployments are not identified in the Southeast Asia support grouping. All others are identified in the SEA package which totals $34 million.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The basic objectives of each annual Air Force Construction Program 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; (2) to provide some improvement in troop housing, dining and personnel support facilities for our service people and their dependents; and, (3) to achieve these objectives by maximum utilization and adaptation of existing facilities, requesting new construction only where there are no suitable Air Force or other government-owned facilities that can be made available. To these three goals we can now add facilities required to support Air Force units fighting in Southeast Asia.

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 the real property facilities provided by the Congress is that no new construction will 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 an 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 space in our real property facilities. Only after this Board has agreed that there is no available suitable space, nor is there any function that can be consolidated, is a request for funds to alter an existing facility or to construct a new 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 they are forwarded to Air Force headquarters. While there will probably always be honest differences of opinion as to the suitability or availability of existing structures to meet new requirements, we assure the Committee that a sincere effort is being made by the Air Force to reduce these differences to zero through systematic reviews and continuing emphasis on utilization at every level of management responsibility.

CONDITION OF FACILITIES

A carefully developed utilization plan coupled with a strong and effective maintenance program has produced results. Visits to our Air Force bases around

the globe will show this. However, as stated in the introductory remarks last year, there is a recognizable limit to what a sound utilization and maintenance program can do in prolonging the effective life span of these structures. Today, there are many of the mobilization type World War II and Korean War structures still in every day hard use. We are past the point of diminishing returns in the retention of many of these buildings. Most should be replaced at the earliest possible time. In this program, there is a continuation of our previous efforts to replace and modernize those facilities in our existing plant that are essential to our mission. The size of our request for this type of project has been tempered somewhat by available resources. Therefore, this FY 1968 program does not include all facilities we would like to upgrade in this time period. We have limited our request to those that are in the most critical condition and to those that make the greatest contribution to our immediate operational effectiveness. While our requests are being held to minimal levels, we are continuing our planning on a broad scale to insure that we are in a position to move out quickly on a comprehensive updating effort at the proper time. These planning studies, conducted by independent architectural engineering firms, have shown that the centralization and consolidation of selected functions on our existing bases can produce tangible results in the areas of efficiency and economy within a reasonable amortization period. We are continuing these planning studies with our own forces, and will use the product, in whole or in part, in our future program presentations and justifications. When circumstances permit, we will recommend a higher level of funding be provided for the modernization, updating, and replacement of our currently existing real property facilities.

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 analysis, and utilization evaluations that have been followed in our recent years program development. The effort that is exerted at every level of the Air Force from the smallest base up to the Secretary's office to insure our construction requests are directed towards our most urgent needs is truly impressive. This is a year round effort for many of the people appearing before you today, and for many others who do their work at our major commands and bases.

As 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, since our review encompassed an examinatiton and establishment of a construction program for each year through FY 1972 as an integral part of our construction plans for the future, we feel we are in a much better position to discuss needs of the present.

DEFERRED FISCAL YEAR 1966 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

On January 21, 1967, the Secretary of Defense released all Air Force construction projects that had been suspended as a result of the earlier deferral of FY 1966 projects. We are pleased to state there are now no projects authorized and funded by the Congress that are deferred by the Secretary of Defense. We are moving out rapidly in the execution of these released projects. During the period they were held in abeyance, we encouraged the completion of all preliminary work possible, including final design and the preparation of contract documents. Because of this "pre-release effort," we expect to show unusually good performance in getting these needed facilities completed at an early date.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The preceding comments have covered some of the broader aspects of the program. I will now address the specifics.

Authorizations for Air Force construction in this bill

Title III. Action forces	$523,760,000
Title V. Southeast Asia	34,000,000
Title VI. Family housing	96,125,000
Title IX. Reserve Forces	13,800,000

Only the construction requested in Title III is addressed in this statement, since separate presentations are made on the Southeast Asia, Reserve Forces, and Family Housing Titles of the Bill. Our request for construction for the Active Forces in the Air Force FY 1968 Military Construction Program is summarized in the following table:

Fiscal year 1968 military construction authorization

Inside the United States (sec. 301)	$383,343,000
Outside the United States (sec. 301)	29,673,000
Classified and special programs (sec. 302)	110,744,000
Total	523,760,000

As has been our policy in past years, all projects for which new authorizations are requested are also included in the Appropriations request. Construction is planned at 130 major bases in this Bill. Of these, 109 are located within the fifty states, territories, and possessions, 16 are in the Atlantic, European/Middle East area, and 5 in the Pacific area. The program also includes construction at a number of minor sites such as communications stations, missile range stations, AC&W network sites, and sites for classified activities.

Table I, attached to the printed copies of this statement, summarizes the new authorization 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 also 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. However, this combined utilization makes command totals an imperfect indicator of the missions supported by our construction effort. A better evaluation of program direction by missions is obtained by use of the program package management totals, the system now used throughout the Department of Defense. Table II, also attached, summarizes the authorization request in these program packages. I will now provide further detail on the content of each program package, in turn, and then follow with a brief 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 you can achieve a quick and perhaps better analysis of our request.

STRATEGIC FORCES

Under this program, which covers Offensive and Defensive Strategic Forces, we are requesting $113.2 million of new authorization. Of that amount, $60.0 million is for Strategic Offensive type forces, and $53.2 million for Strategic Defensive systems.

Strategic Offensive Forces

Construction keyed to our Strategic Offensive Forces is only 12% of our total program. This comparatively small percentage is not symptomatic of a deemphasis of construction for our Strategic Forces. The substantial sums of money spent in the past years on our Strategic Forces, both manned and unmanned, have now provided the essential facilities needed for effective operation of the force. While certain new facilities are requested in this program, we have reached a plateau in our Strategic Force real property requirements. The directional trend of this requirement in the future cannot be determined at this point. It is largely dependent upon national decisions in the missile, anti-missile and manned strategic system areas.

Support of our established manned strategic weapons, the B–52, KC–135, B–58, and SR–71 in the FY 1968 Military Construction Program now before you amounts to only $1.8 million, while $6.1 million is requested to provide for the beddown of the newer FB–111 at bases inside the United States. Our operational missile systems will share $18.8 million of the Strategic Forces amount. Updating of electronic systems to incorporate the latest developments and to improve survivability is $9.6 million, buildings for storing, testing, and inspecting reentry systems are $3.5 million, and foundations and housing for antennae systems at one operational MINUTEMAN wing, plus new corrosion

control features, $3.9 million. The provision of helicopter pads at selected missile sites is estimated at $0.4 million. The balance of the funds for unmanned systems provides for launch crew training and component test facilities to assure that both the crew and the missile are ready to perform their function at all times.

In each major program package, there is a sub-identity of projects characterized as "base operational support." These projects, not directly or intimately meshed with the various named systems, house the people, equipment, and supplies that make the operating base, where the systems are deployed, a going concern, and enable it to support the operational systems. Base operations support construction for the strategic offensive forces is $33.2 million. The major single item in this group is $4.8 million for the construction of a headquarters for the 15th Air Force located at March Air Force Base, California.

There is also $6.2 million for medical facilities at four locations, $6.3 million for dormitories and officers quarters, $1.3 million for space to house data processing equipment. The balance of the base support projects provide various maintenance shops, community support facilities, and pollution abatement plants.

Strategic Defensive Forces

The mix of our Defensive Forces places primary emphasis on electronic warning and control systems, manned interceptor aircraft, and passive defense measures. Our construction program provides the facilities needed to establish or to enhance the effectiveness of each of these defensive systems. There are no projects in this request for anti-aircraft missile facilities nor for anti-missile facilities. We are requesting only $0.5 million for direct support of our F–106 interceptor aircraft. This will provide a modest alteration to an aircraft shelter and a training facility. However, there are many projects for facility improvements at our interceptor bases which fall in the base operating support package. Those facilities will be addressed in a moment.

In the Control and Warning area of our Strategic Defense program there are several significant projects. First, there is $4.3 million for the Over-the-Horizon radar system. This is the second increment of this program, making a total of $5.4 million of construction effort that will have been invested. Construction to be accomplished with this amount includes the technical and support facilities at one new location and the replacement of interim facilities at currently operational sites. Authorization in the amount of $2.5 million is requested as the fifth increment of the installation of backup interceptor control equipment for SAGE. This program, known as BUIC III Back Up Interceptor Control) involves a number of currently owned control and warning sites located within the conterminous United States. This system will provide a capability for continued control of the interceptor force should the primary system be destroyed.

Last year, our authorization request for NORAD Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colorado included amounts for new work and for the payment of contractor's claims. The amount for claims related only to those approved through that date. It was then recognized as a possibility that additional claims would be approved. This has, in fact, occurred. To meet our obligation to pay these claims as promptly as possible, the least urgent of the new work approved last year was held in abeyance. This year we include in our authorization request the amount of $1.2 million for NORAD. Completion of the new work which was deferred to pay claims is $0.7 million of that amount. Payment of other pending claims, $0.5 million constitutes the remainder of our request. The increased costs incurred, reflected in the contractor's claims, have been fully reviewed and approved by competent authorities. Prompt payment of these claims is well justified. It is felt that no further authorization will have to be requested in future years for claims. The remaining major item in the control and warning area is an investment of $2.2 million at 11 sites to improve the quality and reliability of the electric power. The balance of the projects in this grouping are alterations and additions to facilities at three locations to meet their special needs.

As a passive defense measure, this program includes a request for $1.0 million as a first increment of a program to provide fallout shelters for base personnel both military and civilian. The amount requested will provide 9,852 spaces at 31 locations. It is understood, I'm sure that this request complements our continuing program of providing fallout protection as an integral part of normal construction projects where conditions and costs permit. The purpose of this program is to speed the date when we will have enough adequate shelter space on all our installations to house all the people who live and work at the base.

Base operating support projects for all Strategic Defense missions total to $40.6 million. Included in this grouping are two composite structures to be built at Cape Lisburne Air Force Station and Tatalina Air Force Station, both in Alaska. These structures are similar to the one at Tin City Air Force Station, Alaska that was authorized and funded in our FY 1966 Military Construction Program. Each of these facilities will house under one roof all the operational and support functions of these vital control and warning stations. The present facilities at these sites consist of separate working, eating and sleeping structures that have been kept in service long beyond their intended life span. The rigors of the northwesterin Alaskan coastal climate does not permit any compromise in facility conditions. Since these sites are scheduled for indefinite retention, provision of new facilities suitable for continued use in the Arctic climate is an operational necessity. The cost of these structures is $6.0 million at Cape Lisburne and $6.9 million at Tatalina. Our program at Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado totals $6.3 million. The bulk of this request, $5.9 million is for our continuing program to provide facilities to relieve the crowded situation now existing at Ent Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado. This year an administrative building for $1.2 million, a 600-man dormitory for $1.5 million, and major utility additions for $1.5 million are the principal items proposed. The other project at Peterson Field for $0.4 million is the acquisition of some existing facilities to be used by the unit providing pilot indoctrination training for the Air Force Academy cadets.

Other major projects in this grouping, also coincidentally in Alaska are a relocation of a primary taxiway at Elmendorf Air Force Base for $2.0 million, additions to the primary electric power generating plants at Elmendorf Air Force Base and Galena for $1.2 million each, and $1.8 million at Elmendorf Air Force Base for the construction of a new four million gallon a day sewage treatment plant. Also included in the base support package is $2.6 million for a hospital at Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts, $1.3 million for dining hall and dormitory improvements and construction at seven locations, and $2.9 million for implementation of the pollution abatement programs at 25 of our operating locations. Provision of a deluge system for fire protection in a large aircraft maintenance hangar at Shemya Air Force Station, Alaska at $1.2 million and numerous other smaller aircraft and auto maintenance shop projects, comprise the remaining construction authorization requested.

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

One dollar out of every four requested for authorization in FY 1968 is for our General Purpose, or Tactical Forces. This emphasis is in keeping with the high degree of training and readiness that these forces must maintain to be able to perform their mission. The amount of authorization requested, $154.4 million, will continue our effort to increase the reliability and versatility of this critical force. These facilities will enhance our ability to operate and train these units in the United States, and will improve the capabilities of units deployed to forward bases in the European and Pacific areas.

All construction related to direct support of our tactical forces deployed in Southeast Asia is contained in Title V of this bill. This will be discussed later. The tactical force construction now being addressed is that supporting our training, operations, and deployments in all other areas around the world.

Tactical Aircraft

As additional units are equipped with the F–4 aircraft, certain general and specialized facilities must be provided to insure that the aircraft can be used to their full potential. The amount of $1.9 million for this purpose provides sound suppressors at two overseas locations, squadron operations buildings at three overseas locations and one in the United States. A training facility, two shops, and a rocket storage building complete the package.

Operational deployment of the F–111 aircraft is planned in the time period covered by this FY 1968 Military Construction Program. Projects in the amount of $5.3 million are included for this purpose. Projects include flight simulator training facilities, squadron operations buildings, target intelligence training facilities, and maintenance docks.

Range operation techniques applicable to our new aircraft and evolving weapons delivery techniques have necessitated revisions in our gunnery and bombing range boundaries. This program includes $0.5 million for the acquisition of 1,810

acres for the Claybourne Range adjacent to England Air Force Base, Louisiana, to make its configuration conform to current functional concepts.

Contingency Operations

The capability of our general purpose forces to respond to contingency situations with a prompt and measured effort is largely dependent upon preparations made before the contingency developed. While we, and the other services have demonstrated our capability in Southeast Asia to develop austere operational airfields in short periods of time, we are still talking in terms of weeks and months. Manifestly this is not a capability in being. To achieve a true "in being" capability, the facilities to handle aircraft and ancillary equipment must be built before the need arises. We propose for an initial increment a total of $29.4 million which will give us the facilities necessary to support contingency flight operations from or through these bases.

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 can reduce the vulnerability of our bases in Europe and the Pacific against low level attack with conventional weapons. The $20.6 million of authorization requested this year, coupled with the $5.2 million authorized in the FY 1967 Military Construction Program will, when funded, allow a significant start on the program to reduce base vulnerability. A major portion of this request, $7.7 million, is for shelters to protect aircraft and selected runway repair equipment from conventional explosive and gunnery damage. The balance of the funds will provide construction that will enhance the survival of fuel tanks, communication centers, and other base structures essential to continued operations.

Tactical Command and Support

This area of our program, totaling $55.3 million, contains the items to support our tactical forces at locations in the United States. The projects cover the entire gamut of facilities that we provide. Operational and training facilities are $6.4 million of that amount, the significant projects being $1.9 million to increase apron and taxiway facilities at Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, to improve our capability to handle the rapid tactical deployment of troops and equipment from the adjacent U.S. Army installation, Fort Bragg. The personnel and the on-base community type facilities account for $27.5 million. That includes $17.5 million for dormitories and dormitory improvements, $4.1 million for officers quarters, $2.2 million for dining halls, and $3.7 for on-base community facilities. The medical program for tactical bases provides two composite medical facilities at a cost of $6.7 million and two dispensaries for $0.9 million. The balance of the tactical support program, $13.8 million, will provide maintenance, supply, administrative facilities and utilities and land at various locations.

Overseas Theater Support

Our request for construction authorization in overseas areas to provide forward operational facilities for our general purpose forces is $41.4 million exclusive of the amount discussed earlier for base vulnerability reduction. A significant part of this amount, $19.5 million, will provide storage space for war readiness material (WRM). Essentially, these funds will provide for ammunition storage, liquid fuel storage, and expendable equipment storage. This construction, at various worldwide locations, will insure that adequate stocks of WRM are on hand to respond immediately should a contingency situation develop. The balance of the $41.4 million not associated with WRM storage is $21.9 million. We propose to use $14.2 million in the European/Middle East and $7.7 million in the Pacific area. In the European/Middle East area authorization we are requesting $2.8 million for Ankara Air Base, Turkey, as the first increment of an $11.5 million program to get our offices, billets and support functions out of the downtown Ankara area. Construction of these facilities is proposed in an enclave on the outskirts of the city. This site, where a high school, elementary school, student quarters, a cold storage building, and a basic utility net have already been constructed, was provided with the assistance of the

Turkish Government for our development. Consolidation of our facilities here will provide a more efficient working and living environment.

Facilities to reestablish units formerly located in France are requested at two locations in the United Kingdom at a cost of $2.8 million. Also at Mildenhall Air Base, England, we propose a runway extension to accommodate assigned aircraft at a cost of $1.2 million. At bases receiving the new dual pilot tactical aircraft we are requesting $1.9 million for officers quarters.

In the Pacific area, again exclusive of projects in direct support of our combat forces in Vietnam, we are providing a variety of facilities that will improve our operational posture to meet unforeseen contingencies wherever they may raise. Among these projects is automation and modernization of the air defense and air traffic control system of the Ryukyu Islands at $4.3 million. The other projects include an explosives holding facility at Clark Air Base, Philippines, a fuel pipeline on Iwo Jima, increased warehousing at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, and electric power improvements at Naha Air Base, Okinawa. Proposed housing and community support facilities include officers quarters and two dependent schools.

SPECIALIZED ACTIVITIES

The functions grouped under the specialized activity program include intelligence activities, communications systems, and aircraft traffic control and landing systems. Construction related to these activities in this program total $20.4 million. In the intelligence area we are requesting $12.1 million, the principal item being $7.1 million for a technical intelligence laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Communications systems, including fire protection features for systems at established sites require $4.0 million, and air traffic control systems $4.3 million.

AIRLIFT

The continued rapid introduction of new aircraft into the airlift system is again reflected in our construction request. It was only two years ago that we justified the first facilities for the C–141, the first pure jet aircraft designed specifically as a cargo carrier. This year, while still requesting facilities to beddown the continuing production of C–141 aircraft, we are including the first construction to support operational C–5 aircraft. At its home base, where servicing and maintenance functions must be accomplished, certain specialized construction is required for the C–5. Of the $39.0 million of authorization requested for the airlift program, $9.1 million is for engine test cells, field training classrooms, maintenance docks, and aircraft fueling systems to insure that we can maintain and operate this aircraft to its full potential. An additional $2.1 million is programmed for C–141 facilities. The balance of our airlift request, $27.8 million provides facilities at Military Airlift Command operating locations to enhance their capabilities. Many of these projects are also at bases where the C–141 and the C–5 aircraft will be stationed. Significant items are a headquarters for the Military Airlift Command at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, $7.5 million; dormitories for 733 men at Norton Air Force Base, California, $1.9 million; maintenance docks at Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, and Travis Air Force Base, California for a total of $4.6 million; and air freight terminal at McClellan Air Force Base, California, $0.9 million; and a dependents school to replace a deplorable facility at Kindley Air Force Base, Bermuda, $1.0 million. The remaining projects cover a wide range of facilities, including airfield pavements, fire station, maintenance shops, fuel storage, service clubs, and pollution abatement facilities for Military Airlift Command units in the United States, and two projects, a fuel pipeline, and a supply and issue shop for the Military Airlift Command on Wake Island.

This is a comprehensive airlift construction program that significantly increases the funding requests of recent years for the airlift force. This is a trend that will continue in the coming years. Studies now underway indicate that improvements must be made in our support equipment and facilities to cope with the complexities of our airlift force. These type of facilities, not included in this program, will be addressed in future years requests.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The tremendous strides forward in Air Force equipments and technologies that are represented in the strategic, tactical, and airlift forces stem from the groundwork started years ago in our research and development laboratories.

What has happened in the past is continuing today. A significant measure of the effectiveness of the Air Force of the future can be had from gauging the excellence of our research effort today. The success of many research and development programs is dependent upon the timely provision of the specialized facilities in which the various scientific investigations and tests can be conducted. Frequently, because of their unique aspects, construction of research and development facilities is also a real test of the excellence of the engineering profession.

Included in the $71.5 million of construction requested in the research and development programs are several complex facilities that are singled out for your attention. The largest individual project in this group is the construction of an Avionics Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio for $7.8 million. Other major laboratories that will expand or reinforce our basic research and development programs are an Environmental Oral Physics Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, $1.3 million; an Optical Physics Laboratory at Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Massachusetts, $1.0 million; a Non-Nuclear Armament Research Laboratory at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, $2.9 million; and an Energy Conversion Laboratory, $3.1 million, a Flight Dynamics Laboratory, $1.6 million and an Impact Test Laboratory, $2.7 million, all located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

Missile Space Facilities

Foremost among our efforts in research for the future is our Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL) program. Recent programs provided the necessary ground support and launch facilities for the MOL. This request contains $1.0 million for construction of facilities to handle the MOL recovery from orbit operations. While MOL is our prime space program, we are investigating the space activities on other fronts as well. Modifications of a launch pad at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California to accommodate the TITAN III launch vehicle is included for $6.5 million. Our Tactical Satellite Communications program for providing reliable command and control communications with combat mobile forces requires that a $0.3 million modification be made to a launch pad at Cape Kennedy, Florida. As the number of satellites, boosters and "space junk" in orbit continues to grow we must expand our satellite tracking system. Last year a major increase in this system was approved, however, since that time the need for additional electric power at our Sunnyvale Control Center, California, has been confirmed. This additional power, at a cost of $4.0 million, technical updating of several tracking stations for $1.7 million, and various supporting facilities at our tracking stations for $1.4 million are the projects that comprise the $7.1 million for the Satellite Control System. These projects coupled with the construction of facilities supporting advanced ballastic missile reentry systems tests at a cost of $1.1 million show the wide range of our space technology effort.

Test Ranges

The very nature of the activities conducted at the Eastern Test Range (ETR) originating at Cape Kennedy, Florida, and the Western Test Range (WTR) originating at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California dictate that continual updating of, refinements to, and additions to the physical plant must be accomplished. Our request this year is for $11.1 million at the WTR, and $5.3 million at the ETR. This total of $16.4 million will supply the necessary authorization to improve range operations, control, administration, and utilities support to insure that the range missions can be fully accomplished.

Research Support

Just as they are to our operational bases, support facilities are vital to the operation of our research and development centers. These projects total $13.5 million and include $2.1 million for administrative buildings, $1.1 million for warehousing, $2.8 million for dormitories and officers quarters, $0.6 million for community service buildings, $1.2 million for fire protection systems and utilities, and the balance, $5.7 million for various other facilities at the research centers.

LOGISTICS

The Air Force logistics system consists of five major depots strategically located across the country. These are connected to our operating units by air and surface transport nets that deliver supplies and equipment for our worldwide Air Force operations. Each depot is a large industrial complex of shops, warehouses, and logistical administration buildings as well as being an operating

air base. The $18.9 million of authorization requested for our logistics operations includes twenty projects for shop and depot maintenance type facilities for $6.6 million, two medical facilities for $2.5 million, logistics administration facilities at four locations for $3.8 million, a major administratve headquarters building at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma for $1.3 million, personnel housing and community facilities at four locations for $2.8 million. Six projects for waste treatment plants, fire protection systems, and utilities complete the request for construction at the logistics bases.

PERSONNEL SUPPORT

This segment of the construction program contains the facilities necessary to conduct and support our personnel training programs. This includes the entire spectrum of our training responsibilities from the indoctrination of newly enlisted airmen up through professional training for our senior officers. The facilities we are requesting for this training effort total $92.4 million.

Recruit Training

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas is the location where all newly enlisted Air Force personnel will be assigned for recruit training. Of the $39.4 million requested for this base, $25.7 million is directly associated with the training of recruits. This amount includes $16.9 million for five additional composite recruit training buildings. Each of these buildings houses 1,040 men, and contains under one roof the recruits quarters, dining room, academic classrooms, and a covered formation area. Prototype buildings, authorized in prior years programs, are now in use and have proven to be extremely efficient. With the confidence of this experience, we feel we should move out rapidly to provide improved recruit training facilities. Management and operation of the recruit training program requires administrative processing space, personnel, and support facilities. Our program request includes $2.0 million for expanded records and data processing administrative space, $1.3 million for dormitories and officers quarters for the training cadre, and $5.5 million of base support and personnel facilities to service the increased base population.

The remaining project at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas requests $13.7 milion to provide for a significant increase in the capability of the existing composite medical facility in support of base, regional, and worldwide missions.

Technical Training

Classes conducted at our technical training centers teach the operation and maintenance of our complex and varied aerospace systems. The classrooms themselves are often duplicates of the shops or "clean rooms" in which the students will ultimately work in operational assignments. As such, these technical training buildings are more complicated structures than general academic classroom space, and are more expensive. Our request for facilities to house technical training activities is $6.3 million for 8 projects. The types of specialized training to be conducted in these facilities includes aircraft weapons, photo processing, ground communications, precision measuring equipment maintenance, and civil engineering crafts and services.

Flight Training

The increase in our undergraduate pilot training program (UPT) has been accomplished without a major impact on facilities requirements. Construction to activate our 9th UPT base at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas was previously provided. However, the increased UPT load at all our bases contributes to the inadequacy of some of our existing facilities, and makes their early replacement or modernization more pressing. As a part of this program, we are requesting the replacement of flight training space and classrooms at four locations in the total amount of $2.5 million, and the replacement of a high altitude training chamber for $0.1 million.

Air Force Academy

Expansion of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado was initiated with the authorization provided in the FY 1965 Military Construction Program. At that time we estimated the entire expansion program could be completed for $40 million. This FY 1968 Military Construction Program contains the last facilities needed to complete the expansion program. Including this request for $4.5 million, the total of all our expansion construction at the Academy since FY 1965 will be about $39 million. This is within our originally stated estimate.

This final increment of $4.5 million includes $1.2 million for the addition to the physical education building, $1.0 million for an addition to the composite medical facility, and $2.3 million for similar increases in other Academy facilities. There are two projects in our request for construction at the Academy that are not associated with the cadet expansion program. They are estimated to cost $0.8 million making our program at the Academy this year total $5.3 million.

Training Support

Each one of our training bases is in itself entirely in support of the assigned training missions. Training is a major effort in the Air Force. Our personnel return again and again during their service career for new or upgrade training. The $31.0 million requested for base operating support projects at our training bases will make accomplishment of their training mission more efficient and effective. These projects, which we will address in detail during your review of the Air Force Training Command, include aircraft maintenance facilities, fire stations, fuel storage, composite medical facilities, administrative facilities, dormitories, officers quarters, chapels, service clubs, and utilities.

ADMINISTRATION

The last of the major program packages established by the Secretary of Defense groups all the facilities which are primarily for headquarters and administrative functions. For the Air Force this includes construction for Air Force headquarters, Headqaurters Command, Southern Command, and the Accounting and Finance Center. Projects in this grouping total $14.0 million. Included in that amount is $3.5 million for the initial site preparation and relocation of utilities for the Defense Office Building to be built at Bolling Air Force Base. Continuation of the construction of the Air Force portion of the Bolling-Fort Myer Washington area cantonment facilities is included for $8.7 million. Construction at Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, will provide more on-base troop housing for our personnel and provide improved electric power.

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

The preceding comments have addressed program packages each of which are self contained units providing all types of facilities necessary for that particular function. However, there are certain facets of our program that are obscured in the program package approach. The full scope of our efforts to provide an improved environment for our personnel, better medical facilities, reduce pollution of the air and water, and provide protection from the hazards of fire are best illustrated by the grouping and evaluation of all like types of construction. A brief analysis of the program by categories can highlight these areas. A summary of the authorization request by construction category is provided in Table III attached to the printed copies of my statement.

The projects in the Operational, Training, Maintenance, and Supply categories, which together comprise in excess of 40% of our program, have been covered in the earlier portion of this statement. These are the pavements, airfield lights, test cells, academic facilities, aircraft shops, and warehouses that were mentioned as the system they support was discussed.

Research and Development, as a category, was, in effect, fully covered in the presentation on the program package with the same title.

The medical category requires further comment. At $53.7 million, this category makes up about 10% of our request. When judging the proportion of our request directed to medical facilities, one must examine the basic need for the projects, and also recall that last years' request included only $0.7 million for medical projects. Medical facilities proposed are the replacement of composite medical facilities (hospitals) at seven locations for $22.8 million, major additions and or alterations to composite medical facilities at eight locations for $23.9 million, work on dental clinics at three locations, $0.8 million, and construction of three dispensaries and the alteration of one other for $3.7 million. Medical research facilities also included in this category are a Regional Environmental Health Laboratory at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, $1.0 million, and an Epidemiological Clinic/Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, $1.5 million.

Twenty percent of our program, or $104.4 million is proposed for troop housing, dining, and community facilities. The importance of providing our service personnel with an adequate environment in which to live cannot be underestimated. We are convinced that continued expenditure of funds to construct

these types of structures will pay dividends in the attitudes, motivations, and in the retention of our personnel. As a step toward achieving these objectives, we have included the construction of 19,500 dormitory spaces at $54.7 million, and 1,800 new officers quarters at $15.8 million. As a part of our continuing effort to make full use of existing facilities, we propose in addition to alter and upgrade many dormitories and officers quarters. The proposed expenditure for these projects is $4.6 million and $1.2 million respectively. Our program also contains eight new dining halls for $3.0 million.

Recreational facilities for off duty activities have an equal role with troop housing and dining facilities in contributing to the welfare of our people. In this program we are requesting $10.6 million which will build two libraries, five service clubs, seven non-commissioned officer open messes, two officers open messes, five gymnasiums, a social center, a theater, and a swimming pool.

Community facilities are the third aspect of our personnel package. Here we are asking for $11.1 million for fourteen religious facilities, three commissaries, seven schools in overseas areas, and two base exchange stores.

Our program request for this category of facilities is, like that for medical items, a reflection of current valid needs that have grown by virtue of our small program request last year.

The Utilities category of this program is $43.0 million. Almost one-half of that amount is for the normal electric power and heating projects. The other half includes virtually all the projects of two groups of facilities that are worthy of special comment. These groups are pollution abatement and fire protection.

We are vigorously expanding our efforts to bring all sources of air and water pollution generated by Air Force operations within the applicable federal, state and local standards. This year's program contains 67 projects at a cost of $15.8 million for domestic and industrial water pollution, control plants, collection mains, exhaust gas precipitation, fuel conversions, and other types of work that will reduce or eliminate the emission of water and air pollutants. Sixty of these projects at a cost of $12.0 million are directed toward water pollution abatement. The remaining seven projects at $3.8 million relate to air pollution. Our goal of total compliance with the national pollution abatement standards as they are established today for water pollution alone is estimated to cost approximately $25.0 million. With the assistance of the Department of Defense and the Congress, we feel that this is an attainable objective. We plan to phase the remainder of our needs over the next few years.

The entire scope of the air pollution requirement is not so clearly defined. Federal, state, and local governments are now establishing air pollution standards. Until these are firmly fixed, it is impractical to project a total cost of accomplishment. However, it appears at this juncture that compliance with the most modest standards being discussed will require substantial construction authorizations in future years.

The second topical grouping, fire protection, consists of 53 projects amounting to $7.5 million that are for fire protection and fire detection. All of our new construction includes fire protection and warning devices that are in accordance with Department of Defense and Air Force standards. However, there are existing facilities, which for reasons of age, different utilization, or changed criteria, are not now protected by adequate fire suppression or fire alarm devices. The full scope of this situation was brought into focus when the results of an Air Force wide survey of the potential fire risks became available last year. Deficiencies that fell within our own approval authority are being corrected. Where the reallocation of space or revised building occupancy could eliminate risks, that was done. After these actions, there remained an irreducible problem that can only be corrected by the provision of protective systems in our annual construction program. The total bill for this protection is about $40 million, including the $7.5 million in this request. We have selected for inclusion in this program those projects that involved the highest hazard and that will provide the greatest protected value to cost ratio. The remaining projects have been aligned on a priority basis for inclusion in future annual programs. Here, as in pollution abatement, it would be desirable to accomplish all needed work at the earliest possible date. However, we have tempered our request in the specialized areas in light of the realities of the over-all needs of the Air Force. We feel this is an equitable solution, and one that will produce the desired results in an acceptable period of time.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement on Title III of the Military Construction Authorization request for Fiscal Year 1968. We are prepared to discuss each of the projects in this request and will try an 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 military construction authorization program, fiscal year 1968; summary by command*

SEC. 301

	Thousands
Inside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	$17,406
Air Force Logistics Command	47,735
Air Force Systems Command	57,357
Air Training Command	78,880
Air University	6,334
Alaskan Air Command	23,933
Headquarters Command	12,183
Military Airlift Command	33,930
Pacific Air Force	3,066
Strategic Air Command	40,522
Tactical Air Command	54,798
U.S. Air Force Academy	5,323
Aircraft control and warning system	1,876
Total, inside the United States	383,343
Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	1,125
Military Airlift Command	1,580
Pacific Air Force	3,610
Strategic Air Command	3,123
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	18,124
U.S. Air Forces, Southern Command	1,625
U.S. Air Force Security Service	486
Total, outside the United States	29,673

SEC. 302

Ballistic missiles and space systems	19,883
Special facilities	4,916
Command control and communications systems	15,485
War reserve materiel storage	19,500
Contingency operations	29,382
Theater airbase vulnerability	20,578
Survival support	1,000
Total, sec. 302	110,744
Total, new authorization	523,760

TABLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

SUMMARY BY PROGRAM ELEMENT

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Strategic forces	$113.2	21.6
General purpose forces	154.4	29.5
Specialized activities	20.4	3.9
Airlift and sealift	39.0	7.4
Research and development	71.5	13.7
Logistics	18.9	3.6
Personnel support	92.4	17.6
Administration	14.0	2.7
Total	523.8	100.0

TABLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Amount	Percent of total
Operational	$129.1	24.7
Training	20.7	4.0
Maintenance	44.7	8.5
Research, development and test	64.0	12.2
Supply	29.9	5.7
Hospital and medical	53.7	10.3
Administrative	32.7	6.2
Housing and community	104.4	19.9
Utilities and ground improvements	43.0	8.2
Real estate	1.6	0.3
Total	523.8	100.0

General CURTIN. I have a brief comment which, with your permission, I am prepared to give at this time.

Senator JACKSON. You may proceed.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we are here to present the Air Force military construction authorization request for fiscal year 1968.

The posture hearings, and briefings given to this committee earlier by the Department of Defense and other Department of the Air Force representatives, have addressed the total objectives of the fiscal year 1968 budget. Our purpose is to explain more fully the important aspects of the military construction program, and how its contents relate to overall budget goals.

VIETNAM

As a general practice in the past, the construction funds necessary to fully support our Air Force units deployed in Southeast Asia have been authorized and funded by the Congress in special legislation. The most recent of these requests was the fiscal year 1967 supplemental. As a departure from prior practice, this fiscal year 1967 request includes projects for the direct support of our operational units in Southeast Asia.

We recognize that the distinction between direct and indirect support of our forces in Southeast Asia is a fine line. Each construction project in this and preceding annual programs, insofar as it enhances at any point our worldwide operational, training, maintenance, and logistical capabilities also contributes to the success of our efforts in the conflict in Southeast Asia. The distinction is that projects that would have been required under normal circumstances to support our regular force deployments are not identified in the Southeast Asia support grouping. All others are identified in the SEA package which totals $34 million.

The basic objectives of each annual Air Force construction program 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;

(2) to provide some improvement in troop housing, dining and personnel support facilities for our service people and their dependents; and

(3) to achieve these objectives by maximum utilization and adaptation of existing facilities, requesting new construction only where there are no suitable Air Force or other Government-owned facilities that can be made available.

To these three goals we can now add facilities required to support Air Force units fighting in Southeast Asia.

UTILIZATION OF FACILITIES

The prime consideration in our stewardship of the real property facilities provided by the Congress is that no new construction will 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.

While there will probably always be honest differences of opinion as to the suitability of availability of existing structures to meet new requirements, we assure the committee that a sincere effort is being made by the Air Force to reduce these differences to zero through systematic reviews and continuing emphasis on utilization at every level of management responsibility.

CONDITION OF FACILITIES

A carefully developed utilization plan coupled with a strong and effective maintenance program has produced results.

Visits to our Air Force bases around the globe will show this. However, as stated in the introductory remarks last year, there is a recognizable limit to what a sound utilization and maintenance program can do in prolonging the effective life span of many of these structures.

Today, there are many of the mobilization type World War II and Korean war structures still in every day hard use. We are past the point of diminishing returns in the retention of many of these buildings. Most should be replaced at the earliest possible time.

In this program there is a continuation of our previous efforts to replace and modernize those facilities in our existing plant that are essential to our mission. The size of our request for this type of project has been tempered somewhat by available resources. Therefore, this fiscal year 1968 program does not include all facilities we would like to upgrade in this time period. We have limited our request to those that are in the most critical condition and to those that make the greatest contribution to our immediate operational effectiveness.

DEFERRED FISCAL YEAR 1966 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

On January 21, 1967, the Secretary of Defense released all Air Force construction projects that had been suspended as a result of the earlier deferral of fiscal year 1966 projects.

We are pleased to state there are now no projects authorized and funded by the Congress that are deferred by the Secretary of Defense. We are moving out rapidly in the execution of these released projects.

During the period they were held in abeyance, we encouraged the completion of all preliminary work possible, including final design and the preparation of contract documents. Because of this prerelease effort, we are showing unusually good performance in getting these needed facilities completed at an early date.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Authorizations for Air Force construction in this bill are—

Title III. Action forces	$523,760,000
Title V. Southeast Asia	34,000,000
Title VI. Family housing	96,125,000
Title IX. Reserve Forces	13,800,000

Only the construction requested in title III is addressed in this statement, since separate presentations are made on the Southeast Asia, Reserve Forces, and family housing titles of the bill.

Our request for construction for the Active Forces in the Air Force fiscal year 1968 military construction program is summarized in the following table:

Fiscal year 1968 military construction authorization

Inside the United States (sec. 301)	$383,343,000
Outside the United States (sec. 301)	29,673,000
Classified and special programs (sec. 302)	110,744,000
Total	523,760,000

As has been our policy in past years, all projects for which new authorizations are requested are also included in the appropriations request. Construction is planned at 130 major bases in this bill.

Of these, 109 are located within the 50 States, territories, and possessions, 16 are in the Atlantic, European-Middle East area, and five in the Pacific area.

The program also includes construction at a number of minor sites such as communications stations, missile range stations, A.C. & W. network sites, and sites for classified activities.

Table I, attached to the printed copies of this statement, summarizes the new authorization requested for the bases assigned to each of the major commands.

Table II, also attached, summarizes the authorization request in program packages.

A summary of the authorization request by construction category is provided in table III, attached to the printed copies of my statement.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my brief statement on title III of the military construction authorization request for fiscal year 1968. 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.

(The tables above-referred to, follow:)

TABLE I.—*Department of the Air Force military construction authorization program, fiscal year 1968; summary by command*

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Specialized activities	20.4	3.9
Airlift and sealift	39.0	7.4
Research and development	71.5	13.7
Logistics	18.9	3.6
Personnel support	92.4	17.6
Administration	14.0	2.7
Total	523.8	100.0

Table III.—Department of the Air Force fiscal year 1968 military construction authorization

PROGRAM BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Amount	Percent of total
Operational	$129.1	24.7
Training	20.7	4.0
Maintenance	44.7	8.5
Research, development and test	64.0	12.2
Supply	29.9	5.7
Hospital and medical	53.7	10.3
Administrative	32.7	6.2
Housing and community	104.4	19.9
Utilities and ground improvements	43.0	8.2
Real estate	1.6	0.3
Total	523.8	100.0

REPETITIVE ITEMS—AIR FORCE

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, General Curtin.

We will start with tab A, the repetitive projects.

Colonel, the first item, I believe, is airmen dormitories.

AIRMEN DORMITORIES

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Our first item is the airmen dormitories, Mr. Chairman.

New dormitory projects are requested in this program where sufficient facilities do not exist to house assigned airmen. At certain locations the projects requested are to replace old, deteriorated, and unusable structures. The facilities to be replaced are in most cases World War II wooden structures which are deteriorated to the point that they cannot be improved or rehabilitated.

The design for the modern dormitory is much changed from the familiar open-bay barracks of World War II and before. There is a necessity for the Air Force to use a floor plan which will provide semiprivate room accommodations. On almost every type of installation there is a mission requirement for personnel to be on-duty around the clock.

The privacy afforded by the separate rooms permits people working on shifts to come and go without disturbing others who are sleeping. A standard definitive design is used for the construction of dormitories. This provides adequate latrine facilities, two- to three-man rooms and clothing storage space all within a gross floor area of 125 square feet per man. The average net living space for each individual, after subtracting the public areas of the building, does not exceed 72 square feet.

Computation of requirements for the dormitories in this program varies according to location, depending upon whether dependents are permitted to accompany personnel assigned to the station. Normally, in the United States where married personnel may live off base, a factor of 45 percent of the total authorized strength is used in keeping with our current marital rates.

The requirement for dormitories is increased when off-base family housing is not available in sufficient quantity. The method of computation used for overseas installations is based upon the availability of family housing and varies according to location.

Added to this is a small number of spaces for transient personnel established by experience and according to the mission of the base. The projects requested in this program represent the minimum essential number of spaces required in support of personnel assigned to the base.

There are 38 new projects and additions, totaling some 19,468 spaces, for $54.7 million. Also, there are 16 alteration projects, most of these in the air-conditioning area, at 4.6, giving us a total of 54 line items and totaling $59.3. million.

AIRMEN DORMITORIES

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Command	Installation	Scope	Amount
ADC	Peterson Field, Colo	600 MN	$1,457
AFLC	Kelly AFB, Tex (ALT)	LS	287
AFLC	Robins AFB, Ga	400 MN	1,007
AFLC	Robins AFB, Ga (ACND)	80 TN	76
AFSC	Brooks AFB, Tex (DEF/RPMT)	63 MN	165
AFSC	Eglin AFB, Fla. (ACND)	140 TN	119
AFSC	do	500 TN	549
AFSC	Grenier Field, N.H. (RPMT)	133 MN	465
AFSC	Holloman AFB, N. Mex	200 MN	506
AFSC	Western Test Range, Calif. (RPMT) (Eniwetok)	200 MN	1,228
ATC	Chanute AFB, Ill	200 MN	513
ATC	Craig AFB, Ala. (DEF/RPMT)	200 MN	475
ATC	Lackland AFB, Tex	5,200 MN	16,908
ATC	do	200 MN	518
ATC	Lowry AFB, Colo. (DEF/RPMT)	1,000 MN	3,371
ATC	Lowry AFB, Colo. (ALT)	252 MN	290
ATC	Reese AFB, Tex (RPMT)	200 MN	480
ATC	Sheppard AFB, Tex (DEF/RPMT)	1,000 MN	2,954
AAC	Galena APT, Alaska	48 MN	297
AAC	Kotzebue AFS, Alaska (ADDN)	16 MN	100
MAC	McGuire AFB, N.J. (ALT)	LS	176
MAC	Norton AFB, Calif. (DEF/RPMT)	733 MN	1,854
PAF	Hickam AFB, Hawaii (RPMT)	400 MN	1,200
SAC	Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz. (RPMT)	600 MN	1,500
SAC	Homestead AFB, Fla. (ACND)	315 TN	421
SAC	Little Rock AFB, Ark. (ACND)	45 TN	46
SAC	McCoy AFB, Fla. (ACND)	100 TN	111
SAC	Offutt AFB, Nebr	200 MN	512
TAC	Bergstrom AFB, Tex	400 MN	1,000
TAC	Bergstrom AFB, Tex. (ACND)	150 TN	190
TAC	Cannon AFB, N. Mex	1,200 MN	3,000
TAC	England AFB, La	800 MN	1,960
TAC	George AFB, Calif. (RPMT)	200 MN	500
TAC	Langley AFB, Va. (DEF/RPMT)	400 MN	1,039
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz	400 MN	1,000
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz. (ACND)	40 TN	42
TAC	MacDill AFB, Fla. (DEF/RPMT)	1,200 MN	3,233
TAC	McConnell AFB, Kans	533 MN	1,316
TAC	McConnell AFB, Kans. (ACND)	520 TN	452
TAC	Nellis AFB, Nev	200 MN	500
TAC	Nellis AFB, Nev. (RPMT)	133 MN	338
TAC	Pope AFB, N.C	600 MN	1,480
TAC	Shaw AFB, S.C. (ACND)	170 TN	199
ACW	Crystal Springs AFS, Miss. (ACND)	50 TN	51
ACW	Texarkana AFS, Ark. (RPMT)	28 MN	70
ACW	West Mesa AFS, N. Mex. (RPMT)	61 MN	153
ACW	Winston Salem AFS, N.C. (RPMT)	89 MN	235
SAO	Andersen AFB, Guam (ACND)	LS	810
USAFE	Alconbury RAF, United Kingdom	133 MN	356
USAFE	Ankara ASN, Turkey	432 MN	758
USAFE	Athenai APT, Greece	133 MN	307
USAFE	Mildenhall RAF, United Kingdom (DEF/RPMT)	533 MN	1,156
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom	400 MN	800
USAFSO	Howard AFB, Canal Zone (ALT)	750 MN	750
	Total (54 projects)		59,280

Senator JACKSON. I want to discuss a couple of items on the list. The complete list will appear in the record.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The first item I want to refer to is Lackland Air Force Base, which is in volume II, page 29.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. The question that I would like to raise is, that we have a very substantial program provided for in this year's budget, and this item alone calls for $16,908,000. I wonder how much study has actually gone into this, and whether or not this couldn't be reduced?

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, I can address myself to that because I am personally involved in this problem and have been for some years. This specific item is proposed for housing recruits, basic recruits, in training at Lackland. This matter has been the subject of study 3 to 4 years, to my personal knowledge; possibly, even longer.

In prior years' programs, the Congress has authorized and appropriated funds to provide about 3,100 spaces in what we call a standard recuit training configuration. This is a specially designed building which provides on the ground floor integral messing facilities, squadron administration facilities, training classrooms, and also a training space which is in an open area under the building.

The upper levels house flight facilities and squadroom configuration for housing flights of 50 recruits each, which is the standard unit size for recruit training.

Of all of the items at Lackland, next to the personnel processing facility which is associated with the recruit intake, I think this is certainly the most important. As I say, I have reviewed this matter on site and with the air staff over an extended period of time. The construction of these will bring us to about 8,300 recruit spaces in standard configuration against a projected long-term requirement of about 18,900, so it would be something approaching 50 percent of our total requirement in standard configuration.

In the interim, pending getting additional standard recruit dormitories, we would of course continue to use the upgraded mobilization and the Korean-type dormitories, as long as they had useful life and could be reasonably extended into the program.

There is one point on these that I would like to make, however, and that is that most of the Korean dormitories have a room configuration and are more suitable for the permanent party than they are for recruits, as you can well appreciate.

Senator JACKSON. I raise the question because when you put this item in context with the total request, which is $39,364,000, it is a lot of money.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. There are two points I would make, sir. Some $20 million of that request is directly associated with the recruit training program. There is a large item of $13.7 million, if I recall the precise figure——

Senator JACKSON. For the medical facility?

General CURTIN. For the medical facilities, which, of course, assists in handling recruits, but is not directly related.

Senator JACKSON. You have the personnel processing facility, too.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. As I mentioned, that is a most important item. It is required and should be provided in my judgment, whether or not we have the dormitories. It stands on its own merits.

Senator JACKSON. That is an immediate continuing requirement.

General CURTIN. That is right. It is hard to produce statistics that everyone will agree to on this particular subject, because of its magnitude and sort of "looking out into the future" thing—these things sometimes get a little dim. It is my feeling however that as a long-term thing it makes a sound and prudent investment to provide a minimum of 15,000 recruit spaces at Lackland in the standard configuration.

Now, the rate at which this is done can, of course, be subject to judgment. This would provide us a little over 8,000 of those spaces.

Senator JACKSON. There is, obviously, a real need. This is such an important facility in the life of the Air Force.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I am trying to ascertain a more definitive order of priorities. It is a lot of money.

General CURTIN. I would say in this particular instance, Mr. Chairman, that the personnel processing facility followed by the dormitories. The medical facility would probably follow at the lower end of the priority, but for a separate reason. Because of its size and magnitude, it may well be that we could not be able to proceed with it from the design and construction point of view until the end of the fiscal year in any event.

Senator JACKSON. I have a question about the medical facility. That information is very helpful. It is the kind of counsel we want. Frankly, we don't want to take any action in this committee that is not in the right direction. We, obviously, do not have all the detailed information that you gentlemen have. We have a legislative responsibility on order of priorities, too, and we are trying to relate this to the whole. I appreciate your being forthright about this,

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, before you leave this housing, I wonder if I could ask a question?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Senator Young has some items with reference to Minot Air Force Base if you will respond to them.

He, like others here, is also supposed to be over in the Senate Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, which is meeting right now.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Also, we have the Agriculture Appropriations on the floor, and there is an amendment pending in which I am quite interested.

First, on the housing, you have a request for additional funds for the construction of the dormitory at the Minot Air Force Base, which was approved last year, have you not?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; Senator Young.

Colonel Fenlon can give you the precise figures, but we did have a dormitory at Minot authorized and funded in prior years' constructions.

When the bids came in, as I recall, we could not award the contract within the statutory base authorization. I think we were about $60,000 short. Deficiency authorization is being requested on that.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Will you have sufficient money, if the amount in this bill is approved?

General CURTIN. All we really need is the authorization, the money will come from savings in other projects so appropriation for it will not be necessary.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. When do you expect to award the contract?

General CURTIN. We will be able to award the contract within a short period of time after the Congress reports it out and the current authorization bill is enacted into legislation.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. That is a badly needed dormitory?

General CURTIN. Yes, it is, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Now, a question on the sewage disposal project. It is my understanding you have requested funds this year in the amount of $653,000 for the construction of a sewage lagoon, pump station, and force main for the Minot Air Force Base.

(*a*) Is the project you are proposing of sufficient size to fully meet the needs of the base and to protect those farmers and landowners on Egg Creek which is the outlet for your sewage system?

General CURTIN. That is absolutely correct, sir. The project is for $653,000. It does include the items that you refer to.

In answer to the last part of your question, it is our understanding, and we have double checked this, that this project has been designed to meet the storage requirement of the State of North Dakota for a lagoon-type of treatment. We feel from all the information we have now that the treatment will be adequate.

I understand that locally there is some question of water infiltration into the creek. We hope—and the information we have is—that this should not occur, unless there is some deficiency that we can't foresee at the present time.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. (*b*) What do you anticipate this project will be completed and in operation?

General CURTIN. Let's see if I have that information, Senator. If not, I can get it.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. If you don't have it, you can supply it.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I will. It isn't a major design. I would say something about 18 months from the present time period.

(The information above referred to follows:)

If this project is authorized and funded in the FY–1968 MCP, construction can be completed by December 1968.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. What can you do in the interim to minimize the problems to landowners, as well as air pollution from the existing facility which is much too small?

General CURTIN. I can't answer you categorically on that one at the moment. I know that the matter has been of considerable local concern. I know that our people have been working with the local people and the State authorities. I will have to look into that and furnish that, specifically what is done in that regard, for the record, Senator.

It is expected that the tight operation controls instituted on operation of the Minot lagoons will minimize the problems experienced in previous years.

(*a*) Special attention is being given to prevent equipment operating failures which would inadvertently by-pass raw sewage to Egg Creek.

(*b*) The lagoons are being operated in accordance with operating procedures recommended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and the State of North Dakota.

(*c*) Spring drawdown to the proper pond operating level has been completed. No effluent will be discharged until it is necessary to draw the lagoon down to the winter operating level. The final pond is being continuously monitored and no waste water will be discharged that does not conform to state criteria.

The tight operational controls are expected to minimize any odor production except that experienced at all lagoons during periods of spring and fall turnover. Those periods usually are not more than two weeks. However, at Minot, there may be some increase in this period due to the inadequate volume and surface area of the ponds.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. You answered the question I was going to ask. You are cooperating with the local people?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. This, as you well know, has been a matter of—I won't say long standing, but standing for some time. The main problem that I know that we have encountered has been this question of the period of detention of the effluent, how long it really had to be detained. We are finally agreed to the State requirements in that regard.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Last year, the Department of Defense approved the Air Force request to convert the central heating plant at the Minot Air Force Station to natural gas. This included converting the heating plans in the 27 family housing units, the water plant, transmitter building, and noncommissioned officers' building to firm natural gas.

(*a*) Is this conversion included in your construction program for fiscal 1968?

(*b*) What would the annual savings be if this heating system were converted to natural gas?

(*c*) How much would be required to make this conversion?

General CURTIN. I know the project to which you refer. No, sir. That was the prior year's program, Senator.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Will you supply that?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I will verify that, but it is my recollection, I recall the project to which you refer, but its exact status I do not have at the moment.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. When you do that, would you include the annual savings if this heating system were converted to natural gas?

General CURTIN. We do have the economic study on that; yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. And how much would be required to make this conversion.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we will have that. We will be glad to furnish that.

(The information above-referred to, follows:)

The FY 1968 program contains a request for conversion of the heating plant at Minot AFS from coal to gas at a cost of $33,000. An annual savings in operation and maintenance of $6,700 will accrue as a result of this conversion.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Young.

General, a question with reference to Lowry Air Force Base. This is the classroom clinical services facility. That is in volume II, page 56.

You will recall that this matter was considered in fiscal year 1967.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. And denied by the committee on the basis that there must be some type of structure at Lowry that could be used for training with reference to delinquents.

I just wonder if there isn't some other solution to this?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, again, as you stated, this was denied, and of course, with that denial we went back and made a thorough facility survey at Lowry. It still seems most appropriate to move this mission into Lowry, and the type of alteration work that we are requesting here appears to be minimal.

If I may, the program contains three projects, as you suggest, at Lowry for the total cost of $700,000.

The project includes classrooms, some clinical space, as well as alterations to a dormitory. The mission of this training group is the rehabilitation and retraining of selected airmen for return to duty status. These are young airmen on their first tour of duty in the Air Force, who have experienced difficulty in adjusting to the military way of life, and thus they have, for a variety of reasons, been subject to court-martial procedures.

They are not in the category of hardened criminals and they are thoroughly screened prior to selection for this retraining course. Through fiscal year 1966, a total of 7,500 airmen that were processed through this type of training, 55 percent of these were retrained and returned to duty.

Of that number, a 6-month followup survey showed that 85 percent of those returned to duty successfully, completing their tours, staying with the Air Force, or returning to civilian life with honorary discharges.

Senator JACKSON. That is being done now.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it is. It was done previously at Amarillo. Because of the turndown, as I say, we have resurveyed this. We feel that this expense would be justified for this mission.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions?

Senator BIBLE. Colonel, may I pursue that for a moment longer. In reading your justification on page 50, you say, as you have just said yourself, "Through fiscal year 1966,"—that would take you through July 1, 1965 through July 1, 1966, is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. You processed 7,500 airmen, 55 percent were retrained and returned to duty, and then the followup, 6 months after return to duty, showed that 85 percent are completely successful.

Now, beyond the 6-month followup, what was your history that you show?

Colonel FENLON. I have a witness on that, Mr. Bible, but let me say this. It was not just the fiscal year's 1966 experience, it was since we started this program up through the fiscal year 1966 that these statistics were based.

Senator BIBLE. What is an airman's tour of duty?

Colonel FENLON. Four years. Mr. Dudley, can you answer the second part of that question?

Mr. DUDLEY. I am Mr. Dudley, with the director of the security police, and I have been involved in this program for the entire 15 years that it has been in operation.

Senator BIBLE. I am just curious as to how successful it is. You are keeping those who just barely avoid a dishonorable discharge, as I understand it.

Mr. DUDLEY. Many of them, actually, yes. As of the 31st of May, we had processed 8,083 through the program, and 4,406 of those were restored to duty; 2,674 of those that went back to duty would have been discharged with a punitive discharge.

Senator BIBLE. Is that a dishonoroble discharge?

Mr. DUDLEY. No. That includes bad conduct.

Senator BIBLE. Bad conduct discharge.

Mr. DUDLEY. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. It is not an honorable discharge?

Mr. DUDLEY. No, sir. The 2,674 were men who had been court-martialed and given, in their court-martial, either a bad conduct discharge or a dishonorable discharge. The 2,674 would have left the service with a punitive discharge, had they not gone back to duty through the program.

Senator BIBLE. What is a punitive discharge?

Mr. DUDLEY. A punitive discharge is one given by a court-martial. We have other "less than honorable" discharges through administrative procedures, such as an undesirable, which you are familiar with, of course, and the general discharge.

Now, of course, we have had over the years, about 50 percent of those going through the program have had punitive discharges, and about 50 percent nonpunitive that had gone through. It is a combination of sentenced prisoners with punitive discharges, and sentenced prisoners without. But the 2,674 previously mentioned that had gone back to duty would have gone out of service with a punitive discharge.

Senator BIBLE. Did they complete their tours?

Mr. DUDLEY. Over the years, over 75 percent have completed their tours and gotten out of the Air Force with a satisfactory discharge, of those that have gone back to duty.

Now, the 6 months' followup is done, and it is a very intensive followup, along list of questions to the squadron commander asking him just how that man is doing in the squadron, and we use this period because if a man is not going to make it when he goes back to duty, the critical period is the first 6 months——

Senator BIBLE. If he makes the first 6 months, he will make it for the balance of his tour of duty, which is a 4-year tour; is this correct?

Mr. DUDLEY. The odds are very good, sir. Of course, we are going to lose a few, but we feel that the program shouldn't be completely responsible for those that are lost after 6 months because other factors may come in, different commanders handling people, and this sort of thing. So we feel crucial, as far as the program is concerned, is the first 6 months.

Interestingly enough, during the past year we have returned to duty 75 percent of all those that have gone through the program, and 92 percent at the end of 6 months have showed up completely success-

ful, with their squadron commanders, rating them against the other men in their squadrons.

They report over 80 percent average or above average or performance in the squadron after 6 months, in comparison with other men in the squadron, and consistently over 40 percent of the men who go back to duty are rated after this 6 months as above average in comparison with other airmen in the squadron.

Now, this particular classroom building and clinical services building which we are talking about is badly needed, and we have surveyed every corner, of course, at Lowry Air Force Base along with many other Air Force bases, it was the only group of contiguous buildings that we could find anywhere in the Air Force that gave the basic configuration, because of course, after all this is actually a prison.

Senator BIBLE. Is this the only Air Force base that does this type of work within the Air Force system?

Mr. DUDLEY. Yes, sir.

We have had the program at Amarillo for the past 15 years.

Senator BIBLE. I wasn't aware of that.

Mr. DUDLEY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Amarillo had a program similar to Lowry?

Mr. DUDLEY. Yes, and we have never asked for a nickel in construction. We have had an adequate contiguous group of buildings.

Senator JACKSON. There is a correction here, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. The mission at Amarillo is moving to Lowry. It is the same one. It is a single mission for the entire Air Force.

Senator BIBLE. You are going to move this out of Amarillo to Lowry?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DUDLEY. And all we are trying to do now is provide at Lowry the basic facilities for the program which we have had over the last 15 years at Amarillo.

Now, we have the basic dormitories. We have two or three small buildings, but we have had no satisfactory classroom space and no satisfactory space for the clinical people involved in the program, and this is a particularly crucial part of the program when this classroom space is used.

What we call phase 2, which is a very intensive 3- to 4-week combination of academic, and military, reorientation, and it is a very important part of the program, and of course, this is the early stages of the program, and as I say, we must have these facilities contiguous to the organization, and there are simply not any others there or elsewhere on the base.

One other very essential part of the program, we raise people sometimes two, three, or four grade levels in a matter of 3 to 6 weeks in this program. Now, of course, you could understand you must have suitable classrooms in order to do this.

Of course, training aids play a tremendous part, and we have had one staff sergeant there that has developed really fantastic training aids for basic education in math and English, which many civilian schools are getting interested in now, as a matter of fact, and of course, you simply have to have proper classrooms to do this.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Chairman, I don't mean to pursue this, but it is something about which I knew nothing, and it is rather an intriguing project to me.

General, is this a worthwhile project?

General CURTIN. Definitely, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think if you do save these errant airmen at a reasonable cost, and they go straight and they complete their tours of duty, it is money well invested.

General CURTIN. There is no doubt in my mind, sir, that we are not only doing something that we should do as service personnel for people in the service, but this has a follow-on benefit to the family, the community, and to the whole country; this sort of approach to salvaging, which perhaps isn't the best word.

Senator BIBLE. Salvaging is a good word. If you salvage a young man, I think that is a good thing. It is going to cost dollars, whether it is done with the military dollar or whether with the private dollar. The cost of keeping a man in prison is pretty high in this day and age, if you are not successful.

General CURTIN. This is a new technique in the sense that we are learning how to do this better, and I think Mr. Dudley's statistics show that early in the program the people that were salvaged—of course, it is those that we were eliminating some on the order of 50–50, as I recall.

Mr. DUDLEY. Yes.

General CURTIN. And now those that are salvaged is up to 70 or 80 percent.

Senator BIBLE. How long has the Air Force been doing this?

Mr. DUDLEY. Since February 7, 1952, we opened the doors.

Senator BIBLE. There was no comparable operation during World War II?

Mr. DUDLEY. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Or the earlier wars obviously.

Mr. DUDLEY. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is a new technique?

Mr. DUDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I do not mean to belabor the point and I am going to spend some individual time in studying it. I am intrigued with what you are attempting to do. I have a lot of confidence in you, General, and I am interested to hear you say that you think it is money well invested.

General CURTIN. Oh, definitely.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Like Senator Bible, I too, am concerned. We have not conferred on this, but we both have been, I believe, former prosecutors involved in these problems, everything from speeding to murder in the first degree.

I think the only question in my mind is the cutoff, how far should the Air Force go in running a rehabilitation undertaking. This is a matter of judgment, is it not, really?

How does this tie in with the work being done at Leavenworth?

Mr. DUDLEY. Yell, Leavenworth, the U.S. disciplinary barracks operation, is operated jointly for the Army and Air Force by the Army. That is for our longer term, more serious offenders, and there are about 1,100 prisoners there now, including about 55 Air Force.

Our longer term, more serious offenders go to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth, and the even more serious go to Federal institutions.

What we do in the retraining group, we select at base level with the commander using his military judgment as to men that he identifies who have gone through his court-martial program that he thinks have potential for further service. Then we send them to Amarillo, or he sends them to Amarillo, and we put them through a very intensive screening and evaluation, and retraining program. We do not fool with the serious felon and with the serious sociopath. That is not our responsibility.

We do feel some responsibility and the Air Force has for the past 15 years, to make a reasonable effort, with these young men who do get off on the wrong foot, who are not serious offenders, and we feel that we have cut a really good line.

Interestingly enough, very recently the Joint Commission on Manpower and Training for Corrections, which is doing a 3-year study funded primarily by the Rehabilitation Study Act of Congress passed in 1965 of some $2.5 million to study the correctional processes in the country, and Mr. John Galvin, who is former Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, he is a member of the staff of the Joint Commission, has just done a complete survey of our program as part of his task force on personnel for institutions, and has written a very complimentary report indicating that he thinks it is one of the most effective, intensive correctional treatment programs that is being done in the country and we have tried to make it that.

All we are asking for are the simple basic facilities to continue our program as we have, and improve it as we have. We are now sending 75 percent back to active duty and our success rate in the last year went up from over 85 to 92, which leads us to believe that maybe we are not sending quite as many of these young men back to duty as we should, as we improve our program.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, and thank you, General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Just one other question.

The only thing that really troubles me is whether you are getting too deeply involved, with emotionally disturbed people and in areas that require time the Air Force could better use doing something else. This is a matter of judgment. I think this is what you have to watch. You should not be used as an organization to rehabilitate youth. You have other higher priorities.

Mr. DUDLEY. We feel half our responsibility down over the years is to do exactly what you say. That is why we put as much emphasis on evaluation and screening out. We screen out many of these young men who come to us out of the court martial procedure who have not received a punitive discharge, who would have gone back to duty, and we screen them out and send them back home before they get in more serious trouble.

I can think of one case a couple of years ago, and about half the staff was ready to send this young man back to duty when the chief psychologist came up with some of his testing and evaluation, and he said absolutely no. It is another indication of the completeness, of the value of the complete staff.

He said, "This is a disturbed man." On the surface everything indicated that he was not. That man went home to Hawaii and within 6 months he killed two people. So we are just as interested in getting rid of the kids that are not going to make it, before they get in more serious trouble.

Senator JACKSON. I certainly agree with my cochairman that there is a great opportunity here to get to a group of young men at a point in time when they can be of tremendous help to the country in the long run. It is a matter, however, of administration and proper judgment, so that you do not convert the military establishment into a rehabilitation organizations.

You know there are all sorts of proposals pending to bring in general problem cases, and somehow install discipline and a few other things, they propose to use the military establishment to make better people out of them.

Again, I think this would be a mistake. This is what concerns some of us in this situation.

Thank you very much.

Mr. DUDLEY. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

OFFICER QUARTERS

Senator JACKSON. I think we can turn to the next item, which would be officer quarters.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; under officer quarters, officer quarters are provided on base to house bachelor officers, transient officers, nurses and officer students. In the CONUS the requirement is based on 15 percent of the base officer population. Overseas, the requirement is based on available family housing, by location. Permanent officer quarters are primarily designed to provide a motel type, combination living-sleeping area with a private bath and with access to shared kitchen facilities.

In this program we have 32 new officers quarters, a total 1,778 spaces, $15.7 million. We have seven alteration projects, including air conditioning, at $1.2 million, giving us a total program before you of 39 line items at $16.9 million, Mr. Chairman.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. With reference to Norton Air Force Base, the BOQ, I note from the record that you have about two-thirds of your requirement there. The question I would like to raise is whether or not there is adequate local housing in that immediate area to take care of the balance, which is San Bernardino. That item is on page 39 of volume 3.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. We have a deficiency of 98 spaces at the present time, as you say. We are asking here to build for 80 of these utilizing two 40-man standard dormitories.

The flying mission versus a former depot mission of the Logistics Command. Thus the increased requirement.

We do feel that the 80 units here would essentially complete our requirement notwithstanding a slightly higher requirement shown as our deficiency.

Senator JACKSON. What is the local housing situation? Could someone respond to that?

Colonel KNAPP. The local situation, checked this summer, sir, is that the off-base housing for the young 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant type seems to be out of their reach in terms of the amount of money that they get for living off base, their bachelor allowance. The average rent is about $115 unfurnished to $165 a month. We feel this is out of reach for them.

Senator JACKSON. Many of these communities are certainly anxious when there is any talk about closing out a project, about all the housing they will have available, all that they want to do is retain the base and as soon as things tighten up a bit, they are very difficult.

Senator BIBLE. I could not agree more.

Colonel, is that the current rent in the San Bernardino area?

Colonel KNAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That sounds high.

Colonel KNAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What kind of a house do you rent?

Colonel KNAPP. A one-bedroom apartment.

Senator BIBLE. A one-bedroom apartment rents from $115 to $150?

Colonel KNAPP. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. Unfurnished?

Colonel KNAPP. It is about $95 unfurnished and runs from $125 to $130 furnished, depending on how it is furnished. Some include the utilities and some do not.

Senator BIBLE. It sounds extremely high.

Senator JACKSON. Because it is away from Metropolitan Los Angeles.

Colonel FENLON. You are in the Redlands.

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Senator JACKSON. It seems high to us.

All right, sir, going down the list, the next base I want to ask a question about is Westover Air Force Base. The question deals, however, with a somewhat different situation.

I gather that the facilities here are primarily to accommodate transient officers who visit the installation. How many permanently assigned officers are now required to live off base, and do they live off base by choice or as a matter of necessity?

Colonel KNAPP. Colonel Knapp again, sir.

Currently we have about 185 average who are living off base—185 is the average currently, sir, with first lieutenants and captains making up the bulk of that group.

Senator JACKSON. Sometimes they want to live off base, you know.

Colonel KNAPP. Yes, sir. A great number of the permanent party will continue to live off base, sir.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Senator JACKSON. The other item is Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Michigan, which is in volume 3, page 229.

Again this question of visiting officers versus permanent personnel. Do you want to comment on that, Colonel?

Colonel KNAPP. Yes, sir.

The permanent party people basically will live off base where possible. The information we recently have is that the utility-rent combination is just on the verge of being too expensive in the Wurtsmith area. We would not have space enough for the transients and the total combined group even with this.

Senator JACKSON. How long is the average stay of the transient?

Colonel KNAPP. Usually one working week up to three I think would be about an average, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What about the local community facilities to take care of the transients?

Colonel KNAPP. The distance there seems to be a bit of a problem, and the total capability throughout the year is difficult, sir. In the winter off-season it is actually better, but then the road conditions are bad. In the summer it is a summer resort area and difficult and high-priced.

Senator BIBLE. Next, General, Anderson Air Force Base in Guam, which is volume 5, page 35. This is an item of $220,000, is that correct?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. And we have occupied Anderson Air Force Base since 1945, and currently have been doing very well without air-conditioning the dormitories.

Why in this particular critical financial year, and believe me, General, it is a critical one, has this suddenly become essential?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, the ratio of crews on Anderson by virtue of assigned aircraft, has risen tremendously and will continue that way.

Senator BIBLE. I realize there is a great buildup there.

Colonel FENLON. This air conditioning becomes more critical for the air crews who are coming off missions, and so forth in around-the-clock type operation. Thus the increased criticality, if you will, at this time.

Senator BIBLE. What is the air conditioning problem in Guam? All I know is that the man who used to be my press man is now the secretary to the Governor of Guam.

Is air conditioning pretty general throughout Guam in the civilian quarters?

General CURTIN. I would say it has been increasing in the last 3 to 5 years, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. What is the weather there, General? Is it like Washington, D.C.?

General CURTIN. I would say yes. Well, more humidity over a longer period of time, I would put it that way.

Senator BIBLE. And a lower temperature range?

General CURTIN. The temperature will run in the 90's with the relative humidity in the 75's, 80's, and 85's. You get the humidity coupled with the temperature, of course, giving you the discomfort problem.

Senator BIBLE. Do they provide a discomfort index there the same as we receive in Washington, D.C.

General CURTIN. I am sure they do. I do not know just what it is but you can compute one with that actual range of figures.

Senator BIBLE. It is amazing how we all got along without air conditioning before we ever heard of it. Of course I am for it. I think it is a must in either military or civilian life today, but I did not realize that Guam was that humid. Furnish that for the record.

General CURTIN. We have considerable data on it, of course.

Senator Bible. Just supply it for the record.

General CURTIN. Right, and we can give you the normal index here, which is the 67° F. wet bulb.

The hours during the 6 warmest months are usually the criteria on which you judge the question of discomfort and we can furnish that data for the record.

(The information follows:)

DOD policy authorizes air conditioning for living quarters where the wet bulb temperature is 67° F or higher for 1,800 or more hours during the six warmest months of the year. Guam AFB 67° F wet bulb is equalled or exceeded 4,416 hours and, therefore, qualifies for air conditioning.

Senator BIBLE. You have been before us for many years and you certainly know the problem we have in evaluating these requests.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I understand.

Senator BIBLE. This is a tough fiscal year, and it is difficult to assign priorities. It appears really at first blush, even though you have a tremendous buildup in Guam, since you have done without air conditioning there for 22 years, why does it suddenly become such an essenial requirement?

General CURTIN. It is a question really of the composition or the coupling of two factors that Colonel Fenlon referred to.

One is the additional people, and therefore the higher density of use. Second, is the more frequent necessity for sleeping in the daytime for crewmembers. When you put these together, you just about have to enclose the structure, and once you enclose it, of course then you cut down the possibilities of natural ventilation in order to provide a lower noise level for the daytime sleep. This is one of the big factors we find has come up in all of these overseas areas in recent years.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, P.R.

I next direct your attention to Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico. That is on page 42 of volume 5, and the question suggested there is that you indicate your requirements for additional officers' quarters at Ramey Air Force Base results from the assignment of a weather reconnaissance squadron from Hunter Air Force Base.

Was not this change in assignment made some time ago?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it was. It was made a couple of years ago. I think the reference here, was to the latest increase, which pointed out the deficiency more than just going back and saying it was a gradual buildup. We have used this particular mission as one of the recent ones that have caused the buildup there at Ramey.

Senator BIBLE. The assignment was made a couple of years ago?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What have those people been doing up until now?

Colonel FENLON. They have been crowding up in what exists at Ramey.

Senator BIBLE. And also at Hunter? Is this a transition?

General CURTIN. No, sir; not at the moment. It is a question of crowding up in the first instance, and secondly, trying to find some suitable accommodations that has reasonable access to the base in the very small towns in the immediate area. This again is becoming increasingly more difficult, because of the tourist season down there.

OFFICER QUARTERS

Command	Installation	Scope	Amount (in thousands)
ADC	Peterson Field, Colo	40 MN	$374
AFLC	Robins AFB, Ga	40 MM	374
AFSC	Brooks AFB, Tex	120 MN	958
AFSC	Eglin Aux. Airfield No. 9, Florida	120 MN	1,083
AFSC	Eastern Test Range, Florida (Antigua)	50 MN	267
ATC	Lackland AFB, Tex	80 MN	800
ATC	Lackland AFB, Tex. (ACND)	360 TN	456
ATC	Randolph AFB, Tex	80 MN	724
ATC	Sheppard AFB, Tex	40 MN	368
AU	Maxwell AFB, Ala. (ACND)	70 TN	70
MAC	Norton AFB, Calif. (DEF/RPMT)	80 MN	748
MAC	Travis AFB, Calif. (ACND)	180 TN	167
SAC	Barksdale AFB, La	40 MN	375
SAC	Carswell AFB, Tex	80 MN	708
SAC	Dyess AFB, Tex. (ACND)	90 TN	86
SAC	Little Rock AFB, Ark. (ACND)	80 TN	77
SAC	Minot AFB, N. Dak	40 MN	414
SAC	Westover AFB, Mass	40 MN	375
SAC	Wurtsmith AFB, Mich	16 MN	166
TAC	Cannon AFB, N. Mex	40 MN	380
TAC	Forbes AFB, Kans	40 MN	370
TAC	George AFB, Calif	40 MN	377
TAC	Langley AFB, Va	80 MN	749
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz. (RPMT)	40 MN	400
TAC	Pope AFB, N.C	40 MN	360
TAC	Shaw AFB, S.C	40 MN	400
USAFA	USAF Academy, Colo	32 MN	350
PAF	Yokota Air Base, Japan	80 MN	550
SAO	Andersen AFB, Guam (ACND)	LS	220
SAO	Ramey AFB, P.R	40 MN	431
USAFE	Bitburg Air Base, Germany	40 MN	346
USAFE	Hahn Air Base, Germany	40 MN	352
USAFE	High Wycombe RAF, United Kingdom	40 MN	300
USAFE	Incirlik Air Base, Turkey	40 MN	374
USAFE	Lakenheath RAF, United Kingdom	80 MN	618
USAFE	Mildenhall RAF, United Kingdom	80 MN	636
USAFE	Mildenhall RAF, United Kingdom (alterations)	106 MN	83
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom	80 MN	625
USAFSO	Howard AFB, C.Z	40 MN	400
	Total (39 projects)		16,911

Senator BIBLE. That seems to complete the questions on officers quarters.

The next item on your repetitive section is Medical Facilities. You might tell us broadly about them.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Here we are mainly dealing in composite medical facilities. The building normally contains all of the various medical, dental and ancillary medical support type of services which are to be found scattered throughout any civilian community. The Air Force houses these various services within one structure to conserve manpower; that is, one receptionist rather that one per doctor's office of clinic as in civilian practice; to conserve on construction funds; that is, one patients' waiting area rather than one reception room per doctor's office of clinic, and to conserve on materiel; that is, one stock of drugs rather than the same drugs on the shelves of the several drugstores scattered throughout the civilian community.

Some of the persons housed in the base composite medical facility who are not housed in the civilian community hospital who are not often thought of when attempting to compare these two facilities are: the civilian airline medical examiner represented by our flight surgeon, the civilian dental laboratory represented by our area prosthetic laboratory, the public health officer represented by our preventive medicine officer, the medical supply wholesale jobber and the hospital purchasing officer represented by our medical supply officer.

Dispensaries are programed for those Air Force installations which are too small to justify a composite medical facility. Dispensaries are also programed at those Air Force bases which are near enough to other medical facilities of sister services which are large enough to accommodate the Air Force workload. In each case, cross servicing between the three services has been formally coordinated prior to any request for the appropriation of construction funds.

An on-the-site survey of civilian medical assets has been made and the number of beds as well as the scope have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

The facilities in this program are not standard designs which have been made for many Air Force bases. Each one has been individually tailored to fit all known programing requirements for that particular Air Force base. This has been accomplished through the use of a basis for design and a program for design. This, in effect, is a translation of medical procedures and workloads into floor space requirements.

This approach insures that the medical capabilities authorized in the program will be adequate in size, without oversizing, and specifically tailored to the individual specialty workload of the base. Flexibility in design is emphasized to accommodate minor changes in mission and programs.

The program we have here this year before you, we have 15 composite medical facilities totaling $46.7 million. There are three dental clinics, for approximately $800,000; four dispensaries at $3.7 million, and two laboratories at $2.4 million, for a total medical program of $53.6 million.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
	Composite Medical Facilities		
ADC	Otis AFB, Mass. (replacement)	63,125	$2,621
AFLC	Tinker AFB, Okla. (addition, alteration)	35,796	1,042
ATC	Chanute AFB, Ill. (addition, alteration)	25,250	851
ATC	Lackland AFB, Tex. (addition, alteration)	513,805	13,737
ATC	Mather AFB, Calif. (deficiency, replacement)	132,325	5,473
ATC	Reese AFB, Tex. (deficiency, replacement)	60,252	2,100
ATC	Sheppard AFB, Tex. (addition)	93,250	2,867
ATC	Webb AFB, Tex. (replacement)	60,000	2,121
AU	Maxwell AFB, Ala. (addition)	88,000	2,400
SAC	Barksdale AFB, La. (replacement)	107,223	3,794
SAC	Columbus AFB, Miss. (addition, alteration)	37,800	996
SAC	Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak. (addition, alteration)	26,200	975
TAC	Bergstrom AFB, Tex. (replacement)	88,000	3,052
TAC	England AFB, La. (replacement)	106,125	3,627
USAFA	USAF Academy, Colo. (addition, alteration)	29,125	1,021
	Total (15 projects)		46,677
	Dental Clinics		
ATC	Chanute AFB, Ill. (addition, alteration)	8,190	360
SAC	Fairchild AFB, Wash. (deficiency, replacement)	7,630	304
SAC	Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak. (addition, alteration)	2,800	128
	Total (3 projects)		792
	Dispensaries		
AFLC	McClellan AFB, Calif. (replacement)	41,000	1,500
HQCOM	Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. (deficiency, replacement)	36,025	1,357
PAF	Hickam AFB, Hawaii (alteration)	14,000	451
TAC	Pope AFB, N.C. (deficiency, replacement)	13,600	419
	Total (4 projects)		3,737
	Clinical Laboratory Epidemological		
ATC	Brooks AFB, Tex. (deficiency, replacement) (total)	39,600	1,444
	Regional Environmental Health Laboratory		
AFLC	Kelly AFB, Tex. (deficiency, replacement) (total)	27,990	999
	Total (24 projects)		53,649

OTIS AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Senator JACKSON. Now if we may turn to Otis Air Force Base, volume 1, page 23, I note that you have several hospital replacements and numerous other medical facilities requirements in the bill.

I would like to know where this particular one stands in order of priority, not whether it falls in your upper priority or lower priority group, but where it stands in relation to other hopsitals that you are requesting.

General CURTIN. Colonel Jarboe.

Colonel JARBOE. I am Colonel Wallace E. Jarboe, Office of Surgeon General, Department of the Air Force.

We have not developed a numerical listing of one project against another. This hospital requirement is replacing a hospital that is an old facility, so I would classify it as one of our more urgent requirements, but the numerical value on it I could not give you at the moment.

Senator JACKSON. Could you check that and let us know? You have a number of requests in here.

Colonel FENLON. We have 15.

Senator JACKSON. The total is $46 million. We would like to know where it stands in relation to the others we have before us. We would appreciate having your opinion.

HOSPITALS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

[In thousands of dollars]

		Amount
Priority I:		
Chanute AFB, Ill	CMF addition	851
Grand Forks, AFB, N. Dak	do	975
Columbus AFB, Miss	do	996
Air Force Academy, Colorado	do	1,021
Reese AFB, Tex	CMF replacement	2,100
Bergstrom AFB, Tex	do	3,052
Otis AFB, Mass	do	2,621
Webb AFB, Tex	do	2,121
Mather AFB, Calif	do	5,473
Barksdale AFB, La	do	3,794
Priority II:		
England AFB, La	do	3,627
Lackland AFB, Tex	CMG addition	13,737
Maxwell AFB, Ala	do	2,400
Sheppard AFB, Tex	do	2,867
Total		22,631

Senator BIBLE. This is a completely new facility, Colonel?

Colonel JARBOE. It will be completely new; yes, sir.

General CURTIN. But it replaces one built in 1941–42.

Senator BIBLE. It replaces a World War II facility?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. This was a continuation of our program to get out of the older facilities which are not only old structurally, but are functionally inadequate.

Senator BIBLE. What is the strength at Otis as well as the medical requirement?

Colonel FENLON. The projected strength is——

General CURTIN. 4,700.

That includes say 440 officers, 3,500 airmen, and 700 civilians is roughly the projected strength, Senator Bible, 4,700 total, and——

Senator BIBLE. By projected strength, you mean for the next fiscal year?

General CURTIN. No; that is out into the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1970.

Senator BIBLE. What is the present strength?

General CURTIN. The present strength is approximately the same. In fact it is just slightly higher by about 50 people.

Senator BIBLE. That is pretty constant?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. It is essentially the same.

Now, Colonel Jarboe can also speak, I believe, to the family quarters requirements.

Senator BIBLE. You have roughly 4,000 military personnel?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. How many dependents?

Colonel FENLON. Right now we are showing some 8,200.

Senator BIBLE. 4,000 military personnel and 8,000 dependents?

Colonel JARBOE. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What are their medical requirements? This is a 45-bed hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. A 45-bed hospital.

Senator BIBLE. How many beds do you have there now?

Colonel JARBOE. We are operating 40 beds out of a capacity of about 145.

Senator BIBLE. Is the present facility air conditioned?

Colonel JARBOE. Parts of it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And the projected new hospital and medical facility is completely air conditioned?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Senator JACKSON. Now if I might refer to Tinker Air Force Base, I believe that item has been withdrawn; is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it has in the late change which we are going to discuss.

General CURTIN. About a total of $1 million.

Senator JACKSON. $1,042,000?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator BIBLE. The request at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas calls for an expenditure of $13,737,000. Here again is a proposal for an extremely expensive hospital.

General CURTIN. This is an addition.

Senator BIBLE. It is an addition? This is not a replacement?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; it is an addition to the existing one, Mr. Chairman.

MATHER AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator BIBLE. The hospital at Mather Air Force Base, and I am familiar with that as it is in my backyard, is a $5,473,000 replacement?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And again the same question Senator Jackson asked, and that is, Where does this come in your priority list of these 15 projects?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, this is one of seven replacement hospitals, all occupying old facilities. I again have to say that the replacement facilities would be very high on our priority list, but again I do not have a numerical value to put on Mather versus Otis or——

General CURTIN. It is essentially the same project as Otis. As I recall, we are in World War II buildings again. In such condition they have no follow-on use, we would destroy them. This is the situation we are in. They have no follow-on value.

Senator BIBLE. Mather is certainly in an area that does need air conditioning. There is very little doubt about that. I would guess far more so than Otis does, which is not far from Cape Cod. Sacramento is hot through September.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. What type of air conditioning do you have in your present World War II facility there?

Colonel JARBOE. This would be the same as Otis, window units.

For surgery and the delivery room there would be packaged units for each of those acivities. The rest of it would be window units.

Senator BIBLE. How many beds do you have at the present hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. The present hospital has 160 beds, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I understand you are cutting down on that capacity.

Colonel JARBOE. Mr. Chairman, this is typical of so many of our cantonment hospitals. We have the actual physical bed space. They were built back in World War II to satisfy our large mobilization requirement. We find now that our requirements are much less.

Actually, we are operating at about 100 beds there now. Of the bed space that would be available to us, about 160 beds.

Senator BIBLE. What is Mather's mission at the present time?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, it is the navigator training school for the Air Force, plus it has a heavy bombardment wing of B–52's and KC–135 tankers, but it is the navigator training school for the Air Force.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Senator BIBLE. Our next item is on Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama, projected $2.4 million expenditure. That is found on page 106. This is another addition, and this is an addition to a comparatively new hospital.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I have not personally read all of the earlier testimony, which was 4 or 5 years, but at that time the committee was given pretty positive assurances that this hospital would be adequate for all foreseeable purposes.

Now what has changed that?

Colonel FENLON. One thing has occurred here, Mr. Chairman, this hospital was completed in 1964.

Senator BIBLE. It was completed in 1964?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, which meant, and I would have to check this for the record, it was in a much earlier program for authorization. Since this hospital was designed and constructed, the concept of our hospitals has changed into the so-called composite medical facility.

which brings together the clinical services as well as dental and all our laboratories and so forth, and an increased use of outpatient type of clinical work, which produces more man-hours on the job, but requires additional space in what we used to call a standard hospital. But we now have a much larger clinical space requirement.

Senator BIBLE. Where do you do that work now, Colonel?

Do you not still do that type of clinical work?

Colonel FENLON. The same type of thing is done. It is either done in very congested facilities trying to do it in the old standard configuration of a hospital which did not have the waiting room space nor the clinical space, or you are doing it in scattered World War II facilities in the area.

Senator BIBLE. If I wanted to go to a dentist, where would I go to a dentist at Maxwell Air Force Base? Would I go to a separate building?

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir; the dental clinic at Maxwell is part of the composite medical facility.

Senator BIBLE. What other type of services, if I were at Maxwell Air Force Base on this very afternoon, am I required to go to a different building for?

Colonel JARBOE. Well, for example, quite a large part of the clinical laboratory, by virtue of inadequate space——

Senator BIBLE. If I want a blood test or an X-ray?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir; a blood test, any laboratory procedures, the patient, if ambulatory, would have to go to the old facility, or the laboratory technician would have to come to the main hospital for patients who could not walk.

Senator BIBLE. That is just an inconvenience, it seems to me, Colonel, but the thing that does strike me, and this is the first I have ever heard about this item, is that this hospital was just operational in 1964, which is just 3 years ago. Now you are back with a rather substantial amount of money. $2.4 million, for a composite medical facility.

What type of priority do you give this, General?

General CURTIN. This certainly would not be in the same priority as where we are replacing the old hospitals. We do have at this base a hard-core facility to work with, but I think we ought to make sure that we understand the types of people and the problems that we would hope to solve through this facility. This is the clinical area, and without this, you have got——

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean by clinical area? Do we get into psychiatry and that type of medicine when you say clinical area?

General CURTIN. Let's start out with say the wife bringing the child to the hospital. We have to first have a waiting area where they can wait, get logged in and logged out and routed to the proper——

Senator BIBLE. What does the wife who is bringing the child to the hospital at Maxwell Air Base do today?

General CURTIN. She probably stands in line or is crowded inside the building, in very dense levels in an inadequate space.

More than that, then it becomes a problem of circulation within the space that you have, with people just falling over each other trying to move around as they are routed from one doctor or one specialist to another for a series of checks or, as you point out, for blood tests, X-rays and so on.

Senator BIBLE. The wife who has the baby who wants attention at the Maxwell Air Force Base today, the medical man, the nurses' aides and the clinical laboratory people, are they there today to give her attention?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir; they are.

Senator BIBLE. Would there be any change in that?

Is it going to require more medical help or technicians or laboratory specialists?

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir.

I would say we would get better utilization of the people we have now. The most expensive talent that we have, of course, is a physician. We do not provide them adequate examining rooms, offices, and spaces in which to work; in backing that up, if we do not, by the same token, provide sufficient laboratory space, X-rays, and so on to give him the diagnostic tools which he needs to work with, then we have wasted one of the highest priced talents that we have. So essentially the staffing would be the same.

Senator BIBLE. The staffing would be the same?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It appears to me the main thrust of what you say here, General, in frankness, is that this is just a more convenient item and is not a top priority.

General CURTIN. I would agree it is certainly not a top priority in the sense of lots of other problems that we have. It reflects I think the change in medicine, the concepts which were transpiring about the time that the initial hospital was constructed, and have crystalized since. More attention is being given not only to the dependents, but to the airmen and military in terms of preventive medicine as opposed to corrective medicine, if those are the proper medical terms. The idea is to encourage the man to come in and treat him as an outpatient as opposed to waiting until something develops and then put him in bed and take him off duty. This has been a trend over the last several years, and has climaxed in the requirement for adding clinical space in most cases to some of our hospitals that were built in this transition period.

Senator BIBLE. Is the wife with the baby at Maxwell Air Force Base getting adequate care?

Colonel JARBOE. We would certainly hope so, Mr. Chairman.

General CURTIN. Let's be frank about that. There are many times when it gets a little frustrating from both her point of view as well as from the doctor's point of view.

Senator BIBLE. Let's also be equally frank about it. I go up to Georgetown Medical Hospital every now and then for a checkup and it is completely frustrating when I walk in there, because this is a burgeoning population.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. With inadequate hospital beds, whether you are in the military or whether you are in civilian life, it is a little tough to get in them.

General CURTIN. I agree, sir.

Sometimes you probably do not even have to bring the subject up to be told about it.

Senator BIBLE. That is all, General. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Maxwell Air Force Base is primarily an educational center?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Is there a difference in the demand here for medical services?

Colonel FENLON. You have a considerable flight medicine problem there, or requirement, due to the number of officers, flying officers on duty.

Colonel JARBOE. The hospital at Maxwell has a mission that is different than the normal base hospital, that is the small 40- or 50-bed hospital. It serves not only the air university complex at Maxwell, and of course Gunther Air Force Base, which is in the same area. It also serves as a regional hospital for that part of the country. So it is different in that respect.

Senator JACKSON. It is a little different though, really, than the normal Air Force situation. I am just refreshing my recollection.

General CURTIN. You certainly do not have the combat crew problems and so on that you would have at the average station.

Senator JACKSON. No.

How much service is provided for retired personnel in that area? Do they come from some distance?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. There is a retired population in that area. Some 35 to 40 beds are now being occupied by retired personnel.

Senator JACKSON. Pardon me?

Colonel JARBOE. Some 35 to 40 beds on an average are occupied by retired military personnel and their dependents.

Senator JACKSON. Out of a total of how many beds?

Colonel JARBOE. 225 beds.

Senator JACKSON. Which is about the average, I assume.

General CURTIN. I think you are now providing for retired people in the new design, what is it, 10 percent in the larger hospitals and 5 percent, or vice versa.

Colonel JARBOE. We look at each case individually; however, it works out to an average of about 5 to 10 percent of the beds otherwise programed to support retired personnel.

Colonel FENLON. Maxwell would be a little higher area.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I would think so.

Colonel FENLON. Because of the ties to the educational center there. A lot of people retire there.

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to Barksdale Air Force Base. That is page 76 of volume 3.

Again we have a replacement. When was the present facility built, and why is it now deemed to be inadequate?

Colonel FENLON. It was built in 1933.

Senator JACKSON. 1933?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, under the hospital standards of those days. That is the best I can say.

Senator JACKSON. It was of permanent construction, of course?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. It was a 91-bed hospital at that time.

Senator JACKSON. Colonel, do you know the general condition of it and so on?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. It is a permanent facility.

Senator JACKSON. We have got a lot of hospitals of that vintage in our communities throughout the country. Some of them are good and some are bad. Some recent ones are pretty bad.

Colonel JARBOE. Our problem at Barksdale, although a permanent facility, is one of being too small for the projected workload. We have approached this problem by adding on to Barksdale a couple of times, and we looked at this one again, with the idea that we could correct our problem by another addition, but after careful study we feel that this would be pouring good money after bad, that we would be a lot better off in the long run by replacing this facility with a modern medical facility.

Actually, the existing facility is not in any way a modern hospital. It has a lot of deficiencies, and we believe that we would be a lot better off by replacing it.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Senator JACKSON. All right, next is Grand Forks Air Force Base, volume 3, page 129. Here is another situation in which this particular facility has been in operation since 1960. It appears to be quite new.

What is the justification for this one?

General CURTIN. Colonel Jarboe can speak in detail, Mr. Chairman, but as I recall, this is essentially a reflection of the one we talked of at Maxwell. It was built earlier than that time period, I think in 1960–62 as opposed to 1964, and this project would add clinic space only. There are no beds involved. It ties back to this concept which has resulted in more out-patients as opposed to in-patient care.

Do you want to elaborate on that, Colonel Jarboe?

Colonel JARBOE. I think you have covered it quite adequately.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have air conditioning in the present facility there, Colonel?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator JACKSON. Next, Bergstrom Air Force Base. Here again we have a replacement hospital. That is page 9 of volume 4.

I would like to know where this falls prioritywise among the several replacements that you are requesting.

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, this is one of seven hospitals that we are replacing.

Prioritywise, it is difficult to separate these out in the seven hospitals.

General CURTIN. I think in terms that would be helpful to the committee, the 10 or 11 buildings we are now in, Mr. Chairman, were built in 1943, and as a reflection of their condition, if this project were approved they would be completely destroyed. They are not worth keeping in the inventory.

Senator JACKSON. You would simply remove them?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. You would not be able to use them for another purpose?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Senator JACKSON. England Air Force Base, that is volume 4, page 38.

I notice that a class A dispensary was constructed at this base in 1955. Why is it now necessary to construct a hospital, and moreover, why is it necessary to acquire land, which you propose to do on page 44, for the purpose of locating this hospital?

If the hospital is necessary, there must be some space available on this large base for that purpose. Why do you have to acquire the land?

Colonel FENLON. If I may take the last one, Mr. Chairman, the question on the land, we have resurveyed this since this program was sent to you here on the Hill, and we have decided that this hospital can be located on base land. Therefore, there is not a requirement for the land.

Senator JACKSON. You will withdraw the land provision?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. How much does that amount to, do you know?

Colonel FENLON. $43,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Colonel.

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, in relation to the dispensary, that was a fiscal year 1952 project of 25 beds, and it was considered adequate for the programming that was taking place then.

Our requirement now is for a considerably larger medical facility of some 75 beds. The dispensary is not adequate to support that requirement.

Senator JACKSON. What is the change in population from 1955 to 1967? Do you have that?

General CURTIN. Not since 1955. We can get it, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Would you supply it, just to show the change, if any?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. The change in terms of support requirements?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The strength on which the original Class "A" Dispensary at England AFB Louisiana was programmed in FY–1952 was approximately 2,700 military strength served. The replacement composite medical facility in the FY–1968 MCP is based on a military strength of approximately 6,000 and dependent strength of approximately 11,000.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Senator JACKSON. Next item, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, volume 4, page 161.

Here at the Air Force Academy you are asking for an addition to your new hospital. Is this expansion needed because of the increase in cadet programs?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. It is?

Colonel FENLON. It is part of the cadet expansion.

Senator JACKSON. I would think those 10 additional beds would just about provide for the retirees that you propose to acquire there.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. This has a direct relationship to that requirement.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, this year for the first time in some 5 or 6 years DOD has permitted programing of beds for retirees.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Senator JACKSON. All right, the dental clinic at Grand Forks, that is on page 130, volume 3.

Again this is a rather new facility.

I had asked previously about the hospital portion.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any comments about the dental clinic?

It is a part of the same package. I think the clinic was also finished in 1960; was it not?

Colonel JARBOE. That was in fiscal year 1958.

General CURTIN. It was finished in 1962.

Senator JACKSON. What is the reason for the request now?

Colonel JARBOE. The problem here is having only 12 operating rooms against a requirement of 19. Recently we have been permitted by the Department of Defense to program space for oral hygienists.

They essentially require the same amount of space that a dentist does.

This requirement enables us to do some preventive dental work rather than strictly emergency procedures.

Senator JACKSON. So you are enlarging the scope?

Colonel JARBOE. That is correct. It is primarily a new requirement for oral hygienists.

MCCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to McClellan Air Force Base, volume 1, page 88.

Here you are asking for a new dispensary with 10 beds.

My question relates to the fact that there are other medical facilities in the immediate area, such as Travis, Mather, Presidio, and Oakland.

Can this not be handled within the area?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, this dispensary is programed and sized to provide dispensary level care for military personnel and dependents at McClellan. The hospitalization for McClellan and Mather is being provided for at Mather. This is strictly an out-patient type of organization. There are 10 holding beds to hold those types of cases that involve military personnel that cannot be returned to the barracks and must be treated for a period of 2 to 3 days.

Senator JACKSON. What is the distance to Mather?

Colonel JARBOE. The distance to Mather is about, in driving time, some 30 or 40 minutes.

Senator JACKSON. You feel you need a facility right at McClellan?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. To take care of them even though within 30 minutes they could be taken care of at Mather?

Colonel JARBOE. An essential part of this requirement is the need for providing occupational medicine support for the large civilian or civil service population, the large industrial force. By combining the

military dispensary with the civilian employee health service as near as possible to work centers, we are able to handle industrial medical problems related to civil service personnel more readily and get them and military personnel back to duty with minimum time away from the job.

Senator JACKSON. In terms of requirement how much is civilian and how much of it is military?

General CURTIN. Taking total numbers, Mr. Chairman, basing it on that, it would appear to be about 50–50; 5,400 military with 11,000 dependents, and 17,500 civilian employees on the depot station.

Senator JACKSON. What is the general rule at these facilities? Are the civilians eligible for out-patient dispensary care?

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir.

Senator JACKSON. They cannot get out-patient care?

Colonel JARBOE. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. It is first aid, is it not?

Colonel JARBOE. First aid.

Also, it is preventive in nature. They are required to conduct quite a physical examination program in the first place to see that the people are healthy. The only treatment they get is related to injuries on the job.

Senator JACKSON. They cannot go in on sick call?

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir. They are not entitled to normal treatment for colds and these types of things. To qualify for treatment their condition must be due to their occupation.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Senator BIBLE. Before you leave McClellan, this is the airbase just north of Sacramento?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Mather is just out of Folsom, is it not?

Colonel FENLON. Southwest of Sacramento.

Senator BIBLE. Thirty or forty minutes apart. I thought it was more than that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Pope Air Force Base, page 134, volume 4.

Here at Pope you are requesting a replacement B-type dispensary.

Is not this space adjacent to Fort Bragg, and why cannot the medical facilities at Fort Bragg be used?

Colonel, do you want to comment on that?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, Fort Bragg is used quite extensively, the Army hospital there, for hospitalization of our personnel.

Again, this is a requirement for something that is more in direct support of the military personnel stationed at Pope. It provides for the examination and treatment of the flying personnel. The Army hospital does not have this capability. They do not have flight surgeons assigned to examine the rated personnel and to treat them.

This is quite a sensitive matter.

Senator JACKSON. What are you doing now?

Colonel JARBOE. We are in two facilities.

Senator JACKSON. This is not being handled at Bragg now?

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir. It is being handled at Pope in a facility built in 1934, and a temporary facility built in 1942.

General CURTIN. But all of the in-patient care is carried out at Bragg; is that correct?

Colonel JARBOE. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. Other than the situations that you have referred to where they require the services of the flight surgeon or physician?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator JACKSON. The next item would be Kelly Air Force Base. That is in volume 1, page 75.

Here you have requested a regional environmental health laboratory at Kelly Air Force Base.

It is my understanding that there are two of these facilities, the other being at McClellan Air Force Base, Calif.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. One would think a centrally located facility of this type should adequately provide for the Air Force need.

Why do you need another one?

Colonel JARBOE. The requirement here, Mr. Chairman, is for the second facility as you have indicated. There is another one at McClellan which is essentially a new facility built in the 1965 program.

The plan at that time was to have the two facilities geographically located for more rapid response and efficiency. The need for one in the Kelly area is quite urgent in that there is a higher concentration of military bases in that area to be served. In addition, location of the laboratory at Kelly ties in with the mission of other organizations located there.

We at present have a laboratory at Kelly in temporary buildings.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but what is the function of this facility?

Colonel JARBOE. The function of this facility is essentially one of industrial medicine, of providing assistance to the Air Force, also the Federal Aviation Agency and other organizations that need assistance in handling hazards associated with hardware, equipment, fuels and so forth.

Senator JACKSON. But it is not related, Colonel, to the direct support of troops in that area? Troops, of course is a figure of speech.

Colonel JARBOE. That is correct. It is an area responsibility.

Senator JACKSON. It is a regional facility, but the role is national.

That is why it seems to me that McClellan ought to be able to handle this. It does not have to be located by regions.

What about the other services? What do they have in this regard?

My recollection is that they do not have similar configuration.

Colonel JARBOE. I do not believe the other services have anything exactly like this. We do support Army and Navy units in addition to Air Force bases.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, and you do work for civilian agencies, too?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. The question in my mind is, Why could not this kind of undertaking be located in one place?

Why do you not look into that more?

Senator BIBLE. Might I ask you one question, following up on what you have said, Senator Jackson?

Senator Jackson's question was, Are there other military services that have these environmental health testing responsibilities?

My question would be, Does Public Health Service do this or does RAD Laboratory in connection with AEC do it, or are there any other agencies within the governmental framework, to avoid duplication?

Are they doing the same thing that you people are attempting to set up in Kelly Air Force Base?

I do not expect you to respond now. Will you give that some consideration and provide an answer for the record?

(The information requested follows:)

1. In support of its mission to provide the medical support necessary to maintain the highest degree of combat readiness and effectiveness, the Air Force Medical Service performs, in addition to others, the following services:

(a) Develops, implements, and supervises an aerospace medicine program which includes providing occupational medical support, bioenvironmental engineering and health physics for all US Air Force systems.

(b) Establishes criteria for protection against adverse exposures to health hazards of Air Force military and civilian personnel.

(c) Develops, implements and supervises military public health programs which are designed to maintain and improve the well-being and productivity of individuals through the application of the principles of specific protection, early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

2. In order to discharge these responsibilities, capabilities for receipt, analysis, study and evaluation of environmental and biologic materials are required beyond that which can be economically provided at each base or installation. The Regional Environmental Health Laboratories (Kelly Air Force Base and McClellan Air Force Base) are organizations which have been developed by the Air Force Medical Service to provide the services required. The services provided include professional advice and assistance in support of Air Force preventive/occupational medicine, forensic toxicology and environmental surveys at Air Force installations for Air Force Personnel.

3. The geographic responsibility of the Kelly Air Force Base Regional Environmental Health Laboratory for providing specialized health services includes 109 Air Force Bases and installations in the South Central, Southeastern, Midwestern and Atlantic Coast United States. This laboratory has been staffed and equipped to support Air Force programs and systems. There are no other federal laboratories engaged in providing similar support medical functions to these Air Force installations.

Specialized environmental health services peculiar to US Navy systems and operations are provided to US Navy installations by Industrial Hygiene Laboratories located at Preventive Medicine Units at San Diego, California, and Norfolk, Virginia. The US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, provides support to US Army preventive medicine programs at US Army installations through provision of special services and investigations in the fields of environmental hygiene, sanitation and occupational health.

Specialized functions and services are provided to civilian state and federal health agencies by the Bureau of Disease Preventive and Environmental Control, Public Health Service, including National Institutes of Health and Atomic Energy Commission. Each of the federal environmental health agencies is essential to the support of its departmental medical service missions and requirements. There is no duplication of services in the sense that any one federal installation receives similar environmental support services from two or more laboratories. Each service, or agency, provides these services with organization, manning and equipment dependent upon the particular requirements and directives under which it operates.

Rather than "duplication" of services, there can be noted numerous instances of one federal environmental health laboratory "complementing" the capability of another. One example of this service is the cooperative activity between the Kelly Regional Environmental Health Laboratory and the Public Health Service in analysis of soil, water and commercial crop samples from the Cape Kennedy and Merrit Island facilities to determine the possible effects of rocket propellant

cloud "fall-out" following launches of large rocket boosters. Another effort undertaken by the Kelly Air Force Base Regional Environmental Health Laboratory is the work performed in surveillance of effects of sonic boom on poultry, egg production and hatching, in cooperation with the Federal Aviation Agency.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We will recess until 11 on Monday.

(Whereupon, at 3:55 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 11 a.m., Monday, July 17, 1967.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS—1968

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
AND SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The Military Construction Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 11 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (cochairman) presiding; Hon. Henry M. Jackson (chairman).

Present: Senators Jackson, Bible, Cannon, and Thurmond.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member; and Edmund L. Hartung, minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The committee will come to order.

I have just been in a Interior Committee meeting with Chairman Jackson on a confirmation of the Under Secretary of the Interior. He is still examing the witness, so he will be a little late and he suggested that I come over and get started.

I think when we recessed last Thursday we had reached the repetitive items on pollution abatement. We will start there.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—Resumed

REPETITIVE ITEMS—AIR FORCE (Continued)

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Colonel FENLON. Environmental pollution is that condition which results from the presence of chemical, physical, or biological agents in the air, water, or soil which so alter the natural environment that an adverse effect is created on human health or comfort, or on animal and plant life, structures and equipment to the extent of producing economic loss, impairing recreational opportunity, or marring natural beauty.

The Air Force, by vigorously attempting to eliminate all sources of environmental pollution generated by our activities, is providing leadership in the national effort to improve the quality of the environment. Detailed continuing surveys are now underway of all environmental

pollution problems at Air Force installations and plans are being developed to include corrective measures, where necessary, in military construction programs.

The USAF comprehensive 5-year plan for abatement of existing water pollution problems was presented to the Bureau of the Budget and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (FWPCA) in July 1966. It will be updated and revised in light of the past year's actions and resubmitted to BOB in July 1967 and annually thereafter.

The water pollution control projects in the Air Force fiscal year 1968 program have been reviewed and approved by BOB and FWPCA as a part of the overall national plan. This program includes projects for improving sanitary and industrial waste water collection, treatment, and disposal at various installations. These projects cover such actions as providing additional and more efficient treatment to prevent discharge of partially treated or untreated wastes into waters used for domestic industrial water supplies.

This program includes several projects which will effect air pollution abatement and control by control of stack emissions at heating plants through fuel conversion; provision of more efficient stack cleaning devices; or by elimination of inherently inefficient single building heating facilities by connection to central heating facilities.

There are 44 sewage treatment projects totaling $9 million, 12 involving industrial waste at 2.5, four water collection at a half million dollars, and seven air pollution at $3.9 million, for a total of $15,837,000.

Senator BIBLE. That is the grand total of the 1967 projects.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Command	Installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
ADC	Kingsley Field, Oreg. (treatment and disposal)	500	$240
	Selfridge AFB, Mich. (treatment and disposal)	880	130
	Stewart AFB, N.Y. (treatment and disposal)	200	166
	Suffolk City AFB, N.Y. (treatment and disposal)	300	475
AFSC	Eglin Auxiliary Airfield No. 9, Fla. (treatment and disposal)	108	96
AAC	Campion AFS, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	23	30
	Eielson AFB, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	1,250	120
	Elmendorf AFB, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	4,000	1,757
	Fire Island AFS, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	38	27
	Fort Yukon AFS, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	15	30
	Galena APT, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	60	85
	Wildwood AFS, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	75	65
	King Salmon APT, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	60	75
	Shemya AFS, Alaska (treatment and disposal)	165	160
ATC	Chanute AFB, Ill. (treatment and disposal)	750	406
	Randolph AFB, Tex. (treatment and disposal)	1,270	93
	Williams AFB, Ariz. (treatment and disposal)	750	37
MAC	Charleston AFB, S.C. (treatment and disposal)	1,346	275
	Travis AFB, Calif.	(1)	163
SAC	Blytheville AFB, Ark.	(1)	88
	Bunker Hill AFB, Ind.	(1)	352
	Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.	(1)	76
	F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo.	(1)	45
	Homestead AFB, Fla. (treatment and disposal)	500	121
	K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.	(1)	192
	Malmstrom AFB, Mont.	(1)	415
	Minot AFB, N. Dak. (each)	15	84
	Minot AFB, N. Dak.	(1)	653
	Whiteman AFB, Mo.	(1)	80
	Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.	(1)	161
TAC	MacDill AFB, Fla. (treatment and disposal)	1,200	250
	Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C. (treatment and disposal)	720	170
	Shaw AFB, S.C.	(1)	206

[1] Lump sum.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL—Continued

Command	Installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
ACW	Almaden AFS, Calif. (treatment and disposal)	25	$84
	Calumet AFS, Mich. (treatment and disposal)	26	63
	Caswell AFS, Maine (treatment and disposal)	15	75
	Finland AFS, Minn. (treatment and disposal)	35	104
	Mill Valley AFS, Calif.	(1)	36
	Montauk AFS, N.Y. (treatment and disposal)	60	75
	North Truro AFS, Mass. (treatment and disposal)	40	75
	Point Arena AFS, Calif. (treatment and disposal)	17	45
	Saratoga AFS, N.Y. (treatment and disposal)	17	45
	Topsham AFS, Maine	(1)	48
SAO	Ramey AFB, P.R.	(1)	978
	44 projects, total		8,954

INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

ADC	Hamilton AFB, Calif. (treatment and disposal)	400	$154
	McCord AFB, Wash. (treatment and disposal)	100	250
	Otis AFB, Mass. (storm drain disposal)	(1)	184
	Selfridge AFB, Mich.	(1)	125
AFLC	Kelly AFB, Tex. (treatment and disposal)	108	41
	Robins AFB, Ga.	(1)	550
	Tinker AFB, Okla. (treatment and disposal)	250	275
ATC	Laredo AFB, Tex. (treatment and disposal)	58	92
	Mather AFB, Calif. (treatment and disposal)	110	75
MAC	Dover AFB, Del. (each)	1	600
TAC	MacDill AFB, Fla. (each)	3	45
PAF	Hickam AFB, Hawaii (treatment and disposal)	70	112
	12 projects, total		2,503

WASTE WATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

ADC	Niagara Falls MAP, N.Y. (feet)	8,500	$123
PAF	Hickam AFB (addition), Hawaii (feet)	3,600	164
SAC	Vandenberg AFB (addition), Calif. (feet)	5,120	159
TAC	Lockbourne AFB, (extend), Ohio (feet)	4,850	51
	4 projects, total		497

AIR POLLUTION

ADC	Selfridge AFB, Mich. (MB)	80,000	$1,426
AFSC	Cape Kennedy AFS, Fla.	(1)	985
MAC	McGuire AFB, N.J.	(1)	700
MAC	Scott AFB, Ill. (feet)	900	172
SAC	Wurtsmith, Mich.	(1)	397
ACW	Minot AFS, N. Dak.	(1)	33
USAFE	Upper Heyford, United Kingdom (MB)	10,000	170
	7 projects, total		3,883
	67 projects, grand total		15,837

(1) Lump sum.

Note: In addition to the previously listed projects, which are for control of existing or potential pollution, the following two items provide facilites which will be used in part for direct support of the entire program by the medical service biological environmental engineers.

Installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
Kelly AFB, Texas, Regional Environmental Health Lab (square feet)	27,900	$999
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, Science Lab Medical (additional) (square feet)	6,912	231
2 projects, total		1,230

KINGSLEY FIELD, OREG.

Senator BIBLE. The first project on your list is for Kingsley Field, Oreg., and your justification reads:

The Government originally built this plant at this location. It was later deeded to the city of Klamath Falls by the War Assets Administration.

Now you propose to build a new plant which I presume will also serve the city of Klamath Falls. This is not the only instance in this bill where it appears the Government is paying to provide sewage facilities for local towns. I would appreciate your comments on that.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. It is correct the original plant, which was constructed in, I believe, 1942 as a part of the naval air training facility, was taken over after the war by the town. It is only one of the plants that serves the town.

At the present time the Air Force is in excess of 98 percent the user of this plant. Our proposal here is to have this plant added to, in fact it would be essentially equivalent addition to the plant, so that we can provide or proper treatment can be provided to our increased demands in this particular area. We recognize that there is some possibility of additional growth, industrial and residential, in the area, which would possibly be served by this plant in the future. Such is not the case at the moment in excess of the 2 percent that I previously mentioned.

Our plan here is that in our tentative agreements with the city that if we expand the plant, that we would then be given a rate in operation and maintenance that would be much more favorable than we would be able to do by providing this service to ourselves, and we would also only pay a proration cost based upon our actual use of the plant.

Senator BIBLE. What are the population figures—Klamath Falls first and then Kingsley Field? What is the strength?

Colonel FENLON. The actual programed assigned strength is approximately 1,700 personnel plus their dependents. I don't have the figure on Klamath Falls, the total population.

Senator BIBLE. Could it be supplied for the record?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

(The information referred follows:)

The population of Klamath Falls is 17,000.

Senator BIBLE. I am trying to figure out who this project serves most, whether it is the Air Force or whether it is the city of Klamath Falls.

General CURTIN. At present we are over 98 percent the user of this plant. It was on this basis that the city felt it was equitable for us to take on the burden of providing the additional plant or expansion of the plant, since it was basically to serve us.

Senator BIBLE. That percentage would still remain?

General CURTIN. It would remain unless and until there is some industrial or residential growth in the area at which time the cost of operation will be prorated as it is now. Even on the present basis we are paying for 98 percent of the operating cost. We also have an added advantage that the overhead and everything is borne by the other city plants, and is not distributed to this plant.

CAMPION AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Senator BIBLE. The next item is a comparatively small item for Campion Air Force in Alaska.

It is a relatively small amount but I am wondering why this is needed at this remote station.

Colonel FENLON. The problem at the present time, Mr. Chairman, is that we have been discharging into the Yukon tidal waters our current effluent, and treatment of the sewage is by septic tank which has been unsatisfactory. We are planning to provide facilities with aerated ponds associated with some distribution lines and pumping for some $30,000.

Senator BIBLE. Can you do anything for $30,000 in that particular high cost area? The figure seems so small to me. I don't question the need.

General CURTIN. I agree with you, Mr. Chairman. Our recent estimates indicate that this may indeed be lower than we can actually provide for a useful facility. This is being studied at the present time. The design population there we have been using is about 160 people.

Senator BIBLE. At Campion Air Force Base.

General CURTIN. Yes.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Senator BIBLE. At Elmendorf, the amount requested is $1,737,000. We have already heard from the Army on Fort Richardson, and they are requesting $1.8 million for the same purpose. I further understand the city of Anchorage is considering a bond issue to build a sewage disposal plant. Therefore, it would seem that your request and that of the Army are premature. Would you like to comment on that? That is a total of about $3.5 million plus whatever the city of Anchorage is proposing as a bond issue. What is the picture there?

General CURTIN. I do not have the details of the city proposal, Mr. Chairman, except I am aware that there was a bond issue scheduled for this particular purpose by the city of Anchorage. As I recall, their total proposal was going to run about $35 to $40 million.

The Army and the Air Force have these items in the program on the basis of providing treatment for Elmendorf in this case, in their case for Fort Richardson, under the provisions of the city not being successful with its bond issue. However, if the city is successful, we and, I understand the Army, would definitely explore the feasibility of joining with the city in a regional sewage treatment plant.

However, even if this were done, our present estimates are that something on the order of $900,000 to $1 million of the Air Force's total of $1.7 million would be required to provide connections into the city system.

Senator BIBLE. Then the status of these proposals is contingent upon a bond issue?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Are you able to give us a status report, whether they have called an election for the bond issue or whether it is in the talking stage?

General CURTIN. My last understanding is that it was tentatively scheduled for this month, Mr. Chairman, but I do not have, you might

say, a current, on-the-hour report of this. It would be about a $35 or $40 million venture insofar as the city is concerned.

Senator BIBLE. Assuming that the bond issue carries and they do bond themselves for a sewage disposal treatment plant at Anchorage, then you are suggesting that both Air Force and Army, at Elmendorf and Fort Richardson, could consider the possible consolidation as a saving.

General CURTIN. We definitely feel, I think there is a general unanimity of feeling between the Air Force and the Army, that if the city is successful with the bond issue, joining in with them would be a definite economic advantage to both of us.

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand that if you join in, the cost instead of being $1.7 million would be more in the neighborhood of $800,000 or $900,000?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. For Air Force.

General CURTIN. That is correct, Air Force would provide only the necessary force and gravity mains to take our sewage to their system.

Senator BIBLE. In the event the bond issue does not pass, I know some of them are being rejected rather uniformly today, what would the situation be?

General CURTIN. It is rather hard to be specific, but I feel that we would be in a position where the pressure would be to proceed with taking care of the treatment requirements on our own, recognizing that this particular issue has been No. 1 on the Jones committee list of pollution problems that requires cleaning up. We recognize that we do have a responsibility there, but by the same token, we would prefer to go on a regional basis.

Senator BIBLE. You are saying that you can't delay too long.

General CURTIN. No, sir; we cannot.

Senator BIBLE. In going independently.

General CURTIN. One way or the other.

Senator BIBLE. If the bond issue fails.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know the location of Fort Richardson compared to Elmendorf.

General CURTIN. Basically adjacent.

Senator BIBLE. Are they right next to each other?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If the bond issue for Anchorage failed would there be merit in combining the Army's proposal and the Air Force proposal? Would that result in a savings?

General CURTIN. Our present thinking is, as we have looked at this, that it would not, because their outfall area and their drainage patterns are somewhat different than ours. We feel that the difficulties and the follow-on maintenance cost of hooking in theirs, or ours with them, either way, would not have a commensurate economic advantage.

Now this does not pertain if the city comes forward, because they can drain southward to the city without getting into too extensive use of force mains.

SHEMYA AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Senator BIBLE. One other Alaska item, and that is the Shemya Air Force Station in Alaska, and this calls for the expenditure of $160,000.

It occurs to us that this might be a highly questionable item. If I understand it correctly, the station is located in the Aleutian chain some 1,800 miles from Anchorage. Can you give us any further justification?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. The interest on this again stems largely from the Jones committee. We also hope to attempt, which we haven't had an opportunity to do up to this time, to get a waiver on this particular one. There is another factor that I might as well mention at this point.

Senator BIBLE. Will you explain just exactly what you mean.

General CURTIN. Get a waiver from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration on this one at this time. We haven't had an opportunity to——

Senator BIBLE. Because of its remoteness?

General CURTIN. That is right. We would have to get approval for us to request such a waiver, but we hope that such a waiver could be secured. Whether we will be successful on this or not I can't predict at this moment.

Senator BIBLE. How many people are at this station?

Colonel FENLON. A projected load of just a little over 900 assigned personnel.

Senator BIBLE. I think it would be helpful to us, General Curtin, if you could give us a priority list on these nine pollution abatement items in Alaska.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we can do that.

Priority Listing of Sewage Treatment Projects in Alaska based on status of design and contracting capability.

1. Eielson
2. Wildwood
3. Galena
4. Fire Island
5. Campion
6. Ft. Yukon
7. King Salmon
8. Elmendorf
9. Shemya

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. I want to comment on Shemya. As isolated as it is, and in some places you are pumping sewage right into the ocean and certainly if it is going to be pumped in any place, that would be a good place to pump it in.

General CURTIN. This would be our basis for seeking approval of the State to get away from this one. We concur with your observation.

M'GUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N.J.

Senator BIBLE. General, the next question on this general heading is on air pollution, volume 3, page 22, McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey. The requested amount is $700,000. In reading this justification, it appears there is a makeshift conversion where you will be switching between gas and oil. Why wouldn't it be better to hold up this project until you can arrive at some permanent solution?

Colonel FENLON. Well, sir, we felt that the conversion we were proposing in the alteration was an improvement in connection with the air pollution for Federal installations, and that this conversion would considerably reduce the air contamination by flue gases that we have here at the McGuire plant. The holding up, if I understand your ques-

tion, Mr. Chairman, for perhaps a state of the art of better improvement——

Senator BIBLE. That is right, a better solution.

Colonel FENLON. It just didn't seem with the amount of pollution we were getting here that it would be practical at this time to wait.

General CURTIN. Is your concern, Mr. Chairman, about using the gas fired as a primary source of the backup oil?

Senator BIBLE. There seems to be some question as to whether this is a correct way to do it or not to do it. I am wondering why you are making this expenditure.

General CURTIN. No, I don't think there is any doubt here. It is just a question that normally in designing and building any heating plant, we design and build it with the primary fuel, and then some sort of standby in case interruption of that particular service occurs. The gas-oil combination is a very common combination to be used in this sort of a plant design.

Senator BIBLE. If you go ahead with this expenditure of $700,000, do you think this is going to be the permanent solution of that problem?

General CURTIN. Let's put it this way. It is the best known, and we foresee it as a permanent solution, but I would make the point that no one is quite clear at the present time what the ultimate criteria will be for air pollution, and a lot of it will depend upon that, so I can't make a categorical statement.

Senator BIBLE. I realize there may be improvements as Colonel Fenlon has said——

General CURTIN. There will be substantial improvements with this project.

Senator BIBLE (continuing). In the art, and maybe there are other ways of doing it better. You think this is a reasonably permanent solution?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, and I think for the investment here that it is a prudent one, in terms of what we know today. As I say, the big unknown in air pollution versus water pollution control is what criteria we will ultimately be required to design and build to.

Senator BIBLE. Do you give this a high priority on your air pollution list?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, we do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon, any questions on the air pollution items?

Senator CANNON. No, Mr. Chairman.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator BIBLE. You show an expenditure of $999,000 for regional environmental health laboratory at Kelly Air Force Base, and it is my understanding there are two of these other facilities, one being at McClellan Air Force Base in California. Wouldn't one facility of this type be adequate to provide for the Air Force's needs in this field of preventive and occupational medicine?

General CURTIN. Colonel Jarboe can speak to that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Colonel, be seated, please.

Colonel JARBOE. Mr. Chairman, we had the project at McClellan, 1965 MCP, visualizing that we would ultimately need to replace the

facilities that are now at Kelly. The problem of locating one laboratory is an operational one. These laboratories are in direct operational support of the Air Force. If we had one centrally located in the country, we would have to travel many more miles than is required now.

The one at Kelly is quite nicely located because of the concentration of Air Force bases and other military installations in the Texas and Southwest area.

Senator BIBLE. What is the mission there, Colonel?

Colonel JARBOE. The Environmental Health Laboratory at Kelly, the mission is to provide support to the Air Force and other Government agencies in evaluating health hazards associated with hardware, equipment, fuels, chemicals, this type of thing.

Senator BIBLE. How does that differ from the one at McClellan?

Colonel JARBOE. It is the same mission, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. They each have the same mission.

Colonel JARBOE. They have the same mission.

Senator BIBLE. How many are employed in direct support of this environmental health laboratory at Kelly and at McClellan?

Colonel JARBOE. At Kelly presently we have 26 people employed. I can't give you the information on McClellan.

Senator BIBLE. Could you provide it?

Colonel JARBOE. It is in the same range.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Regional Environmental Health Laboratory, McClellan Air Force Base, California, currently has 27 personnel assigned.

Senator BIBLE. How about the other services? Do they have environmental health laboratories—Navy and Army?

Colonel JARBOE. The Navy has a unit at Bethesda, the Naval Medical Research Institute, that is primarily engaged in research, not in direct operational support.

Senator BIBLE. How large a unit is that?

Colonel JARBOE. I don't know how many people they have.

Senator BIBLE. You can supply it for the record.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Personnel assigned to Bethesda Naval Medical Research Institute, who are engaged in environmental health research, conduct studies on environmental conditions peculiar to U.S. Navy missions of deep sea diving/submarines, closed atmosphere environment and effects of extremes in temperatures on naval operations. They are not engaged in air and water pollution investigation and there is no basic overlap with missions performed by Air Force Regional Environmental Health Laboratories. The number of personnel engaged in this activity is 227.

Senator BIBLE. The Navy has only one in its entire system.

Colonel JARBOE. That is my understanding. They have one unit.

Senator BIBLE. How about the Army?

Colonel JARBOE. The Army also has one unit, the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency at Edgewood Arsenal. Their primary concern is air and water pollution; that is, evaluating the hazards of air and water pollution.

Senator BIBLE. How many nonmilitary agencies of the Federal Government are engaged in these environmental health studies?

Colonel JARBOE. The Public Health Service is involved somewhat.

Theirs again primarily is in research rather than in operational support, and primarily in air and water.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have you supply this information for the record. My only purpose for questioning this is to try to determine how much duplication we have in Government, both military and nonmilitary, in this particular field in environmental health laboratories. I am sure Public Health Service does considerable of it. I am inclined to think NIH does it. Am I wrong? I don't know?

(Information requested appears on page 481.)

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir; I don't believe NIH is involved. We know the Public Health Service in Cincinnati has a unit where they are looking at some of the same things, but we can qualify or classify the effort in this area as mutual cooperation rather than duplication. Activity in this area has grown tremendously with all of the concern about air and water pollution. The Air Force effort is primarily in relation to its operational requirements rather than in research.

Colonel FENLON. One point if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, sir.

Colonel FENLON. This is not a new unit.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Colonel FENLON. This outfit is operating there. It is a case of providing for their deficiency at the present time. I wanted to make sure that was understood.

Senator BIBLE. The purpose of my question was to see if you couldn't get along with one instead of two.

Colonel FENLON. I understand, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You say, "No, we need two, but we have to improve the second." I think that is in essence what you are saying.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Senator BIBLE. The next item, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, $231,000, page 131 of volume 1, for an addition to the medical science laboratory. The addition you request is required to provide space in which to perform the mission of conducting air and water pollution abatement programs for the Air Force. Again, doesn't this largely duplicate the work done at both McClellan and Kelly?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; Mr. Chairman, I don't believe so. As Colonel Jarboe mentioned, they are dealing in industrial health conditions there. I couldn't say that you don't have any overlap at all, but this is mainly in air and water pollution Air Force-wide—the work that is going on in developing these programs as we presented this program today in pollution abatement. The measurements of it, the means of reducing the bacteria counts, and so forth, and improving the state of the art, if you will, in handling industrial as well as sanitary waste.

Senator BIBLE. Then as I understand this, and maybe I am oversimplifyinig it, is that Wright-Patterson has the exclusive mission in conducting air and water pollution abatement programs, whereas in McClellan and Kelly they get into——

Colonel FENLON. Industrial health.

Senator BIBLE. Industrial health problems?

Colonel FENLON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the distinction between the two?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, that is the difference between these two.

Senator BIBLE. At Wright-Patterson, how many people do you have who are employed directly in this function at the science lab?

Colonel FENLON. There are presently 28 with an end position programed of 37 people, sir, working in this facility.

Senator BIBLE. These are medical people, laboratory technicians?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon, any questions on this item?

Senator CANNON. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond, any questions on these air pollution or water pollution items?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much. Has there been any new development along the line of sewage treatment, and along the line of pollution in general that has come out in the last year?

General CURTIN. I don't know of any in the last year, Senator. I would say regarding sewage treatment the most improved thing that I have noticed, and I am certainly no expert in the field, has been the improved use of lagoons for the treatment of sewage. The technology of this has, I would say, improved markedly over the past, say, 3 to 5 years, but that would be the only one that I could point to right off without some research.

Senator THURMOND. I understood that great developments had been made in the last few years, and I just wondered if you knew of anything recently that we might not be aware of.

General CURTIN. I think the fundamentals, the developments that have taken place I would suspect are in the equipment and appurtenances to the plants, but the basic processes remain the same.

Senator THURMOND. I noticed today's paper indicated that the chances for the electric car were not as good as anticipated, that they were going to come up with air pollution controls for the gasoline car, and therefore I was just wondering if you had any information on that.

General CURTIN. No, sir; I don't expect to observe that like in many other things, that competition seems to bring solutions a lot faster sometimes.

Senator THURMOND. Where do you find your greatest pollution health hazards among the defense installations?

General CURTIN. I would say at the moment in the defense installations our greatest problem that we are able to measure, of course, is with our sewage treatment, but again I don't think that nationwide it is an unmanageable one. For example, we have in the past several years, including about the $12 million that is in this program, put in something of the order of $15 or $18 million into sewage treatment. We are figuring at the moment that it will take about $25 to $30 million to liquidate all of the problems that we know of at the present time. So it is a manageable problem, I would say.

Now, I can't say the same thing on the air pollution for the reasons I indicated before, because we are still coming up with criteria against which we can design. Right now we are looking at, say $30 to $40 million in air pollution, but it could go to $50 or $100 million, depending upon what criteria are ultimately applied.

Senator THURMOND. Do you have any particular place where you feel there is a genuine hazard to health, any particular installation?

General CURTIN. I can't put my finger on one that we could say at the moment that is a——

Senator THURMOND. Something that really is a danger and on which quick action should be taken.

General CURTIN (continuing). That would be the potential source of epidemics or these sort of things. It is all a relative thing, and it is hard to put your finger on one like that. The real problem in most of our cases is at the moment we are providing primary treatment, where as you well know secondary treatment is the requirement now. In most cases you will find that what we are doing is adding the additional treatment to an existing plant. So it is that sort of order of magnitude that we are dealing in.

Senator THURMOND. You do feel, then, that you have the situation in hand, and that you are making progress, and that there is no particular location where there is a severe hazard?

General CURTIN. I can't put my finger on one, but I would like to check this with the Surgeon General if I may, Senator, and correct it in the record.

Senator THURMOND. I wish you would. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DINING HALL FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Next group is dining hall facilities, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Airmen dining facilities are necessary for feeding enlisted personnel. The facility is comprised of the dining area, dish-washing room, and kitchen which is used for the storage, preparation, cooking, and serving of food and beverages. Included in the facility are office space for administration of dining hall functions and space required for heating, mechanical, and electrical equipment.

The normal capacity of the dining hall is related to the design capacity of the airmen dormitories.

The projects included in this program are required to provide dining hall space in support of the increased enlisted personnel assigned because of mission change, to replace existing facilities which have deteriorated beyond economical repair, or provide base dining hall facilities at bases having no such facilities and which are needed to feed airmen.

We have eight new projects or new construction totaling $3 million, one air-conditioning project at $100,000 for approximately $3.1 million in the program.

DINING HALL FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
PAF	Hickam AFB, Hawaii (replacement)	12,800	$549
TAC	Cannon AFB, N. Mex	15,040	520
TAC	George AFB, Calif	8,400	352
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz. (replacement)	8,400	315
TAC	MacDill AFB, Fla	15,040	471
ADO	Hall Beach DEW, Canada (deficiency, replacement)	3,400	363
SAO	Andersen AFB, Guam (air conditioning)	(1)	97
USAFE	Ankara ASN, Turkey	8,400	270
USAFE	Athenai APT, Greece	4,400	155
	Total, 9 projects		3,092

[1] Lump sum.

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

Senator BIBLE. You show at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii, a $549,000 item. These are all new projects.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, eight of them are new. We have one air conditioning at Anderson. All the others are——

Senator BIBLE. What is the strength at Hickam?

General CURTIN. Projected strength at Hickam, Mr. Chairman, is about 1,340 officers and 5,500 enlisted men, almost 2,700 civilians for something just under 10,000.

Senator BIBLE. Is there a buildup at Hickam? I note here there is a reduction apparently.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, there is a slight reduction. Those would be minor puts and takes in the next few years.

Senator BIBLE. 12,939 down to 9,929, a reduction of about 2,500. What is the strength at Cannon?

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel FENLON. Cannon is showing a proposed strength of 8,330 total strength.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the present strength?

Colonel FENLON. The present strength is 3,322. Part of that, Mr. Chairman, is brought about due to the fact that the figure of 3,300 was an actual for all manner and purposes head count as of December 31, 1966. We have several units out of Cannon at present that are away in connection with Southeast Asia.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator BIBLE. How about George?

Colonel FENLON. George is relatively stable in growth, about 7,400 people total assigned strength.

Senator BIBLE. That is also a new dining facility.

General CURTIN. Yes, it is, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel FENLON. They all are.

Senator BIBLE. With the exception of the item for air conditioning.

Colonel FENLON. That is right, sir.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Senator BIBLE. What is the situation at Luke Air Force Base in Arizona?

Colonel FENLON. The strength at Luke shows a slight increase, from 6,800 upward to 7,400 people in the time period of this program, Mr. Chairman.

MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Senator BIBLE. And at MacDill in Florida?

Colonel FENLON. MacDill again shows a sizable increase in the program, going from some 7,600 people to 10,400. That again is due to some of the units being in Southeast Asia at the present time.

HALL BEACH, DEW, CANADA

Senator BIBLE. What is the situation at the Canadian station, Hall Beach?

Colonel FENLON. We have a fairly stable population there of 218 assigned personnel at Hall Beach DEW line station.

Senator BIBLE. I think you testified earlier concerning Andersen Air Force Base at Guam. Was that a dormitory or barracks?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is an air-conditioning item?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, it is.

ANKARA AIR STATION, TURKEY

Senator BIBLE. How about the item in Turkey?

Colonel FENLON. The item at Ankara is part of the package of facilities that are being built at the so-called Ankara Air Station. This is property provided to us by the Turkish Government just on the outskirts of Ankara. This is to move our airmen out of leased facilities that are spread out through downtown Ankara. Our strength in the Ankara area is about 2,700 people assigned, Mr. Chairman.

ATHENAI AIRPORT, GREECE

Senator BIBLE. And the item in Greece?

Colonel FENLON. The strength in Greece is approximately 1,640 assigned personnel in the city of Athens and out at the Athenai Airport. This is a new item for a dining hall.

Senator BIBLE. Is money being spent in Greece today despite the very unstable situation there? Are you spending any money on additional facilities at Athenai?

Colonel FENLON. This program would propose $762,000 worth of construction, Mr. Chairman, on the airbase at Athenai which is an Air Force installation.

General CURTIN. I can't recall any prior years construction, Mr. Chairman, I would like to check that through.

Senator BIBLE. Will you check that and supply it for the record?

General CURTIN. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Military Construction Program (MCP) for Athenai Airport since FY 57 consisted of the following:

FY 61 MCP, 1 project @ $109,000.

FY 64 MCP, 3 projects @ $365,000.

These are final costs and all projects are completed.

In addition to the above, package program projects for a total of $33,000 in the FY 60 and FY 62 MCP were completed. A package program project @ $365,000 is in the FY 67 MCP.

General CURTIN. I don't believe there is, but I would like to confirm that.

Senator BIBLE. Questions on the dining hall facilities? Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Did I understand you to say with reference to Cannon and MacDill that this expected buildup is based on the return of troops from Southeast Asia?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Senator Cannon. When we put this program together, we used as the actual strengths on base as of December 30, 1966, before the bill came over here to the Hill. In our projections of strengths to tie-in with the BOD's, beneficial occupancy of these facilities, we used fourth-quarter 1970, and that is based on the Air Force program. In some cases units, whether they be squadrons or an entire wing, are currently in Southeast Asia on PCS, although they are programed for return to these installations. Consequently, to make the strengths appropriate to support these units, we have reflected the program strength at end 1970.

Senator CANNON. Has there been a change of mission at those bases?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Didn't they have greater strengths prior to December 1966 than what you show here?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, they did prior to any movement to Southeast Asia; that is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. Wouldn't it be better to give their usable strength, when they were up to strength, to see whether or not they need these added facilities at this time?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, I see your point. We certainly can provide that for the record, but we are caught here in a system of projection which we have used for years, and calling for us to give the latest strengths on the base prior to submitting the bill.

Senator CANNON. I understand that.

Colonel FENLON. I understand your point.

Senator CANNON. If you have facilities there that will support a strength of 8,000 men and because you happen to have 3,000 at the end of December of 1966, it presents quite an unfair picture, or an incomplete picture, to say "Because we are going to go from 3,000 men to 10,000 by 1970, we are going to need all these added facilities."

Colonel FENLON. Correct, sir, but in the individual items, whether they be the dining halls or the dormitories, in our data that we have shown, we have shown the deficiency projected against the proposed strength, and therefore we have taken into consideration those assets that exist.

I understand your point on the 1390 form, the front form, but in each of the projects, the requirement is against the proposed strength and considering the existing facility.

Senator CANNON. Would it be possible for you to furnish to the committee the maximum number of personnel on board at these stations at any one time, these stations that are in a low-status basis now?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So that we can see what you have been able to service with what you have there, and compare that against what you are asking for now for your fiscal year 1970 strength.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GIBBENS. Possibly, Senator, the better plan or a plan to do this would be to have the projected strength of the units which were originally assigned to the base, the same as we use in the programed end

mission. I think you have a good point here and maybe next year, if we have the same conditions, we could show the actual troop count there as of December 31, as we have now with a footnote to indicate what the strength would be if all the units were at their home station. We discussed this when we made up the 1390's here.

If we put a strength figure there to show the troops that are assigned in Vietnam, then we would always be subject to someone going there and saying, "Look, they have only one of the four squadrons there now. Three squadrons are gone. You don't have as many people there as you say?"

I believe if we followed your suggestion, that we could show the troops that were actually there plus a projection of the total strength, if all the units permanently assigned were shown.

Senator CANNON. If you could do this next year, perhaps it would be better if we hold this program over until next year until we see this and then decide at that time whether you need what you have in this program.

Mr. GIBBENS. I didn't mean it in that fashion. I meant that to be the cure for next year, but we have no objection and certainly will furnish you the same information this year.

Senator CANNON. Of course, your requirements there are based on the assumption that you are going to be out of Southeast Asia and not in someplace else in 1972. Don't you think it is a fair assumption that TAC is likely to be pretty widespread for some time into the future, rather than to assume that TAC is going to have this programed strength all stationed in their home bases in 1970?

General CURTIN. We certainly know, Senator, that some of the units of TAC, regardless of the outcome in Southeast Asia, will presumably be on exercises or deployed under contingency operations of one form or another, but these are hard to predict. Our objectives here really are to get some of these hard-core facilities at these bases so that when the units do come back home and for the period that they are at their home station, that they can be effectively accommodated. As you will notice in most of these cases, the full requirement is probably not being provided in any event.

Senator CANNON. You will furnish the information requested.

General CURTIN. Yes.

Classified information was furnished to the committee.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Cannon.

I believe the next item is helicopter pads.

HELICOPTER PADS

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

These pads or landing surfaces are located in remote areas as close to the Minuteman and Titan launch control centers (LCC) as feasible. These pads are 50 feet by 50 feet square, consisting of a 6-inch crushed stone base with a 2-inch bituminous concrete top. Shoulders will be seeded or stabilized. Ten-foot-wide gravel roads connecting the pad and the LCC's will be provided where necessary.

These pads are required at 36 Titan II sites and at 99 of the 100 Minuteman launch control facilities (LCF), all of which are included in this request. The other Minuteman LCF is on Whiteman Air Force Base, so no pad is required. Helicopters carrying heavy equipment have been bogged down when landing on soft ground, and cases of engine foreign object damage have resulted from loose gravel and stones being ingested into the helicopter engines. These pads will increase the reliability of helicopter operations, and at the same time remove a potential source of increased engine maintenance, through reduced foreign object damage.

We have eight bases affected at a total of some $400,000.

HELICOPTER PADS

Command	Installation	Scope (each)	Amount (thousands)
SAC	Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz	18	$34
SAC	Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak	15	39
SAC	F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo	20	59
SAC	Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak	15	38
SAC	Little Rock AFB, Ark	18	36
SAC	Malmstrom AFB, Mont	20	72
SAC	Minot AFB, N. Dak	15	44
SAC	Whiteman AFB, Mo	14	39
	Total, 8 projects, 135 pads		361

Senator JACKSON. Any questions? All right, turn to the power check pads.

POWER CHECK PADS

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

The power check pad is a paved area with a suitable restraining device to hold a fighter or trainer type aircraft while its engine is being run at full power to check performance, troubleshoot an engine malfunction, or for engine conditioning. This restraint is necessary because the thrust generated at full power is sufficient to move the aircraft forward even though its wheels are locked. Power check pads are provided with and without sound suppression devices. Without sound suppression this facility normally is located in an isolated area and is configured in such a manner that the aircraft being run can be pointed into the prevailing wind. When sound suppression can be justified the facility is located closer to the industrial area and can be used on a 24-hour-per-day basis. Engine runs on unsuppressed power check pads normally are restricted to daylight hours because of the disturbance caused by the high noise levels generated. Power check pads provided for large aircraft do not have restraining devices since the aircraft is capable of holding itself against full power runs on only one of its multiple engines. Installed sound suppression is not practicable for large aircraft, therefore, these pads are normally sited in an isolated area.

We have six new projects in here at $1.2 million, two additions and alterations at $400,000 for a total of eight projects at $1.6 million.

POWER CHECK PADS

Command	Installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
ATC	Moody AFB, Ga. (each)	2	$120
MAC	Charleston AFB, S.C. (addition) (square yard)	5,585	172
SAC	Carswell AFB, Tex. (each)	1	243
SAC	Pease AFB, N.H. (each)	1	250
SAC	Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. (each)	1	250
TAC	Cannon AFB, N. Mex. (additions, alterations) (each)	2	201
TAC	MacDill AFB, Fla. (each)	2	260
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom (each)	3	67
	Total, 8 projects		1,563

Senator JACKSON. Any questions? We will turn to the next item.

POL OPERATIONS AND QUALITY CONTROL FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. The POL operations—quality control facility is a one floor, 1,600 square feet structure, generally of masonry or other approved noncombustible material. It includes office space for personnel administering all base fuels operations, a ready room for refueling vehicle operators, sanitary facilities including a shower for refueling personnel accidentally drenched with fuel and a laboratory for conducting all tests required for adequate base level quality control of fuel. This facility is essential to effective, timely and safe fuel support for aircraft.

We have eight projects in this program at approximately $500,000—$473,000 to be exact.

POL OPERATIONS AND QUALITY CONTROL FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
ADC	McChord AFB, Wash. (deficiency, replacement)	1,600	$52
AFSC	Edwards AFB, Calif. (replacement)	1,200	36
AFSC	Kirtland AFB, N. Mex. (deficiency, replacement)	1,600	51
AAC	Shemya AFS, Alaska	1,600	135
TAC	Bergstrom AFB, Tex. (replacement)	1,600	45
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz. (replacement)	1,600	58
USAFE	Incirlik AB, Turkey (deficiency, replacement)	1,600	41
USAFSO	Howard AFB, C.Z.	1,600	55
	Total, 8 projects		473

Senator JACKSON. All right, next item is "Control towers."

CONTROL TOWERS

Colonel FENLON. Control towers are constructed to provide our air traffic controlers with a vantage point to observe the entire airfield, including runways, taxiways, ramps, parking areas, and roads. The structure is usually 60 feet or more in height, dependent upon the layout of the field it serves. The air traffic controlers provide control instructions to pilots on traffic conditions, field conditions, weather information, use of runways and taxiways. They also control sepa-

ration for departing, arriving, and taxiing aircraft to enable a safe, expeditious, and efficient flow of air traffic within their span of control. This is accomplished by radio and light gun signals.

A standard U.S. Air Force control tower consists of a three-position communication console and five to nine channels of ultra high frequency (UHF) and very high frequency (VHF) communications, and termination for five to six telephone lines. In addition, the following equipments are required in the control tower:

Wind measuring indicator, altimeter setting indicator, weather display telautograph-electro writer, crash alarm system, crash control system, runway and approach light control panel, precision approach radar/ground control approach coordination light system, bright display storage tube (BDST), and monitors for navigational aids.

In this program this year we have six control towers totaling $902,000.

CONTROL TOWERS

Command	Installation	Scope (each)	Amount (thousands)
AFLC	Kelly AFB, Tex. (replacement)	1	$171
AFSC	Holloman AFB, N. Mex. (replacement)	1	164
ATC	Laughlin AFB, Tex. (replacement)	1	153
ATC	Reese AFB, Tex. (replacement)	1	122
SAC	Barksdale AFB, La. (replacement)	1	121
TAC	McConnell AFB, Kans	1	171
	Total, 6 projects		902

Senator JACKSON. All right, we will turn to the next item.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Next is our flight simulator training facilities.

Flight simulators are important training devices that are required to assist air crews in maintaining a high level of proficiency in the operation of complex aircraft. By simulating all aspects of aircraft operation that could be encountered in flight while actually on the ground, two distinct advantages are gained. First, the actual aircraft are not diverted from operational use to purely training flights. Second, the setup and reaction to hazardous flying situations can be accomplished and observed in complete safety. Each new aircraft has a simulator unique to its own characteristics.

Usually air conditioning is required and some high ceiling space is needed to adequately house and support the flight simulator, its associated equipment and functions.

Most of the flight simulator facilities in this program are alterations or additions to existing buildings. All but one are needed to support air crew training in the latest aircraft entering the inventory in the coming years. The exception is required to support an increased commitment at a troop carrier base.

In the program we have five new projects for a total of $1.6 million, and then four additions and alterations for $900,000, approximately $2.5 million total.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
MAC	Charleston AFB, S.C.	12,320	295
SAC	Dyess AFB, Tex. (conversion)	21,800	236
SAC	Pease AFB, N.H.	11,320	355
SAC	Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. (alteration)	4,400	148
SAC	Westover AFB, Mass.	11,320	366
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz. (addition/alteration)	(1)	200
TAC	Seymour-Johnson AFB, N.C. (additional/alteration)	9,533	200
USAFE	Lakenheath RAF, United Kingdom	10,865	286
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom	10,865	277
	9 projects, total		2,453

[1] Lump sum.

LAKENHEATH RAF, UNITED KINGDOM

Senator JACKSON. With reference to Lakenheath in the United Kingdom, you state a new mission is scheduled requiring additional flight simulator training. Could you indicate what this new mission is.

Colonel FENLON. Could we answer that question in closed session?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

The next group, "Field training facilities."

FIELD TRAINING FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

The field training facilities are used throughout the Air Force to bring skilled instructors and specialized training equipment to the major operating units. These instructors and equipment form a field training detachment which train the airmen who perform the maintenance on the operating unit's aircraft.

The facility must be capable of housing all the training devices in individual classrooms, since where possible, actual parts and systems of the aircraft are displayed for instruction.

The facilities requested for the most part are to support future aircraft. One is a replacement item.

We have five new projects totaling $1.7 million and four additions and alterations at $1.1 million for a total program of $2,774,000.

FIELD TRAINING FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
ADC	Oxnard AFB, Calif.	11,340	$264
ADC	Perrin AFB, Tex. (deficiency replacement)	11,200	274
MAC	Charleston AFB, S.C. (addition)	25,400	550
SAC	Carswell AFB, Tex.	24,640	492
SAC	Pease AFB, N.H. (alteration)	(1)	122
SAC	Westover AFB, Mass. (additional, alteration)	(1)	178
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz.	10,620	245
TAC	Seymour-Johnson AFB, N.C. (addition)	12,800	262
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom	19,950	387
	Total, 9 projects		2,774

[1] Lump sum.

Senator JACKSON. All right, the next is test cell.

TEST CELLS

Colonel FENLON. A jet engine test cell is a structure in which jet engines can be operated at all ranges of power just as though they were in an operating aircraft. The air intake and exhaust ducts contain sound suppression devices to reduce the noise normally associated with jet engine operation. After engine inspection and repair, and prior to reinstallation in an aircraft, engines must be tested at all power levels to assure that they have been properly reassembled and meet all performance specifications. When current jet engines are operated at afterburner power settings, as necessary, during testing, they emit sound pressure levels in excess of 140 decibles. Exposure to sound levels in excess of 95 decibels can cause serious loss of hearing acuity and sound levels above 60 decibels interfere with oral communication. Under normal atmospheric conditions residual noise levels in these ranges can exist up to 2 miles from the noise source. Sound suppression is provided to eliminate the near-field noise hazard and the far-field sound interference in the surrounding military and civilian community.

In this program we are asking for six new test cells at $4.3 million, and also the alteration of an existing cell at $800,000, for a total of $5,079,000.

TEST CELLS

Command	Installation	Scope (each)	Amount (thousands)
AFLC	Kelly AFB, Tex. (alteration)	1	$830
MAC	Charleston AFB, S. Dak	1	1,100
MAC	Travis AFB, Calif	1	1,040
SAC	Pease AFB, N.H	1	681
SAC	Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y	1	695
SAC	Westover AFB, Mass	1	681
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom	1	52
	Total, 7 projects		5,079

Senator JACKSON. The next item is heated auto storage.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator JACKSON. Any time; don't hesitate to interrupt, Senator Thurmond. We don't want to let silence indicate acquiescence.

Senator THURMOND. I think you are doing fine. We are moving right along. Tell me something about that test cell. Are you familiar with this?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; I would like to have Major Fagan, who is a little more familiar with it.

Senator JACKSON. Could you describe it in more detail?

Major FAGAN. Yes, sir; I am sure you appreciate the requirement for sound suppression or attenuation of the high noise levels that our current jet engines are producing. Basically, we have two types of test cells that we are presently utilizing. One of them is a reinforced concrete structure with a vertical intake and exhaust stack that is lined with a sound absorption material. The second type is similar to this except it is constructed of prefabricated materials.

The cell is used to test our jet engines after major maintenance. After an engine is overhauled and prior to being put back into service, it is run and checked out in this test cell.

Senator THURMOND. This statement says that "A jet engine test cell is a structure in which jet engines can be operated at all ranges of power just as though they were in an operating aircraft." I wonder how you do that.

Major FAGAN. Sir, we have a fixture inside the test cell similar to the mounting system in the airplane. The engine is attached to this and hooked up to the controls and instrumentation and started and run just as if it were in an airplane.

Senator THURMOND. And you have good results from this?

Major FAGAN. Yes, sir. This is a necessary part of our overhaul process.

Senator THURMOND. Is it a foolproof mechanism?

Major FAGAN. Yes, sir. The test will identify any defects existing in the overhauled engine, and if defects are noted, the engine is taken back to the shop and reworked.

Obviously, failures in an engine can occur without warning at some time after the testing process, but the testing will give us a positive indication of the condition of the engine at that time.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Major.

Senator JACKSON. Proceed, Colonel.

HEATED AUTO STORAGE

Colonel FENLON. The next item, Mr. Chairman, in the repetitive listing, is the heated auto storage. The heated auto storage facility is a garagelike structure required to house and protect emergency and special-purpose vehicles from subzero temperatures, high winds, and heavy snows. Only those vehicles which are required for urgent use on short notice are provided this type of protection. Vehicles in this urgent-use category are those used in direct maintenance tasks on mission equipment, snow removal from airfields and roads, and transportation of mission personnel and supplies. When parked in the open and exposed to the subzero cold and heavy snows, it takes up to 2 hours to prepare vehicles for use. Headbolt heaters are used in many areas: however, they are not sufficient in the most severe areas and provide no protection to transmissions, differentials, brakes and other drive-line components.

We are asking for six new projects at $1.5 million, and also four additions and conversions at $400,000 for a total of $1.9 million.

HEATED AUTO STORAGE FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
AAC	King Salmon APT, Alaska (addition)	6,160	$277
AAC	King Salmon APT, Alaska (deficiency replacement)	1,024	81
SAC	F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo	12,060	241
SAC	Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak	(1)	358
SAC	Minot AFB, N. Dak. (conversion)	19,305	50
ACW	Bruns AFS, Oreg	3,480	72
ACW	Chandler AFS, Minn. (addition)	1,364	33
ACW	Clear MEW, Alaska	11,700	365
ACW	Finland AFS, Minn. (addition)	2,220	43
ADO	Pelly Bay DEW, Canada	2,680	398
	10 projects, total		1,918

[1] Lump sum.

Senator JACKSON. The next item—"Base cold storage facilities."

BASE COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Cold storage facilities are buildings having rooms with controlled temperatures and humidities needed to preserve perishable subsistence stocks at Air Force bases worldwide. These facilities contain frozen food storage compartments for storing frozen foods where a temperature of −5° F. is maintained, rooms for dairy products storage, (eggs, butter, milk and like items) where a temperature of 35° F. is maintained and compartments for fruit and vegetable storage where a temperature of 40° F. to 50° F. is required, plus space needed for the receipt and shipment of those subsistence items where the temperature is maintained at approximately 45° F.

The projects included in this program are required to provide adequate cold storage facilities at six Air Force bases. Present facilities being used are old wooden frame structures of the mobilization type, constructed during World War II. These buildings and the cold storage equipment therein have deteriorated, due to years of service, to such an extent that they are no longer economical to maintain. In several instances the facilities are in such a dilapidated condition as to render them unfit and dangerous for continued use in handling, storing and processing of perishable food.

We are requesting in this program six new projects at a total of $2,900,000, on the basis shown in the attached list.

BASE COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
ATC	Lackland AFB, Tex. (replacement)	29,500	$1,027
SAC	Beale AFB, Calif. (replacement)	7,445	257
SAC	Vandenberg AFB, Calif. (replacement)	9,135	318
TAC	Shaw AFB, S.C. (replacement)	6,445	226
USAFE	Athenai APT, Greece	2,648	118
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom (deficiency/replacement)	4,303	144
	6 projects, total		2,090

Senator JACKSON. All right, the next item is "Warehouse facilities."

WAREHOUSE FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Warehouses are required to provide protection and safeguarding of supplies and equipment which require enclosed storage because of the nature of materials or manner in which packaged or packed. The area in these facilities includes the space for the bin and bulk storage of stocks, aisle space, area for the receiving, packing, packaging, crating, marking and shipping activities, warehouse office space and lavatory facilities needed in conjunction with the storage and warehousing functions being performed.

Warehouses are required at all Air Force installations where the mission warrants such facilities.

The projects in this program are needed to provide additional warehouse space at certain bases because of mission changes that have generated a need for additional stocks requiring enclosed storage or to replace old substandard wood and metal buildings, many of which were constructed during World War II some 20 to 25 years ago, and

have deteriorated to a point where they have outlived their usefulness and are beyond economical repair.

We are asking for seven new projects at $3.3 million and six additions at $2.2 million, giving us a total of $5,488,000.

WAREHOUSE FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (squarefeet)	Amount (thousands)
AFSC	Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn	42,005	$381
AFSC	Edwards AFB, Calif	81,105	719
AFSC	L. G. Hanscom Fld, Mass. (addition)	40,000	363
HQC	Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. (replacement)	41,105	400
SAC	Wurtsmith AFB, Mich. (Addition)	41,105	351
TAC	Bergstrom AFB, Tex. (addition)	41,105	337
TAC	Cannon AFB, N. Mex. (replacement)	41,105	362
TAC	England AFB, La	81,805	716
TAC	George AFB, Calif. (addition)	41,105	381
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz. (addition)	41,105	361
TAC	McConnell AFB, Kans. (deficiency replacement)	41,105	384
TAC	Shaw AFB, S.C. (addition)	41,105	353
PAF	Kadena AB, Okinawa (replacemrnt)	41,105	380
	13 projects, total		5,488

Senator JACKSON. I would like to turn to Bolling Air Force Base.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator JACKSON. I suppose these numerous structures you are providing for the Bolling Air Force Base are a part of the so-called cantonment program. I think when the Congress approved this program they had in mind ordnance and messhalls more than shops and administrative offices. I do not believe we anticipated you would be replacing numerous existing structures at Bolling, and I would like some detailed explanation in this regard.

For example, you are requesting over $1 million for an auto maintenance shop. Surely there must be some structure now at Bolling which could be used for this purpose. The same applies to the civil engineering facility, warehouse, and several other items. We should like to have your comments on this.

General CURTIN. I can speak in general and then we can take up any specific items, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

General CURTIN. When the original cantonment plan was evolved for both Bolling and Fort Meyer, it was necessary and at that time the services undertook an overall master plan of the area. This was geared to the retention of certain lands in the Bolling-Anacostia tract by the military; that is, projected retention of these lands and possible release of other lands. Therefore, the confines of the lands projected to be held by the military were reduced, and we had to master plan replacement facilities in many cases within those boundaries. This meant that facilities within the boundaries had to be relocated and reconfigured as well as the further impact later on of the Department of Defense office building. This building is projected to use land largely in the present Bolling tract but some on the Anacostia tract. Some of these items are actually related to making room for the initiation of

site work as proposed in this program to the extent of $3.5 million for the Department of Defense office building.

Senator JACKSON. It appears that you are starting a whole new military base complex there.

General CURTIN. To some extent this is true, Mr. Chairman. The master plan, as I pointed out, had to be drawn so that it could provide for all of the activities within the confines of the allocated land on the site. Permanent facilities that can be used and are in the proper location, for example, the two main hangars, will be used, one of them for the civil engineering activity to which you refer, and I believe the other one is for warehousing. I have forgotten the exact use, but they will be used. Other permanent structures that are in a reasonable location in terms of the master plan are planned to be retained in the inventory.

For example, the warehouse that you mentioned earlier is one that is an illustration of making room for the Defense office building.

Senator JACKSON. What is the cost of the Defense office building? We will talk about that later.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. The actual cost I think now is something of the order of $110 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. But isn't there any other building at all that could be used for a warehouse?

General CURTIN. No, sir. If the Defense office building is to be a reality, and if in fact we are to relocate Air Force functions within the approximately 300 acres that have been allocated, the answer is "No." In fact, it is an extremely sensitive thing to keep in operation while all of these actions are taking place to provide for the activity. In some cases we will have to even use temporary accommodations, and involve not one move but two moves of the activity.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Senator JACKSON. I would now like to turn to Cannon Air Force Base. While the warehouses presently in use may be World War II structures, is not the equipment in these buildings properly protected from the elements? This is with reference to page 26, volume 4.

Colonel FENLON. The buildings that we are looking to replace here, as far as this warehousing goes, are some eight World War II, as you mentioned, temporary structures built ranging from 1942 to 1944.

It is our proposal to replace them and to demolish the existing structures. The maintenance cost on these is such that we don't feel that it is economical to have them remain in the inventory.

To answer your question per se, are we not keeping the stocks properly covered, I am sure that we have done our best to maintain these structures to where as you indicated we don't have leaks and so forth, but we feel that it is not practical to continue this operation with these type of buildings.

General CURTIN. If I may make a comment on this, this particular project typifies a problem, Mr. Chairman, that I feel is going to become more keenly recognized and appreciated in the next few years, and that is this question of modernizing the existing plant.

In the prior 2 years' programs, projects of this nature totaled for the Air Force about $35 million. In this year's program, we have

something in the order of $64 or $65 million of modernization. Now we are attempting to get a complete feel on this thing, but just in the ballpark we estimate that to take the long-term basis of the Air Force and to modernize our physical plant over the next 10 or 15 years, the total bill will be something on the order of $2 billion. We are just beginning to scratch the surface on taking care of the most critical and most urgent ones first.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. If you will turn, General, to the same problem at George Air Force Base, what is the condition of the World War II buildings that you are now using for warehouses? And again, is this an item that we might be able to defer for the time being?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this is an addition to an existing warehouse, and that existing warehouse was built in 1956. Again we are deleting the World War II type buildings, that is true, and we are adding to the existing building built in 1956. Again I think the same answer applies. These are buildings which we feel are uneconomical to maintain in the inventory, and with the deficiency we have in space at George and increased stock levels, that this is an appropriate project.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Senator JACKSON. Let's turn to Luke Air Force Base, Ariz., page 79. Can you give us examples of any loss or damage or pilferage of items now stored in the open at this base?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, I don't have any factual data at this time. I would certainly check it for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Supply it for the record.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following are some examples of damages to equipment in open storage:

1. Aircraft Cockpit Canopies. The plexiglass on the canopy has a mastic covering over it for protection. This covering dries out under the sun and heat and becomes very difficult to remove, at time of issue, causing damage to the plexiglass. This requires the replacement of the glass.

2. Aircraft wing flaps, ailerons and rudders. The hinges on these items rust and the small bearings become damaged by dust from high winds as a result of open storage. These have to be repaired or replaced.

3. Elevators used on aircraft tail surfaces. This item is made of metal and fabric. The fabric is covered with many coats of dope. The sun and wind cause this fabric to dry out requiring its replacement.

4. Rectifiers (Battery Chargers). These items are damaged by dust from high winds and require repairs before use.

5. Metal Sheet and Bar Stock. These stocks are received and stored in large quantities and issued in small or retail quantities. This requires the cutting of bars and sheets of that amount needed leaving the cut or sawed off end exposed to the elements causing rust and pit damage to the stock remaining in storage.

The above items are somewhat bulky, consume considerable space and are less vulnerable to open storage than other equipment which is selected for storing under the covered space that is available. These items, however, are provided with the best covering possible in open storage by the use of tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, etc. however, these coverings are blown off stocks and become worn and ripped leaving the equipment exposed to the weather until coverings can be replaced. These coverings are expensive to procure and maintain on equipment.

M'CONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

Senator JACKSON. If you will, turn to McConnell Air Force Base, page 101. When do you anticipate that the base population will increase by one-third, thus making additional warehouse space necessary?

Colonel FENLON. Here again, as we discussed earlier, Mr. Chairman, with Senator Cannon, we have at the present time three squadrons that are in Southeast Asia. That strength change reflects the return of those squadrons, and a slight portion of that increase is due to some increased utilization rates which are programed for the aircraft assigned, but the three squadrons are the bulk of the increase.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Senator JACKSON. The next one is Shaw Air Force Base, S.C. I note that even if we approve this warehouse addition, you will continue to use so-called substandard buildings to satisfy the remaining deficiency, and I wonder whether these substandard buildings cannot all be continued in use for the present, and consideration be given to replacing all of them at some subsequent time.

Colonel FENLON. As General Curtin mentioned, Mr. Chairman, we have a large overall program here, of course, warehouses being one facet of it. We are attempting to do it in a manner which we can budgetarily live with, and with the screening that we did, in preparing this program, we felt that we should get underway at Shaw with at least half of the deficiency, realizing that we would have to pick up the balance in future years.

General CURTIN. We are doing somewhat as you suggest though, Mr. Chairman. Actually, the 51,000 feet to be retained was built in 1945. We will be getting rid of some nine smaller and uneconomical buildings that run around 3,000 or 4,000 feet. This is a first step you might say to a long-range program.

KADENA AIR BASE, OKINAWA

Senator JACKSON. The last item on which I have a question is Kadena, Okinawa, page 19 of volume 5.

How long have you been using these facilities for storage at the Kadena Air Base? I should think you could continue their use for the present without building a new warehouse.

Colonel FENLON. The one we have been using, the 48,000 as we mentioned was built in 1951, Mr. Chairman. We have been using it since that date.

Senator JACKSON. That is not too long.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. It is actually 16 years.

General CURTIN. It has taken a beating.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, in that climate out there it is our understanding that this facility, in the judgment of engineers out there, that it is practical to replace it at this time, because of the economies as far as maintenance and repair that we would expect on it.

Senator JACKSON. Let's turn to the next item "Data processing facilities."

DATA PROCESSING FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

Effective use of electronic data processing (EDP) equipment requires that certain peculiar construction features and environmental controls be provided for this equipment. It is also equally essential that peripheral space be provided for supporting personnel and equipment that are essential to the computer operation.

Construction features peculiar to EDP equipment consists of raised floors, cable ducts, air-conditioning ducts, electrical power sources and outlets, lighting, and insulation. The environmental control applies to air conditioning in the equipment rooms as well as in spaces where tapes, paper, and other materials are stored between, or prior to use.

The data processing facilities requested in this program provide new construction, or alterations or additions to existing facilities to provide the necessary environmentally controlled space for EDP equipment that is approved for procurement. The construction requested is in phase with equipment delivery schedule.

We are asking here for five new projects, this is where we are having to start with new construction totaling $700,000 and 22 additions and alterations to existing facilities on the other bases totaling $2 million, making a total program of $2,738,000.

DATA PROCESSING FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
AFLC	Hill AFB, Utah (alteration)	68,297	$354
AFLC	McClellan AFB, Calif. (conversion)	29,360	457
ATC	Mather AFB, Calif. (replacement)	7,360	228
ATC	Webb AFB, Tex. (addition)	2,448	55
SAC	Beale AFB, Calif. (alteration)	3,104	49
SAC	Castle AFB, Calif. (addition)	3,900	123
SAC	Columbus AFB, Miss.	3,000	90
SAC	Dyess AFB, Tex.	4,380	125
SAC	Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak. (addition)	3,200	114
SAC	Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.	3,000	112
SAC	Homestead AFB, Fla. (alteration)	(1)	42
SAC	Little Rock AFB, Ark. (addition)	3,000	111
SAC	Loring AFB, Maine (addition)	3,000	93
SAC	Malmstrom AFB, Mont.	3,000	125
SAC	March AFB, Calif. (alteration)	6,455	32
SAC	McCoy AFB, Fla (addition)	3,500	98
SAC	Pease AFB, N.H. (alteration)	(1)	33
SAC	Vandenberg AFB, Calif. (addition, alteration)	(1)	36
TAC	Cannon AFB, N. Mex. (alteration)	5,999	32
TAC	Forbes AFB, Kans. (alteration)	1,992	26
TAC	Luke AFB, Ariz. (addition)	1,200	43
TAC	Mountain Home AFB, Idaho (alteration)	2,432	30
TAC	Nellis AFB, Nev.	3,800	135
TAC	Seymour-Johnson AFB, N.C. (alteration)	2,970	45
TAC	Shaw AFB, S.C. (addition)	1,600	48
SAO	Goose AB, Canada (addition, alteration)	(1)	60
SAO	Ramey AFB, P.R. (addition, alteration)	(1)	42
	Total, 27 projects		2,738

[1] Lump sum.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

Senator JACKSON. How urgent is the item for the Hill Air Force Base, page 68 of volume 1, for an alteration?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, I would say that this is one of our top priorities among all these.

The data automation facility at Hill Air Force Base is currently saturated with operations being performed in a seriously substandard environment. Adequate facilities are necessary to accommodate additional computer capability required to support the Titan and Minuteman weapons system.

Of course in the particular case of Hill, we are dealing in a depot-type operation where we have added impetus I believe to the data processing requirement. This is an alteration project of existing facilities.

M'CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. It seems to me the same question can be raised with reference to McClellan on page 90. I just question the urgency.

Colonel FENLON. In most cases, as I mentioned in the general statement, Mr. Chairman, we are dealing in environmentally controlled facilities. In this case again we are planning the conversion of an existing facility, but we are having to air-condition it and to functionalize it, if you will, for computer operation.

I believe that in both of these cases, both depots, that complete screening was done to make sure that this was the most practical way to obtain this type of space, and thus the alteration and the conversion rather than a new facility. But as I said before, it does support a computer buy that is scheduled to be in in this time frame for these depots.

Senator JACKSON. Does this tie in with the controversy over the award of the contract to IBM? I notice that that has been set aside and they are calling for new proposals.

Colonel FENLON. I do not know, sir. I could check that.

Senator JACKSON. Will you check that for the record?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. I will have that checked very quickly, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel FENLON. I know the one you mean.

Senator JACKSON. There was an announcement in the press recently.

The facilities under consideration at Hill Air Force Base and McClellan Air Force Base are not involved in the IBM controversy.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question, Senator Jackson?

Who operates these data-processing plants? Are they combined military-civilian personnel, or are they mainly civilian, or who are the employees concerned?

Colonel FENLON. I think they are mainly civilian, but Government employees, I mean vis-a-vis contract.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that.

Colonel FENLON. We operate them with both military and civilian, but I would think they are predominantly civilian personnel.

Senator BIBLE. Dominantly civilian employees?

Colonel FENLON. I would think so; yes, sir.

GOOSE AIR BASE, CANADA

Senator JACKSON. Why is a computer needed at a remote base like Goose? That is page 38 of volume 5.

Colonel FENLON. Well, again, Mr. Chairman, we are dealing here in systems whether they be personnel reporting, supply reporting, and so forth, and of course to attempt to go to a base such as Goose, which, although remote is a very important base, and to go at that particular base to a manual system would cause you considerable problems in trying to tie in with the worldwide Air Force data system. If you try to go remote on the base——

Senator JACKSON. What is the basis for your request? At what size facility do you require that they have a data processing facility?

Colonel FENLON. Well, I cannot answer that.

Senator JACKSON. Could you supply that?

Colonel FENLON. I can provide it for the record.

General CURTIN. It is a major base what we are talking about.

Colonel FENLON. We attempt to insure that we will have full-time use of the computers as far as the workload goes, and several bases sometimes tie into one. It is done in an individual system like this.

General CURTIN. This is a planned program to computerize all of the large bases so that all of the programs, that is their programing data, their personnel data, their aircraft, maintenance, spares, parts, and supplies are all handled through the same system, and common information data bank on people, to be used by everybody regardless of whether it is a civilian engineer or the base personnel officer.

It is a long-range plan in which it indicates that this is phase 2 of the plan, and from my personal knowledge of it and its interface on the civil engineering aspects, I think once it is installed we will not only find our ability to do work a lot faster, but a lot more effectively in terms of time.

Senator JACKSON. I would be interested in the cutoff point as to size of the facility.

General CURTIN. There are ground rules for this and we can furnish that.

Senator JACKSON. All right, supply that for the record.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Size is not the only criterion in determining the requirement for data processing at a base. In practice every base in the Air Force has some data processing capability, whether it be computers or merely punched card machines, either on base or accessible from another location. The test to determine the type and location of the data processing capability includes size, the number and complexity of the data processing functions to be performed, the speed with which they must be performed, and the practicality of supporting the Air Force mission with existing data processing capability, either on base or from some other base. Before a decision as to the physical location of data processing operations is made, all of these points are carefully evaluated and the most efficient and economical solution determined.

DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Senator JACKSON. Next group is dependent schools.

Colonel FENLON. These facilities are constructed only at overseas installations in foreign countries and are not financed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the terms of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended.

Schools at overseas bases are required to assure that dependent children are properly educated to meet stateside accreditation standards.

Where possible, elementary schools are centralized within proximity of dependent housing areas. High schools are centrally located and draw from a large area. Where required, our high schools provide dormitories for children from remote areas.

Requirements are based on actual and programed school enrollments and actual and programed family housing.

In this program we are asking for four new facilities at $3.1 million, and three additions and conversions at $1.2 million, or a total program of $4,248,000.

DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
MAO	Kindley AFB, Bermuda (replacement)	28,700	$1,012
PAF	Kadena AB, Okinawa (addition)	50,000	952
PAF	Naha AB, Okinawa (replacement)	41,040	850
USAFE	Bitburg AB, Germany	24,336	598
USAFE	Incirlik AB, Turkey (deficiency replacement)	39,600	614
USAFE	Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom (conversion)	63,766	167
USAFSS	Iraklion ASN, Crete (addition)	3,148	82
	7 projects, total		4,248

KINDLEY AIR FORCE BASE, BERMUDA

Senator JACKSON. Turning to Kindley Air Force Base, Bermuda, page 13 of volume 5, how many dependent children of elementary school age are located at this base, and why cannot they attend the public schools in Bermuda?

Mr. GIBBENS. Mr. Chairman, there are about 1,200; actually, in 1967, we had a head count of 1,160 pupils. In the real early days of our occupancy of Kindley, we did use the Bermudan schools. Back in about 1956 the Bermuda authorities stated that they were getting overcrowded themselves, and asked us to make our own arrangements.

At that time, in the fiscal 1958 program I think it was, we did build a dependents' school. We built an elementary school, but by the time we got it built, we also had to move out of the high school in Bermuda. So we used the new school for a high school and the junior high, the grades 7 and 8, and are still doing so. The smaller children are in three separate areas on the base, the grades 1 and 2 in one area, 3 and 4 in another, and 5 and 6 in the third.

In each of these areas we have several old 3–C, civilian conservation-type buildings, not the theater of operations buildings that we normally associate with World War II. The 3–C buildings are prefab buildings that were originally erected in the States, later torn down and taken down to Bermuda and reerected. These buildings are in quite bad shape.

We got out of the Bermudan schools, as you asked, one, because they had the same difficulties in overcrowded schools that we have here and asked us to get out.

Two, we do have trouble, although Bermuda is an English-speaking area, of course, they do not teach quite the same things down there that we teach in the United States. Our children do not get full credit.

By this, I mean they teach a different type of government. Their history is different from ours. Their monetary scales are different, so

that there is—maybe it is to the child's advantage, but he does find himself not quite as far along in the school system when he gets back.

So this, I think, answers your question from both angles.

Senator JACKSON. I would think there ought to be some cooperative arrangement that could be worked out which would save money for both the Air Force and the people in Bermuda as well.

Senator BIBLE. What is the strength at Kindley Air Force Base at the present time?

Colonel FENLON. Its present strength is roughly 2,400, Mr. Chairman, assigned personnel. The planned strength is roughly 1,660.

Senator BIBLE. It is going to be reduced?

Colonel FENLON. It is going to drop slightly. It is a planned decrease.

Senator BIBLE. What is its mission with the Air Force?

Colonel FENLON. It is an aerospace rescue and recovery unit with C–130's out there.

We also have an air movement station for both TAC and the Military Airlift Command, moving through there to Europe.

Senator BIBLE. You said its present strength was what?

Colonel FENLON. Its present strength is approximately 2,400, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Has that figure been fairly constant over the last 3, 4, or 5 years, or has there been a reduction every year?

Colonel FENLON. It has been coming down but not any drastic reductions.

Senator BIBLE. You are planning to reduce the strength.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; it is programed to drop to 1,650 people by April 1970.

Senator BIBLE. That is a substantial reduction from 2,460.

Colonel FENLON. About 800, sir.

General CURTIN. This school has been scaled down also in keeping with the projected end position strength.

Senator BIBLE. How many children are there now?

Colonel FENLON. Presently 1,160 as of March 30.

Mr. GIBBENS. The total enrollment is 1,160, about 950 elementary and about 210 high school. The elementary school we are proposing here would only have a capacity of 805 in lieu of the 950, so we are scaling it back somewhat, and if I may, sir, here are a couple of pictures of the school down there, or some of the buildings that they are using.

Senator JACKSON. I think this is one base that we could take a good hard look at as to its real need. We have the problem of base closings everywhere, and I wonder how urgent the need is for this facility.

Colonel DOWNS. Mr. Chairman, may I address that?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, Colonel.

Colonel DOWNS. There is one additional mission in addition to those that Colonel Fenlon covered, which is antisubmarine warfare mission the Navy has out there. Kindley is very strategically located to support that particular mission.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I have some question about the size. We have certain base rights that go back to—I do not know whether they have expired—back to or prior to World War II, for the destroyers.

Colonel DOWNS. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Some of them were 99-year leases. Is this one?

Colonel DOWNS. This one is, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But I am wondering if we could not cut down on the size of the operation there.

KADENA AIR FORCE BASE, OKINAWA

All right, sir. One other item on which I have a question is at Kadena. You indicate that by 1970 there will be—this is on page 20—a material increase in the required classroom space.

I wonder if you could indicate what will be responsible for this increase, and whether it is actually of a permanent nature.

Colonel FENLON. There are two facets, I believe, to that, Mr. Chairman.

We have an increase in the base of approximately 400 people going from 9,950 up to 10,375 projected. Also, our school people are basing this on factors on the married personnel and the housing that exists at Kadena and will exist at Kadena in the fiscal 4–70 time period.

Actually, we are projecting a 3,755 student load.

As of March 1967 we had approximately 3,300 on board.

Senator JACKSON. I think it would be hard to predict, except based on a master plan, how many you are going to have in the seventies.

Colonel FENLON. We base it on a factor, Mr. Chairman, of children per family, obviously, but also then we take into account family housing as we know it that we have there now and are building in future years.

CHAPELS AND CHAPEL SUPPORT FACILITIES

Senator JACKSON. All right; the next item is chapels and chapel support facilities.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

The mission of the Air Force chaplain is to provide essential religious services and moral guidance to Air Force personnel and their dependents. This is accomplished through worship services and rites, religious education, personal counseling, laymen leadership training and spiritual renewal programs. The support of such a mission requires facilities designed to serve people of all faiths.

Substantial religious facility space deficiencies exist on most Air Force installations. We plan to meet these pressing needs by programing chapel centers providing greater seating capacity at a lower unit cost than duplicating smaller size chapels.

This request for construction also includes enlargement of several existing chapels to provide more seating without incurring the additional cost of administrative and service areas.

The spiritual and moral strength of our Nation will depend on the best possible development of personal virtues and values based upon religious faith. A continuing shortage of proper religious facilities tends to place in jeopardy the destiny of our way of life in an age of acute danger and manifest temptations to surrender our heritage.

We are asking for in the program eight new projects totaling $4.6 million, and six additions at $1.6 million, for a total of $6,160,000.

CHAPELS AND CHAPEL SUPPORT FACILITIES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
ADC	Duluth MAP, Minn. (addition/alteration)	6,931	$261
ADC	Niagara Falls MAP, N.Y. (addition)	3,360	108
AFLC	Griffiss AFB, N.Y.	16,860	660
AFLC	Robins AFB, Ga. (addition)	8,760	262
AFSC	Eglin AFB, Fla.	11,900	352
ATC	Lackland AFB, Tex.	26,800	780
ATC	Mather AFB, Calif.	18,300	609
SAC	Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.	14,200	433
SAC	Little Rock AFB, Ark. (addition)	8,760	295
SAC	Malmstrom AFB, Mont. (addition)	8,760	324
SAC	March AFB, Calif.	20,800	685
TAC	George AFB, Calif. (deficiency/replacement)	20,800	722
SAC	Ramey AFB, P.R. (addition)	8,760	327
USAFE	Mildenhall RAF, United Kingdom	11,110	342
	14 projects, total		6,160

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. I would like to direct a question to George Air Force Base, volume 4, page 60.

This proposal would seem to involve an exceptionally large facility, especially when you appear to be getting along at the present time with a smaller chapel. I wonder if you would comment on that?

General CURTIN. We have our chapel expert here, Mr. Steward.

Mr. STEWARD. Sir, at George Air Force Base we have a religious census of 13,000 people at the present time. Our total requirement for seats is 2,700, and we have 400 seats in mobilization type structures at the present.

Senator JACKSON. Are you overcrowded all the time?

Mr. STEWARD. Yes, sir. We do not have enough space to carry on the program assigned.

Senator JACKSON. Because you are asking for a rather large facility.

Mr. STEWARD. Sir, this, as the colonel mentioned, is our effort to fulfill the maximum amount of our requirement in one building, to eliminate having to go back and build other buildings in a later time period.

Our deficiencies are such that we are unable to program for all of our requirements, and we feel that a building of this size centrally located on the base should pretty well take care of their situation.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Steward.

The next item, NCO open messes.

NCO OPEN MESSES

Colonel FENLON. This facility is more commonly called the NCO club. The term "open mess" is a return to tradition. It is a recreation facility and does not duplicate other dining facilities.

The Air Force base today must be considered a community in which large numbers of people work and live with their families. In such a community there must be full opportunities for the use of free time and participation in normal social activity. The open mess becomes the center of social activity on a military installation.

It has long been a policy of the Department of Defense, established under Executive order, that appropriated funds should assume the necessary costs up to a certain level for construction of facilities for recreational activities. In keeping with this policy, the open mess projects requested in this program provide the basic structure, service facilities, and utilities. Interior decorative treatment, furnishings, and some equipment are provided from nonappropriated funds generated by the operation of the open mess.

The exterior of the building is finished in keeping with other construction on the base with only minor decorative departure such as planters or larger glass areas.

We have found that the open mess activities have become an increasingly important recreational facility, particularly on bases where large numbers of family quarters have been provided. The size of the facility for a particular location is determined according to the number of noncommissioned officers assigned to the base.

We are asking in this particular program for five new facilities at $2.5 million, and two additions at approximately $500,000, making a total program of $3,026,000.

NCO OPEN MESSES

Command	Installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
MAC	Scott AFB, Ill. (replacement)	22,000	$678
TAC	Bergstrom AFB, Tex. (deficiency, replacement)	22,000	590
TAC	Cannon AFB, N. Mex. (addition)	8,300	256
TAC	England AFB, La	16,800	441
TAC	Seymour-Johnson AFB, N.C. (addition)	6,915	205
USAFA	USAF Academy, Colo	14,000	502
USAFE	Ankara ANS, Turkey	14,000	354
	Total, 7 projects		3,026

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Senator JACKSON. I would like to turn to Scott Air Force Base. That is volume 3, page 47.

Can someone give us more detail on the present NCO club, and why this new one is particularly essential at this time.

Major REED. The club originally constructed out at Scott was for a much smaller population. It is designed primarily on that basis and functional design has been a constant problem as the senior members in the enlisted force have increased.

Again, as the general has mentioned, it is an effort to get us into modern facilities in a very vital function at Scott, that of the senior enlisted men having an adequate place for both eating and recreation.

In this case we have three buildings in the 22,000 substandard square feet, the main club, and an annex in the family housing area, plus a garage, so that actually we only have 19,000 in what might be considered the main club. They are old facilities.

Senator JACKSON. You propose to put them all in one?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Major REED. This is a proposal to build a new single structure.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Major.

BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next item is at Bergstrom Air Force Base. That is volume 4, page 13.

I wonder what the urgency is on this one.

Colonel FENLON. At Bergstrom, Mr. Chairman, again I believe we have a similar situation here that we had at Scott in that we are dealing in substandard facility which is old and functionally poor and not of proper size.

We have had a considerable increase here at Bergstrom with the movement of the 12th Air Force Headquarters in there from Waco, and of course this would also indicate a buildup in noncommissioned officers.

General CURTIN. As I recall, also this one, Mr. Chairman, the existing facility was an old dining hall.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it is.

General CURTIN. Which will go back to be used as a dining hall because of its location in the airmen's housing area.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. It will continue to be used?

Colonel FENLON. It will revert back to an airmen dining hall; yes, sir.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to Cannon Air Force Base.

One of your requirements for this new NCO open mess is that additional personnel will be assigned following a weapons systems conversion at this base, page 32.

Could you indicate when you anticipate this will take place?

Colonel APGAR. We will start converting in late September.

Senator JACKSON. Of this year?

Colonel APGAR. Yes, sir.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Senator JACKSON. The next item I wanted to ask about is at England Air Force Base, page 41.

While this NCO Club is now housed in a badly configured building, it would appear to be sound enough to be converted to a youth center. It seems to me it might well be converted for this purpose at a lower cost than building a new one.

What is your comment on that?

Colonel FENLON. Actually, the existing facility is totally inadequate. In other words, it is less than half of the requirement for the assigned strength. It is really too small to be converted in that sense to an adequate facility.

Senator JACKSON. You do not think it could be done.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

All right, the next item is at the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. That is page 163.

I want to ask how urgent this item is.

Colonel FENLON. Actually, we have been operating this NCO mess in an administrative building, and we have an urgent requirement I feel, Mr. Chairman, for an adequate NCO mess properly designed. We also have a need for the administrative space that this function is taking up right now.

General CURTIN. This is actually in a basement of an existing building, Mr. Chairman. I have seen it and the only phrase that I think could describe it is that it is horribly inadequate.

As Colonel Fenlon points out, there are materiel functions, civilian personnel, photo laboratories and supply, and other functions in this building that can better use this space in the basement.

FIRE DETECTION AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to "Fire detection and protection systems."

Colonel FENLON. All new construction contained in the annual military construction programs includes fire detection and protection systems that are related to proposed use and are in consonance with Department of Defense and Air Force regulations. However, there are existing facilities built under outdated criteria that do not meet current fire safety standards.

There are also some existing facilities which, because of completely changed utilization, are not adequately protected against fire by present-day criteria.

This program request contains the first increment of projects that are intended to correct this situation. We are providing sprinkler systems for buildings, deluge systems for hangars, storage of water for firefighting, and installation of fire alarms and fire detection systems.

The provision of these facilities will greatly enhance our ability to prevent or to limit the fire hazards that now exists to our facilities, equipment, and personnel.

A summary of the projects, we have 12 projects involving deluge systems at $3 million, 16 projects involving sprinkler systems for $1.1 million, 11 water storage projects at $1.2 million, five alarm systems at $300,000, and nine miscellaneous projects in the fire protection area for $2 million, totaling $7.5 million.

FIRE DETECTION AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Installation	Scope		Amount (thousands)
Deluge systems:			
Kelly AFB, Tex	(1)		$150
L. G. Hanscom Fld, Mass	(1)		121
Craig AFB, Ala	(1)		100
Laughlin AFB, Tex	(1)		160
Mather AFB, Calif.[2]	(1)		148
Randolph AFB, Tex	(1)		386
Reese AFB, Tex. (each)		2	136
Vance AFB, Okla	(1)		125
Webb AFB, Tex. (each)		4	120
Shemya AFS, Alaska (each)		7	1,195
Scott AFB, Ill	(1)		200
Loring AFB, Maine	(1)		165
12 projects, total			3,006

See footnotes at end of table.

FIRE DETECTION AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS—Continued

Installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
Sprinkler systems:		
Hamilton AFB, Calif.	(1)	50
Newark AFS, Ohio	(1)	167
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.	(1)	48
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.	(1)	130
Chanute AFB, Ill.	(1)	93
Vance AFB, Okla.	(1)	35
Williams AFS, Ariz.	(1)	66
Beale AFB, Calif.	(1)	50
Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	(1)	90
Cannon AFB, N. Mex. (square feet)	99,793	40
George AFB, Calif. (square feet)	141,360	40
MacDill AFB, Fla. (square feet)	92,573	43
McConnell AFB, Kans. (square feet)	79,014	39
Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C. (square feet)	106,778	50
Nellis AFB, Nev. (square feet)	423,346	100
Pope AFB, N.C. (square feet)	90,741	41
16 projects, total		1,082
Water storage:		
Williams AFB, Ariz. (thousand gallons)	100	66
Cape Lisburne AFS, Alaska (thousand gallons)	50	76
Cape Newenham AFS, Alaska (thousand gallons)	50	87
Cape Romanzof AFS, Alaska (thousand gallons)	50	87
Northeast Cape AFS, Alaska (thousand gallons)	50	70
Sparrevohn AFS, Alaska (thousand gallons)	400	331
Tatalina AFS, Alaska (thousand gallons)	90	108
Tin City AFS, Alaska (thoudand gallons)	50	76
Malmstrom AFB, Mont.	(1)	81
Redbluff AFS, Calif.	(1)	50
Andersen AFB, Guam	(1)	128
11 projects, total		1,160
Fire alarms:		
Maxwell AFB, Ala.	(1)	60
Point Barrow NI, Alaska	(1)	134
Barksdale AFB, La.	(1)	39
Shaw AFB, S.C.	(1)	41
Goose AB, Canada	(1)	30
5 projects, total		304
Miscellaneous fire protection:		
McClellan AFB, Calif. (AUTODIN)	(1)	145
Tinker AFB, Okla (AUTODIN)	(1)	60
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio (AUTODIN)	(1)	60
Holloman AFB, N. Mex. (Ratscat) (thousand gallons)	300	175
Holloman AFB, N. Mex. (RAMPART) (thousand gallons)	300	164
Eastern Test Range, Cape Kennedy [2]	(1)	406
Satellite tracking facilities, various [2]	(1)	837
Norton AFB, Calif. (AUTODIN)	(1)	60
Offutt AFB, Nebr. (Hq. maj. comd.) [2]	(1)	49
9 projects, total		1,956
53 projects, grand total		7,508

[1] Lump sum.
[2] Not in utilities category.

Senator BIBLE. What is the deluge system, General? Could you describe that?

General CURTIN. It is generally used in hangers. This is an industrial-type operation involving a high capacity discharge of foam or foam and water, depending upon the situation, and tanks and pumps to immerse the area with whatever agent is being used.

Senator BIBLE. Is it built primarily in hangars?

General CURTIN. Primarily in hangars, yer, sir, or comparable industrial complexes.

Senator JACKSON. Are you going to extend it to all bases?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

In our newer hangars, just speaking of deluge systems, we incorporate them in the original construction. These projects cover the older ones, and in some cases where the utilization of the hangar has changed or the facility has changed. What we have done is conducted a worldwide survey of our problems in this area, and this is the first year we have been able to incorporate them into the program as a comprehensive program.

We have taken here those that are concerned with the most operationally essential functions and the high risk functions from a dollar point of view. We will have followon requirements in the next year or two.

We hope in that time period though to cover all inadequacies in this regard.

Senator BIBLE. Have you had enough experience with this system to be able to indicate how it has worked out?

General CURTIN. I would not say we have had enough experience. I can only recall in one particular case where the system was actually brought into operation, to liquidate a hazard, it worked very effectively.

Senator JACKSON. Turn to tab B. I believe we have completed tab A.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

SPECIAL HIGHLIGHTS PROJECTS—AIR FORCE

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Senator JACKSON. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

In the highlighting of our projects, we felt it would be appropriate to cover several of the laboratories here at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

The first item, going through the program, however, is the intelligence laboratory. The full details of this particular laboratory requirement are of a classified nature. However, this project is required to provide adequate working area for the Foreign Technology Division of Air Force Systems Command.

It will provide some 229,000 square feet at a cost of $7,084,000, and it would allow the personnel of this division to move out of existing substandard space contained in seven scattered locations on the base.

The projected strength of this division upon completion of this building would be approximately 2,000 personnel. We could discuss this project, Mr. Chairman, in general but if you want to get to specifics, we should wait for executive session.

Senator JACKSON. In connection with the Wright-Patterson items, you have a request in here for over $24 million in new construction?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Including several expensive research and development facilities.

I wonder if you could submit for the record a list of these projects in the order of priority. You do not need to do it now, but we would like to have it for the record.

General CURTIN. We do not have a list, Mr. Chairman. We can address that question and see what we could do in terms of whatever guidance we can evolve for your use.

Senator JACKSON. Provide the best possible statement of priorities that you can.

General CURTIN. Right.

(The information follows:)

Because of the importance and diversity of the several Air Force Missions assigned to Wright-Patterson AFB and because of the interdependence of the existing and proposed facilities to support these missions, it is not possible to provide a meaningful priority listing of the new construction requested in the fiscal year 1968 program. The need for modernizing the laboratories, updating test capabilities and providing replacement of temporary pre-World War II structures has been recognized by the Air Force and the Department of Defense for many years. However, these requirements have been over-shadowed since the early 1950's by the costly construction requirements of Air Force operational commitments, e.g., the Korean Conflict, the Ballistic Missile Program, etc. Therefore, the only plausible approach to recover from this situation is to take a quantum stride toward programming the most urgent facility requirements initially as represented in our current year program and to continue effort at this level until our long overdue construction requirements are met.

However, to provide some additional guidance to the committee in their efforts to evaluate our needs at Wright-Patterson, the facility requirements can be grouped into the three following categories:

The first category are those facilities which in the judgment of the Air Force cannot be deferred without immediate and serious impact on the mission assigned to Wright-Patterson AFB.

This is by virtue of the urgent need to exploit technical advancement and weapon system development and to upgrade productivity of highly specialized personnel at Wright-Patterson AFB. This category would include:

[In thousands of dollars]

Avionics science laboratory	7,833
Flight dynamics research laboratory	1,563
Communications and electronics support	267
Aeronautical systems building	980
Miscellaneous fire protection	60

The second category are those facilities critical to exploition of new technological breakthroughs and which would provide new experimental and test capabilities that are not available today. This category would include:

[In thousands of dollars]

Medical science laboratory	231
Energy conversion laboratory	3,140
Aerospace medical impact laboratory	2,740

The third category are those facilities at Wright-Patterson AFB which are required this year for approved Air Force and Department of Defense new and increased mission objectives are to be achieved. Deferment of these facilities to future years will result in the necessity to "make-do" with existing facilities and accept associated loss of highly specialized personnel productivity and degradation of technical results. This category would include:

[In thousands of dollars]

Technical intelligence laboratory	7,084
Academic classroom	159

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Senator JACKSON. Next we turn to Eglin Air Force Base, personnel facility.

Colonel FENLON. This is the personnel facility, Federal prison. This project costing $384,000 is required to relocate the Federal prison from auxiliary field 6 to the main Eglin Base some 26 miles away.

There are two compelling reasons for this project.

The first is to allow the U.S. Army Ranger units currently training on field No. 7 to move to the vacated prison facilities on field No. 6. The Ranger units located at field 7 conflict with other field testing being conducted by the Air Force at Eglin. This conflict reduces the effective training time of the Ranger units. Their location at field 6 will remove the problem.

The movement to the main base at Eglin will reduce considerably the time involved in transportation of the prison workers from their cantonment to their places of work. These Federal prisoners are in the category of minimum security and therefore provide an effective work force for use in the maintenance and operation of Eglin Air Force Base. They perform a variety of tasks such as roads and grounds, forestry, rehabilitation of the ranges, maintenance of the ranges, supply and motor pool activities.

The construction of prison facilities in the Air Force program is in consonance with an agreement between the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Air Force. In return for the services of the prisoners, the Air Force provides facilities for the operation of this prison camp.

Senator JACKSON. You are proposing to spend $384,000 to relocate certain facilities now used, as I understand it, by the Federal prison system?

Colonel FENLON. No. We are proposing to relocate buildings to create a new compound, if you will, on the main base, and have them evacuate the compound they have out on field 6, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Why are Air Force funds being used for this purpose?

General CURTIN. I can give you some of the background, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Why should not this come under the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons?

General CURTIN. Under U.S. Code annotated, title 18, section 4125, entitled "Public Works Prison Camps," the other elements of the Government are authorized to come into agreements with the Attorney General. In this particular case such an agreement has been reached between the Air Force and the representatives of the Attorney General under which we would provide the facilities in return for having the prison labor made available to do work that would otherwise have to have done by appropriated fund account.

Senator JACKSON. This is being done pursuant to that statutory provision?

General CURTIN. That is correct, yes, sir; and we feel that this is an exceptionally advantageous thing from both sides, both in terms of giving useful employment, but more importantly from our point of view, in terms of giving us personnel that can do these jobs, that we would otherwise have to pay for at an estimated $2 per man-hour. For every man-hour of work that we get out of these prisoners, we feel it is equated to about $2 that would otherwise have to be appropriated.

We have made a financial analysis of this particular operation, and the savings. We feel will get about $170,000 a year more productivity

out of the present force than we are now getting, so that actually, if the number of prisoners is not increased as it is envisioned it will be, we still feel that we could liquidate this project here in something over 2 years, we feel it is an extremely fine thing financially for both sides.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

Senator JACKSON. All right, the next item is at Lackland Air Force Base.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. You have several items there.

Colonel FENLON. The first item, which of course is one of the larger items, is the recruit training facility at $16.9 million. This project provides for the construction, and we discussed this to some extent the other day, construction of five composite recruit training facilities, each housing a thousand basic recruits. This is a continuation of a program that was initially funded by the Congress in our 61 MCP. It replaces existing substandard open bay World War II domitories with a modern training structure that combines living, dining, and training facilities for our basic recruits.

Experience with the building in earlier public laws has demonstrated the efficiency of these composite facilities. This is a portion of the phase program which has the objective of replacing all of our conventionally outmoded dormitories with these more efficient composite training facilities.

Senator JACKSON. You are asking for a very large amount of money, $16.9 million.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN [indicating]. This is the sort of facility, Mr. Chairman, if you have not already seen it, that is provided under this program. It provides in the open bay down in the lower areas there on the right a training area so that it can be used in inclement weather. The enclosed areas above that are each quarters for one 50-man squadron, so there are 100 men in each wing. It incorporates dining, supply, and administration, so that in each 1,000-man complex you have a complete unit, and unit integrity so that you get maximum training time. This reduces the distance that people would otherwise have to go to get various segments of their training.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Senator JACKSON. The next items are at Lowry Air Force Base.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

This is the item that we discussed the other day. This is the retraining for recruits. If you want anything further on it we could, but I thought we had covered it.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, that is right. We covered that one previously.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Colonel FENLON. The last one is one we discussed earlier today, at Bolling Air Force Base, and this was our cantonment facilities.

This program contains $8.8 million of the third increment of the Air Force portion of Bolling Air Force Base-Fort Myer cantonment plan.

The first two increments authorized in 1964 and 1965, for $4 million and $4.4 million respectively, are currently underway. This increment would provide the auto maintenance shops, civil engineering facilities, warehouses, administrative offices, clothing sales store, a gymnasium, and supporting facilities. They are located on that portion of Bolling Air Force Base assigned to the Air Force by the Department of Defense. The balance will be included in future year programs.

Senator JACKSON. I asked earlier about the Defense Office Building, and you are asking for $3.5 million to clear a site for the new Defense Office Building.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. I wonder if you could give us some details as to the type of building you propose and what it will eventually cost?

Colonel FENLON. We have some witnesses.

Commander REED. If I may, sir, I would like to use a chart so you can orient yourself.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Commander REED. This is the general Bolling-Anacostia area. This is National Airport, this is Haines Point, and the Potomac River. This is the Anacostia Freeway. This area is Bolling Air Force Base and the old Anacostia Naval Air Station.

This is Portland Street, with McDill Street on base which is the main entrance to Bolling Air Force Base. These small buildings here are the Bolling-Anacostia cantonment area.

This represents the Defense Office Building. The shaded area indicates the Corps of Engineers 100-year flood level, which is elevation 17. As we have built the housing, we have raised the level of the ground above this to make it safe from flood, and as we build the DOB we would also raise this ground.

The bottom floor of the DOB would be 18 feet, which is one foot above the flood level.

Senator JACKSON. Is that not all on fill there?

Are you not going to have some problems in connection with footings and so on?

Commander REED. The shoreline in 1884 came just about like this, sir, just about the north boundary of the DOB, which is one of the main reasons the DOB is here, instead of being somewhere else. Generally the farther you go into a northerly direction from a line about even with the DOB northern boundary, the worse the soil conditions become.

This building will be on 80-ton piles about 50 feet long. Anywhere we put this building in this area, it would be on piles. As we went northerly the foundation problem would probably really begin to compound itself. If we put any large amount of fill or even any large weight here, we would have to limit ourselves for fear that the fill material would come up in the channel of the river.

Senator JACKSON. Are you going to run into a riverbed as happened with the Rayburn Building?

Commander REED. No, sir; not according to our borings.

I would like if I may to show you a model of the building as it is presently planned. The design of this building started insofar as the Navy, which is the design agency concerned, with a memorandum from Secretary McNamara on the 11th of August 1965. We chose an architect-engineer in the spring of 1966 from 76 competing firms. We

chose the joint venture firm of Minoru Yamasaki & Associates of Troy, Mich., and Emery Roth & Sons of New York.

The architect, when he began the design of the building, had the problem of picking the best ground from that available, laying out a building that would be functional with easy communication between portions of the building complex, and at the same time would not be so cumbersome that its scale would obliterate the occupnats.

After studying some 50 schemes, the idea of three curvilinear towers projecting from a two story base evolved. The building is two stories lower than you see here. Each of the curvilinear towers is 10 stories high with 64,500 square feet on each floor.

There is approximately 2,690,000 square feet in the entire building complex.

Each building has two banks of high-speed elevators, six elevators in each bank with the maximum waiting time for an elevator of approximately 20 seconds. A person's primary means of travel would be vertical. He would come down the elevator, aross the concourse into another building and up the elevator.

Studies we have made indicate this floor plan is comparable to any large building and is better than several because of the circle, the fact that you are going across the inside radius all the time.

Outside the building we propose to have two covered parking structures to house 3200 cars for those working in the complex. Our plan is to build these structures on grade, roof them, and completely conceal them by the placement of earthfill after the construction is complete.

If I may now, I would like to address myself to the $3.5 million that is in this year's bill.

Senator BIBLE. Before you do that, Commander, this is a side issue although I think it is pertinent, particularly with the increased clogging of transportation. It is impossible now, I have been told, to get over the South Capitol Street Bridge during the peak hours. What happens when you build this building?

Commander REED. We are presently into our schematic phase, and in that phase we did make traffic studies. A consultant was employed to make traffic studies, and we worked with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Service. Presently this two-lane highway, which is Anacostia Freeway, is operating at near capacity. The long-range prediction is that after the freeway system in the District of Columbia and the Shirley Highway Bridge is completed, a large part of this traffic will disappear. Those people who are now coming around the beltway and trying to come up from the south will come across the Shirley bridge and use the freeway system.

Senator BIBLE. Has any thought been given to connecting this area with that much of a load on the subway system?

Commander REED. Yes, sir. We have provision here——

Senator BIBLE. It is going to go to the Pentagon. I wonder what they are doing on this side of the river.

Commander REED. One item I did not point out is the entrance for buses, and right now our conversations with the Transit Authority indicate there would be buses coming here as there are at the Pentagon. A separate entrance is provided for service and for trucks. The design provides an area for a station, when the subway becomes a reality.

At the present time they tell us that the subway will terminate at the South Capitol Street bridge, and there will be a surface shuttle line run down through this area.

Senator BIBLE. I hope you are giving consideration to that because the transportation problem is getting much worse around here. It is impossible now and if you load it up this much more it will be worse than impossible.

Senator JACKSON. How many people will be in this building?

Commander REED. There will be 10,000 people and parking space for one out of three. As to our road access, Senator, we plan on building a separate parallel lane to Anacostia Freeway, which would come off down by the Naval Research Laboratory, and come in here, and thereby give you entrance to the facility, and you would have none of the traffic for this facility on this piece of road which is now so crowded.

Now, the current estimate for this facility is $112 million, of which $6.9 million is for the access roads. This estimate is based on schematics which really do nothing more than outline the scheme, and contains a large contingency factor, but it is our firm expectation that that estimate will go down as we refine the plans.

Senator JACKSON. I question whether it will go down.

Commander REED. I am pretty sure it will, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It will be unusual.

Commander REED. Possibly.

Senator BIBLE. It will not follow the usual pattern?

Commander REED. We are trying to build an unusual building. If I show you this chart, Senator, again this is the same building. This is at right angles. This is Anacostia Freeway, and this is the main street now.

Senator JACKSON. Into the base?

Commander REED. Yes, sir.

This large blue square represents one of the parking garages. These pink areas here are those items which we would demolish to make way for the building and clear construction site.

In the $3.5 million there is $100,000 for the demolition of what is called the 200 area. These are World War II frame barracks which will become vacant in any event when the present dormitory is completed in approximately 1 month. They would be demolished in order to clear the site to allow construction of this building.

At the same time we have traversing the site, two District of Columbia sewers. Each sewer is 8 feet 4 inches by 9 feet 4 inches. We have to move those sewers in order to build this garage. They are old, built of masonry construction. They had to do the same thing when the Anacostia Freeway was built. We cannot guarantee they would stand the weight of the fill, that they would not at some later date collapse. So we intend to intercept them at the northern end, route them around the complex and reconnect them at the south side.

For this new double interceptor sewer $1,186,000 is requested.

The next item on the list is the building of access roads which is this piece of Portland Street, of $735,000. When we go to work on this building, we will have the problem of keeping traffic open to Bolling Air Force Base, and we will also have the problem of contractors' access.

If we wait until we start building the DOB to try and rebuild this road, we will have the problem of access, construction and contractors' trucks at the same time. We feel we would save money and make it easier for us to maintain access to Bolling by building this piece of road now and getting it out of the way.

The third item in the $3.5 million is storm drainage. We want to build, for $72,000, a piece of the permanent storm drainage for this site. Again, this is site preparation. It is simply to insure that when the contractor does commence to build the building, he will have a drained site.

The last item is the relocation of the swimming pool and tennis courts which are on the site of the entrance road. The swimming pool will go adjacent to the Airmen's Service Club, which is now being constructed at Bolling, and the tennis courts would go in an area now reserved for them on the master plan, and the cost of relocating, demolishing, and relocating these facilities is $320,000.

I think that summarizes the entire $3.5 million.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

In view of the lateness of the hour, I think we will stand in recess until 10 in the morning when we will take up the special interest items.

We have the railroad legislation on the floor this afternoon, so that we will not be able to resume until tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 1 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, July 18, 1967.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS—1968

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
AND THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 10:10 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson (chairman) presiding; Hon. Alan Bible (cochairman).

Present: Senators Jackson, Bible, Cannon, and Thurmond.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member; and Edmund L. Hartung, minority counsel.

Senator JACKSON. We will continue our hearings this morning with the Department of the Air Force and the first item for consideration is one of the special interest items at the Scott Air Force Base at the bottom of page 74 of the list before us.

Upon completion of the Air Force testimony, we will then take up "Defense agencies" and if time permits we will then taken up title VI which relates to family housing and also title VII which relates to homeowners assistance.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS—AIR FORCE

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

What is the need here for a new headquarters building at Scott Air Force Base? What are you doing now for space?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—Resumed

Colonel FENLON. Construction for the Military Airlift Command at Scott will provide in a single location a command and control center for the entire military airlift fleet as well as space to house the administrative functions of the entire MAC headquarters. Colocation of these activities in a single structure will greatly enhance the worldwide control of our global airlift force.

At the present time the MAC administrative functions, as well as the command and control, are accomplished in space being provided in dispersed buildings throughout the base whose functions are in unsuitable and crowded facilities which hamper the smooth functioning of the command functions.

General CURTIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, we are in 13 separate buildings, that is the headquarters functions. If this project were approved, we would hope to retain nine of these buildings for other functions, but at the same time get rid of 185,000 square feet of wood frame structures of 1941 vintage that are dispersed at considerable distances around the base. There are two actions involved here. One is to properly house the headquarters of the Airlift Command in this facility. The other is to uncover space now occupied by the headquarters command that can be reoccupied by other functions such as the base administration. The move would make available six additional buildings, large buildings of 1941 vintage, for disposal.

Senator JACKSON. I notice that on page 50, in connection with this request, you have land acquisition for which you are asking $124,000 to purchase 1 acre of land.

General CURTIN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. This is associated with the headquarters. As you recall, the base is currently divided by a major highway. The only place to site the headquarters is on the other side of the highway from the runway in the vicinity of its present location, and there is 1 acre of property that involves a laundry and drycleaning establishment that is in the site area. It is not on the specific site of the building but would be in the area that has to be developed for parking and for support for the building. This site has been occupied by this establishment since 1940, so we not only have to buy the underlying land, but also, of course, pay for the resettlement and other charges associated with dispossessing this laundry and drycleaning establishment.

Senator JACKSON. It is too bad this couldn't have been acquired a long time ago.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; hindsight being what it is, this is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. How many of the buildings will you get rid of when you consolidate?

General CURTIN. There will be nine that we will be using that will be retained. These were generally built in the 1931–40 time period, brick buildings that will be retained. They total up at about 158,000 square feet. We will then be permitted to get rid of the World War II, 1941 buildings. There are six of those totaling 184,000 square feet.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question there? How many people will this house?

General CURTIN. The headquarters has been planned for 1,830 people, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Roughly 2,000 people, and how many parking spaces do you provide in connection with this? What formula do you use for that? Do you use about 1 to 3?

General CURTIN. 1 to 3 has been the rule of thumb that is generally applied. I can give you for the record the specific number here. I think it is actually in that order of magnitude also.

Senator BIBLE. Six or seven hundred?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. Now actually, of the 1,800 people, there will be 1,661 of them that will be administrative staff-type personnel, and the balance will be associated with special functions in the building.

Senator BIBLE. You will still require spaces.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. It should be 1,800-plus people there.

General CURTIN. Six hundred spaces is actually the vehicle parking lot.

Senator BIBLE. So it is 1 to 3.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the unit cost of $22? Doesn't that seem high for that area?

General CURTIN. No, sir. As you realize, this is a relatively high-cost area.

Senator BIBLE. Where is this?

Colonel FENLON. Just east of St. Louis.

General CURTIN. About a half-hour drive, but it is a historically high-cost construction area, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir.

We will turn now to the next item.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, of the $5.2 million requested for the Air Force Academy, $4.5 million of that amount comprises the last increment of the expansion of the Academy to house the increased cadet wing.

Major projects related to the expansion are addition to the physical education building, an addition to the hospital which we discussed the other day, an addition to the physical training building, and other support functions.

Also included in this request are an OQ and NCO open mess, which we discussed yesterday. These items are required to support the programed assigned Academy strength, and are related to our expansion program to the maximum strength of the cadet wing. This fund increment completes our facility requirements within the original projected amount of approximately $40 million.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total investment in the Air Force Academy?

General CURTIN. The original investment, as I recall, was about $125 million, Mr. Chairman. In addition to that, there was about $20 to $21 million of family housing of the Capehart type provided. That would bring it up to about $145 or $150 million. Then there is $40 million that would be added in the expansion program that would bring the total investment up to about $190 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. And is the strength 8,500?

General CURTIN. No, that is the total strength of the Academy. The cadet strength is 4,400.The figures you are looking at, Mr. Chairman, include the officers, airmen, and other support personnel connected with the operation.

Senator BIBLE. That is the total on board including the cadets?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You have asked, of course, for physical training facilities, and then on page 160 you are asking for outdoor cadet physical training facilities. I can see the need for the indoor facility, but I wonder if this outdoor request is something that couldn't be delayed. Would you comment on that.

Colonel FENLON. Well, it of course is a part of the cadet program. It provides the intramural type of athletics and physical training, and this particular increment is just an expansion of the existing facilities to take care of the increased number of cadets that will be participating in this program.

General CURTIN. This is actually for organized programs that are part of the curriculum, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. What are they using now?

General CURTIN. They are crowding into the existing facilities, which will require additional special training areas outdoors, tracks, places to play volleyball, these sort of outdoor games on an organized basis, and of course we are going into the expansion in terms of numbers of cadets now. It will become terrifically acute when the full wing gets aboard.

Senator JACKSON. You have asked for a 10-bed addition to the hospital. Is this because of the expansion in connection with the cadet program or is this to take care of retirees?

General CURTIN. Both I think, Mr. Chairman. Colonel Jarboe can speak to that.

Colonel JARBOE. It is related to both.

Senator JACKSON. How is this broken down?

Colonel JARBOE. Seven of the 10 beds are to support the retired workload.

Senator JACKSON. Seven of the 10.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. On page 162 you are requesting additional officers quarters for the Academy. Is this to support the existing personnel or is it to take care of visiting personnel?

Colonel FENLON. It again is a combination, Mr. Chairman. It is based on a transit load, but it is based on our projected deficiency at the end position of fiscal year 1970, and a portion of it is attributed to transits.

Senator JACKSON. The other items are classified with the exception of the deficiency authorization.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. We have one deficiency authorization on the original. I might just discuss this a second, Mr. Chairman. We asked for in our original submission $6,258,000 for deficiencies, deficiency authorization. These are broken down.

One station back in our fiscal year 1962 program, two stations in our 1965, seven stations in our 1966 program, and four in the 1967, for a total of 14 stations involved. We do have a later, smaller increment here in the change.

Special highlight projects

	Amount (millions)
Sec. 301:	
Wright-Patterson AFB:	
Technical intelligence lab	7.1
Science lab	7.8
Energy conversion lab	3.1
Aerospace impact lab	2.7
Flight dynamics lab	1.6
Eglin AFB: Personnel facility (Federal prison)	.4
Lackland AFB:	
Recruit training facility	16.9
Recruit training support	3.5
Composite medical facility	13.7
Personnel processing facility	1.8
Lowry AFB: Retraining facilities	.7
Bolling AFB:	
Cantonment facilities	8.8
Defense office building	3.5
Scott AFB: Headquarters major command	7.5
Air Force Academy	5.2
Sec. 302:	
Contingency operations	29.4
Theater air base vulnerability	20.6
Deficiency authorization	6.2

CHANGES IN AIR FORCE PROGRAM

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Turn to the program changes.

Colonel FENLON. The changes, Mr. Chairman, the first of these involves an addition to Williams Air Force Base. This is a parallel runway, a third runway if you will, at $2.3 million. This project will provide a third parallel runway for the undergraduate pilot training program at Williams Air Force Base. The provision of a third parallel runway at our UPT's, as we call them, is a part of a "smooth flow" concept of training operations.

The smooth flow concept, using three runways, allows you to increase your average sortee rate by approximately 12½ percent. This is done by using one outer runway exclusively for launch, recovery, and practice landings by the T–37's and the other outer runway likewise for the T–38's.

The provisions of the third parallel runway at Williams will allow us to delete our requirement in this military construction program for the land fee purchase of Goodyear auxiliary airfield at an estimated cost of $945,000.

As I mentioned, the adding of this parallel runway deletes a requirement for a second auxiliary.

Senator JACKSON. That you had previously programed.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we had previously programed this land fee purchase of Goodyear auxiliary which we can now delete with the addition of this runway.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Colonel FENLON. The next item of change involves Altus Air Force Base in Oklahoma. For sometime the Air Force has been studying the need for a consolidated transport training unit facility. We previously

have had our C–124 training unit, and then our C–141 unit at Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma, and at the time this program came over to the Hill, we were programing and planning to open our same type of training unit for the C–5A transport at Charleston.

Further studies on this since the bill came over indicate that first of all we were going to have air space problems on the east coast with this type of a training mission.

Second, there are considerable savings to be made by a consolidation of this function on one base, and with that determination, we made a complete survey, and it was decided that Altus Air Force Base provided fairly ideal facilities, in that the major operational facilities, the runway and the required air space and so forth did exist at Altus and that it would be most beneficial to us to consolidate this mission.

We did this by deleting the program we had at Charleston.

Senator JACKSON. We had a hassle on this in the consideration of the bill a year ago.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. You have reviewed it all very carefully, and you have come to the conclusion that Altus is the appropriate place for the C–5A program.

Colonel FENLON. And the C–141, yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right, next is Tactical Air Command.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. We are asking to increase the dormitory airmen by 600 men, at a cost of $1.5 million. This change increases our airmen dormitory project from 200 spaces to 800 spaces. These additional spaces were programed by the Air Force for future annual military construction programs. The increased strength and activity of Nellis have highlighted this deficiency and made it most appropriate to satisfy the major portion in this annual program. Even with the construction of these 800 spaces the program strengths for Nellis will require the continuing use of some of the existing substandard dormitories.

Senator JACKSON. You are doing a lot of training out there in connection with our requirements in Vietnam too, aren't you?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. They are not directly related, but certainly accelerated at this point, due to the activities in Vietnam.

Senator JACKSON. I know that the dormitory situation has been very bad.

Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. It has been bad for a long time.

Do you want to go into the strength figures, your projected strengths here or is that a classified item? You would prefer to discuss that in the classified hearing?

General CURTIN. And I think it would be more meaningful to you then, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I understand.

Senator JACKSON. I understand that about 500 airmen have been living on the economy in Las Vegas, because of lack of space; is that correct?

Colonel KNAPP. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. You really have a critical situation.

General CURTIN. One of our most critical dormitory situations.

Senator JACKSON. Next are the deletions and reductions.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the deletions, of course, are items that we have deleted by priority to support these changes. The largest one of them, of course, was the land fee purchase I mentioned at Goodyear.

Senator JACKSON. What is that total?

Colonel FENLON. $6.7 million; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I don't think we need to go through those.

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Colonel FENLON. The only other item I would like to mention, Mr. Chairman, I covered our deficiencies and we have asked for some additional deficiency authorization at $2.6 million in this request, and we have one which we have given to Mr. Nease, which was too late to even get in this change. It involves Columbus Air Force Base, where we have two prime items, a sewage treatment disposal plant, and a road extension The road extension is a linkup with a State highway at the boundary of the base, and we have had bid experience on our sewage disposal plant, which has given us quite a bit of cost rise. Therefore, we are asking for $113,000 deficiency authorization so that we can go ahead with the road. That would make our total deficiency authorization request, Mr. Chairman, $8,992,000.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. That covers our changes.

CHANGES TO S. 1241

Additions

Command	Base	Item	Scope	Amount (thousands)
ATC	Williams AFB, Ariz	Parallel runway (square yards)	208,000	$2,321
MAC	Altus AFB, Okla	Academic classrooms (alteration)	Lump sum	130
		Flight simulator training (alteration) (square feet).	32,000	150
		Maintenance hangar (alteration) (each).	1	250
		Aircraft engine inspection and repair (alteration) (square feet).	10,000	60
		Test cell (each)	1	1,150
		Shop, communication and electronics (addition) (square feet).	7,000	175
		Wing headquarters (square feet)	12,380	300
		Officer quarters (men)	160	1,440
TAC	Nellis AFB, Nev	Dormitory, airmen (men)	600	1,500
	Total additions			7,476

CHANGES TO S. 1241—Continued

Deletions

Command	Base	Item	Scope	Amount (thousands)
AFLC	Hill AFB, Utah	Missile loading/unloading area (addition).	Lump sum	$100
	Tinker AFB, Okla	Composite medical facility (square feet).	35,796	1,042
AFSC	Kirtland AFB, N. Mex	Photo Lab Tech (conversion) (square feet).	22,428	170
ATC	Williams AFB, Ariz	Land fee purchase (Goodyear) (acres).	1,350	945
MAC	Dover AFB, Del	Heating plant (replacement)	Lump sum	346
	Charleston AFB, S.C	Academic classrooms (square feet)	10,000	200
SAC	Offutt AFB, Nebr	Headquarters, major command (alterations)	Lump sum	49
	Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y	Storage, igloo (each)	1	68
TAC	England AFB, La	Land fee purchase (acres)	17	43
	Forbes AFB, Kans	Data processing plant (alteration) (square feet).	1,992	26
	Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C	Squadron operations (alteration) (square feet).	18,792	176
		Ordnance equipment shop (square feet).	5,500	110
ADO	Hall Beach DEW Station, Canada	Field training facility (square feet)	12,800	262
USAFE	Spangdahlem AB, Germany	Liquid fuel pipeline (addition) (feet)	4,700	122
		Sound suppressor	Lump sum	380

Reductions

MAC	Charleston AFB, S.C	Flight simulator trng (square feet):		
		From	12,320	295
		To	3,000	70
		Total		225
		Maintenance dock large aircraft, each:		
		From	3	3,565
		To	1	1,300
		Total		2,265
		Utilities:		
		From	Lump sum	736
		To	Lump sum	491
		Total		245
	Total deletions and reductions			6,774

Deletion From the Appropriation Program Only (Item Authorized in Prior Years Program)

AFLC	Tinker AFB	Officers quarters (men)	80	$720

Deficiency Authorization

	Deficiency authorizations to be added to S. 1241.			$2,621

Senator JACKSON. I believe that takes care of the items that were questioned. Later we will discuss the housing and the classified items. Colonel, will you proceed with your justification on the other line items?

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Zone of Interior

Colonel FENLON. The primary mission of the Air Defense Command is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the aerospace de-

fense of the United States. This program contains a total request for $17,406,000, and provides facilities at 15 locations. Of this amount $16,999,000 is for items to support the Air Defense Command and the balance of $407,000 is to support another command at an ADC base. Similarly presentations of other command include $699,000 for ADC, making a total construction program in support of ADC in the amount of $17,698,000.

The items in this program include alteration work at Norad Combat Operations Center amount to $1,201,000; $364,000 for air traffic control operations; $5,917,000 for headquarters and command support deficiences and $9,517,000 for various base operating activities of the Air Defense Command.

DULUTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, MINN.

The first base for consideration in the Air Defense Command's total program is Duluth International Airport, Duluth, Minn., where we have a Sage site, a fighter interceptor squadron, an air defense missile squadron (Bomarc) and an Air National Guard fighter interceptor squadron. The program here amounts to $316,000 for the construction of the following two facilities:

An automotive maintenance administration building of 1,570 square feet, to replace a small temporary quonset hut that is beyond economical repair and will be razed. The vital motor pool activities, driver training and testing will be housed in this structure.

The last item for a 150 seat chapel center is needed to meet the religious requirements of assigned personnel and their dependents. The project will add 6,931 square feet and alter the interior of the existing structurally sound base chapel. Civilian religious facilities within the immediate vicinity of the housing area are not available.

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The second base to be considered is Hamilton Air Force Base, 16 miles north of San Francisco, Calif. This base supports a numbered Air Force Headquarters, an Air Defense Command fighter interceptor mission, an automated combat center, a combat support squadron, air recovery squadron, and a Reserve troop carrier squadron. The request is for $204,000 for two items:

The first project is for installation of an adequate fire protection sprinkler system for essential electronic equipment, machine records, program card decks, correspondence files, and other prime accountable records.

The last item at this base is for the construction of an industrial waste treatment and disposal plant, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons a day. This plant will materially relieve the water pollution now discharging to the San Pablo Bay waters and the project has the indorsement of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board.

KINGSLEY FIELD, OREG.

The next base is Kingsley Field, located 5 miles southeast of Klamath Falls, Oreg. Its planned mission is the support of a Fighter

Interceptor Squadron and the program requested for this base is for two items, amounting to $290,000.

First is an auto maintenance administration building of 1,570 square feet needed to house motor pool and motor dispatch office facilities. At the present time a small skid-mounted building, remotely located, is being used as the nerve center for these functions.

The last item provides a utility connection charge to the city of Klamath Falls for Air Force participation in its prorated share of costs related to the construction, revision and/or expansion of the existing base sanitary sewage disposal system. This project will result in a marked improvement in the reduction and elimination of sewage pollution and will meet requirements of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

M'CHORD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

McChord Air Force Base, 1 mile south of Tacoma, Wash., supports an Air Division Headquarters, automated direction center, military airlift command wing, an air defense fighter interceptor squadron, and an Air Force Reserve troop carrier squadron—$1,598,000 is requested for this base to cover the following four items:

The first for a 1,600 square foot POL operations and quality control building is required for fuel testing, on a 24-hour-a-day basis, 7 days a week schedule.

The replacement of obsolete and hazardous runway lighting, regulators, transformers, control and monitoring systems is required to support all-weather flying operations on an around-the-clock basis. The existing lighting system complex will be removed.

The third item provides a new 32,000-square-foot air passenger terminal, needed to expedite the flow of passenger traffic arriving and departing the United States by aircraft. This base is also the port of aerial embarkation for Alaska, Southeast Asia, and the Far East over the North Pacific route.

The last item requested for McChord Air Force Base is the construction of a modern 100,000-gallon-per-day capacity industrial waste treatment and disposal plant. The base currently discharges its waste directly into Clover Creek which is a valuable recreational stream providing game fish, shelter, and food for migrating fowl.

NIAGARA FALLS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, N.Y.

The fifth base for consideration in the Air Defense Command program is Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, located 6 miles east of Niagara Falls, N.Y. It supports an air defense missile squadron, fighter interceptor dispersal, and an Air National Guard tactical fighter squadron. The program here involves three items amounting to $377,000.

The addition of 6,266 square feet to the existing 7,034-square-foot auto maintenance shop will meet the total requirements to service and maintain 147 assigned vehicles. This workload cannot be accomplished in the existing shop and idle vehicles are held outdoors awaiting shop space.

The second item provides for an expanded chapel center, to meet the enlarged religious educational program for assigned personnel and

their dependents. At present, most of these activities are held in a part of a remotely located readiness crew building.

The last item is for installation of 8,500 feet of sanitary sewer mains needed to reduce the pollution of Cayuga Creek which traverses the base. The completion of this work will result in reduced abatement of stream pollution and be in consonance with national policy.

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND (NORAD), COLORADO

The next location to be considered is the Norad combat operations center, located 5 miles south of Colorado Springs, Colo. One item requested is for $1,201,000, required to complete the underground work at the combat operations center to assure its continuous reliability and to pay a $511,000 contractor claim now pending before the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals. Additionally, new work amounting to $690,000 is needed to correct design deficiencies in the utility and electrical systems, water seepage and rock movement in the underground operations complex.

OTIS AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

The seventh base for consideration is Otis Air Force Base, located 7 miles north northwest of Falmouth, Mass., which supports three airborne early warning control squadrons, a fighter interceptor squadron and an air defense (BOMARC) missile squadron, $2,805,000 is requested for construction of the following two items:

A 63,125-square-foot composite medical facility is required to replace a professionally obsolete, structurally unsound and unsafe medical facility. The project will provide 45 beds and associated clinics and services. The facility will support approximately 4,000 military personnel and 8,200 dependents of active military personnel.

The last item for storm drainage disposal is need to control oil and solvent contaminated water and to prevent damage to adjacent private property. When completed, it will have met the requirements of the U.S. Public Health Service, and fish and game authorities.

OXNARD AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is Oxnard Air Force Base, 3 miles west of Camarillo, Calif., which supports a fighter interceptor squadron and SAGE detachment. $264,000 is required for a 11,340-quare-foot field training facility to house computers, training units, and increased personnel. Air conditioning and electrical power is lacking in the existing dormitory building being used temporarily for this function.

PAINE FIELD, WASH.

The ninth installation for consideration is Paine Field, located 6 miles north northeast of Everett, Wash., whose mission is support of a fighter interceptor squadron. The program amounting to $401,000 covers the following two items:

Extend the overruns and shoulders including fill and grading at the north end of the primary runway to eliminate a tactical fighter flying safety hazard after engagement of aircraft at high speeds.

The last item for installation of 1,500 feet of approach lighting on the main runway is required for transition from instruments to terrain and runway references during inclement weather and night flying operations.

PERRIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Perrin Air Force Base is the 10th base for consideration. It is 70 miles northwest of Dallas, Tex., and is used as a radar site and an advanced flying training school. $1,105,000 is required for construction of four items as follows:

First is provision of a new 6,880-square-foot building to house base communications, crypto equipment, maintenance shop space, and administrative areas.

Next is installation of 1,500 feet of high-intensity approach lighting needed for student pilots during their training period in landing high-performance aircraft and in general to enhance flying safety during all weather conditions.

The third item is for a new 11,200-square-foot field training facility, to replace three separate buildings where this function is presently being performed. It is not economically feasible to rehabilitate or expand existing facilities due to their poor structural condition and present siting.

The last item requested for this base is a new 23,360-square-foot auto maintenance shop, needed to provide adequate space for assigned ground and special-purpose vehicles.

PETERSON FIELD, COLO.

The next base is Peterson Field, located 6 miles east of Colorado Springs, Colo. The mission of this installation is to furnish support to Norad and Air Defense Command Headquarters and the Air Force Academy flight training program. The program contains a request for $6,324,000 for the following 10 items:

The first is a base communications building of 21,900 square feet to met the communications requirements of the new complex being established at Peterson Field. The existing facility at Ent is to be returned to the city of Colorado Springs.

The second item for acquistion of private improvements involves five buildings and underlying land, located contiguous to the existing Air Force area. These facilities are required to accommodate the U.S. Air Force Academy cadet pilot indoctrination program being established at this location.

Academic classroom space comprising 3,600 square feet is required for instruction in field training devices and "Blue Suit" maintenance capabilities. The field training detachment will be a permanent detachment in the Colorado Springs area and 125 military personnel a year will be trained.

The next item for provision of a covered aircraft corrosion control facility is needed to support the Air Force Academy cadet indoctrination program. It will provide needed workspace to perform critical maintenance on trainer and larger type aircraft moved to this base from Lowry Air Force Base.

The fifth item, a new 2,640-square-foot precision measurement equipment laboratory will replace an existing substandard building that is scheduled for removal. An environmentally controlled facility for performing essential and delicate calibration and testing of all aircraft installed equipment is vital for maximum performance.

The next item for a new 56,500-square-foot administrative office building to accommodate the move of Ent functions to Peterson Field complex will house 415 persons. It will permit termination of existing leases on three buildings and consolidate all administrative functions at a centralized location.

The next item for construction of three buildings to house 600 airmen is needed to provide adequate troop housing accommodations for assigned personnel.

The eighth item for provision of a 40-man capacity officer quarters is required to partially accommodate assigned officer personnel for the buildup of the Ent/Peterson complex.

An item for general utilities is an increment of the total system required to provide sanitary sewer, electrical and telephone ducts, cabling, transformers, heating plant and piping in support of the planned expansion of facilities at Peterson Field. It is essential that increments of the new utility system be phased with construction of the structures requested in this program.

The last item requirement in this program for Peterson Field is for alteration and electrical work to communications equipment in the Air Defense Command Post and Communication Center located downtown in the Chidlaw Building. When completed, 20 kilowatts of no-break power will insure that a commercial power failure will not disrupt operation of vital communication links between Norad, major air commands and subordinate units of the Air Defense Command.

SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Selfridge Air Force Base is located 3 miles Southwest of Mount Clemens, Mich., and supports an Air Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron, a Military Airlift Command Rescue Squadron and two Air National Guard tactical reconnaissance squadrons. The program requests $1,681,000 covering the following three projects:

The first is to convert the central heating plant by alteration work, replace certain old boilers and extend steam distribution lines. The existing boilers are 28 years old and are in constant need of repair.

The second project is for the installation of waste water retention tanks for separation of chemicals, oils, and grit, secondary tanks for chemical neutralization and treatment of wastes prior to their discharge into existing storm water systems.

The last item is for alteration work to the existing sewage treatment and disposal plant to provide 880,000 gallons daily flow of properly treated effluent prior to its discharge into adjacent tidal waters. This work is in consonance with the criteria of the Michigan Department of Health, and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

The 13th base being considered is Stewart Air Force Base, located 4 miles west of Newburgh, N.Y. The base supports a numbered Air

Force headquarters, a Defense System evaluation squadron, combat support squadron (Air Transport) and a Reserve troop carrier squadron. The program requested for this base consists of one project for $166,000, which will provide a 200,000 gallon daily flow of properly treated sewage effluent prior to its discharge. This project will be in compliance with the Executive order providing for immediate stream pollution abatement on a national basis.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, located 2 miles south of West Hampton is used for two fighter interceptor squadrons and a combat support troop; $475,000 is needed to provide 300,000 gallons of chemically treated sewage effluent prior to its underground discharge. It will be consonance with the sanitary requirements of the Federal pollution abatement program.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The last base to be considered in the Air Defense Commands program is Tyndall Air Force Base, located 7 miles southeast of Panama City, Fla. This base is used for an air defense squadron (interceptor weapons school), weapons test squadron, drone squadron and a combat crew training squadron. A total of $199,000 is requested to cover two items:

Provide three storage igloos to store missiles, rockets, pyrotechnics and associated items to support combat ready crews with actual experience in the operation and firing of live ammunition.

The last item for this base involves the provision of an enlarged administrative office building needed so that the 155 assigned personnel can exercise proper control and management functions related to base supply and equipment items.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) is to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, surveillance, maintenance, and supply for the U.S. Air Force; provide general overall logistical support for all activities and agencies of the U.S. Air Force; train specialized units for accomplishment of specified logistics functions in overseas areas and theaters. This program contains a request for $47,735,000, which provides facilities at eight locations where AFLC is the host command. Of this amount $22,739,000 is for items to support AFLC and the balance is for items to support other commands on AFLC bases.

Similarly, presentations of other commands will include $641,000 for Logistics Command making a total construction program in support of Logistics Command mission of $23,380,000.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

The first Air Force Logistics Command base to be considered is Griffiss Air Force Base. This base is located 1 mile southeast of Rome, N.Y. It supports both the Rome Air Development Center and the

headquarters of the Ground Electronic Engineering and Installation Agency. In addition, it supports an Air Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron and a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber and tanker mission. The total program request for this base is $730,000. This amount includes $70,000 for one item to support the Strategic Air Command mission and $660,000 for one item to support the basic base requirements.

The first item provides for the construction of a 1,768 SF ammunition maintenance shop for the Strategic Air Command. It will provide an adequate heated area for the maintenance of explosive materials.

The second item provides for the construction of a 500-seat chapel center required to alleviate extremely overcrowded conditions at religious services.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

The second base is Hill Air Force Base which is located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah. Headquarters for the Ogden Air Materiel Area and an air munitions wing are located at Hill Air Force Base. In addition, the base supports the Hill Range, a defense system evaluation and a radar evaluation squadron of the Air Defense Command and a Reserve troop carrier group. The total program being requested is $1,728,000 and consists of seven items.

The first item is for the construction of a maintenance and storage facility for Minuteman reentry systems.

The second item provides for the alteration of three existing buildings to provide a solid propellant testing laboratory and the high altitude testing of explosive components.

The third item provides for the air conditioning of a shop which is used for the precision grinding of aircraft and missile parts.

The fourth project is for the erection of surplus prefabricated sheet metal shelters at 19 missile storage igloos and eight missile assembly and maintenance buildings for the maintenance of Minuteman missiles.

The fifth item provides for the conversion of 24,434 SF of warehouse area to office space for approximately 190 depot deskworkers.

The sixth project will provide for the alteration of an existing data processing plant in order that one large scale and three medium scale computers may be installed.

The seventh item provides for the replacement of an existing confinement facility which is a fire hazard and inadequate in size.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The third base is Kelly Air Force Base located 6 miles southwest of San Antonio, Tex. The base supports the San Antonio Air Materiel Area Headquarters and a Ground Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency. It also supports an air transport squadron and an aeromedical transport squadron of the Military Airlift Command; the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force Security Service; an Air Force communications service communications squadron; a Reserve heavy troop carrier wing and an Air National Guard fighter interceptor squadron. The total program being requested includes $3,146,000 for nine projects.

81-915—67——35

The first project provides for the replacement of an inadequate control tower which was constructed in 1940. Visual control of air traffic from this tower is severely limited since the roof of the hangar on which it is located obstructs the view.

The second item provides for the alteration of two existing test cells to accommodate TF–39 engine testing.

The third project is for the upgrading of an existing area to accommodate the intricate overhaul and calibration of radio and radar systems.

The fourth project provides for the construction of a 20,000 barrel tank for the storage of jet fuel which is necessary to sustain flight operations at Kelly Air Force Base.

The fifth item provides for the replacement of an existing semipermanent wood frame regional environmental health laboratory built in 1942.

The sixth project provides for the alteration of an existing facility to provide adequate administrative space for approximately 608 depot personnel.

The seventh project is for the alteration of a permanent building built in 1940 to provide adequate dormitory spaces for 231 airmen, office area for the military personnel division and air conditioning of a post office area.

The eighth item provides for the construction of an industrial waste treatment and disposal plant to adequately process 54,000 to 108,000 gallons of industrial wastes per day which is presently being dumped into a San Antonio sanitary sewer without treatment.

The ninth project is for the construction of fire protection system in a building which is used for the depot maintenance of B–52 aircraft.

M'CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The fourth base is McClellan Air Force Base which is located 7 miles northeast of Sacramento, Calif. The primary mission of this base is to support the Sacramento air materiel area and the Western Ground Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency. It also supports an Air Defense Command airborne early warning and control wing; a military airlift communication and weather reconnaissance squadron; an Air Force communications service group and a Reserve heavy troop carrier group. The total program being requested includes $7,940,000 for 10 projects.

The first project is for the construction of two aircraft shelters for the depot level systems test and postflight adjustments of F–111 aircraft.

The second item provides for the replacement of a small air freight terminal built in 1941.

The third project is for replacement of an undersized aircraft paint facility built in 1941. The facility will be used for the painting of Century series aircraft.

The fourth item provides for six structures which will be used for the depot checking of F–111 fuel systems.

The fifth project provides for the construction of a prefabricated building for the depot maintenance and repair of radio and radar equipment.

The sixth item is for the construction of a shop to be used for the depot level overhaul and testing of F–111 aircraft radomes.

The seventh project provides for the construction of a new dispensary and occupational health center to replace nine buildings constructed in 1942–43.

The eighth project provides for the construction of a 125,503-square foot addition to a logistics building for approximately 850 depot personnel.

The ninth item is for the conversion of a portion of a building built in 1963 to house one large- and two medium-scale computers and the Defense Automatic Addressing System Office.

The tenth project is for the installation of fire protection system to protect the base Autodin center.

NEWARK AIR FORCE STATION, OHIO

The fifth base is Newark Air Force Station located 4 miles southwest of Newark and 30 miles east of Columbus, Ohio. It supports the Air Force Logistics Command inertial guidance/calibration group. Two projects totaling $365,000 are included in this request for this station.

The first project provides for the alteration of a portion of a building built in 1954 to provide space for laboratory equipment which will be used to establish the highest echelon of measurement standards in the Air Force.

The second project is for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system for the protection of a $15 million building and $86 million worth of equipment.

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

The sixth base is Robins Air Force Base which is located 18 miles south of Macon, Ga. The principle mission of this base is to support the headquarters of the Warner Robins air materiel area and of a ground electronics engineering and installation agency squadron. It also supports heavy bombardment and refueling squadrons of the Strategic Air Command; an Eastern Air Rescue center and a military airlift squadron of the Military Airlift Command; the headquarters of the Continental Air Command and a mobile communications group of the Air Force Communications Service. This request is for 13 projects totaling $5,130,000 which includes one $600,000 item for the Military Airlift Command and one $160,000 item for the Air Force Communications Service.

The first item is for an addition to the base communications building to provide space for an additional 400 telephone lines.

The second project provides for the replacement of an undersized plating shop which was constructed in 1943.

The third item is for the replacement of an existing organizational maintenance shop built in 1956 as an aircraft nosedock.

The fourth project provides for the construction of a large aircraft maintenance dock for maintenance of C–141 aircraft assigned to the Military Airlift Command.

The fifth item is for the alteration of a building constructed in 1942 to provide an adequate electrical repair shop.

The sixth project provides a secure paved area for maintenance and repair of vans, trucks, and electronics equipment of the Air Force Communications Service.

The seventh item is to alter two buildings to provide an adequate working area for approximately 1,889 depot personnel.

The eighth project provides for the construction of 400 airmen dormitory spaces to replace substandard World War II troop camp barracks.

The ninth project is for the air conditioning of 400 airmen dormitory spaces.

The 10th item provides for the construction of a 40-man officers quarters. The existing quarters can adequately house only 62 percent of the requirement.

The 11th project is for a 200-seat addition to the base chapel and a 6,100 SF religious educational facility.

The 12th item is for the alteration of an electrical distribution system to the Strategic Air command area.

The 13th project provides for the construction of an industrial waste treatment and disposal plant to prevent cyanide and heavy metal industrial wastes from being discharged directly into the Ocmulgee River.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

The seventh base is Tinker Air Force Base located 8 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, Okla. The primary mission of this base is to support the headquarters of the Oklahoma City air material area and of the Central Ground Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency region. It also supports the central communications region of the Air Force Communications Service; a military airlift training squadron of the Military Airlift Command and a reserve heavy troop carrier squadron. This request is for nine projects costing $4,639,000 which includes one $667,000 item for the Air Force Communications Service.

The first project provides for the alteration of the existing radome repair shop built in 1942 to improve the efficiency of operation and eliminate personnel health hazards.

The second project is to alter an existing grinding shop to provide an adequate temperature controlled production area for the precision grinding of engine and aircraft components.

The third item provides for the replacement of an existing electroplating shop which is not large enough to handle the projected workload.

The fourth project is for the alteration of portions of three buildings constructed in 1942 to provide an adequate armament and electronics shop which will reduce abnormal reject rates on equipment being repaired and maintained.

The fifth item provides for the construction of an Air Force Communications Service maintenance facility which will be used for the servicing and maintenance of classified cryptographic equipment.

The sixth project provides for a permanent addition and alteration to the existing composite medical facility to partially alleviate medical and dental deficiencies.

The seventh is for the construction of a headquarters building for the Central Ground Electronics Engineering and Installations Agency which is presently housed in 13 substandard buildings.

The eighth project is for the alteration of an existing industrial waste treatment and disposal plant in order that the treatment of wastes may comply with standards prescribed by the State of Oklahoma.

The ninth item is for the installation of a fire protection system in the base Autodin center.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

The eighth base is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base located 5 miles east of Dayton, Ohio. The primary mission of this base is to support the Headquarters of the Air Force Logistics Command and one Ground Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency Squadron. It also supports the Aeronautical Systems Division of the Air Force Systems Command; an Air Force cataloging group; an Aerospace Research Laboratory of the Office of Aerospace Research; a heavy bombardment wing of the Strategic Air Command; the Air Force Institute of Technology of the Air University and an Air Force orientation group. This request is for 10 projects costing $24,057,000 which includes one $159,000 item for the Air University, five items costing $20,200,000 for the Air Force Systems Command, and one $3,140,000 item for the Office of Aerospace Research.

The first project is for the alteration of a building constructed in 1943. It will provide academic classrooms in order to meet directed increases in the logistics management education mission of the Air University.

The second item is for the conversion of a portion of a building constructed in 1943 to provide a communications and electronics support facility. It will be used for the emergency repair and depot level maintenance of ground communication equipment.

The third project is for the alteration of a portion of a building to provide an adequate work area for over 1,100 technical and management personnel of the Aeronautical Systems Division of the Air Force Systems Command.

The fourth item provides for the construction of an energy conversion laboratory for the Office of Aerospace Research. It will be used to conduct research on new propulsion concepts, electric power generation, and simulation of extreme high speed flight conditions.

The fifth item is for the alteration of a building built in 1943 to provide an adequate Flight Dynamics Research Laboratory for the Air Force Systems Command. It will be used to house over 400 laboratory, technical, and engineering personnel.

The sixth project provides for the construction of an Aerospace Medical Impact Laboratory for the Air Force Systems Command. It is required to determine the ability of personnel to withstand accelerative and decelerative forces experiences in aerospace operations.

The seventh item provides for the replacement of an undersized Avionics Science Laboratory for the Air Force Systems Command. It will be used to conduct research on the science of avionics.

The eighth item is for the construction of an addition to the existing Medical Science Laboratory for the Air Force Systems Command. It will be used to perform air and water pollution abatement studies.

The ninth project provides for the construction of a Technical Intelligence Laboratory to support a classified mission of the Foreign Technology Division.

The 10th item provides for the installation of an additional fire protection system in the Autodin area.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The next command is the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC). The mission of this command is to advance aerospace systems and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and materials needed to accomplish the Air Force mission.

This program contains a request for $57,357,000 for facilities at 23 locations where AFSC is the host command. Of this amount, $54,217,000 is for items to support the AFSC and the balance is for items to support other commands at AFSC bases.

Similarly, presentations of other commands will include $33,937,000 for AFSC, making a total construction program in support of AFSC mission of $88,154,000.

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENN.

Arnold Engineering Development Center is located about 12 miles from Tullahoma, Tenn. This large-scale test installation supports the timely attainment of aerospace systems by conducting research, development, and testing in the fields of gas dynamics, propulsion systems, and aerospace environment. The total program requested is $1,704,000 and consists of five items.

The first item provides a safe facility to store and transfer liquid hydrogen fuel and toxic oxidizers from railroad car containers to mobile storage vehicles for subsequent transfer to test facilities.

The second item provides for alterations to the 1,000-foot hyperballistic armament test cell to increase the effectiveness of this variable-density, free-flight range. The alterations will provide the attainment of a higher maximum velocity, without damage to the projectile, by imposing a more nearly constant force during the launch cycle.

The third item provides for alterations to the supersonic wind tunnel which will enable rapid injection and retraction of a test model into or out of the airstream without tunnel shutdown, thereby increasing the available test time by 30 percent for this heavily scheduled test facility.

The fourth item will provide for additional warehouse space, needed to relieve the critical storage problem. Construction of storage space has not kept pace with the expansion of major test facilities at this Center.

The last item will provide a multipurpose recreation facility to meet the recreation, welfare, and religious needs at this base.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next location is Brooks Air Force Base located 6 miles south-southeast of San Antonio, Tex. The use of this base is for the Aerospace Medical Division Headquarters and the School of Aerospace Medicine. The total program being requested is $4,185,000 and consists of five items.

The first item provides a technical equipment repair shop for the development, alteration, calibration, overhaul, and repair of all specialized and technical equipment used in support of the medical research and development program.

The second item provides an oral physiology laboratory to enable systematic studies of human subjects in a controlled environment and support the applied research objectives of the Air Force in occupational, preventive, clinical medicine, medical evaluation, and maintenance of oral health of aerospace personnel.

The third item provides an epidemiological laboratory for the clinical investigation and observation into the causes and treatment of epidemic diseases which occur anywhere in the world and are of significance to the Air Force.

The fourth item is a dormitory to enable the WAF personnel to move from the existing substandard and very inadequate building which was neither constructed nor intended for use as a dormitory.

The last item provides new quarters urgently needed to house pilots and other personnel assigned for evaluation and study of medical problems; student officers and scientific civilian personnel who are predominately physicians, surgeons, and research scientists; and all other officer-equivalent persons on temporary duty.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is Edwards Air Force Base located about 65 miles north-northeast of Los Angeles, Calif. The use of this base is for testing Air Force, Army, Navy, and NASA equipment, weapon systems, and components in support of research and test programs. The projects requested in this program total $4,023,000 and consists of five items.

The first item provides a replacement of the deteriorated, substandard structure which houses the fuels management administrative function and aircraft refueling operations.

The second item consists of the second phase of an aircraft test complex required to provide the essential technical facilities for performance testing and evaluation of the C–5A and other future large aircraft.

The third item provides an addition to the data services facility, required for expansion of equipment and maintenance space to enable adequate collection and distribution of flight test data from the range ground stations and instrumented aircraft.

The fourth item provides a high altitude test facility to be constructed at 10,000 feet elevation in the Sierra Nevada Range, for determining safe operating conditions for rotary wing and vertical/short takeoff and landing aircraft.

The last item consists of four warehouse buildings to provide storage space for contractors in support of the Air Force Flight Test Center test programs.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The next location is Eglin Air Force Base, 40 miles east of Pensacolo, Fla. The use of this base is for air proving ground center headquarters, supporting development testing of nonnuclear weapon systems , a TAC fighter wing, and a MAC air recovery mission. The projects requested in this program total $7,750,000 and consist of twelve items.

The first item provides support facilities to complete the conversion of the AN/FPS–95 radar from a research and development facility to an operational configuration.

The second item provides an armament engineering evaluation facility required to support the expanded effort in the development, testing, and evaluation of nonnuclear weapons, vitally needed in current limited warfare.

The third item provides in-house laboratory facilities for studying chemistry and physics of nonnuclear explosives and for fabricating high explosive assemblies and prototype warheads to increase the effectiveness of Air Force weapons systems.

The fourth item provides electromagnetic warfare engineering and laboratory facilities to support the rapidly increasing electronic countermeasures and command and control test workloads.

The fifth item provides additional housing for data collection theodolite stations required to increase the accuracy of land range instrumentation and provide more range time for high priority tests.

The sixth item is an administrative building which will replace seven temporary, deteriorated buildings. In addition to providing new administrative space, the new facility is required to house an automatic data processing system.

The seventh item provides a commercial transportation building which will replace three transportation buildings that were destroyed by a tornado on December 25, 1964.

The eighth item provides for the relocation of the Federal prison from auxiliary field No. 6 to Eglin main. This move will enable the Army ranger units to move from field No. 7, which is too near the bombing ranges for adequate safety, to field No. 6 where the ranger units will utilize the existing prison facilities.

The ninth item provides air conditioning for two dormitories and one dining hall at auxiliary field No. 3.

The tenth item provides air conditioning for two large dormitories which will complete the air conditioning of existing dormitories at Eglin main.

The eleventh item provides an addition to the existing commissary which is no longer adequate for the expanding volume of business and number of customers at this base.

The twelfth item provides a chapel center in the new airmen's dormitory area where no adequate chapel facility exists.

EGLIN AUXILIARY NO. 9, FLA.

The next location is Eglin Auxiliary Field No. 9, 32 miles east of Pensacola, Fla. The use of this base is for the Air Force Counterinsurgency Headquarters. The projects requested in this program total $1,732,000 and consist of four items.

The first item provides an addition to the special operations facility required to house the special air warfare center combat control team which is involved in worldwide counterinsurgency operations.

The second item provides quarters required to accommodate single permanent party officers and the temporary duty officer students who attend the air ground operations school, special air warfare indoctrination courses, counterinsurgency courses, seminars and specialized training related to these missions.

The third item provides an adequate officers open mess to replace the existing substandard, three-story facility of which only the ground floor is usable for club activities.

The last item provides an addition to the sewage treatment plant to effect adequate treatment by this plant.

GREINER AIR FORCE STATION, N.H.

The next base is Greiner Air Force Station located 6 miles south southeast of Manchester, N.H. The use of this station is for a satellite control facility and the 6594th Instrumentation Squadron.

The total program being requested is $465,000 for one item which provides an airmen's dormitory to replace existing, substandard World War II facilities, located in an area declared surplus under the base closure program.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

The next location is Holloman Air Force Base, 6 miles southwest of Alamogordo, N. Mex. The use of this base is for the Air Force Missile Development Center Headquarters, a TAC fighter wing and an ADC systems evaluation squadron. The program requested totals $4,123,000 consisting of 13 items.

The first item is a RAPCON Center required to provide a more positive control environment by radar separation for all aircraft traffic within the restricted area complex, more expeditious traffic flow, and reduction of collision potential.

The second item replaces the existing control tower, which is located outside the runway complex and unable to cover all runways, with a more centrally located tower from which all aircraft traffic can be observed and more adequately and safely controlled.

The third item provides a civil engineering facility required to replace eleven existing temporary, wood frame, World War II buildings that have deteriorated beyond the point of economical repair.

The fourth item provides alterations to the power supply for the radar target scatter site required to increase the capability of this site to exploit new techniques of modern radars to discriminate between, and positively identify, warheads, decoys, missiles, reentry vehicles and other space vehicles.

The fifth item provides an addition to the fabrication and machine shop, required to house the fabrication branch of the field maintenance squadron.

The sixth item provides an optical instrumentation building at the Holloman Test Track, required for space to perform the services of camera preparation, maintenance and repair and thereby release high bay and shop space which is badly needed for sled-test preparations.

The seventh item provides alterations to the test tract power distribution system, required to provide trackside instrumentation camera coverage for an expanding track workload.

The eigth item provides a headquarter building, required to replace nine widely scattered, World War II temporary buildings that have deteriorated to the point that they are unfit for housing the headquarters' staff.

The ninth item is a dormitory required to provide critically needed housing for airmen being assigned to this base.

The 10th item provides additional water supply, required to avert a critical water shortage in the near future because of increased usage and the depletion of existing well fields.

The 11th item provides fire protection water storage for the radar target scatter (RAT SCAT) site which is located 28 miles from a fire station and has inadequate onsite fire protection.

The 12th item provides fire protection water storage for the site for the radar advanced measurements program for analysis of reentry techniques (RAMPART), which is located 11 miles from the main base and has inadequate onsite fire protection.

The last item provides automatic sprinkler and fire detection systems in two hangar and shop-type buildings and automatic fire detection systems in four laboratory-type buildings, required to correct fire protection deficiencies at this base.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

The next base is Kirtland Air Force Base located 2 miles southeast of Albuquerque, N. Mex. The use of this base is for the Air Force Special Weapons Center, Weather Reconnaissance Squadron and an Air National Guard fighter interceptor squadron. The total program being requested is $351,000, consisting of three items.

The first item provides a replacement of two widely dispersed, substandard, and inadequate buildings with a permanent and adequate facility for operation and management of the base fuels supply.

The second item provides alterations to an existing building to convert it into a photographic laboratory required to accommodate the largely increased functions of processing and storing film at this location.

The last item provides automatic sprinkler systems for two large warehouses which lack adequate fire protection.

LAURENCE G. HANSCOM FIELD, MASS.

The next base is Laurence G. Hanscom Field located 3 miles northeast of Waltham, Mass. The use of this base is for the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory, the Air Force Electronics Systems

Division and a military airlift Reserve squadron. The total program being requested is $1,648,000 consisting of four items.

The first item provides an adequate photographic laboratory required to meet the increased use of photography, including a 300 percent increase in color photography during the past 4 years, in support of the electronic system division and system program offices.

The next item provides an optical physics laboratory required by the Cambridge Research Laboratory for adequate space to continue basic research in low-energy physics, regarding molecular reactions at very high temperatures, and applied research on the effects of the atmosphere on missile systems.

The third item provides an addition to the existing base warehouse required for adequate storage space which will enable laboratory space now being used for storage to be returned to research activities.

The last item provides an automatic fire extinguishing system for three organizational hangars, which have no built-in fire protection.

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The next base is Patrick Air Force Base, located 52 miles east southeast of Orlando, Fla. The use of this base is for the Air Force Eastern Test Range Headquarters in support of missile and satellite testing. The total program being requested is $1,040,000 and includes four items.

The first item provides a radar approach control center for more adequate and safer control of the air traffic at this base and nearby airports.

The second item provides alterations to the terminal hangar, required for adequate support of increasing flight activity along the Eastern Test Range.

The third item provides a maintenance dock required for the increasing maintenance workload due to highly instrumental aircraft being assigned to this base in support of the Apollo program.

The last item provides for air conditioning in three areas of the basement of the technical laboratory, required for adequate protection of electronic equipment and valuable precision tools and calibration instruments which are in this building.

EASTERN TEST RANGE

The next group of items to be considered are on the Eastern Test Range (ETR). This range formerly known as the Atlantic Missile Range, operates and maintains the world's largest proving ground—extending from Cape Kennedy southeast to the Indian Ocean about 10,000 miles away. The range includes many strategically located island tracking stations, instrumentation ships, and aircraft which are needed for data acquisition and input. The ETR program requested is for $5,414,000 and consists of 12 items.

CAPE KENNEDY, FLA.

The first item provides for fire detection and protection devices in the complex and costly Titan III facilities at Cape Kennedy. In-

cluded in this item are new heat and smoke detection devices as well as corrections to structural deficiencies.

The second item provides necessary alterations to facilities on the Eastern Test Range for increased reliability, safety, and protection of equipment from the weather.

The third item provides no-break power for the Telemetery Building (TEL–4). This facility must operate without interruptions during a manned launch or orbital space flight.

BAHAMA ISLAND, B.W.I.

The fourth item provides an uninterrupted power source for the radar station on Grand Bahama Island. This radar provides real time flight data nd range safety data during the critical launch phase of missiles manned and unmanned space vehicles.

The fifth item provides an addition to the existing Telephone Exchange Building to house additional communication equipment needed to meet the increased requirements of NASA and the Department of Defense. The new program which this facility supports include Minuteman III, Poseidon (Navy), Saturn, Apollo, Titan III, and the MOL programs.

The sixth item provides alterations necessary to adapt the Titan III launch complex to accommodate a new classified mission.

The seventh item provides alterations to the Range Control Center to provide for installation of special secure communications equipment. This equipment is necessary to prevent inadvertent disclosure of classified data.

ASCENSION ISLAND

The eighth item provides for additional jet fuel storage on Ascension Island. This storage is required to support the additional aircraft assigned to Ascension Island for the Apollo program.

The ninth item provides officers quarters on Antigua Air Force Station for 50 men. These quarters will help to relieve the existing crowded conditions.

CAPE KENNEDY, FLA.

The 10th item provides for additions and alterations to the existing distribution system which serves Cape Kennedy. This project will increase the transformer and feeder capacity of the North Cape and Tital III substations to satisfy increased load requirements.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, B.W.I.

The 11th item provides a powerline to the long range accuracy station at Big Carter Cay on Grand Bahama Island. This line will provide reliable power which is not now available.

The 12th item provides one new heating plant to replace three substandard facilities. The existing heating plants are so badly deteriorated, inefficient, and wasteful to operate that costly equipment is jeopardized for lack of proper environmental control.

WESTERN TEST RANGE

The next group of items to be considered support the Western Test Range (WTR) formerly known as the Pacific Missile Range. This range consists principally of launching and support facilities on Vandenburg Air Force Base, several instrumentation ships, and the splash down area in the Eniwetok Atoll. The WTR program requested is for $17,785,000 and consists of 14 items.

ENIWETOK ATOLL

The first item provides for an impact locator instrumentation tower at Eniwetok to replace the existing temporary tower which has been declared unsafe. This tower contains complex equipment which provides the range with an accurate scoring capability.

The second item provides alterations to an existing launch complex in support of a classified mission.

The third item provides for alterations and modifications to existing facilities in order to meet the demanding requirements of rapidly developing space programs. Timely response to particular facility needs of a program often affect the degree of success for that program.

The fourth item provides a facility having necessary shops and high bay area with environmental control in which to calibrate, maintain, repair, and modify the technical equipment for the WTR. The value of data from research and test programs is directly proportional to the reliability and accuracy of the instrumentation system. Existing shortage of space severely impairs the efforts to maintain the desired high level support.

The fifth item provides a control center at Eniwetok to replace the existing substandard structure. The present facility is a temporary prefab building which has suffered excessive corrosion due to the hot salt and moisture laden atmosphere. This item is needed to protect the electronic and communication equipment necessary to operate this downrange station.

The sixth item provides necessary facilities for a precision terminal tracking radar at Eniwetok. This radar is required to provide data in support of the more advanced and complex reentry systems programs.

The seventh item provides a facility in which to install transmiting equipment to give WTR the capacility of shore-to-ship, ground-to-air, and point-to-point radio communications. A complete over all range communication system is necessary to properly manage and control range operations.

The eighth item provides space in which to accomplish contractor management engineering functions in support of missile and space programs. Contractors are presently using World War II substandard deteriorated buildings which are widely scattered and totally inadequate for conducting efficient management and technical support.

The ninth item provides a new data computation center in which to bring together all data processing equipment now located in five widely separated buildings. This facility will satisfy the requirement for space in which to install computer equipment which can process real time data needed by the flight safety aspects of a program as well as by the management and analysis.

The 10th item provides an addition to the component cleaning facility to satisfy the increased workload. All systems contractors and agencies are dependent upon this facility as it is the only one of its kind in the area.

The 11th item provides an addition to the equipment test lab in which to perform those functions in support of the range which are being accomplished off-base with an unacceptable loss in time and dollars.

The 12th item provides a new 200-man dormitory to replace the four temporary sheet metal quarters erected in 1950. These facilities have deteriorated to an extremely substandard condition due to the hot, humid, salt-laden atmosphere.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The 13th item provides power improvements in support of the command control/destruct system; the remote radar complex on Honda Ridge, South Vandenberg; and the TPQ–18 radar installation at Vandenberg. An uninterrupted power system in these facilities is required to avoid possibility of losing a system during critical countdown and vital operating periods.

The 14th item provides improvements necessary to assure uninterruptable power at Pillar Point Air Force Station. Existing commercial power does not provide power with the high degree of reliability needed by this station during early flight periods of missiles and space launches.

SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITIES

The next group of items to be considered support the satellite control facilities (SCF) program. These facilities consist of tracking stations strategically located around the world to track, monitor, collect data, and provide input to satellites in either equitorial or polar orbits. The SCF program requested is for $7,173,000 and consists of six items.

The first item provides facilities to support a Comsat terminal at the Indian Ocean Tracking Station located on Mahe Island in the Seychelles group. This terminal is needed to provide direct communication to the Sattelite Test Center at Sunnyvale.

The second item provides an electrical powerplant for the Satellite Test Center at Sunnyvale. The need to have reliable high quality power for this electronic nerve center is so critical that a special powerplant must be provided. Existing commercial power has proven inadequate.

The third item is classified.

The fourth item provides an emergency powerplant to provide high quality power to operate the New Hampshire Tracking Station in case there is an outage in the commercial power. The existing overhead commercial line has proven vulnerable to damage—accidental or otherwise.

The fifth item provides fire detection and protection devices and alternations to the buildings necessary to eliminate hazardous conditions which now exist in two tracking stations. These are remote sites having costly and complex electronic equipment inadequately protected against fire.

The sixth item provides for improvements to the steep, narrow winding access road to the Kaena Point, Hawaii Tracking Station. This project will widen the road from the existing one-lane to a 22-foot two-lane road and improve the alinement and drainage conditions.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

The mission of the Air Training Command (ATC) is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating; aircrew training; basic and advanced technical training leading to an Air Force specialty; basic military training; mobile training; and such other training as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. This program contains a request for $78,880,000 and provides facilities at 15 locations. Of this amount $64,671,000 is for items to support the ATC mission, and the balance is for items to support other commands at ATC bases.

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

The first base to be considered is Chanute Air Force Base located 1 mile south of Rantoul, Ill., and its mission is for a technical training center. This program contains a request for $2,523,000 for the following six tems:

The first item is for alteration of an existing weapons training facility involving 19,000 square feet needed to provide a specialized facility to support new specialized training caused by a number of add-on features to the Minuteman Weapons System. This facility is in support of the reentry systems, airborne launch control systems, etcetera, for the Minuteman training program.

The second item provides for a one-story addition of 22,250 square feet and an alteration of 3,000 square feet to the existing 136,724-square-foot hospital to provide intensive nursing care unit, additional outpatient treatment and oral surgery clinics, to provide the medical support for military personnel and dependents.

The third item requested in this program is to provide a new addition of 7,790 square feet and alteration of 400 square feet to the existing permanent dental clinic and will replace the temporary wooden building constructed in 1942 which is functionally inadequate and is scheduled to be demolished.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a 200-man dormitory, to provide minimum housing for airmen assigned to Chanute Air Force Base. The existing dormitories and those authorized for construction will provide housing for over 7,000 airmen leaving approximately 2,000 in substandard World War II barracks.

The fifth item will provide for an addition to the south sewage plant to process the sewage that is presently processed by the village of Rantoul. Rantoul has expressed desire to discontinue service to Chanute or an addition will be made to their plant and the cost would be charged to the Air Force.

The sixth item for the installation of an automatic sprinkler is required to provide adequate fire protection for the missile training facility and the $30 to $40 million of equipment housed within.

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

The next location is Craig Air Force Base located 5 miles south southeast of Selma, Ala. The mission of this base is undergraduate pilot training. The total program requested amounts to $1,765,000 and consists of seven items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 6,600-square-foot alert and maintenance facilities for the helicopter rescue and recovery mission at this base. At the present time, the alert pilots, mechanics, and helicopters are housed temporarily in a part of an existing hangar. This space is required to maintain increase load of the jet aircraft pilot training school.

The second item provides for the construction of a 26,504-square-foot academic classroom facility to replace six buildings which are World War II wood frame converted hospital wards structurally and functionally inadequate.

The third item provides for the construction of a 6,455-square-foot high altitude training facility to replace two wood frame buildings constructed in 1942, have low ceilings and cannot be modernized to acceptable standards.

The fourth item provides for the construction of five soundproofed flightline mechanics shelters for approximately 200 maintenance personnel working on the parking aprons. Existing substandard shacks will be demolished.

The fifth item provides for the construction of 20,110-square-foot addition to the existing 19,619-square-foot aircraft maintenance shop. This addition will provide adequate space for maintenance of jet engines used in undergraduate pilot training. The function is presently located in a temporary building which will be destroyed.

The sixth item provides for the construction of a 200-man dormitory. In order to accommodate recent strength increases, it has been necessary to double up in dormitories and use standby hospital wards.

The seventh item is to provide fire protection in three hangar buildings housing approximately 65 aircraft at one time to insure maximum degree of safety to life and to reduce the fire loss potential to property.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

The next base to be considered is Keesler Air Force Base, located 1 mile west of Biloxi, Miss. The mission of this base is for technical training center. The program contains a request for $3,071,000 and provides for four items.

The first item provides for the construction of a second-story addition of 4,050 square feet to the existing combination fire station. The addition will provide adequate housing space for firemen on 24-hour duty. These men are presently housed in inadequate quonset huts which will be salvaged for future use.

The second item is for the construction of a 52,500-square-foot ground communications training facility. This building will provide for the complete training facilities for the special training courses with an annual production of approximately 2,500 students. The present deteriorated World War II wood frame structures are scheduled for destruction.

The third item provides construction of a 102,000-square-foot technical training building to support existing and programed airborne radar maintenance courses for F–11, C–5A, RF–4C, and C–141 aircraft. This building will house complex electronic training equipment valued at $25 million programed for these courses. Existing wood frame building constructed in 1941 is structurally unsound and a fire hazard. It will be demolished.

The fourth item provides for the rehabilitating ten buildings at annex 3 plus drilling a new well, and a new elevated water storage tank. This will provide adequate facilities for the relocation of Headquarters Eastern Ground Electronic Engineering Installation Agency region from Brookley Air Force Base, Ala.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base to be considered is Lackland Air Force Base, located 8 miles west southwest of San Antonio, Tex. This base supports basic military recruit training center, personnel processing squadron, Wilford Hall Hospital, and Officer Training School at Lackland training annex, Medina. The program request is for $39,364,000 for the following 18 items:

The third, sixth, and 11th through 18th items are in support of the basic recruit training. Due to the closing of Amarillo, all of the basic training will be conducted at Lackland Air Force Base and the above 10 items are estimated to cost $20,408,000. The 10 items include the following items: 9,000-square-foot clothing and equipment repair shop; 5,200-man basic military training facility; 4,400-square-foot Air Police operations facility; 900-seat chapel center; 27,720-square-foot Service Club; 4,800-square-foot branch exchange; 20,500-square-foot gymnasium; 7,800-square-foot library; 1,000-seat theater, and an airmen's swimming pool.

The first item provides for the construction of a 77,780-square-foot personnel processing facility. This facility will relieve the overcrowded conditions and will replace seven wood frame buildings overaged, uneconomical to maintain, and scheduled for destruction.

The second item will provide an additional 190 tons of air conditioning in an existing personnel processing facility. The project will relieve the intolerable summer working conditions of over 409 personnel that work daily in this facility.

The fourth item provides for a construction of a 29,500-square-foot cold storage plant. The present wood frame building constructed in 1943 has deteriorated to a point such that maintenance is excessive and is a health hazard. It will be demolished upon completion of this project.

The fifth item provides for the construction of a 303,400-square-foot addition and 210,405-square-foot alteration to the existing hospital at Lackland Air Force Base. This construction will correct deficiencies in existing hospital and eliminate the need for 16 temporary structures which have been pressed into use.

The seventh item provides for the construction of a 200-man dormitory. This project is required for permanent party airmen in direct support of technical training courses being transferred to this base.

81-915—67——36

The eighth item provides for the construction of two 40-man officer quarters. The existing quarters and those authorized for construction will provide only 28 percent of required adequate spaces. It is also necessary that medical personnel subject to emergency calls from hospital be quartered on base near the hospital.

The ninth item is for the installation of 360 tons of air conditioning in six student officer quarters and convert four dayroom areas to provide for additional living quarters. Air conditioning is considered essential in the area.

The 10th item is for the construction of a 14,449-square-foot addition and a 3,917-square-foot alteration of the existing student officer open mess, to provide a complete and adequate facility. The present open mess will not adequately accommodate projected number of students.

LAREDO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base to be considered is Laredo Air Force Base located 3 miles northeast of Laredo, Tex. This base supports undergraduate pilot training school. The program contains a request for $92,000 and provides primary treatment of industrial wastes from shop area. Positive elimination of industrial waste must be provided to avoid the flow of polluting material into the river.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base to be considered is Laughlin Air Force Base, located 7 miles east of Del Rio, Tex. This base supports the undergraduate pilot training. The program requested amounts to $736,000 and provides for the following four items.

The first item is to provide for the construction of an adequate control tower to replace the existing tower reclaimed from salvage in 1952. The tower is structurally unsound and must be abandoned when winds reach 50 knots. Due to low height and location of tower, visual control of air traffic is severely limited.

The second item is to construct a 9,600-square foot high altitude training facility, needed in support of the undergraduate pilot training school and other air crew personnel in this geographical area. The existing building is beyond economical repair and will be demolished.

The third item provides for the construction of a 9,000-square foot administrative wing maintenance control facility. The major portion of these functions are presently temporarily utilizing a portion of lean-to of a hanger and space in several other locations. Upon completion of this project, space will be returned to aircraft maintenance shops function needed due to increased flying loads.

The fourth item is to construct and install a fire detection system with deluge systems in hangars 50, 210, and 414 where safety to life and need for early detection and notification of fire are of principal concern.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

The next base is Lowry Air Force Base located 1 mile southeast of Denver, Colo. The mission of this base is for a technical training center. The program requested amounts to $6,089,000 and provides for the following eight items:

The first, seventh, and eighth items provide facilities in minimum support of the highly successful Air Force retraining program for young airmen. These projects will provide classrooms and counseling facilities, upgrading of seven open bay barracks to house these airmen, and conversion of 8,118 square feet of an existing building to provide a dining area, workshop, and recreation facility.

The second item provides a 6,782-square-foot addition and conversion of 36,950 square feet of building No. 1433 to adequately support the increased precision measuring equipment (PME) training.

The third item is for the conversion of 36,436 square feet of buildings No. 372 and No. 372A for photographic maintenance training to adequately support the tactical reconnaissance weapons system. This facility will adequately house eight trainers and related support equipment costing about $5,800,000, requiring environmental control or sound abatement.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a second floor addition of 28,598 square feet to building No. 380, annex for the photo processing training. This project will replace two World War II mobilization type substandard and inadequate structures.

The fifth item is to install the air conditioning in buildings No. 849 and No. 869 which will provide the proper environmental control and electrical service for the increase in F–111 A. & E. shop equipment and control system trainers assigned to Lowry Air Force Base.

The sixth item is to construct a 1,000 composite airmen housing and dining facility. This project is required to house airmen housed in crowded conditions and replace five existing structurally unsound substandard wood frame dormitories constructed in 1941.

MATHER AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base to be considered is Mather Air Force Base located 12 miles east northeast of Sacramento, Calif. This base supports a navigator training school, SAC heavy bombardment and heavy air refueling squadron. The program requested for this installation amounts to $7,088,000 and provides for the following seven items:

The first item provides for the construction of an adequate squadron operations facility for SAC to centralize the entire operational and training functions. The present deteriorated condition of the five World War II converted dormitories dictates that they be replaced.

The second item is required to eliminate the current fire protection deficiencies in 22 widely scattered training buildings throughout the base.

The third item is to provide fire protection for two hangars. Work consists of installing an automatic sprinkler system, fire detection system alarm transmitters, and so forth. It also provides major fire protection to building 4376 to permit aircraft painting in the hangar.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a 132,325-square-foot composite medical facility to replace the existing 18 wood frame buildings which were constructed in 1942. This project will provide essential and complete base level medical support to approximately 11,600 military personnel and 21,800 dependents of active duty military personnel.

The fifth item is to construct a 7,360-square-foot data processing plant to replace substandard wood frame buildings. These substandard buildings are unsuitable for housing electronic and electromechanical equipment due to heavy electrical load requirement and deteriorated structure members.

The sixth item provides for the construction of a 400-seat chapel center. This project is required to support military personnel and their dependents at this base.

The seventh item provides for the construction of industrial waste disposal facility to comply with the California control board requirements.

MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

The next base to be considered is Moody Air Force Base located 10 miles northeast of Valdosta, Ga. This base supports the undergraduate pilot training. The program requested amounts to $875,000.

The first project provides for the construction of two power check pads. This project is required to provide sufficient facilities for essential engine conditioning for approximately 150 T–37/T–38 twin-engine jet aircraft.

The second item provides for the construction of a 13,809-square-foot, 11-stall fire station to replace a 5,033-square-foot, three-stall wood frame building that is structurally and functionally inadequate.

The third item is to construct a 19,847-square-foot basic flight training facility which will provide briefing rooms and necessary supporting facilities to accommodate increased student jet pilots. Existing wood frame building constructed in 1942 will be demolished upon completion of this project.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base to be considered is Randolph Air Force Base located 15 miles southeast of San Antonio, Tex. This base supports the Headquarters Air Training Command, undergraduate pilot training school, instrument pilot instructor school, and military personnel center (Headquarters U.S. Air Force) and recruiting service. The program requested for this base amounts to $1,203,000.

The first item provides for the construction of two 40-man officers quarter's. This project will partially alleviate the critical shortage of onbase housing for assigned bachelor officers.

The second item provides for the construction of a 50-foot diameter reinforced concrete secondary sedimentation tank at the sewage treatment and disposal plant. This project is required to reduce the quantity of suspended solids in the sewage effluent to comply with the State of Texas stream pollution program.

The third item is to install fire protection deluge systems in five hangars. This project provides essential fire protection for T–37/T–38 twin-engine jet aircraft in these hangars.

REESE AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base to be considered is Reese Air Force Base located 6 miles west of Lubbock, Tex. This base supports undergraduate pilot training. The program requested is for $3,795,000 for the following six items:

The first item provides for the construction of an adequate control tower to replace the existing tower which is inadequate in size and location.

The second item provides for the construction of 26,804 square feet of an academic classroom facility to replace two wood frame buildings which are inadequate as academic facilities because of size and design.

The third item is to construct a 19,487-square-foot basic flight training facility, which will provide briefing rooms and necessary supporting facilities to accommodate increase student jet pilot loads. Three existing deteriorated wood frame buildings which are both inadequate in size and layout of rooms will be demolished upon completion of this project.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a 60,252-square-foot composite medical facilities to replace 16 wood frame wornout, substandard medical facilities construced in 1942.

The fifth item provides for the construction of a 200-man dormitory. This project will replace six wood frame barracks constructed in 1942.

The sixth item is to install fire protection sprinkler systems in a hangar building, a warehouse supply and equipment building.

SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Sheppard Air Force Base is located 3 miles north of Wichita Falls, Tex. The base is host to technical training center and a medical service school, undergraduate pilot training and helicopter flying training squadron. The program requested amounts to $7,667,000 for six items as follows:

The first item is to alter a building to provide a radar approach control center for all arriving and departing aircraft at this base. This is in support of undergraduate pilot training program jet aircraft, helicopter training, civil and commercial airlines.

The second item provides for the construction of 55,000 square foot crafts and services training facility. Seventeen civil engineering career field courses will be taught in this facility. The two existing wood frame deteriorated buildings constructed in 1941 will be demolished.

The third item provides for the construction of a three-stall, 3,600 square foot preengineered refueling vehicle shop. The existing one-stall facility is too small to maintain the 45 pieces of refueling equipment assigned to this base.

The fourth item provides for the construction of 73,250 square foot addition and the alteration of 20,000 square feet to the existing hospital. This facility will provide medical support to 15,300 military personnel and 14,500 dependents as an interim measure; two temporary wood frame World War II dormitories are to be used in support of the increased medical workload.

The fifth item provides for the construction of a 1,000-man composite housing and dining facility for airmen. This is required to reduce the deficiency in adequate airmen housing and dining facilities. Twelve small wood frame buildings, costing $10,000 each in 1941, will be demolished upon completion of this project.

The sixth item provides for the construction of a 40-man officers quarters. This facility will provide additional living quarters for the officers associated with the undergraduate pilot training mission.

VANCE AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Vance Air Force Base is located 3 miles south southwest of Enid, Okla., and supports undergraduate pilot training. This program contains a request for $619,000 for the following three items.

The first item provides the construction of a 19,847 square foot basic flight training building to replace two wood frame inadequate buildings constructed in 1942. This building will provide briefing rooms and necessary supporting facilities to accommodate increased student pilots.

The second item provides fire protection deluge system in the maintenance hangar. The hangar contains 38,840 square feet of floor space and is valued at $524,000. T–37 and T–38 jet aircraft are maintained in this hangar.

The third item provides an automatic sprinkler system in two warehouses, required to assure maximum degree of life safety and property protection.

WEBB AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base to be considered is Webb Air Force Base, located 2 miles southwest of Big Springs, Tex. The base supports an undergraduate pilot training school and contains a request for $2,296,000 for the following three items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 60,000 square foot composite medical facility to replace nine wood frame, structurally unsound buildings constructed in 1941. These buildings are considered a serious fire hazard.

The second item provides for the construction of a 2,448 square foot addition to the wing headquarters building for the data processing plant operation. This addition will house data systems and statistics branch of the comptroller and will provide sufficient temperature and humidity control for the sensitive electronic machines and supporting equipment.

The third item is to install automatic sprinkler systems in two hangars, a shop and a warehouse. Replacement value of structures is estimated at $1,500,000 with contents (aircraft, equipment, supplies) valued at $21,230,000.

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

The last base to be considered in this program is Williams Air Force Base located 13 miles southeast of Mesa, Ariz. The base supports undergraduate pilot training and combat crew training squadron (military assistance program). The program requested for this base amounts to $1,697,000 and comprises the following six items:

The first item provides for the construction of 19,720 square foot automotive maintenance shop to replace seven substandard wood frame buildings constructed in 1941. This project is required to provide auto maintenance facility for organizational and field maintenance repairs on base assigned vehicles.

The second item provides for the construction of a standard preengineered metal building of 2,310 square feet for auto maintenance administration facility to replace five temporary wood frame build-

ings of 3,378 square feet constructed in 1941 and 1943. This facility is the operational nerve center of the motor pool complex and controls operational and preventive maintenance functions.

The third item provides for the alteration of the sewage treatment plant digestor for the proper treatment of sewage at this base and reduction of pollution.

The fourth item provides fire protection and water storage for the safety of personnel, equipment, and material in the ordnance area.

The fifth item provides for installation of automatic sprinkler system in hangar, warehouse supply, base laundry, and base supply. This system is required for safety of personnel and to limit damage to essential facilities.

The sixth item provides for the purchase of Goodyear Auxiliary Field in support of the T–38 jet aircraft in the Undergraduate Pilot Training School at Williams Air Force Base.

AIR UNIVERSITY, ALA.

The Air University is located at Montgomery, Ala., and its mission is to prepare officers for command of Air Force units, wings, groups and squadrons, and staff duties. It also provides education to meet the scientific requirements of the Air Force. This program contains a request for seven projects totaling $6,334,000, all at Maxwell Air Force Base.

Similar presentations of other commands will include $159,000 for the Air University, making a total construction program in support of the Air University mission of $6,493,000.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Maxwell Air Force Base is located at Montgomery, Ala. The base supports Headquarters Air University, Air War College, Squadron Officers School, Warfare Systems School, Academic Instructor School, Aerospace Studies Institute, Command and Control Group, and Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps. The program requested at this base amounts to $6,334,000 and consists of the following seven items:

The first item provides for the construction of 10,000 barrel jet fuel storage to replace the existing facility installed in 1943 and which was a salvaged item then. It is not feasible to repair and will be razed upon replacement.

The second item provides for the construction of an 88,000-square-foot addition to the existing 123,245-square-foot composite medical facility. This project will permit relocation of clinics and clinic support service to the base hospital and consolidation of other functions. All vacated space will revert to base usage.

The third item will provide facilities for a command post.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a 26,000 square foot addition to the existing library building to contain the USAF archives currently stored in a 24,935-square-foot warehouse. The archives represent an irreplaceable collection of documents and data which is rapidly deteriorating. The current storage facility will revert to base usage.

The fifth item provides for air conditioning of five officer quarters. This project will complete air conditioning of all adequate officer quarters at Maxwell Air Force Base.

The sixth item provides for the installation of a 300 kilowatt diesel-driven generator as an emergency power source at the Autodin Communications Terminal.

The seventh item is for the installation of an automatic fire detection system in 28 buildings. Safety to life and property and need for early detection and notification of fire are of principal concern.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Alaskan Air Command provides combat-ready forces, defense weapons systems, aircraft control and warning elements, and air defense forces within Alaska for employment under the operational control of Command, Alaskan Norad/Conad region. It also provides logistical support for the Strategic Air Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Air Defense Command, the Command of the Alaskan Sea Frontier, and the U.S. Army. To provide for the accomplishment of these missions, this program supports two major operational air bases, Eielson and Elmendorf; 17 aircraft control and warning (A.C. & W.), and communications sites.

The program request for Alaskan Air Command totals $23,933,000. This amount is composed of $5,372,000 for the two major bases, Eielson and Elmendorf; the balance of $18,561,000 for 17 A.C. & W. and communications sites. The $23,933,000 includes $81,000 in support of the Air Force Communications Service.

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

The first base to be considered in the Alaskan Air Command program is Eielson Air Force Base, located 19 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. This base supports a Strategic Air Command wing, a fighter interceptor squadron, a strategic reconnaissance and an air refueling squadron, both on rotation under the Strategic Air Command, and a Military Airlift Command weather reconnaissance squadron. The program requested for this base amounts to $225,000 for the following two items:

The first will provide by conversion of an existing nose dock a fuel system maintenance repair dock, required in direct support of strategic-type mission aircraft.

The last item is an addition to the secondary sewage treatment facility to provide a total of 2,500,000 gallon capacity plant. At the present time, untreated effluent is contaminating tidal waters.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Elmendorf Air Force Base, 1 mile northwest of Anchorage, supports the Alaskan Command Headquarters, the Alaskan Air Command Headquarters, a troop carrier squadron, a tactical fighter squadron on rotation, and a security group under Air Force Security Service Command. The program requested totals $5,147,000 and consisting of the following four items:

The first item is for construction of 63,584 square yards of taxiway runway access pavement for aircraft operating from the terminal, maintenance and operations areas on the southside of the runway.

The next item provides by alteration work a 15,050-square-foot precision measurement equipment laboratory, required for the accurate calibration and repair, under rigid environmental controls, of all highly complex precision weapons systems on assigned aircraft.

The third item for an expanded electric generating plant is needed to provide electric power resulting from increased load demands. This project together with the existing plant will provide a total of 27,500 kilowatts of firm and reliable electric power.

The last item in this project for Elmendorf Air Force Base is for the construction of a primary sewage treatment plant having a capability of 4 million gallons per day to permit the discharge of effluent into tidal waters without harmful effects.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS, ALASKA

This part of the Alaskan Air Command program requests $18,561,000 for various support facilities at 17 aircraft control and warning sites generally referred to as A.C. & W.

BOSWELL BAY RADIO RELAY SITE, $42,000

This first station is located 136 miles southeast of Anchorage, Alaska and support White Alice Communications under the control of the Air Force Communication Service Command. The program provides for constructing 64,000 square yards of primary runway, needed to load cargo and personnel at this isolated site. Currently, freight supplies and personnel may be landed only by wading through the surf from small skiffs and seaplanes.

CAMPION AIR FORCE STATION, $30,000

Next is Campion Air Force Station, an A.C. & W. site, 13 miles east of Galena, Alaska, supporting White Alice Communications. It is planned to construct an addition to the existing sewage treatment plant, to replace septic tanks. When complete, clean water will then be safely discharged into tidal waters, and will be in consonance with national policy to correct water pollution.

CAPE LISBURNE AIR FORCE STATION, $6,047,000

Cape Lisburne Air Force Station is located 570 miles northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska. It supports the White Alice Communications. The program provides for the construction of the following two items:

The first item, for construction of a 65,132-square-foot A.C. & W. composite building will include space for operations and maintenance, administration, personnel housing, subsistence; health and welfare facilities in support of assigned military and civilian personnel.

The last item provides a 50,000 gallon water storage tank at the upper camp site, needed for both domestic use and fire protection at this isolated station.

CAPE NEWENHAM AIR FORCE STATION, $87,000

Cape Newenham Air Force Station is located 460 miles west of Anchorage, Alaska, and supports the White Alice Communications System and an A.C. & W. squadron. The one item programed for this station is for the installation of a 50,000-gallon water storage tank, to be located at the upper camp, needed to provide adequate water storage for domestic and fire protection purposes.

CAPE ROMANZOF AIR FORCE STATION, $87,000

The fifth station in this portion of the Alaskan program is Cape Romanzof, located 530 miles west of Anchorage, Alaska. It supports White Alice Communications System and contains a request for erection of a 50,000-gallon water storage tank, to be sited at the upper camp, to provide adequate water storage for both domestic and fire protection purposes.

FIRE ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION, $27,000

The next is Fire Island Air Force Station, 10 miles west-southwest of Anchorage, Alaska, whose mission is A.C. & W. site and White Alice Communications.

The program involves construction of a 38,000 gallon-a-day sewage treatment plant to replace unsatisfactory septic tanks. Following treatment of raw sewage in this plant, the effluent discharging into Yukon tidal waters will be clean.

FORT YUKON AIR FORCE STATION, $30,000

Fort Yukon Air Force Station, an A.C. & W. site, is located 3 miles north of Fort Yukon, Alaska and the program requested at this station is for the construction of a 15,000 gallon-per-day capacity sewage treatment and disposal plant. The present sewage discharges directly into tidal waters and is wholly unsatisfactory from a health standpoint.

GALENA AIRPORT, $1,551,000

The eighth station, Galena Airport, 2 miles northeast of Galena, Alaska, supports a fighter-interceptor on alert rotation, and involves construction of the following three items:

The first for a 48-man airmen's dormitory is required to provide adequate troop housing for assigned personnel.

The second item for provision of 1,800 kilowatts of primary electrical power is needed for reliable, constant power at this isolated station. No commercial power is available in the area.

The last item requested for this station involves the construction of a modern 60,000 gallon-per-day capacity sewage treatment and disposal plant. Raw sewage is currently being discharged directly into Yukon tidal waters, which is injurious to human and fishlife and is not in consonance with national water pollution abatement policies.

KING SALMON AIRPORT, $433,000

King Salmon Airport is located 296 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. It is an A.C. & W. site and supports a fighter-interceptor aircraft on alert status. The program requests three items as follows:

The first item for an addition of 6,160 square feet to the existing 480-square-foot heated auto storage facility is needed to protect mobile equipment from extreme arctic winds, snow, and ice at this remote Alaskan site.

The second item is for the construction of a 1,024-square-foot heated auto storage facility for trucks and mobile communications equipment operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis, 7 days per week schedule, at this isolated station.

The last item for King Salmon Airport is for a modern treatment plant of 60,000 gallon-per-day capacity, which when completed will discharge clean effluent into adjacent tidal waters. The present treatment of sewage by septic tanks is unsatisfactory.

KOTZEBUE AIR FORCE STATION, $321,000

Kotzebue Air Force Station is located 445 miles northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska, and is an A.C. & W. site supporting the White Alice Communications System. The program at this station provides for two items:

The first item for a 2,400-square-foot heavy equipment shop is required for essential maintenance and warm storage of assigned mobile equipment at this remote station.

The last item is for expanded living quarters involving 16 troop spaces for assigned airmen and when completed will satisfy the total troop housing requirement based on current missions at this station.

NORTHEAST CAPE AIR FORCE STATION, $70,000

The 11th station, Northeast Cape Air Force Station, is located 635 miles west-northwest of Anchorage, Alaska. This station supports the White Alice Communications System and an A.C. & W. squadron. The one item programed for this station is for a 50,000-gallon water storage tank needed to provide adequate storage for domestic and fire protection purposes. At the present time, water is hauled by trucks, a distance of 3 miles over difficult and hazardous terrain, from the main A. C. & W. site.

POINT BARROW NAVAL INSTALLATION, $134,000

Point Barrow Naval Installation is located 500 miles northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska, and is an aircraft control and warning site. The requested program at this location is for the installation of fire alarm and detection systems in 79 existing structurally sound buildings. When completed it will provide protection of both life and Government-owned property, currently valued at over $12 million, at this remote site.

SHEMYA AIR FORCE STATION, $1,797,000

The 13th station under the various Alaska programs is Shemya Air Force Station, located 1,800 miles south-southwest of Anchorage, Alaska, at the end of the Aleutian chain. The request for this station involves the construction of four items:

The first is for a 1,600-square-foot POL operations and quality control building required for base-level fuel testing, on a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week schedule.

The provision of a 4,560-square-foot pavement and grounds facility will provide covered heated space for all base vehicles including snow removal equipment at this remote Arctic location. This function was previously accomplished in a rehabilitated hangar but was dislocated to accommodate a flying mission.

The third item is for installation of a fire protection deluge system in seven structurally sound buildings, including four hangars. Frequent high winds and earthquakes represent a serious fire threat and risk to operating personnel and property at this isolated station.

The last item for Shemya involves construction of a primary and secondary sewage treatment plant, with appurtenant controls, piping and pump stations, required to handle a flow of 165,000 gallons per day of treated sewage effluent.

SPARREVOHN AIR FORCE STATION, $331,000

The next installation is Sparrevohn Air Force Station, located 190 miles west of Anchorage, which supports the A.C. & W. and White Alice Communications System. The program calls for installation of a 400,000 gallon water storage tank, needed to provide adequate storage for both domestic and for protection purposes at the upper camp. This station is located in the interior of Alaska where temperatures drop as low as 43° below zero. At the present time, water is hauled in trucks over difficult and hazardous terrain from the lower camp.

TATALINA AIR FORCE STATION, $7,051,000

Tatalina Air Force Station, located 238 miles northwest of Anchorage, Alaska is another A.C. & W. station. The requested construction program at this station involves two items; namely:

A new 92,404-square-foot composite A.C. & W. building will replace 14 temporary substandard buildings and provide a complex of maintenance, administrative, personnel housing, subsistence, warehousing, and vehicle storage.

The last item for provision of a 90,000-gallon elevated water storage tank is needed for both domestic use and for fire protection. The present method of hauling water by truck is unsatisfactory and at times impossible, due to climatic and road conditions.

TIN CITY AIR FORCE STATION, $76,000

The next to the last A.C. & W. station to be considered is Tin City Air Force Station, located 440 miles northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska, requests installation of a 50,000-gallon elevated water storage tank to furnish both domestic and fire protection at this isolated station.

WILDWOOD AIR FORCE STATION, $65,000

The last station to be considered under the various Alaska grouping is Wildwood Air Force Station, located 65 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. Its mission is to support a communications squadron under control the Air Force Communications Service Command. The program provides a modern 75,000-gallon-per-day capacity sewage treatment plant which will discharge clean treated effluent into tidal waters without detrimental effects to fish and wildlife.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

The mission of the Headquarters Command is to provide proficiency flying, training, housekeeping, and support of the U.S. Air Force personnel in the Washington area. Specifically, this command provides administrative and logistical support for the U.S. Air Force Headquarters Squadron, for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area where inherent organizational structure does not permit other support, and such other missions as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

Included within the Headquarters Command total program of $12,183,000 are eight projects totaling $8,683,000 needed to support the basic Headquarters Command mission requirements at Bolling Air Force Base and one project for $3,500,000 which is the first increment of the Defense Office Building to be located on Bolling Air Force Base.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Bolling Air Force Base is located within the city limits of Washington, D.C. Its mission is to support Headquarters Command, provide administrative and logistical support to Air Force units stationed within Washington area and missions as may be directed by Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. All of the facilities contained in this program are in accordance with the approved Bolling Air Force Base development plan. The program contains a request for $12,183,000 for the following nine items:

The first item provides a new facility for the transportation and automotive maintenance functions. The present substandard facility is planned for demolition.

The second item for conversion of an existing hangar involving 47,480 square feet is needed to provide adequate space for the civil engineer at this installation. The existing civil engineering facility is a temporary structure and is scheduled for demolition.

The third item is required to provide adequate warehouse space in support of facilities and personnel located at Bolling Air Force Base. The existing substandard buildings constructed in 1933 and 1941 are to be demolished.

The fourth item is a new facility to provide adequate base-level out-patient medical support for the military personnel, and dependents of active duty military personnel. Three separate small functionally and professionally obsolete buildings will be disposed of and a fourth small building will be used for other functions upon completion of this project.

The fifth item requested in this program is to provide the first increment of a 370,400 square foot administrative building. This increment is required for functions now utilizing substandard temporary buildings programed for early disposal.

The sixth item will provide a clothing sales store outlet for standard military uniform articles for military personnel stationed in Washington, D.C., area. The existing facility is presently in a substandard building and must be replaced as it is located on the site of other items requested in this program.

The seventh item provides for the conversion of an existing hangar into a gymnasium to provide a center for the physical fitness program for the personnel assigned to this base. The existing gymnasium must be replaced to make room for other items in this program.

The eighth item requested is to extend the existing utilities distribution systems to the immediate location of projects included in this program.

The last item will provide for the ground improvement work for the Defense office building scheduled for construction at Bolling Air Force Base.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (ZONE OF INTERIOR)

The mission of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) is to maintain in a constant state of readiness the military airlift system necessary to perform all airlift tasks and emergency operations assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in peace and under approved war plans and appropriate JCS and Air Force guidance documents. MAC will supervise and operate the air weather service, the aerospace audiovisual service, the air rescue service, an aeromedical evacuation system, and the 1254th Air Transport Wing Special Missions. This program contains a request for $33,930,000 for Military Airlift Command (Zone of Interior) and provides facilities at six locations.

Similar presentations of other commands will include $600,000 for MAC making a total construction program in support of MAC of $34,530,000.

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

The first installation to be considered is Charleston Air Force Base located 5 miles northwest of Charleston, S.C. The mission of this base is an air transport heavy wing and an aerial port squadron. The requested program for this base in $10,994,000. Of this amount 13 items at a cost of $9,722,000 are in support of the new C–5A aircraft and five projects costing $1,272,000 are for base support.

The first three items and items seven through nine provide for additions and extensions of operational and training facilities required to support the C–5A. Items 10 through 14 provide aircraft maintenance facilities for this aircraft. Item 15 will furnish additional bulk fuel storage for the added requirements of the C–5A. The 17th item is a utility item to supply utility extensions in support of proposed C–5A facilities.

The fourth item is a base support item providing a new fire station properly located and sized to permit covered storage of the larger fire

fighting and crash type vehicles. It also allows for relocation of crews and vehicles thus improving efficiency.

The fifth item, also a base support item, provides special purpose-type space for all phases of combat mission aerial supply drops including special packing, parachute folding, storage of a transportable air drop terminal and necessary harness and load area. The facility is also used for training of the aerial delivery section of the aerial port squadron.

The sixth item will provide for adequate squadron operational space for two squadrons of C–141 aircraft at this base.

The 16th item will provide air conditioning in the wing maintenance control area.

The last item is for an addition to the base sewage treatment and disposal plant. This item will provide compliance with State and local laws on pollution and is in keeping with the administration policy on pollution control.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

The next installation is Dover Air Force Base located 4 miles southeast of Dover, Del. The mission of this base is for an air transport heavy wing and a fighter interceptor squadron (ADC). The total program requested is for $1,212,000 and comprises the following three items.

The first item provides a radar approach control facility (RAPCON) to permit area flight control.

The second item provides for replacement of heating systems.

The last item provides for pollution control of industrial waste.

M'GUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N.J.

The next installation is McGuire Air Force Base located 12 miles south southeast of Trenton, N.J. This base is the major east coast aerial port of embarkation for the Military Airlift Command, numbered Air Force headquarters, air transport heavy wing, air defense missile squadron, aero medical transport squadron, and air terminal squadron. The total program requested for this base consists of three base support projects at a cost of $1,543,000.

The first project provides special purpose type space for all phases of combat mission aerial supply drops including special packing, parachute folding, storage of a transportable air drop terminal and necessary harness and load area. The facility is also used for training of the aerial delivery section of the aerial port squadron.

The second project provides for the alteration of 22 airmen dormitories to eliminate construction deficiency on the north side of these buildings at the window openings. Installation of storm windows and rebalancing of heating systems will permit proper temperature control during winter months.

The last project is for conversion of the central heating plant from coal to gas in order to reduce air pollution in the surrounding area.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is Norton Air Force Base located 3 miles east of San Bernardino, Calif. This base supports an aerial port of embarkation, headquarters ballistic systems division, Air Force auditor general, headquarters U.S. Air Force Inspector General, military airlift wing and the audiovisual center. This program contains 10 projects totaling $5,201,000, of which, items one through three and item five support the military airlift wing. They are for a hazardous cargo loading and unloading pad, a warmup holding pad at each end of the runway, additional fueling capability and modification of door openings in a hangar to allow use by the C–141 aircraft assigned to this base.

The fourth item and items seven through 10 are base support items to provide additional facilities to support personnel assigned to this base and provide fire protection for the Autodin facility.

The sixth item will alter an existing facility for a permanent Auditor General Headquarters.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

The next installation is Scott Air Force Base located 3 miles east southeast of Belleville, Ill. The programed mission of this base is Headquarters Military Airlift Command; Headquarters Aerospace Rescue/Recovery Service; aeromedical airlift wing; Air Force communications service; and Headquarters Air Weather Service. The amount requested for this base is $8,933,000 and includes seven base support items and one mission support item.

The first item provides for an addition to the engine repair shop.

The second item provides for replacement of the refueling vehicle repair shop to allow for repair of larger refueling vehicles. These vehicles cannot be accommodated in the present shop.

The third item for $7,500,000 provides a new Headquarters Command Facility for the military airlift command.

The fourth item provides required air conditioning for the printing plant.

The fifth item will replace the substandard noncommissioned officer open mess.

The sixth item provides for extension of heat mains. This will allow for discontinuation of three small heating plants and reduce air pollution in the area surrounding Scott Air Force Base.

The seventh item provides a fire protection deluge system for the large hangar at this base.

The last item is for the purchase of a piece of privately owned land which is surrounded by Government-owned land on this base.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next installation is Travis Air Force Base located 6 miles east of Fairfield, Calif. The mission of this base is western transport Air Force, military airlift wing, and aerial port squadron. The request for this base is $6,047,000 for nine items and covers beddown items for the new large C–5A aircraft as well as base support items.

Items one, two, three, four, five, and seven in the amount of $5,305,000 are for support of the C–5A aircraft.

Item six will provide for an adequate automotive maintenance shop.

Item eight provides for air conditioning of crew rest facilities for MAC aircrews.

The last item is for sewage treatment and disposal. This item will allow this location to comply with county and State laws on pollution.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES, ZONE OF INTERIOR

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the commander in chief, Pacific Command. As a major air command, it provides administrative and logistic support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command geographical area of responsibility. The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces, Zone of Interior, totals $3,066,000.

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

Hickam Air Force Base, 6 miles west of Honolulu, Hawaii, is headquarters for the Pacific Air Forces, an airlift heavy wing, and an air recovery squadron under the Military Airlift Command, an Airborne Command control squadron and an Air National Guard interceptor squadron. The requested program involves the construction of seven items, as follows:

The first is alteration work to an existing dispensary, to provide adequate space and functional arrangement for the practice of modern outpatient clinical medicine.

The second is a 23,000 square foot administrative office building needed at Wheeler Air Force Base, some 16 miles from Hickam, to house approximately 200 professional engineers involved in technical and administrative activities associated with engineering operations of the Far East theater.

Airmen dormitories, with a capacity of 400 men, are required to replace substandard buildings. When completed, about 75 percent of the total troop housing requirement will have been satisfied. The balance of the deficiency will be programed in a future military construction program.

A new 12,800 square foot airmen dining hall is required to replace the existing building which is beyond economical repair and scheduled for removal.

The fifth item for construction is a new 4,000 square foot in-flight kitchen, to replace a substandard 1941 wooden structure scheduled for razing, is required for efficient and rapid preparation of over 20,000 meals a month at this base.

Two industrial waste and disposal facilities to provide for a daily flow of 70,000 gallons of chemically treated effluent, are required at Hickam. At present, emulsified oils and grease flow directly into canals and drain ditches.

The last item requested in this portion of the Pacific Air Commands program is for the addition of 3,600 feet of sanitary sewage mains to connect existing lines to the Navy sewage treatment plant. The project will prevent raw sewage from being discharged into the ocean near the channel entrance to Pearl Harbor.

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STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, ZONE OF INTERIOR

The mission of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) is to organize, train, equip, administer, prepare and maintain a force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive worldwide aerial bombardment against enemies of the United States.

The program requests authorization of $40,522,000 for construction of facilities at 28 locations where SAC is the host command. Of this amount $38,861,000 is for items to support the SAC mission and the balance is for items to support other commands on SAC bases.

Similarly, presentations of other commands will include $542,000 for SAC making a total construction program in support of the SAC mission of $39,403,000.

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

The first Strategic Air Command (SAC) base to be considered is Barksdale Air Force Base located 3 miles east of Shreveport, La. The second Air Force headquarters is located at Barksdale Air Force Base. Other major missions operating from this base are: two heavy bomber squadrons, two heavy air refueling squadrons and a Reserve military airlift group. The total program being requested is $4,483,000 and consists of five items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 5,600-square-foot addition to the existing 9,446-square-foot communications building. This addition will provide space for the outside telephone plant and communications systems repair functions which are presently located in a temporary building scheduled for destruction.

The second item provides for the construction of an adequate control tower to replace the existing tower constructed in 1932. Due to the low height and location of the existing tower visual control of air traffic is severely limited.

The third item provides for the construction of a 107,223-square-foot, 110-bed hospital to replace existing 64,935-square-foot facility constructed in 1933. Due to the structural configuration of the existing building it cannot be modified to provide a modern medical capability. Also, immediate upgrading in the utility, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems is required.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a 40-man officers quarters. The existing quarters and those authorized for construction, a total of 124 spaces, provide only 53 percent of the spaces required.

The fifth item is for the construction of an automatic fire detection system in 42 buildings where safety to life and need for early detection and notification of fire are of principal concern.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base to be considered is Beale Air Force Base located 45 miles north of Sacramento, Calif. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment squadron, a heavy air refueling squadron, a Strategic recon wing, a Strategic aerospace wing and an air division. The program requested for Beale Air Force Base amounts to $356,000 and consists of three items.

The first item is required to provide a 7,445-square-foot cold storage and medical food inspection facility. The existing 23,782-square-foot cold storage facility was constructed in 1942 and cannot be economically maintained due to its condition and antequated equipment. This TO type structure as well as the TO facility presently housing the medical food inspection facilities will be destroyed upon completion of the new facility.

The second item provides for the alteration of 3,104 square feet in building No. 2180 to provide for the implementation of phase II standard data system a more sophisticated data processing system with increased space demands. The existing space (1,970 square feet) presently occupied in building No. 2419 cannot be expanded to provide for this requirement.

The third item provides for the installation of a fire sprinkler and/or an alram system in five base warehouses. All five warehouses are semipermanent wooden structures constructed during 1952–54 for Korean war use.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

The next base is Blytheville Air Force Base located 4 miles northwest of Blytheville, Ark. and 65 miles north of Memphis, Tenn. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing and an air division. The program requested amounts to $88,000 and consists of one item.

This item provides for the construction of an addition to the existing sewage disposal plant built in 1942. The proposed addition will materially increase the effectiveness of the present plant and alleviate the unsatisfactory sewage disposal problems. The average biochemical oxygen demand in final effluent discharged to stream by the present plant is 29 to 34 parts per million. The objective with new addition is 25 parts per million, biochemical oxygen demand.

BUNKER HILL AIR FORCE BASE, IND.

The next base is Bunker Hill Air Force Base located 9 miles south of Peru, Ind. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command medium bombardment wing and a heavy air refueling squadron. The total program requested for Bunker Hill Air Force Base amounts to $795,000 and consists of three items.

The first item provides for air conditioning of two squadron operations buildings located near the flight line. Excessive noise due to the jet engines seriously impair training, planning, and briefing activities especially during warm weather when the windows need to be opened for proper ventilation.

The second item provides for the construction of a 21,944-square-foot shop for engine inspection and repair. The existing 31,966-square-foot mobilization hangar was built in 1944 (wood frame) has no fire protection system and cannot be economically maintained due to its deteriorated condition.

The last project is required to provide two-stage digester operation and facilities for supernatant drawoff and storage, increasing the capacity of the existing plant built in 1942 and expanded in 1955. Completion of 680 family housing units in 1958 and 250 in 1960 all equipped

with garbage grinders have combined to again cause an overload on treatment of the sewage.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base is Carswell Air Force Base at Fort Worth, Tex. The use of this base is for one strategic bombardment wing, a Reserve air transport heavy squadron and an air division. The total program requested for Carswell Air Force Base amounts to $1,689,000 and consists of five items.

The first, second, third, and fifth projects are required to support a classified mission.

The fourth item provides for the construction of 12,700 square yards of pavement for the storage of refueling vehicles. The existing area being used is an ungraded, unfinished surface that is very dusty or very muddy, depending upon the weather.

CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base to be considered is Castle Air Force Base located 8 miles northwest of Merced, Calif. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing and an air division. The program requested for Castle Air Force Base totals $123,000 and consists of one item.

This item is required to provide a 3,900-square-foot addition to existing building No. 34 to house electronic data processing equipment. The existing 2,937-square-foot space now being used is too small. Also, the space is in a building constructed in 1941 which is beyond economical rehabilitation.

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

The next installation is Columbus Air Force Base, located 10 miles north northeast of Columbus, Miss. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing. The program requested amounts to $1,132,000 and is for three items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 1,699-square-foot addition to the existing 4,886-square-foot base communications building. Due to the overcrowded conditions, five additional pieces of required equipment cannot be installed.

The second item provides for the construction of a 29,800-square-foot addition and alteration of 8,000 square feet of the existing 39,464-square-foot composite medical facility. The existing facility was constructed as a 30-bed hospital in 1958.

The third item provides for the construction of a 3,000-square-foot plant data processing facility. The 2,500-square-foot space presently occupied is in a World War II moblization type building and is too small and cannot be economically modified to provide an adequate facility.

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

The next to be considered is Davis-Monthan Air Force Base located 4 miles southeast of Tucson, Ariz. The use of Davis-Monthan is for

a strategic missile wing; strategic reconnaissance squadron; a Tactical Air Command Combat Crew Training Wing; and Logistics Command aircraft storage, disposal and reclamation center. The program requested for Davis-Monthan Air Force Base totals $2,954,000 and consists of eight items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 277-square-yard helicopter landing pad at each of 18 Titan II missile sites.

The second item provides for the construction of a hydrant oil purging facility required by the Logistical Command aircraft storage, disposal and reclamation center. The existing makeshift facility is unreliable and inefficient and will be disposed of upon completion of this project.

The third item provides for the construction of a shop for cleaning aircraft parts. Two 7,336-square-foot surplus aircraft docks will be joined together to provide a shop, in the reclamation area, for cleaning, checking and testing aircraft parts for reuse. Present parts cleaning area is located in open desert subject to the elements.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a large aircraft maintenance dock, to be relocated from another base where it is excess to requirements. Covered aircraft space is required for processing aircraft into storage and preparing aircraft for flight after storage. Processing of aircraft in open areas subjected to the elements, cause major hardships on employees and is a constant threat to the production effort.

The fifth item provides for the construction of a fuel system maintenance dock to provide a safe area in which to perform repairs to fuel cells in military aircraft. Present repairs are performed in makeshift fashion, with unreliable ventilation and in open areas subjected to the elements.

The sixth item provides for the construction of a 9,000-square-foot addition to the existing 23,367-square-foot auto maintenance shop. Due to the transfer of the TAC Combat Crew Training Wing to this base and the consolidation of the SAC and MASDC vehicle maintenance the end mission vehicle equivalents increase to 1,558. Capacity of existing facilities is only 351 to 450 vehicle equivalents.

The seventh item provides for the construction of three 200-man dormitories to replace the existing substandard World War II dormitories.

The eighth item provides for the construction of a 14,200-square-foot (300 seat) chapel center to relieve critical overscheduling and overcrowding in the existing two 204-seat substandard chapels built during World War II.

DYESS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base is Dyess Air Force Base located 2 miles west southwest of Abilene, Tex. The use of this base is for a Tactical Air Command (TAC) Troop Carrier Wing and a actical Air Command (TAC) Combat Crew raining Wing. The total program requested for Dyess Air Force Base amounts to $537,000 and consists of three items.

The first item provides for the conversion of 21,800 square feet of building No. 7007 to a flight simulator training facility to support the combat crew training wing. One simulator will be housed in an exist-

ing 4,700-square-foot building and five simulators will be housed in the converted facility which was originally a MAMS facility—missile assembly and maintenance shop.

The second item provides for the construction of a 4,380-square-foot addition to the existing base headquarters building to provide space and environmental control for the data processing plant.

The third item provides for the air conditioning of two 42-man each officers' quarters buildings. Only 24 of the existing 167 officer's quarters spaces are presently air conditioned.

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, S. DAK.

The next base to be considered is Ellsworth Air Force Base located about 7 miles northeast of Rapid City, S. Dak. The planned use of this base is for a SAC bomber and tanker mission and as a support base for the Minuteman ICBM mission. The program requested for this base is $229,000 and consists of three items.

The first item provides for construction of 15 paved helicopter landing pads—one at each of the Minuteman launch control facilities. These pads will prevent helicopters from bogging down in the soft earth and eliminate engine damage resulting from loose gravel being sucked into the helicopter engine.

The second item provides for an addition to the existing headquarters. It will provide space to install a medium size computer to support the base data automation program.

The third item provides additions to sewage lagoons at 13 Minuteman launch control facilities for storage of excess liquid from existing sewage lagoons during winter months. These additions will provide for retention and disposal of excess effluent on Government property rather than have it overflow on that of neighboring landowners as is now the case.

F. E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE, WYO.

The next base to be considered is F. E. Warren Air Force Base located about 1 mile west of Cheyenne, Wyo. The planned use of this installation is in support of the four Minuteman ICBM Squadrons. The program requested is for $345,000 and consists of three items.

The first item provides for helicopter landing pads at all 20 Minuteman launch control facilities.

The second item will provide a preengineered metal facility to be used to augment the heated auto storage for those vehicles which support the Minuteman operational and maintenance program. These vehicles must be capable of starting and moving when needed regardless of weather conditions.

The last item provides additions to sewage lagoons at eight Minuteman launch control facilities for storage of excess liquid from existing sewage lagoons during winter months. These additions will provide for retention of excess effluent on Government property rather than have it overflow on that of neighboring landowners as is now the case.

FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

The next base is Fairchild Air Force Base, located 12 miles west-southwest of Spokane, Wash. The use of this base is for a strategic

aerospace division, a heavy strategic aerospace wing, and an air division. The total program requested for Fairchild Air Force Base amounts to $389,000 and consists of two items.

The first item provides for air conditioning the ready crew facilities used by the alert crews of the two air refueling squadrons at this base. Crews using these facilities, which are located near the flight line, require this improvement to control the noise level and insure proper atmosphere for briefings, rest, and sleeping.

The second item provides for the construction of a 7,630-square-foot dental clinic (16 dental treatment rooms) to replace the existing substandard 5,248-square-foot (14 dental treatment rooms) facility. The existing semipermanent, 10-year life expectancy building constructed in 1954, is below minimum space requirements and the building is showing signs of a serious, progressive structural deterioration.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

The next base to be considered is Grand Forks Air Force Base, located about 16 miles west of Grand Forks, N. Dak. The planned use of this base is for an air defense fighter interceptor mission, a SAC bomber and tanker mission, and as a support base for the Minuteman ICBM mission. The program requested is for $1,652,000 and consists of six items.

The first item provides for construction of 15 paved helicopter landing pads—one at each of the Minuteman launch-control facilities. These pads will prevent helicopters from bogging down in the soft earth and eliminate engine damage resulting from loose gravel being sucked into helicopter engines.

The second item provides for an auto maintenance shop and a heated storage facility for those vehicles which support the operation and maintenance of the Minuteman missile program. These vehicles which travel over 3 million miles annually must be capable of starting and moving when needed.

The third item provides a shop in which to perform electrical generator maintenance and to train civil engineer maintenance and operational personnel, primarily for Minuteman support.

The fourth item provides for alterations and an addition to the existing medical facility to give adequate medical support to base personnel.

The fifth item provides seven additional dental treatment rooms in order that the base can have an efficient and effective dental care program.

The last item provides a facility in which to install a computer and perform the necessary functions in support of the base level data automation program.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The next base is Homestead Air Force Base, located 5 miles north-northeast of Homestead, Fla. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command (SAC) heavy bombardment wing, a tactical fighter wing, a fighter interceptor squadron, a Reserve military airlift squadron, a mobile communications group, and a Strategic Air Command

air division. The total program requested for Homestead Air Force Base amounts to $584,000 and consists of three items.

The first item provides for the alteration of 2,743 square feet of space in Building No. 350 to house and provide environmental control for the data processing plant.

The second item provides for the air conditioning of seven 200-men-each dormitories. Ten dormitories with a capacity of 1,940 spaces are presently air conditioned. Completion of this project will provide sufficient spaces to meet the requirement for spaces at this base.

The third item provides for the construction of an addition to the existing sewage treatment and disposal plant. Capacity of existing plant is 1.5 million gallons per day. The addition will increase capacity to 2 million gallons per day.

K. I. SAWYER AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

The next base is K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, located 16 miles south of Marquette, Mich. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command (SAC) heavy bombardment wing and an Air Defense Command (ADC) fighter interceptor squadron. The total program requested for K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base amounts to $1,032,000 and consists of five items.

The first item provides 1,500 feet of approach lighting system on runway 19. Existing 500 feet of approach lighting is inadequate to meet requirement for lighting at this end of the runway where 31.3 percent of landings are made when conditions are below 500 foot ceiling and 1 mile visibility.

The second and third items are for a classified mission.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a 1,800-square-foot addition to the existing 2,113-square-foot refueling vehicle shop. The existing two-stall structure cannot efficiently accommodate the workload.

The fifth item provides for the alteration of the existing 900 million gallons per day sewage plant to increase the capacity to 1,100 million gallons per day, the present requirement.

LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

The next base is Little Rock Air Force Base, located 12 miles northeast of Little Rock, Ark. This base is used to support a Strategic Air Command (SAC) air division, a medium bombardment wing, strategic missile wing, and an Air National Guard tactical reconnaissance squadron. The program requested for this base amounts to $759,000 and consists of six items.

The first item provides for the construction of 278 square yards of helicopter pads at each of 18 Titan II missile sites.

The second item is required to provide proper fuel control in the existing special POL system at this base. A stripping capability and an isolated defuel storage and holding facility are needed to allow time for fuel analysis.

The third item provides for the construction of a 3,000-square-foot addition to the air base group headquarters building (26,780 square feet) in which plant data processing occupies 3,502 square feet. Addi-

tional space and environmental control are essential to the efficient installation and operation of the data processing system.

The fourth item provides for the air conditioning of a 228-men dormitory. This facility plus the 1,824 spaces previously air conditioned satisfies the requirement for dormitory spaces at this base.

The fifth item provides for the air conditioning of 106 officer quarters spaces. Upon completion of this project all existing officer quarters spaces on this base will be air conditioned.

The sixth item provides for the construction of an 8,760-square-foot (200 seat) addition to the existing 11,110-square-foot (300 seat) chapel. The existence of only one 300-seat chapel on this base has caused extremely overcrowded conditions.

LORING AIR FORCE BASE, MAINE

The next base to be considered is Loring Air Force Base located 25 miles northeast of Presque Isle, Maine. The use of this base is for a strategic air command heavy bombardment wing, an air division, and an air defense command fighter interceptor squadron. The program for Loring Air Force Base totals $388,000 and consists of four items.

The first item provides for the extension and alteration of the existing fuel pipeline extending from the Searsport Tank Farm, Maine to the Loring Tank Farm. An approximate savings of $0.02 per gallon can be realized if fuel oil is pumped from the Searsport Tank Farm through the existing pipeline rather than hauled by rail or truck as is presently done.

The second item provides for the construction of a 3,000-square-foot addition to building No. 5001 to house and provide proper environmental control for the installation and operation of the plant data processing system.

The third item provides for relocating the base laundry/dry cleaning plant from a remote deteriorated facility at the former Presque Isle Air Force Base, to a fully adequate building on Loring Air Force Base. Buildings presently occupied at Presque Isle, approximately 25 miles from Loring Air Force Base, were built in 1943 and cannot be economically repaired.

The fourth item provides for the installation of a deluge water system in hangar No. 8250. This 126,303-square-foot hangar is valued at over $3 million. It presently has five 1½ inch hose connections and a manually operated fire alarm system for protection against fire.

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

The next base to be considered is Malmstrom Air Force Base located about 5 miles east of Great Falls, Mont. The planned use of this base is in support of an air defense command fighter interceptor mission and as a support base for the four Minuteman ICBM squadrons. The total program being requested is $1,428,000 and consists of seven items.

The first item provides for construction of 20 paved helicopter landing pads—one at each of the Minuteman launch control facilities. These pads will prevent helicopters from bogging down in the soft earth and eliminate engine damage resulting from loose gravel being sucked into helicopter engines.

The second item provides necessary alterations to an existing facility to provide a heated aircraft shelter for four of air defense commands fighter interceptors. Experience has shown that winter sorties cancellation rate increases as the temperature decreases.

The third item provides a facility in which to install a computer and perform the necessary functions in support of the base level data automation program.

The fourth item provides a single facility to replace several substandard buildings used by the air police. All buildings used by the air police have been declared inadequate, substandard and one is a definite fire hazard.

The fifth item provides an addition to the chapel to relieve existing crowded conditions. The religious education program requires the costly use of off-base public school facilities.

The sixth item provides for replacement of the existing Imhoff tank and sludge drying beds with a new treatment facility. At the present time Malmstrom is permitting untreated sewage to be discharged into the Missouri River.

The last item provides for the installation of water shutoff valves in the water mains to permit isolation of sections of the base during periods of failure and repair of water mains without cutting off the remainder of the base—especially the fire hydrants.

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is March Air Force Base located approximately 8 miles south of Riverside, Calif. The 15th Air Force Headquarters is located on this base. Other major missions are: Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing, and a reserve force heavy troop carrier wing. The total program being requested is $5,612,000 and consists of four items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 4,106-square-foot addition to the existing 100 man readiness crew building to house 34 men. Space for 230 men is required and only 196 spaces are available.

The second item provides for the alteration of the present plant data processing space, 6,455 square feet in building 529, a 14,607-square-foot headquarters building. The work is required to provide adequate space and proper environmental control to house additional computer equipment.

The third item provides for the construction of 20,000 square feet (600 set) chapel center. There are only two chapels at this base. One 300 seat chapel/annex is located in the Arnold Heights housing area, 5 miles from the main base. The other is a mobilization facility of 204 seats, located on the main base. The base has a requirement for approximately 2,700 seats.

The fourth item is required to construct a 15th Air Force Headquarters building to replace the 52 inadequate mobilization type, single story wood frame buildings, constructed as a hospital in 1942. This project, with the existing adequate facilities of 54,205 square feet, will provide the facilities needed for the advanced control and communication system (465L) and the commander and key staff agencies, necessary to properly command and control the peacetime force and to effectively execute the war plan.

M'COY AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

McCoy Air Force Base is located 8 miles southeast of Orlando, Fla. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing, an air division, an air defense command airborne early warning and control squadron, and a Tactical Air Command tactical control squadron. The total program being requested is $430,000 and consists of three items.

The first item is required to provide proper fuel control in the existing special POL system at this base. Stripping capability and an isolated defuel storage and holding facility are needed to allow time for fuel analysis.

The second item provides for the construction of a 3,500-square-foot plant Data Processing Facility. The facility will be constructed as an addition to the existing Air Base Group Headquarters building. The additional space with environmental control is required for efficient installation and operation of the system.

The third item provides for the air conditioning of four buildings or 1,504 dormitory spaces. This is the first increment of a phased air conditioning program as no dormitories at this base are now airconditioned.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

The next base to be considered is Minot Air Force Base located 13 miles north of Minot, N. Dak. The planned use of this installation is in support of SAC's heavy bomber, tanker, and Minuteman ICBM squadrons, and; ADC's fighter interceptor mission. The program requested is for $1,354,000 and consists of six items.

The first item provides for construction of 15 paved helicopter landing pads—one at each of the Minutemen launch control facilities. These pads will prevent helicopters from bogging down in the soft earth and eliminate engine damage resulting from loose gravel being sucked into helicopter engines.

The second item provides alterations to the SAGE building to provide space in which to conduct Minuteman maintenance training. All combat ready missile crews will participate in "trainer" exercises necessitating use of this facility 5 days per week.

The third item provides necessary alterations to convert an existing building to a heated auto storage facility for vehicles in support of the Minuteman operational and maintenance functions. The need to have automotive vehicles start and move when needed is critical at this northern base.

The fourth item provides 40 additional officers quarters. These will relieve the crowded conditions which forced 22 bachelor officers to live offbase—some as far as 17 miles away. Some of these officers are subject to 24 hour alerts.

The fifth and sixth items provide additions to the sewage treatment facilities both on base and at the Minuteman launch control sites so that they comply with State and Federal water pollution controls.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

The next location to be considered is Offutt Air Force Base. This installation is situated 8 miles southeast of Omaha, Nebr. The use of this base is for Headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, a strategic reconnaissance wing, as aerospace reconnaissance technical wing and a MAC weather wing. The program requested for Offutt Air Force Base amounts to $1,159,000 and consists of six items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 450-square foot liquid fuel pump station to replace the existing liquid fuel pumphouse which is inadequate and unsafe as its location makes it subject to periodic flooding and to the accumulation of explosive fumes.

The second item provides for the construction of a 7,285-square-foot telephone exchange building. The exchange, presently located in a 3,200-square foot space in the SAC Underground Headquarters must be expanded and lack of space in the present location makes it impossible to install the additional equipment required.

The third item is required to convert 34,400 square feet of old photo processing type space, in the SAC Headquarters building, to exploitation laboratory space. The need to install additional equipment required for proper functioning of the work to be accomplished in the exploitation laboratory creates the need for this project.

The fourth item provides for the installation of an early warning system for detection of fire, smoke, and toxic gases for protection of personnel and valuable electronic equipment in the SAC Command Post structure. The existing inadequate filter system must also be expanded.

The fifth item provides for the construction of a 200-man dormitory. Completion of this 200-man facility, plus the 2,960 existing adequate spaces and the 200 spaces funded not in inventory, will still leave an estimated deficiency of over 500 dormitory spaces at this base.

The sixth item provides for the removal and installation of a 500-kilowatt diesel engine generating unit. The project is required to provide adequate emergency power service to the SAC Control Center.

PEASE AIR FORCE BASE, N.H.

The next installation is Pease Air Force Base, located 3 miles west northwest of Portsmouth, N.H. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command medium bombardment wing and air division. The program requested for Pease Air Force Base amounts to $2,325,000 and consists of seven items.

The first six items are for a classified mission.

The seventh item provides for alteration of a 3,120-square-foot area in the base headquarters building to provide space for a data processing system. The altered space with environmental control is required for efficient installation and operation of the system.

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

The next installation is Plattsburg Air Force Base located 2 miles southwest of Plattsburgh, N.Y. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command medium bombardment squadron and two heavy air

refueling squadrons. The program requested for Plattsburgh Air Force Base amounts to $2,136,000 and consists of seven items.

The first six items are for a classified mission.

The seventh item provides for the conversion of 22,600 square feet of warehouse space to a commissary store. The present 8,695-square-foot commissary store is inadequate in sales area and is situated in an area which is not closely related or connected to the housing area.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base to be considered is Vandenberg Air Force Base located about 8 miles north-northwest of Lompoc, Calif. The planned use of this installation includes: support of research and development programs for missile and space systems; support for the aerospace test wing; support for the Western Test Range; support for the missile systems operational readiness test program; and support for the Air Force's manned orbiting laboratory program. The base program requested is for $3,581,000 and consists of nine items.

The first item provides for a new communications and electronics shop to replace the existing substandard facility.

The second item provides for replacing several small unusable gasoline storage tanks with one new one. This project also provides the necessary pumps and piping to make a complete facility.

The third item provides for a cold storage plant to replace the two existing substandard plants. The existing facilities have deteriorated so much that they constitute a safety hazard due to the toxic effect of the ammonia refrigerant.

The fourth item provides a small environmentally controlled addition to the existing data processing facility for the storage of computer tapes.

The fifth item provides a central fault monitor to determine instantly the location, cause, extent, and means of isolating an electrical power interruption on the base. At the present time the base does not have this capability.

The sixth item provides for the extension of existing transmission lines to provide power to the south Vandenberg area. This power is required to support the manned orbiting laboratory facilities, the Titan III facilities, and other facilities located in this remote part of the base. This line will be connected to the existing base system to give it greater reliability in case of a failure in its present source.

The seventh item provides for an additional sewage main to relieve the overloaded existing line which is flowing at full capacity under normal conditions and which will overflow when the new family housing area is connected up.

The eighth item provides for the extension of 13th Street so that the base proper will have direct access to the south Vandenberg area. This project includes replacement of a temporary single lane bridge which has been the cause of many accidents.

The ninth item provides an automatic detection and sprinkler system for a missile assembly building. This deficiency creates an unacceptable fire risk and jeopardizes costly and important missile and space programs.

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

The next base is Westover Air Force Base located 7 miles north of Springfield, Mass. The 8th Air Force Headquarters is located at this base. Other major missions operating from this base are a Strategic Air Command medium bombardment wing, an air division and a Reserve heavy troop carrier squadron. The program requested for Westover amounts to $3,495,000 and consists of seven items.

The first five items are for a classified mission.

The sixth item provides for the construction of a 40-man officers quarters. Existing assets include 96 permanent type spaces, 40 spaces funded, not in inventory, 32 spaces in modernized World War II structures and 16 spaces in a substandard and unmodified World War II dormitory. Completion of this project will substantially satisfy the requirement for this type of facility at this base.

The seventh item is required to provide an emergency power generating facility to serve the Air Force special projects production facility. One hundred percent reliable power supply is required to prevent irreparable damage to the production handled by the special projects facility.

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, MO.

The next base to be considered is Whiteman Air Force Base located about 25 miles west of Sedalia, Mo. The planned use of this installation is as a support base for the Minuteman ICBM mission. The program requested for this base is for $248,000 and consists of four items.

The first item provides for construction of 14 helicopter landing pads—one at each of the Minuteman launch control facilities located offbase. These pads will prevent helicopters from bogging down in the soft earth and eliminate engine damage resulting from loose gravel being sucked into helicopter engines.

The second item provides an addition to the base communications center. Adequate space is needed for the increase in personnel required to operate the additional equipment recently installed. This equipment supports the expansion of the functions performed by the communications squadron.

The third item provides a shop in which to perform electrical generator maintenance and train civil engineer maintenance and operational personnel supporting the Minuteman mission.

The last item provides additions to the existing sewage lagoons at 14 launch control facilities for storage of excess liquid from existing sewage lagoons during winter months. These additions will provide for retention and disposal of excess effluent on Government property rather than have it overflow on that of neighboring landowners as is now the case.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

The next location to be considered is Wurtsmith Air Force Base which is located 3 miles north-northwest of Oscoda, Mich. The use of this base is for Strategic Air Command heavy bomber wing, an air division, and an Air Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron. The program requested for Wurtsmith Air Force Base amounts to $1,219,000 and consists of six items.

The first item provides for the construction of a 1,713-square-foot addition to the existing 2,929-square-foot base communications building. The additional scope will alleviate the overcrowded condition that presently exists and enable the tactical command post communications to be separated from administrative communications.

The second item provides for the construction of a 1,710-square-foot ammunition maintenance shop. The ammunition storage igloo now being used for this work has no latrine; lights and heat are inadequate; and control of operations is necessarily maintained in a separate facility due to lack of communications.

The third item provides for the construction of a 41,105-square-foot warehouse. The new facility plus the 97,275 square feet of existing standard warehouse space will still leave a deficiency of approximately 10,000 square feet, therefore, the existing substandard space of 9,446 square feet will continue to be used.

The fourth item provides for the construction of 16 officers' quarters spaces. These spaces plus the 90 existing spaces, will alleviate the deficiency at this base where visitors have had to be billeted as far away as 15 miles from the base.

The fifth item provides for the conversion of the fuel in the central heating plant from coal to gas and various other heating facilities from oil to gas. It is estimated that the cost of this project can be amortized by annual savings in approximately 7 years.

The sixth item provides for the construction of an addition to the existing sewage treatment and disposal plant. Effluent being discharged into local waters exceeds State allowable limits.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The Tactical Air Command participates in tactical air operations employing air power independently, or in coordination with ground or naval forces, to gain and maintain air superiority, to prevent movement of enemy forces, to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations and to directly assist ground or naval forces obtain their immediate operational objectives.

The mission of this command is to organize, equip, train, administer, and operate the forces assigned or attached and to participate in prompt and sustained tactical air operations. The commander, Tactical Air Command is charged with two missions. He is a major air commander under the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, and concurrently is a component commander under the commander in chief, U.S. Strike Command.

The construction program at bases where the Tactical Air Command is host, contains a request for $54,798,000 and provides operational and support type facilities at 16 locations. Of this amount, $52,930,000 is to support Tactical Air Command and the balance is to support other commands located at Tactical Air Command bases. Similarly, presentation of other commands will include $2,718,000 in support of Tactical Air Command making a total of $55,648,000 in support of the mission of the Tactical Air Command.

Included within the Tactical Air Command's program are operational and support facilities for fighter aircraft, $2,195,000; advanced flying training support facilities, $1,184,000; traffic control, approach

and landing system facilities, $1,425,000; and a communications and electronics shop for $1,613,000 to support the U.S. Strike Command. The balance of the program provides $48,381,000 to support basic Tactical Air Command mission requirements.

BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The first base to be considered in the Tactical Air Command program is Bergstrom Air Force Base, located 5 miles southeast of Austin, Tex. On this base is located the 12th Air Force Headquarters, a Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, two Tactical Air Support squadrons, two Tactical Control squadrons and a Direct Air Support squadron. The requested program is for $6,461,000 covering the following 12 items:

The first item is for replacement and reconstruction of 29,000 square yards of taxiway apron access pavement required to provide access to the transient and base flight parking apron areas. The existing concrete taxiway is badly cracked and its continued use will result in complete failure.

The second item for a new 1,600-square-foot POL operations and quality control building is required for testing base fuels on a 24 hour basis, 7 days a week schedule. The existing laboratory is in two substandard buildings that are scheduled for removal.

Installation of 40 tons of air conditioning in the existing structurally sound base communications building is needed for adequate environmental control of electronic and crypto equipment to insure its proper operation and reliability.

The fourth item provides a new refueling vehicle shop of 3,600 square feet. It will replace a dilapidated nose dock presently being used for maintenance which cannot economically be altered to meet the mission maintenance requirement.

An addition of 41,105 square feet to the existing warehouse of 47,397 square feet will provide for storage of supplies and spare parts. When this project is completed, about 70 percent of the warehousing requirement will have been satisfied.

The 88,000 square feet—50 bed and 18 dental treatment rooms—for the composite medical facility is needed to replace an obsolete, temporary wooden World War II structure which is a serious fire hazard and is functionally inadequate to the practice of modern medicine. The facility will support approximately 5,300 military personnel and 9,300 dependents of active duty military personnel.

The seventh item requested is for construction of a 8,500-square-foot masonry building, to provide administrative space for both military and civilian personnel of the Standard Base Supply Automated System. When completed, about 50 percent of the total administrative space requirements will have been satisfied.

The construction of two buildings to provide housing for 400 airmen will, when completed, satisfy the total troop housing deficit on this base.

The installation of 150 tons of air conditioning in three structurally sound buildings, having a total capacity of 594 airmen, is required for their proper rest and relaxation, and when this work is accom-

plished, it will complete the air conditioning of all existing dormitories on base.

A new 22,000-square-foot noncommissioned officers open mess is required for club members and their wives. When completed, it will alleviate crowded conditions and will satisfy total requirements for this type of facility.

A four-lane access road connecting the base with the new interchange to be constructed by the State of Texas will relieve current traffic congestion and insure vehicular and passenger safety.

The last item requested for Bergstrom is for 12,800 square yards of asphaltic concrete for vehicle parking space adjacent to the base operations building.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

The next installation to be considered is Cannon Air Force Base, located 7 miles west southwest of Clovis, N. Mex. Its mission is to support a numbered air division and two tactical fighter wings. The program at this base amounts to $8,639,000 for the following 16 items:

The first item, for alteration and additions to the existing power check pads, is needed to support approximately 140 jet aircraft operating from this base. It will be designed to minimize high noise level in the populated areas of the base and the adjacent civilian community.

The replacement of 1,500 feet of approach lighting on the west end of the primary runway when completed will provide an updated lighting system totaling 4,500 feet. The project also includes installation of visual approach slope navigational aids which will materially contribute to flying safety operations during bad weather and at night.

Third item for construction of a new 12,636-square-foot target intelligence training facility is needed to train aircrew members in the techniques of target identification and in developing sound bombing procedures. The existing 22-year-old wooden building is too small, is badly deteriorated and will be razed.

An aircraft maintenance general purpose shop comprising of 40,000 square feet is needed to replace three substandard World War II buildings now dispersed along the flight line. The new structure will include hydraulic, electric, propeller, machine, welding and heat treating, sheet metal and woodwork shops.

Eight small aircraft maintenance docks, needed to provide sheltered aircraft space for use by organizational and field maintenance squadrons. The docks will permit electronic maintenance work to be done on complex aircraft regardless of adverse weather.

The next item for an addition of 1,260 square feet to the existing 2,270 square foot ammunition maintenance shop is required for maintaining the new aircraft weapon system.

The seventh item, for a 11,400 square foot civil engineer maintenance shop is to replace four substandard World War II frame buildings where carpentry, plumbing, heating, refrigeration, and electrical functions of the base civil engineer are performed.

Construction of two igloos, totaling 4,820 square feet, for storage of base explosives is needed to protect all types of ordnance under cover.

81-915—67——38

A 41,105 square foot base warehouse is required to provide storage for supply items. When this project is completed, about 53 percent of the total warehousing requirement will have been satisfied.

The 10th item, for an expanded administrative wing maintenance control facility, when completed, will satisfy the total space requirements for directing and controlling the records, reports, and materiel control of assigned aircraft.

Next, alteration work is required on an existing building to provide proper facilities for the new computers for the base automated standardization program.

The 12th project requested for this base provides dormitories for 1,200 airmen. It will, when completed, meet the total troop housing deficit, based on the current mission.

The 1,200-man capacity airmen dining hall is required to provide adequate facilities for assigned personnel and will satisfy the remaining deficit.

Construction of a 40-man capacity officers quarters will partially meet the housing deficit for officers. The nearest available offbase housing is 6 miles away.

The 8,300 square foot addition to the existing structurally sound noncommissioned officers open mess building is required to accommodate the membership. The existing facility is too small for diversified social and recreational activities.

The last item requested in this program for Cannon Air Force Base is for installation of fire protection sprinkler systems in seven structurally sound buildings containing approximately $10,400,000 in prime mission equipment. The loss of any of these items would seriously impair mission capability.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

England Air Force Base is located 5 miles west of Alexandria, La. Its primary mission is to support two tactical fighter wings and the program requested for this base amounts to $8,080,000 for 10 items.

The first item, for range-support facilities (perimeter fence and access roads) is required for safety and for access through and around Claibourne Range as jointly agreed by the Department of Agriculture and the Air Force. There are no existing network of roads and fencing that can be utilized for the realined range.

The next item is to replace 9,350 linear feet of deteriorated runway lighting cable and distance marker circuits which have previously caused malfunction of the airfield lighting system at this base.

An item for 81,805 square feet of warehousing, will satisfy the total covered storage space requirements at this base. The recent assignment of two tactical fighter wings has increased warehousing space requirements for covered storage of valuable items.

A 106,125-square-foot composite medical facility, having provision for 75 beds and 18 dental treatment rooms, is designed to support approximately 5,800 military personnel and 10,695 dependents of active duty military personnel at this base.

Construction of four buildings, each having a capacity of 200 airmen dormitory spaces is required to support assigned personnel. When

completed, this project will satisfy the total troop housing deficit, based on the current mission.

An expanded commissary, by the addition of 7,740 square feet of space to the existing 12,370-square-foot building, when completed will satisfy 60 percent of the total commissary requirement.

The seventh item requested in this program is to provide a 16,800 square foot noncommissioned officers open mess building to support the increased personnel requirements. The existing noncommissioned officers open mess, built in 1953, is too small and will revert to a youth center when this project is completed.

A new 7,758-square-foot library, to replace a condemned building, is requested for assigned personnel and their dependents. It will provide for on-duty and off-duty training programs and field library service to Air National Guard units.

The next item is for land-fee purchase of 1,810 acres and the purchase of 1,790 acres of outstanding mineral interests for the expansion and realinement of the existing Camp Claibourne Air Force Range.

The last item requested for England Air Force Base is for fee purchase acquisition of 17 acres of land needed to site the composite medical facility requested earlier.

FORBES AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

The next installation to be considered is Forbes Air Force Base, 6 miles south of Topeka, Kans. The base supports a numbered air division, a troop carrier wing and a mapping and charting wing with two squadrons under the jurisdiction of the Military Airlift Command. The requested program amounts to $996,000 for construction of three projects:

First is installation of special airfield lighting required to increase flying safety operations during adverse weather and darkness. Included in the project will be a new power generator, regulators, utility vault, cable, and related electrical work.

The next item is for alteration to an existing building to provide adequate environmental control for installation of new data automation equipment.

The last item at Forbes is for construction of a 40-man capacity officer's quarters to partially meet the deficit for living accommodations. When completed, about 23 percent of the total requirement will have been satisfied.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

George Air Force Base, 28 miles north of San Bernardino, Calif., supports a numbered division and two tactical fighter wings. The program requested for the base amounts to $3,176,000 and consists of the following 11 items:

The first item provides an addition of 5,000 square feet to the existing 5,223-square-foot base communications building to accommodate a new crypto equipment system, automatic digital network system, and increased direct dialing lines.

Second is a 12,710-square-foot squadron operations building to provide space to adequately suppport the eight tactical fighter squadrons

on this base. The project provides for an addition and interior alteration work to two buildings to make them functionally adequate to handle the new weapon system, including space for flight planning, briefing and critique for combat crews preparing flight missions and personnel flying equipment storage.

A new 6,455-square-foot high altitude training building is needed to support the tactical fighter training program. The existing wooden frame structure, built in 1942, is grossly inadequate for physiological training and will be razed upon completion of this project.

The fourth item for a 5,500-square-foot ordnance equipment shop would provide an adequate, environmentally controlled building for maintenance of the F–4 aircraft weapons release system. This includes inspection, and repair of guns, ejection racks, pylons, dispenser, tow systems and related equipment for the two tactical fighter wings.

A supply and equipment shed of 7,477 square feet is required for protection of base supplies, equipment and materials, and will include space for receiving and shipping activities.

A 41,105-square-foot base warehouse, when completed will satisfy 73 percent of the storage deficiency. Increase aircraft utilization rates, have increase inventories beyond the storage capabilities of existing structures. The balance of warehouse space deficiency will be requested in a future military construction program.

Construction of a 200-airman dormitory is needed for assigned personnel who are now quartered in substandard open bay barracks. The completion of this project will satisfy 80 percent of the troop housing requirement.

A 600-man capacity, 8,400-square-foot airman dining hall will reduce the messing deficiency on this base. The remaining deficiency will be programed in a future military construction program.

The construction of a 40-man capacity officers quarters when completed will provide the first increment of adequate quarters for bachelor officers. About 25 percent of the total officer housing requirement will have been satisfied by accomplishment of this project.

The tenth item provides a new 20,800-square-foot chapel center, containing 600 seats. The existing structure is a fire and safety hazard and will be removed upon completion of this project. The remaining 2,100-seat deficiency will be programed in a future military construction program.

The last item requested for George Air Force Base provides a fire protection sprinkler system for eight structurally sound buildings. The completion of this work will safeguard about $26 million of prime mission equipment inventory.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Langley Air Force Base, 5 miles north of Hampton, Va., is headquarters for the Tactical Air Command. The base also supports a troop carrier wing and air defense command fighter interceptor and air defense missile squadrons. The program is for four items amounting to $2,243,000.

The first item for replacement of 2,500 feet of existing temporary and deficient taxiway lighting, generators, and switchgear, is needed where there are no existing taxiway lights for use by operating air-

craft. During inclement weather and darkness aircraft require adequate lighting to taxi.

The second item is for construction of a 12,290-square-foot armament and electronics shop required for inspection and repair of the complex radar and communications equipment. This function is being done in part of a hanger which is inadequate in size and environment.

Four hundred-man capacity airmen dormitories will permit completion of a phased replacement program involving removal of substandard open bay barracks. Seventy-seven percent of the total troop housing requirement will be satisfied when this project is accomplished.

An 80-man officers quarters provide adequate quarters for assigned bachelor officers. The nearest available civilian housing is 10 miles from the base. When this project is completed, 70 percent of the officers quarters housing requirements will have been met. The balance of the deficiency will be programed in a future military construction program.

LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Lockbourne Air Force Base, 2 miles west of Lockbourne, Ohio, supports an Air Division Headquarters, two Troop Carrier Wings, two Air Refueling Squadrons under Strategic Air Command, a Tactical Fighter Squadron and an Air Refueling Squadron both under control of the Air National Guard. The program involves $51,000 required for installation of 4,850 feet of sanitary sewer mains from the trailer park treatment plant to the drainage ditch adjacent to the base boundary.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Luke Air Force Base, 30 miles northwest of Phoenix, Ariz., supports a combat crew training wing for the Tactical Air Command and the military assistance program, a reserve air rescue squadron and a semiautomatic ground environment site. $3,526,000 is needed for 15 items, as follows:

First is a new 1,600-square-foot petroleum, oil, and lubricants operations and quality control building required for base fuel testing on a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week basis. The existing substandard building used for the function is badly deteriorated and is to be removed.

The second project is for an expanded base communications building needed to house teletype, autodin, and cryptographic equipment that has been purchased, but cannot be installed in the existing building because of a lack of space.

Addition and alteration work to an existing structurally sound flight simulator building will, when completed, provide the space needed to house three new flight simulators, classrooms, maintenance, and briefing rooms.

A 10,620-square-foot field training facility is required to accommodate training activities for the new weapons system programed into this base. This project plus the existing 13,570 square feet will meet the total training and classroom requirement.

The fifth item requested is a 10,000-square-foot aircraft general purpose shop which will include specialized maintenance activities

such as hydraulic, electric, propeller, machine, welding, and heat-treating shops. The completion of this shop space will satisfy the total requirement.

The construction of a new 15,000-square-foot aircraft engine inspection and repair shop is required to support the new tactical fighter weapons system. This project, together with the existing 30,855 square feet, and will satisfy the total repair shop requirements.

A 5,500-square-foot ordnance equipment shop will provide for organizational and field maintenance and repair of weapon release systems to include aircraft cannons, pylons, bomb dispensers, and two-target launchers utilized by the newly assigned combat training aircraft.

An earth-mounded storage igloo is required for explosives storage utilized in the conduct of the gunnery training mission at this base. Protection from the elements together with proper safety considerations are necessary for these explosives.

An addition of 41,105 square feet to the existing 50,556-square-foot base warehouse is required for the enlarged inventory of base supply items valued at about $25 million. When completed, 45 percent of the total storage requirements will have been satisfied. The balance of the warehousing requirements will be programed in a future military construction program.

The 10th project for Luke Air Force Base is an enlarged data processing plant which, when completed, will provide a total of 14,669 square feet of space for the installation of data processing machine equipment.

The provision of 400 airmen dormitory spaces will partially satisfy the total troop housing requirement at this base. The existing frame barracks are termite-infested, are beyond economical repair and are scheduled for removal upon completion of this project.

The 12th item is for installation of 40 tons of air conditioning in a 133-man capacity airmen dormitory at Gila Bend Auxiliary Field.

A 600-man seating capacity airmen dining hall is requested to provide adequate messing facilities for assigned airmen at Luke Air Force Base. It will complete the total airmen dining requirements.

A 40-man capacity officer quarters building will complete the officers quarters housing requirement and permit the removal of existing substandard World War II quarters that have deteriorated beyond economical repair.

The last item for Luke Air Force Base is for construction of a 2,750-square-foot exchange sales store at Gila Bend Auxiliary Field. This field is located on the desert, 4 miles from the nearest town. Army and Air Force personnel operating and maintaining the bombing and gunnery range, do not now have exchange service facilities.

MAC DILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla., is the headquarters for the U.S. Strike Command and two tactical fighter wings. The requirement is for $6,379,000 to construct the following ten items:

Provide two demountable sound suppressor units on existing power check pads. When completed, they will reduce the present high noise level of jet engines testing in both the base area and adjacent civilian

community. It will also allow jet engine testing around the clock instead of only during daylight hours.

The second item requests an enlarged base communications building by the addition of 8,000 square feet to the existing 8,023-square-foot structure. The added space is required to house newly purchased teletype and communications equipment over and above the present 2,000 line capacity.

The next item is for alteration work to two structurally sound hangars to provide adequate field maintenance space. The completed project will include installation of electrical power lighting and mechanical maintenance systems for basic aircraft maintenance and major repair work.

A new 83,835-square-foot communications and electronics shop for use by the U.S. Strike Command is required for communications support. A joint Army-Air Force tactical communications organization is responsible for communications support of CINCSTRIKE and joint task forces during exercises or emergencies.

A 6,000-square-foot medical equipment and operating supply storage building, to be sited adjacent to the composite medical facility; it will replace an existing deteriorated building located 2 miles from the hospital. The completed structure will provide protection for operating supplies and equipment, as well as bulk medical war readiness material.

The sixth item will provide by replacement a 1,200-man capacity airmen dormitories to partially satisfy the troop housing deficiency at MacDill Air Force Base and preclude airmen having to live under field conditions or be quartered off base. It is planned to program the remaining 950 space deficiency in a future military construction program.

A 1,200-man capacity, 15,040-square-foot, airmen dining hall will satisfy the total messing deficiency at this base. This project will relieve the extremely overcrowded dining conditions at MacDill Air Force Base.

The eighth item is for the installation of three oil skimming and separation tanks at the base motor pool washrack, strike command motor pool washrack and the base dump washrack. This project is in compliance with the current Executive order to treat all industrial waste and render the solids nontoxic prior to their discharge into tidal waters.

Another related item will provide a 1,200,000 gallon daily discharge of treated sewage effluent prior to its discharge into Hillsborough Bay.

The last item requested for MacDill Air Force Base is the installation of sprinkler fire protection systems in three existing buildings which currently store about $24 million of prime mission equipment.

M'CONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

The next installation is McConnell Air Force Base, located 5 miles south-southeast of Wichita, Kans. Its primary mission is to support a numbered air division, two tactical fighter wings, strategic missile wing (Titan II), and an Air National Guard tactical fighter squadron. The requested amount is $2,395,000 for six items.

The first is an addition of 1,375 square feet to the existing 2,900-square-foot telephone exchange building, needed to accommodate communications equipment for servicing a 400-line expansion.

The second item is for a new higher control tower to permit unobstructed visual surveillance of the entire airfield. The existing World War II tower also is inadequate in size for flight control operations and is scheduled for removal upon completion of this project.

A new 41,105-square-foot base warehouse is needed to meet the storage requirements resulting from a recent increase in aircraft utilization. When this project is completed, it will satisfy the remaining covered storage deficiency at this base.

The construction of airmen dormitories with a capacity of 533 airmen is required to satisfy the troop-housing requirement. The failure to provide these facilities will necessitate quartering airmen off base.

Install 520 tons of air conditioning in 24 airmen dormitories, where 2,200 airmen are housed. It is planned to program the balance of air-conditioning work for 652 airmen spaces in a future military construction program.

The last item requested for McConnell Air Force Base is for installation of fire protection sprinkler systems in three buildings, which contains $2.2 million of prime mission equipment.

MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, IDAHO

The next base to be considered is Mountain Home Air Force Base, located 43 miles south-southeast of Boise, Idaho. Its mission is to support a numbered air division and a tactical reconnaissance wing. $470,000 is needed for the following two items:

First, is 2,400 feet of airfield lighting to upgrade the existing system, to insure flight safety under all climatic conditions. It will include improved navigational aids to assist pilots during approach and landing operations.

The last item is for alteration work to an existing building to permit it to receive new computer equipment related to the base level automated standardization program.

MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

The next installation is Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, 2 miles southeast of Myrtle Beach, S.C. This base supports a tactical fighter wing. The program requested amounts to $839,000 for construction of the following four items:

First is an addition of 9,233 square feet to the existing 7,676-square-foot service club to provide for diversified recreational and social interests of assigned personnel. When completed, it will serve as the community recreation center for all military personnel and their families.

The second item requests a new 21,000-square-foot gymnasium for physical training and recreation. The existing building has limited space and ceiling height and is unsatisfactory for a complete sports program.

The next item involves alteration to an existing sewage treatment and disposal plant to provide a 720,000 gallons per day capacity flow

of treated sewage. This project will permit compliance with State and Federal pollution control standards.

The last item for Myrtle Beach Air Force Base is for installation of a fire protection sprinkler system in four structurally sound buildings containing about $1 million of prime mission equipment.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Nellis Air Force Base, 8 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nev., supports combat crew training for the Tactical Air Command and the military assistance program, an air demonstration squadron, the USAF Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, and a tactical fighter weapons wing. The program requested amounts to $2,701,000 and consists of the following 12 projects:

First is a new 22,352-square-foot fighter weapons school facility required for advanced fighter weapons training in various types of tactical fighter aircraft. The building will contain administrative facilities for preparing training literature distributed to fighter units worldwide, as well as briefing, planning, and personnel equipment facilities for 100 personnel. The buildings currently used for these school functions are inadequate and will be removed upon completion of this project.

The second item for a new 3,600-square-foot refueling vehicle shop will replace an existing, badly deteriorated frame building. At the present time, the majority of vehicle maintenance work is performed in the open.

The next item for an AFCS maintenance facility of 2,550 square feet will provide shop space for centralized field repair of communications-electronics equipment. The existing substandard building will be razed on completion of this project.

The fourth item is for construction of a 2,640-square-foot precision measurement equipment laboratory needed for field level maintenance calibration work on assigned tactical fighter aircraft. A temperature- and dust-controlled facility is essential for proper calibration of aircraft precision measurement equipment.

The next item for an 1,820-square-foot storage igloo, is required for all explosives utilized in experimental testing and pilot training missions. Storage is also needed for weapons systems tested and evaluated by the fighter weapons school.

The sixth is for a new 3,680-square-foot commercial transportation facility for administration, shipping and receiving by rail and truck of military supplies, household goods and personal effects. The building now being used for this function is to be removed.

A consolidated wing headquarters building of 22,080 square feet, the seventh item, will replace 19 small, scattered World War II substandard buildings, scheduled for removal. This structure will contain the command post, fighter weapons center and administrative functions of the wing and air base group and combat crew training wing.

The eighth project provides a new 3,800-square-foot data processing plant required for the installation of data processing machine equipment.

The next item provides a 133-man capacity airmen dormitory, at Indian Springs Auxiliary Airfield. It will replace substandard World

War II structures that are beyond economical rehabilitation and are scheduled for removal. This project will satisfy the total troop housing requirement at this auxiliary airfield.

The 10th item is provision of a 200-man capacity onbase airman dormitory critically needed for housing assigned airmen. The remaining troop housing deficiency will be programed in a future military construction program.

The next project at Nellis Air Force Base, is for construction of an addition of 7,500 feet of overhead, primary distribution lines, together with laterals, from the main substation to the new hospital and aircraft maintenance shop areas. The completion of this project will insure constant and reliable power delivery.

The last item involves the installation of sprinkler systems and related piping and controls in 17 buildings, which house about $21.6 million of prime mission equipment. A loss by fire of any of these stocks could seriously impair mission capabilities.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

The 14th base to be considered is Pope Air Force Base, located 40 miles southeast of Raleigh, N.C., has as its primary mission the support of a troop carrier wing and a U.S. Air Force Tactical Airlift Center. The requested construction program at this base consists of 11 items amount to $6,099,00.

The first project for 24,167 square yards of taxiway runway access pavement at Tank Creek is required to relieve traffic congestion, and to provide adequate warmup area for engine checks.

The next is the provision of 48,466 square yards of taxiway runway access pavement at Pope Air Force Base proper, to replace deteriorated pavement built in 1942 which was designed to support light weight aircraft. Currently with a concentration of heavy duty cargo type traffic, the base course has failed.

Operational apron with a scope of 93,500 square yards is needed to support the assigned mission, as well as joint Army-Air Force maneuvers and contingency plans at this base.

The fourth item is for an addition of 8,705 square feet to the existing 21,295 square foot auto maintenance shop. The existing shop lacks space needed for painting and body repair work.

The fifth item, a new 8,540 square foot parachute and dinghy shop, is required for work on inspection, repair, washing, drying, repacking, and storage of personnel chutes and liferafts. This work is currently being accomplished in a small and wholly unsatisfactory substandard building that is scheduled for razing.

The next is for a new 13,600 square foot dispensary needed to provide adequate base level medical support for assigned military and dependents of active duty personnel in the area.

The seventh item in this program is for provision of a new 4,100 square foot auto maintenance facility to include needed space for the drivers ready room, dispatcher office, and motor pool office. It will be the hub of operations of motor pool activities at Pope Air Force Base.

A 29,700 square foot wing headquarters TAC airlift center when completed will provide a centralized facility for the managerial con-

duct of operational tests and evaluations of airlift, aerial delivery, life support and other related combat support type systems.

The construction of 600 spaces for airmen personnel will reduce in part the troop housing deficiency at this installation. Currently a hotel and a motel in Fayetteville, 15 miles from the base, is being leased to meet the critical housing shortage.

A 40-man capacity on base officers quarters building is needed for bachelor officers as there are limited accommodations available in the area.

The last item requested for Pope Air Force Base is for the installation of fire protection sprinkler systems in three buildings where approximately $5.6 million of prime mission equipment is stored. The loss of any of this inventory by fire would seriously affect mission accomplishment.

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

The next to the last base for consideration in the Tactical Air Commands program is Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, 2 miles south southeast of Goldsboro, N.C. Its planned mission is Headquarters 19th Air Force, a numbered air division, a tactical fighter wing and a SAC bombardment wing. A program involving seven items, amounting to $1,161,000, is requested for this base.

The first project will provide by alteration work on 18,792 square foot squadron operations building for flight planning, debriefing, training, and testing functions and critiques for combat crews preparing for flight missions.

Addition and alteration work needed to provide flight simulator and associated equipment in support of the new weapons system.

The third project involves the construction of an enlarged field training structure by the addition of 12,800 square feet to the existing 7,114 square foot trainer building.

A 6,318 square foot target intelligence training facility is required for training aircrew members in the techniques of target identification and in development of sound bombing procedures.

The fifth project, a 5,500-square-foot ordnance equipment shop is needed for maintenance of the complex and physically large weapon release systems associated with mission aircraft.

Next is alteration work to the existing data processing facility to receive new computer systems related to the base level automated standardization program. It will vastly improve the processing capabilities and responsiveness to base level management requirements.

The last item requested in this program for Seymour Johnson Air Force Base is for an enlarged noncommissioned officers open mess to serve a potential membership of over 1,600 personnel. There is a lack of recreational facilities in the area for noncommissioned officers and their dependents assigned to this installation.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

The last installation in the Tactical Air Command program is Shaw Air Force Base, 8 miles west northwest of Sumter, S.C. The base supports Headquarters, 9th Air Force, a tactical reconnaissance wing, a

combat crew training school, two tactical air support squadrons, a tactical control group, and a direct air support squadron. The program amounts to $1,582,000 for the following eight items:

The first item requested provides by replacement a new 6,445-square-foot cold storage building needed for the preservation of perishable subsistence supplies.

Next is an addition of 41,105 square feet to the existing warehouse to provide additional adequate space for base supplies and equipment in support of mission requirements. When complete, about 70 percent of the total warehousing requirement will have been satisfied.

The third project for an expanded administrative wing maintenance control facility will consolidate all maintenance records and reports in a centralized building.

An expanded data processing plant by the addition of 1,600 square feet is needed to provide space for the installation of new computer systems related to the base level automated standardization program. When this work is completed, a vastly improved processing capability and responsiveness to base level management requirements will have been achieved.

The installation of 170 tons of air conditioning in four structurally sound buildings currently housing 796 airmen is required for their rest and relaxation.

The sixth item for a 40-man capacity officers quarters facility will satisfy the housing deficiency of bachelor officers quartered at this installation. The nearest available accommodations are from 10 to 35 miles distant from the base.

Alteration work to an existing sewage treatment and disposal plant is required, so that the resultant effluent discharged to a public water course will not be hazardous to the health of all personnel living in the area.

The last item for Shaw Air Force Base is for installation of automatic fire alarm detection systems in various base buildings. The existing systems are heavily overloaded and frequently are in a non-operative condition.

WINSTON SALEM AIR FORCE STATION, N.C.

The last radar site for consideration in the A.C. & W. Zone of Interior program is Winston Salem Air Force Station. It is located 7 miles northwest of Winston Salem, N.C. This project would provide an 89 man-capacity airmen dormitory at a cost of $235,000 to replace aging temporary quonset-type quarters which are beyond economical repair and will be disposed of when this project is completed.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND OVERSEAS

The ballistic missiles early warning system (BMEWS) is a vital component of the Air Defense Command overseas. It consists of three forward sites located at Thule, Greenland; Clear, Alaska; and Flyingdales, United Kingdom. Communications from each of the forward locations are routed to the North American Air Defense Center at Colorado Springs, Colo. The program includes two supporting sites in Canada and one in Greenland amounting to $1,125,000. The $1,125,-

000 includes $185,000 in support of the Air Force Communications Service.

HALL BEACH DEW STATION, CANADA

The first site is Hall Beach, a defense early warning station (DEW), support station located 600 miles southwest of Thule Air Base in Canada; $485,000 for two items are requested at this installation. The first item is for an addition of 4,700 feet of liquid fuel pipeline needed to transfer diesel oil from resupply tankers to bulk storage tanks. An existing pipeline presently is used for both diesel oil and aviation gasoline. The completion of this work will eliminate fuel contamination. A new 60-man capacity dining hall is requested to replace the existing canvas covered plywood structure which is beyond economical repair and is scheduled for removal upon completion of this project. The cost of this project is $363,000.

PELLY BAY DEW STATION, CANADA

A 2,680-square-foot heated auto storage facility costing $398,000 is requested at Pelly Bay DEW Station, Canada. Heated storage space is essential in this area to protect emergency and special purpose vehicles from severe winter conditions.

THULE AIR BASE, GREENLAND

The last base under this program is at Thule Air Base located 39 miles north of Thule, Greenland. The installation supports a ballistic missile early warning system. The program requests $242,000 for the two following items:

The first covers alterations to correct deficiencies in the heating and ventilating systems in the radar transmitter and computer buildings.

The other provides for a tunnel to connect two troopscatter sites to facilitate movement of personnel, materials, and test equipment during adverse weather conditions. As the prime communication route for BMEWS data to Norad, Colorado Springs, a 24-hour-a-day surveillance is mandatory to prevent interruptions and to correct electronic malfunctioning.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND—OVERSEAS

The mission of the Military Air Transport Command overseas is to provide an airlift capability in support of approved joint war plans, scheduled airlifts for the Department of Defense between and within overseas areas, worldwide air transport, weather reconnaissance, aeromedical airlift service, air rescue service systems, and organization and training of air resupply and all elements thereof. This program contains a request for four items at a cost of $1,580,000 and provides facilities at two locations.

KINDLEY AIR FORCE BASE, BERMUDA BRITISH WEST INDIES

Kindley Air Force Base is located on the island of Bermuda. The mission of this base is in support of an air rescue unit, Navy opera-

tions, and NASA. There are two items in the program for this base for $1,096,000.

The first item provides for alteration of the runway lighting system to conform with national standards.

The second item will provide an elementary school of adequate size and permit demolition of old deteriorated buildings now in use for this purpose.

WAKE ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION

Wake Island Air Force Station is located 1,500 miles east-northeast of Guam and its mission is to support an air movement route. This program contains a request for two items for $484,000.

The first item will provide a pipeline in connection with the bulk fuel storage at this location.

The last item will provide for replacement of the supply and issue shop.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES—OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES

The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces Command outside the United States totals $3,610,000 composing of operational and support facilities at five bases.

Included in this program is an electrical power item amounting to $100,000 in support of defense communications systems at various aircraft control and warning (A.C. & W.) stations. The remainder of the program, totaling $3,510,000, consists of seven items of general support.

The requested program provides facilities on two bases in Okinawa, amounting to $2,255,000; the balance of $1,355,000 is needed for three installations under the various locations category in the Pacific Air Command theater of operations.

KADENA AIR BASE, OKINAWA

Kadena Air Base, 10 miles north of Naha, on Okinawa, supports a tactical fighter wing, two air commando composite squadrons, a tactical reconnaissance squadron, tactical missile group (MACE) under the Pacific Air Forces, a bombardment (reflex) squadron and rotational air refueling squadron, under the Strategic Air Command, and two tactical air support squadrons and a rotational tactical fighter squadron under the Tactical Air Command. This request for two items amounts to $1,305,000.

The first is for construction of a 41,105-square-foot base warehouse. Covered storage is essential in this area to protect high value aircraft spares from heavy rainfall, salt and typhoons. The completion of this project, together with existing warehouse space will satisfy 48 percent of the total requirement.

An addition of 50,000 square feet to the existing 80,100-square-foot dependent elementary school, is needed to partially alleviate the crowded conditions. The completion of these 21 classrooms for 725

pupils, together with the existing 95 classrooms, will satisfy about 50 percent of the elementary school requirement.

NAHA AIR BASE, OKINAWA

Next is Naha Air Base at Naha, Okinawa. Its principal mission is support of a troop carrier wing, an air recovery squadron under jurisdiction of the Military Airlift Command and a rotational tactical fighter squadron under control of the Tactical Air Command; $950,000 is requested to construct two items: A 41,040-square-foot dependent elementary school is needed for educational facilities for the 2,100 children presently enrolled. When this project is completed, together with the existing 69,073 square feet, 62 percent of the total requirement will have been met.

The other item at this base is for upgrading electrical power in the defense communications systems at various offshore A.C. & W. sites. The completion of this work will conform to the criteria standards of the Defense Communications Agency and will support the Okinawa Air defense complex.

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES

The first base for consideration under the various locations category is Clark Air Force Base, located 55 miles north of Manila, Philippines. This base supports the 13th Air Force Headquarters, an air commando composite squadron, a rotational tactical fighter squadron, a troop carrier squadron, and a tactical air support squadron. The program for this base is $720,000 for the following two items:

First is a new 9,750-square-yard hazardous cargo pad to accommodate two cargo type aircraft utilized for intertheater and intratheater transportation of explosives. This project is required to comply with safety criteria.

The other project is for a 17,000-square-foot milk processing plant. It will process and furnish all U.S. Armed Forces and civilian agencies in the Philippines, with recombined milk and other dairy products. No commercial source of fresh or processed milk is available in the area.

IWO JIMA AIR BASE, BONIN ISLANDS

At Iwo Jima Air Base, in the Bonin Islands, $85,000 is requested to provide 2,000 linear feet of liquid fuel pipeline, needed to improve petroleum, oil, and lubricants sea unloading operations and to eliminate safety hazards. This project will extend the unloading pipeline to a total of 12,930 feet. The Air Force support squadron at Iwo Jima maintains this emergency airfield and a weather station.

YOKOTA AIR BASE, JAPAN

The last base in the Pacific Air Forces program is Yokota, located 40 miles west of Yokota, Japan. It supports a tactical fighter wing, a reconnaissance squadron, a weather reconnaissance squadron under Military Airlift Command and a rotational strategic reconnaissance squadron under Strategic Air Command. The program requested for this base amounts to $550,000 for the construction of an 80-man capacity officers quarters, required to relieve the existing overcrowded con-

ditions. When this project is completed, approximately 50 percent of the total officer housing requirement will have been satisfied.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND—OVERSEAS

The next overseas major command to be reviewed is the Strategic Air Command. The mission of this command is to organize, train, equip, administer and maintain a force capable of conducting strategic air operations in accordance with directives and policies issued by Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

This program contains a request for $3,123,000 and provides facilities at locations in Guam, Labrador, and Puerto Rico.

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM

The first overseas Strategic Air Command installation to be considered is Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, and is located 11 miles northeast of Agana. The use of the base includes support of Strategic Bomber maneuvers and reflex squadrons. Also included is the Military Transport Service air recovery squadron and weather reconnaissance mission.

The total program requested amounts to $1,255,000 and consists of four items.

The first three items provide for the air conditioning of six airmen's dormitories, two dining halls and officers' quarters, the primary result will be increased physical well-being and morale of the assigned personnel.

The fourth item provides a fire protection system at Potts Junction tank farm, 6 miles from Andersen Air Force Base. Potts Junction is the main fuel transfer point from which Andersen tank farm receives all fuels.

GOOSE AIR FORCE BASE, CANADA

The second overseas Strategic Air Command base to be considered is Goose Air Force Base. Goose Air Force Base is located 520 miles northwest of St. Johns, Newfoundland. The use of the base includes support of heavy bombardment wing and tanker squadron, also an air division headquarters, and air rescue and recovery squadrons.

The program requested amounts to $90,000 and consists of two items.

The first item provides space for the implementation of the program to standardize base level data process equipment. Alterations and air conditioning are required to install additional equipment.

The second item is for fire protection. A serious safety hazard effecting the lives of 850 airmen currently living in 10 dormitories at this base, will be corrected by the installation of this fire warning system.

RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, P.R.

The third overseas Strategic Air Command base to be considered is Ramey Air Force Base. Ramey Air Force Base is located 4 miles north northeast of Aquadilla, P.R. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber mission and a Military Airlift

Command weather reconnaissance mission. The program requested amounts to $1,778,000 and consists of four items.

The first item provides a 740-square-foot addition to and air conditioning of the existing plant data processing facility. Additional equipment must be installed in support of the directed base level data automation standardization program.

The second item provides for the construction of a 40-man officers' quarters to alleviate the large deficiency in officers quarter spaces existing at this important base.

The third item provides for the construction of a chapel center. This base has less than 17 percent of its authorized chapel seating space.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a sewage treatment plant to correct the present practice of polluting the ocean and seashore areas of Puerto Rico with raw sewage.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The mission of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the commander in chief, United States European Command. It also fulfills responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the U.S. commanders in chief, European area of responsibility. This program contains a request for 60 items amounting to $18,124,000 for facilities at 13 locations with the following categories: tactical fighter aircraft support facilities, $3,952,000; combat operations center $140,000; the balance of operational and support type facilities amounts to $14,032,000.

The requested program provides facilities at four bases in Germany, amounting to $2,882,000; $10,627,000 is required for six installations in the United Kingdom; the balance of $4,615,000 is needed to support requirements for various locations including Ankara, Turkey; Athenia, Greece; and Incirlik, Turkey.

BITBURG AIR BASE, GERMANY

Bitburg Air Base, Bitburg, Germany, supports a Tactical Fighter Wing and a Tactical Missile Squadron (MACE). Requirements amounting to $1,648,000 involve five items:

First is construction of three each sound suppressors, required to reduce the high noise created by jet engine test operations both on base, and in the adjacent civilian communities.

The second item, for an expanded squadron operations building, is needed to provide additional space for briefing, parachute and flying equipment storage, pressure suits storage, shower and locker rooms.

The third item, a 7,000-square-foot target intelligence facility is needed to meet the intelligence functions of photo-radar predictions and simulations, combat mission planning, and briefing to both individual combat crews and to large groups of combat crews.

The fourth item will provide a 40-man capacity officer's quarters, for assigned personnel. There are limited housing facilities available off-base.

81-915—67——39

The last item requested for Bitburg Air Base, is the construction of a 24,336-square-foot concrete block dependent elementary school, to take care of 330 pupils. It will help alleviate the current overcrowded conditions and allow students to be moved from unsuitable facilities now occupied, to an area suitable for their education.

HAHN AIR BASE, GERMANY

The next base is Hahn Air Base, 1 mile north of Lautzenhausen, Germany. The base supports a Tactical Fighter Wing; the program request amounts to $499,000, for the following three items:

Addition and alteration work to provide an 8,290-square-foot squadron operations building, is required for the F–4E aircraft conversion program. This aircraft requires two pilots, necessitating need for enlarged briefing rooms, equipment storage areas, operations and ready rooms.

The second item, for construction of a 4,800-square-foot preengineered metal rocket storage building is needed to support assigned tactical fighter aircraft.

The last item requested for Hahn Air Force Base, provides a 40-man capacity officer's quarters building, needed for pilots subject to rapid recall for alert purposes. There are limited housing accommodations available off-base.

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, GERMANY

Ramstein Air Base is located 2 miles northeast of Landstuhl, Germany. The mission of the base includes direct support of a numbered Air Force Headquarters, two Tactical Fighter Squadrons and two Tactical Reconnaissance Photo Jet Squadrons. The program requested amounts to $355,000 involving the construction of three items; as follows:

Certain addition and alteration work is required to the existing structurally sound squadron operations building to provide needed floor space for operating crews working on the two-place tactical fighter aircraft. The requested 3,602-square-feet building will provide properly sized briefing rooms, flight planning, personnel equipment, and locker room space for the conversion requirement.

The second item for an expanded aircraft engine inspection and repair shop is needed for minimum shop space to handle double the number of aircraft engines, resulting from the conversion requirement. All J–33 type engine testing throughout the command are handled at this base, further necessitating the need for expanded shop space.

The last item requested for Ramstein Air Base is a 4,800-square-foot covered aircraft corrosion control building needed for effective all-weather corrosion prevention and control in support of assigned tactical aircraft.

SPANGDAHLEM AIR BASE, GERMANY

Spangdahlem Air Base, located 1 mile southeast of Spangdahlem, Germany, supports a tactical fighter wing and a troop carrier squadron. An amount of $380,000 is required to provide noise suppression at two power check pad locations where the F–4 tactical jet fighter

aircraft undergo complete power checks. The project will materially reduce the present intolerable high noise level, reduce the complaints of the civilian community and improve the health of base operating personnel.

RAF ALCONBURY, ENGLAND

The first station to be considered is RAF Alconbury, located 1 mile northeast of Alconbury, England. The station supports a tactical reconnaissance wing and the requested program amounts to $419,000, comprising two items:

The first item, for construction of a new 1,900 square foot base communications building, is required to adequately house cryptocommunications and provide a centralized location for command post operations.

The provision of a 133-man capacity airmen dormitory, is required to partially alleviate the current and projected critical troop housing shortage at this installation. The failure to provide this project will result in further overcrowding of existing assets.

BENTWATERS RAF STATION, ENGLAND

Bentwaters RAF Station, located 2 miles northeast of Eyke, England, supports a tactical fighter wing. The program requests $61,000 for the construction of a 11,520 square foot supply and equipment shed needed for adequate protective storage of aircraft fuel tanks. The outdoor storage of these tanks subject them to corrosion, thus greatly increasing the protective maintenance required to keep them operable.

HIGH WYCOMBE AIR STATION, ENGLAND

Next is High Wycombe Air Station, located within the city limits of High Wycombe, England. The station mission is support of an air division under Military Airlift Command, a communications squadron under Air Force Communications Service Command; $300,000 is needed to provide a 40-man capacity officers quarters building to meet the total officer housing requirement at this station, resulting from the Air Force movement of personnel out of France.

LAKENHEATH RAF STATION, ENGLAND

Lakenheath RAF Station, located 1 mile south-southeast of Lakenheath, England, is the next base for consideration in the U.S. Air Forces in Europe program. Its mission is the support of a tactical fighter wing and $1,062,000 involving the construction of five items is required.

First is the provision of a 10,865-square-foot flight simulator building to support the assigned tactical fighter aircraft. There is no training facility existing with the required floor space and ceiling height which can be converted to house this function.

The second item involving alteration work to the existing 1,800-square-foot aircraft general purpose shop, will provide a silver cadmium battery shop, a hot-wash and degreasing engine rack, all supporting the assigned tactical fighter aircraft.

Alteration work is to be accomplished in the interior of the existing structurally sound, 30,435-square-foot armament and electronics shop, to support the scheduled aircraft conversion program at this station.

The fourth item for conversion of two existing B–47 type wing nose docks, to provide a consolidated ground support equipment shop, is required for inspection, repair, maintenance and servicing of 450 to 500 units of equipment, essential to operation of the tactical fighter aircraft at this station.

The last item requested for Lakenheath, provides on-base quarters for 80 officers for assigned personnel. Off-base quarters for single personnel is extremely limited in the area.

MILDENHALL RAF STATION, ENGLAND

The next is Mildenhall Royal Air Force Station, located 10 miles southwest of Newmarket, England. The planned mission for this station is for a rotational troop carrier squadron under control of the Tactical Air Command, and an airborne command and control squadron. An amount of $3,887,000 is requested for this station comprising the following seven items:

First is the construction of 44,444 square yards of concrete extension to the existing runway to provide adequate length for operational aircraft. Included in the project is stabilized blast pads, lighting, and navigational aids to insure flight safety.

The second item will provide by alteration and addition work a 13,786-square-foot combat operations center for the troop carrier wing relocated from France.

The construction of new airmen dormitories with space for 533 airmen will permit the removal of substandard open-bay type buildings that are wholly inadequate and are scheduled for removal.

The provision of housing to accommodate 80 officers quarters is required in support of the scheduled tactical fighter mission, and will satisfy 40 percent of the total requirement.

The fifth project requested for this station is for upgrading approximately 50 percent of the existing officers quarters by installation of individual showers, toilets, and bath facilities for every two rooms; also alteration work to existing lighting system, hot and cold water supply and drainage systems.

The next to the last item is for a new 11,110-square-foot chapel center needed to support the religious and educational programs for the recently expanded personnel and their dependents at this station.

The last item requested at this station is for the construction of a 12,700-square-foot service club for assigned personnel, their dependents and transients. The existing building is too small to accommodate club and social activities.

UPPER HEYFORD RAF STATION, ENGLAND

The last base for consideration in the United Kingdom is Upper Heyford Royal Air Force Station, located 14 miles north of Oxford, England. This base supports three tactical fighter squadrons, combat support and rotational air refueling and strategic reconnaissance squadrons on a rotational basis under the Strategic Air Command. The

program requested for this base totals $4,898,000 and consists of the following 19 items:

The first item for construction of three pad power checks is required for final performance checks and adjustments on assigned tactical fighter aircraft.

Next is a 76,800-square-foot alert hangar needed for both security and shelter for aircraft standing a 24-hour alert.

The provision of a squadron operations building by the construction of an addition and alteration work to an existing building, to provide 26,862 square feet of space, is needed for functional space to support tactical jet fighter operations.

The fourth item for a 10,865-square-foot flight simulator training building, to house two aircraft simulators, a GAM–83 simulator and related functions, is required for mission support.

A 19,950-square-foot field training facility to support the new weapons system, is required for upgrading training of newly assigned personnel.

Conversion work is required in a portion of an existing hangar, to provide 10,758 square feet of aircraft general purpose shop space, needed for maintenance of air-to-ground equipment, battery room and hydraulic shop areas for programed weapon systems.

The seventh item for a 21,630-square-foot aircraft engine inspection and repair is in support of base flight and transient aircraft and maintenance functions.

An adequate jet engine test stand to perform specified tests before turbofan engines can be installed, is required. Additionally, sound proofing of two nearby buildings is included in the project.

Addition and alteration work to an existing, structurally sound building, to provide 21,650 square feet of armament and electronics shop area, is essential for mission support.

The 10th item in this program is for a new 6,470-square-foot parachute and dinghy shop, where the inspection, repair and repacking workload can be performed.

Provision of a 3,960-square-foot rocket assembly storage building, is required for checkout of missiles carried by the assigned tactical fighter aircraft.

The 12 item calls for the construction of 13 storage igloos, to provide a total of 18 igloos, needed for combat support.

A new 4,303-square-foot cold storage facility is proposed for storage of frozen and refrigerated foods to service base population.

The 14th item provides 400-man capacity airmen dormitories, needed for adequate troop housing for assigned personnel.

The construction of two buildings with a capacity of 80 spaces for officers' quarters, is required to partially meet the officer housing requirement.

Next is the provision of a 63,766-square-foot dependent elementary school, to be accomplished by the conversion of 39 existing airmen dormitories. The large increase in enrollment has generated the need for a suitable school plant to meet the educational requirements of dependent children.

The 17th item calls for the construction of an electrical substation and appurtenant work, needed for base power to service shops and biuldings at this installation.

The 18th item for a centrally located, 10 million British thermal unit heating plant will provide a reliable source for furnishing heat to all programed facilities.

The last item requested in this program for Upper Heyford Royal Air Force station is the installation of a 100,000-gallon capacity elevated water storage tank, for domestic and fire protection purposes.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

(ANKARA AIR STATION), TURKEY

Ankara Air Station is located within the city limits of Ankara, Turkey, and supports both Army and Air Force units in Turkey, and an Air Division Headquarters. An amount of $2,824,000, is requested for the construction of the following five items, on land furnished by the Turkish Government:

The first item is the provision of 432 airmen spaces, required to provide billeting for assigned personnel. The completion of this project will permit the release of leased facilities and will meet the total troop housing requirement, based on current missions.

The second item, a 160 seat airmen dining hall of 8,400 square feet, is required for messing of enlisted personnel and it will eliminate the need for a leased facility.

The next item, for provision of a 14,000-square-foot NCO open mess will provide needed space for recreational activities for assigned personnel. Local civilian recreational and dining facilities are extremely limited.

The fourth item proposes construction of a 46,965-square-foot composite recreational facility which will include an airmen's service club, theatre, bowling alley, and gymnasium.

The last item requested for Ankara Air Station is for installation of supporting utilities, including heat, lights, water, sewage, needed to service the buildings requested in this program.

ATHENIA AIRPORT, GREECE

The next installation is Athenia Airport, located in the city limits of Athenia, Greece; its mission includes a support group and a communications squadron under jurisdiction of the Communications Service Command; $762,000 is requested, composing of the following five items:

The first provides an addition of 4,800 square feet to the existing 4,822-square-foot auto maintenance shop, needed to service more than 300 assigned vehicles: about 49 percent of the total auto maintenance shop requirements will have been satisfied.

The second item for a precision measurement equipment laboratory, comprising 2,640 square feet, is required for field level maintenance, calibration and repair of precision measuring equipment. This work is currently being accomplished in part in temporary mobile vans, with limited reliability.

The third item for provision of a 2,648-square-foot cold storage facility is needed to replace a leased facility.

The next item for construction is a 133-man capacity airmen dormitory, required to partially meet the troop housing requirement for

adequate quarters for assigned personnel. When completed, about 63 percent of the total requirement will have been satisfied.

The last item requested, is for a 4,400-square-foot airman dining hall facility, which will fully satisfy the messing requirements of assigned personnel.

INCIRLIK AIR BASE, TURKEY

The last base to be considered under various locations category for the U.S. forces in Europe command is Incirlik Air Base, 2 miles northwest of Incirlik, Turkey. The assigned mission is a rotational Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, and a rotational Tactical Fighter Squadron. The program requested is for $1,029,000, comprising the following three items:

A new environmentally controlled POL operations and quality control facility of 1,600 square feet, is required for fuel testing on an around-the-clock basis.

The next item, a 40-man capacity officer's quarters building, is required for officers who are currently housed in overcrowded, substandard quarters.

The last item for a 39,600-square-foot intermediate school, is needed to meet the current enrollment. Pupils are now occupying substandard converted quonsets which are unsatisfactory and are scheduled for removal.

U.S. AIR FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Southern Command is to produce supervision, guidance and administrative control of the U.S. Air Force missions in Latin America; provide supervision, guidance, and administrative control of the Air Force phase of the mutual defense assistance program (MDAP) for Latin-American countries; conduct a U.S. Air Force School for Latin America; provide logistic support for air attachés and U.S. Air Force missions in Latin-America; provide airlift within Latin-America for the intra-American geodetic survey team, and provide administrative control of the U.S. Air Force section, joint Brazil-United States Military Commission. This program contains a request for $1,625,000 for the U.S. Air Force Southern Command and provides personnel, operational, and utility type facilities all at Howard Air Force Base.

U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Security Service is to provide communications security services. This program contains a total request for $486,000 and provides complete and usable operational and support type facilities.

A breakdown of facilities by major category follows:

Operational facilities	$337,000
Personnel facilities	82,000
Utilities	67,000

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

The Air Force Academy is located 6 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colo., and its mission is to provide instruction, experience, and motivation to each Air Force Cadet so that he will graduate with the knowledge and qualities of leadership required of an officer in the U.S. Air Force and to provide a basis for continued development throughout a lifetime of service to his country, leading to a readiness for responsibilities as a future air commander. This program contains a request for eight projects, the total estimated cost is $5,323,000. Six of these projects are cadet wing expansion requirements totaling $4,398,000. They include physical training, medical, personnel, and support facilities.

The first item provides for the construction of the second increment of the physical education building. The first increment was included in the fiscal year 1966 MCP.

The second item provides for the construction of 10 additional outdoor physical training facilities.

The third item provides for the construction of a 29,125-square-foot addition to the existing 120,197-square-foot composite medical facility.

The fourth item provides for the construction of a 32-man officers quarter. The existing adequate quarters at AFA total 96 spaces, providing only 75 percent of the spaces required.

The fifth item provides for the construction of a 14,000-square-foot noncommissioned officers open mess to replace the existing 12,690-square-foot substandard facility, which is in an administrative building. The area of the existing facility will revert to administrative use.

The sixth item provides for the construction of a 27,673-square-foot addition to the existing 79,198-square-foot cadet social center.

The seventh item provides for the construction of an 18,000-square-yard vehicle parking area.

The eighth item provides for the construction of an 18,156-square-yard additional cadet formation area.

Similar presentations of other commands will include $407,000 for the Academy making a total construction program in support of the Academy mission of $5,730,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM—ZONE OF INTERIOR

The Aircraft Control & Warning System, generally referred to as the A.C. & W. system, in the Zone of Interior is part of the Continental A.C. & W. System whose function is to detect and identify hostile targets, to commit and control air defense weapons and to provide for the safe passage of friendly operational aircraft during the air battle. This program contains a request for $1,876,000 for various facilities required at 20 locations to improve the A.C. & W. network in the United States and Alaska.

ALMADEN AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

The first station for consideration in the Zone of Interior, ACW program is Almaden Air Force Station, Calif., 16 miles south of San

Jose, Calif., which supports a radar squadron. $84,000 is needed to provide a 25,000-gallons-per-day sewage treatment and disposal plant. Completion of this work will eliminate pollution and contamination of surface and underground water drainage at this station.

BUCKS HARBOR AIR FORCE STATION, MAINE

Bucks Harbor Air Force Station, 91 miles east of Bangor, Maine is a radar site. $71,000 is requested for a new 2,302-square-foot squadron headquarters building, to house administrative functions, a dispensary, a dental office, and a consolidated mail room.

BURNS AIR FORCE STATION, OREG.

Burns Air Force Station, a radar site, located 127 miles east of Bend, Oreg., supports a radar squadron. The request for $72,000 provides for the construction of a 3,480-square-foot heated auto storage building for the protection of an ambulance, snow removal, and fire protection equipment. A heated, covered facility is essential for these vehicles, during severe winter months.

CALUMET AIR FORCE STATION, MICH.

Next is Calumet Air Force Station, a radar site, located 150 miles northwest of Marquette, Mich. The program provides for an expanded sewage treatment and disposal plant costing $63,000, which will furnish a capacity of 26,000 gallons per day of clean effluent. This plant will be adjacent to and operate in parallel with the existing sewage plant; when completed, it will have total capacity of 32,000 gallons per day, and will meet the criteria of the Michigan Health Department.

CASWELL AIR FORCE STATION, MAINE

Caswell Air Force Station, a radar site, is located 11 miles northeast of Caribou, Maine. $75,000 is requested to construct a 15,000 gallons per day capacity sewage treatment and disposal plant to replace existing septic tanks.

CHANDLER AIR FORCE STATION, MINN.

The next radar site is Chandler Air Force Station, located 64 miles southwest of Sioux Falls, Minn. The program requested amounts to $83,000 for two items:

The first is for an enlarged heated auto storage building. When completed it will provide 3,599 square feet, which is adequate for storage, maintenance and protection of ground support vehicles in subzero temperatures.

The last item requested is for alteration to the existing 60,000 gallons a day capacity water supply treatment plant. When completed it will produce the adequate potable water and meet the criteria of the U.S. Public Health Service.

CLEAR MISSILE EARLY WARNING STATION, ALASKA

Clear Missile Early Warning Station, 57 miles southwest of Fairbanks, Alaska supports an AC&W Squadron, Ballistic Missile Early Warning System and Rearward Communications. The program request amounts to $365,000 and provides a new 11,700-square-foot heated auto storage building. It is essential that a facility capable of handling 36 pieces of equipment be constructed to insure reliability and effectiveness of snow removal equipment, transportation of personnel and maintenance and repair work. The existing 6,400-square-foot substandard building is scheduled for removal upon completion of this project.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS AIR FORCE STATION, MISS.

Crystal Springs Air Force Station, 24 miles southwest of Jackson, Miss., supports a radar squadron. It is planned to install 50 tons of air conditioning, at a cost of $51,000, in an existing structurally sound 133-man capacity airmen dormitory.

FINLAND AIR FORCE STATION, MICH.

Finland Air Force Station, a radar site, is 50 miles northeast of Duluth, Mich. One hundred forty-seven thousand dollars is needed at this station to construct the following two items:

First is a 2,220-square-foot heated automotive storage facility, where low temperatures of −40° with heavy snowfall is not unusual.

The other item is construction of a 35,000-gallon-a-day-capacity sewage treatment plant, to replace septic tanks which will be abandoned.

MILL VALLEY AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

Mill Valley Air Force Station, a radar site, is located 6 miles south southwest of San Rafael, Calif. The program for $36,000 is to construct a new 15,000-gallon-a-day-capacity sewage treatment and disposal plant.

MINOT AIR FORCE STATION, N. DAK.

Minot Air Force Station, supporting a radar site, is located 16 miles south of Minot, N. Dak. The request for $33,000 will convert the existing central heating plant from coal to gas. Studies have indicated that material savings will result following completion of this work.

MONTAUK AIR FORCE STATION, N.Y.

Montauk Air Force Station, supports a radar site, located 4 miles northeast of Montauk, N.Y. Seventy-five thousand dollars will provide a new 60,000-gallon-a-day-capacity sewage treatment and disposal plant. The existing septic tanks now in use will be abandoned.

NORTH TRURO AIR FORCE STATION, MASS.

The next radar site is North Truro Air Force Station, 7 miles east-southeast of Provincetown, Mass., where $75,000 is requested for the

construction of a 40,000-gallon-a-day-capacity sewage treatment and disposal plant. The existing septic tanks are inefficient and do not meet the standards of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

POINT ARENA AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

Point Arena Air Force Station, supporting a radar squadron, is located 62 miles northwest of Santa Rosa, Calif., $45,000 is needed to establish a sewage treatment and disposal plant having a flow capacity of 17,000 gallons a day. The introduction of detergents, grease and other material into the existing septic tank system has increased the cost of maintaining the system.

RED BLUFF AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

Red Bluff Air Force Station is located 32 miles south of Redding, Calif., supporting a radar squadron. The program at this station amounts to $50,000 and involves installation of a fire protection system and related work needed to protect about $1.7 million worth of property. At present there is no fire protection system. The nearest civilian fire station is 6 miles distant.

SARATOGA SPRINGS AIR FORCE STATION, N.Y.

The next installation is Saratoga Air Force Station, located 7 miles southeast of Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Its mission is support of a radar squadron. The program request for $45,000 will provide a new 17,000 gallons a day capacity sewage treatment and disposal plant, to replace an existing unsatisfactory septic tank.

TEXARKANA AIR FORCE STATION, ARK.

Texarkana Air Force Station, a radar site, is 6 miles northeast of Texarkana, Ark. This request for $70,000 is to construct a 28 man-capacity airmen dormitory. This project will complete the troop housing deficit at this station.

TOPSHAM AIR FORCE STATION, MAINE

Next in this A.C. & W. program is Topsham Air Force Station, a SAGE site, located 18 miles southeast of Lewiston, Maine; $48,000 is required to convert the existing primary sewage treatment plant to provide for grit collection, chlorination and laboratory control of effluent prior to its discharge into tidal waters.

WEST MESA AIR FORCE STATION, N. MEX.

The nineteenth station to be considered is West Mesa Air Force Station, a radar site, 15 miles south, southwest of Albuquerque, N. Mex., where $153,000 is requested for construction of a 61-man-capacity airmen dormitory to complete the troop housing deficit at this station. The existing buildings have oil-fired space heaters which are a fire and health menace and will be disposed of on completion of this project.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, General. Thank you, Colonel. We appreciate your very helpful testimony.

General CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Sheridan, we are delighted to have you with us this morning. I believe you have a prepared statement. You may proceed in your own way.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. SHERIDAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROPERTIES AND INSTALLATIONS)

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee; title IV of S. 1241 would provide new authorization in the total amount of $19.0 million to the Secretary of Defense for construction required in fiscal year 1968 for the Defense Agencies. It would also provide new authorization in the amount of $200 million to the Secretary of Defense for construction (worldwide) which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States. The importance of this $200 million general legislation to meet the unpredictable and evolving situation in Southeast Asia and in order that construction may be undertaken anywhere in the world in coping with threats to the security of the United States has been previously addressed by Mr. Ignatius.

The proposed construction for the Defense Agencies is as follows:

1. Defense Atomic Support Agency ($3.1 million) for administrative and medical facilities at Sandia Base, N. Mex., ($1.7 million), and alterations to a community facility and shoreline protection for the Johnston Island Base ($1.4 million).

2. Defense Communications Agency ($0.6 million) for administrative facilities at the National Military Command System Support Center, Pentagon.

3. Defense Supply Agency ($9.5 million) for general improvements to administrative and supply facilities at seven U.S. locations.

4. National Security Agency ($5.8 million) for operational and production facilities at Fort Meade, Md ($3.4 million), and for operational facilities overseas ($2.4 million).

Deficiency authorization in the amount of $2.1 million is requested in section 403 for a new Defense Intelligence Agency Operations and Academic facility at Arlington Hall Station, Va., for which authorization in the amount of $17.9 million was granted in Public Law 89–188. The increase in the current working estimate of $20 is based on completed preliminary design. The scope of the project has not been changed.

Witnesses for the Defense Agencies are present and prepared to provide details as required in support of the projects for which authorization is requested.

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and are prepared at this time to proceed with the line items.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Sheridan. Senator Bible, do you have any questions?

Senator BIBLE. No.

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Senator JACKSON. Our first item, Defense Atomic Support Agency.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Rear Admiral Dare, Deputy Director of Operations and Administration is here to testify.

SANDIA BASE, N. MEX.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral, I wonder if you could indicate just what or whom does this hospital at Sandia support?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. J. A. DARE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR (OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION), DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Admiral DARE. Yes, sir. We have about 7,000 active duty military personnel in the Albuquerque area, and we support all of them at this hospital. This includes Kirkland Air Force Base, district and instructors, Engineer ROTC, everyone who is on active duty. They have about 12,000 dependents who are eligible for support.

Senator JACKSON. 12,000 dependents?

Admiral DARE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And you have the overall responsibility?

Admiral DARE. Yes, for the Albuquerque area. This does not of course include the list of retired personnel who are eligible to use this facility.

Senator JACKSON. What is the size of the hospital now, roughly? Do you have that?

Admiral DARE. I was not looking at bedcount because this change is to make it a better outpatient facility. I have Colonel Adams from the Surgeon General's office here who can speak to the technical details of this change.

Senator JACKSON. Colonel, could you tell us the present size, and what the new addition will provide, which will cost $1.5 million?

Colonel ADAMS. Presently we are operating a 150-bed hospital at this station, and this addition is primarily to add 24,794 square feet of clinical and support facilities to this hospital, to meet the current and projected workloads.

Senator JACKSON. What is the percentage of retirees in what number? Do you have that breakdown?

Colonel ADAMS. We at the present time—the average daily outpatient load is 366 visits. Of that, I can give you the breakdown: Active duty, Army—26; active duty, Air Force, Navy, and Marines—27; retired—30; dependents of active duty—277, excuse me—200 dependents of active duty military, and 72 dependents of retired and deceased military; and 11 others.

Admiral DARE. Mr. Chairman, I have a listing about a year old here. They had a census of 3,500 military retired in the area.

Senator JACKSON. That is in the Albuquerque area?

Admiral DARE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Colonel.

What about the other items that you have here?

Senator BIBLE. Before you take up those other items, one question for Colonel Adams.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. This request does not provide for any beds if I understand correctly.

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. This is an outpatient clinic and plans are to make it a more compact unit.

Colonel ADAMS. That is right, sir, no beds at all.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. All right, what about ADP facilities, briefly.

Admiral DARE. The ADP facility that we are speaking of here is to give us a third-generation computer and communications update. It appears to be two different things, one in building 203B and one in Mansano. These are both existing facilities that are being altered to allow us to put a responsive data processing system in the military command system, which is based at Mansano, and that is where our main communications terminal is.

Senator JACKSON. That is the hardened facility.

Admiral DARE. Yes, sir. That already has all its support facilities, such as auxiliary electricity, etc. All these things are installed.

The alteration to the other building on Sandia Base is to make it a general-purpose computer which can be used by the controller and all the other respective customers and the general input-output devices would be located there for their use.

JOHNSTON ISLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Senator JACKSON. Next is Johnston Island.

Admiral DARE. At Johnston Island, the shoreline protection. As you know, this island was built up from about 190 acres to over 600 acres by dredge and fill. In the process we have deep water which didn't exist before, and the wave and current actions have been studied for the past 4 years, and as we have discovered the problem we have incrementally put in shoreline protection. The original estimates were something in the order of $10 million to put shoreline protection on this property. This increment brings it to about $7 million, and as we see it, this is the last required major increment.

Senator JACKSON. For shoreline protection?

Admiral DARE. For shoreline protection; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What is the status overall on our public works program out there? Aren't we pretty close to the end of it?

Admiral DARE. Fairly close to the end of it. In the long-term program we have put in a couple of items on the suspicion there might be maintenance on this shoreline protection.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Admiral DARE. But this is the last major change. As far as the current studies of currents and wave actions are concerned, this settles it. However, with a new piece of land like that, I don't think we can ever be quite sure.

The alterations to the laundry are simply to put in a stretched-out facility which will reduce our manpower requirement. The estimates are that this will amortize itself in 2 years' operations. The laundry

that we have was sort of thrown together in the 1963 flat out there, and it wasn't very well planned.

Senator JACKSON. But the main thing I want to know is where we stand in connection with our public works program as it relates to readiness.

Admiral DARE. This is it.

Senator JACKSON. This should complete it.

Admiral DARE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Admiral. We appreciate having your statement.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

The Defense Communications Agency items are all classified.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is classified; yes.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Senator JACKSON. The next is Defense Intelligence Agency.

General Carroll, we are delighted to have you back again before the committee. This is a deficiency item.

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. JOSEPH F. CARROLL, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

General CARROLL. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Will you explain it? We previously authorized $17 million-plus.

General CARROLL. The Military Authorization Act of fiscal year 1966 authorized $17.9 million for the construction of an operations and academic building for DIA at Arlington Hall Station. The estimate submitted to the committee at that time was predicated upon a Corps of Engineers study which had been conducted in 1963, a site study.

Since that time the master plan for the station has been completed and final design has been two-thirds completed, and it has been indicated that while there has been no change, no fundamental change at all in the building proper, that there are additional costs associated with site preparation and with certain supporting facilities to the amount of $2.1 million, raising the amount previously considered by this committee from $17.9 million to $20 million.

Senator JACKSON. You are ready to get underway with this, having completed all your basic engineering and design work?

General CARROLL. That is correct, sir. If this committee approves the deficiency request and if the Appropriations Committee approves making available the funds, the Corps of Engineers is prepared to enter contract in the fall of this year.

Senator BIBLE. All plans are completed, are they, General?

General CARROLL. The final design is over two-thirds completed. And in August this will be——

Senator BIBLE. What is the total dollar investment in this new Defense Intelligence Agency to date? It is largely involved in planning and design; is that correct?

General CARROLL. That is correct, sir, around $800,000 has been allocated with in excess of $500,000 having been obligated.

Senator BIBLE. This is a request for additional authorization over and above the $17.9 million because of increased costs.

General CARROLL. That is correct, sir, and site preparations and certain supporting facilities.

Senator BIBLE. Is $20 million a realistic overall figure?

General CARROLL. The Corps of Engineers tells me that it is, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And this will absolutely complete the building if you can get the money to do it?

General CARROLL. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, General Carroll. Your statement will go in the record in full.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

General CARROLL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency. I appreciate this opportunity to present the current status of the Defense Intelligence Operations and Academic Building and to discuss the requirement for supplemental funding authorization.

The Military Construction Authorization Act, 1966 (Public Law 89–188, 89th Cong., H.R. 10775, Sept. 16, 1965) authorized $17,900,000 for operation and training facilities for the defense Intelligence Agency at Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va. The fiscal year 1966 authorization request was based on a Corps of Engineers feasibilty study prepared in August 1963. At that time, no detailed plans and specifications were completed.

There has been no fundamental change to the building requirement since its inception. A modification has been made in the central heating plant to permit it to fit into the recently approved master plan for the installation and to comply with the 1966 Executive order for "Control of Air Pollution Originating from Federal Installations." The present plan will provide for use of relatively clean fuels and will reduce air pollution to acceptable standards.

At this time, over 65 percent of the design work has been completed and final drawings are in process and will be completed in August of this year. Based on the present architect engineer design effort and more refined design data, it is now estimated that an additional authorization of $2,100,000 or a total of $20 million will be needed for the building construction. If construction funds are made available in the fiscal year 1968 act, the Corps of Engineers will award the construction contract in November 1967. Construction time is projected at 33 months and completion of the building scheduled for August 1970.

The majority of DIA personnel now occupy temporary buildings at Arlington Hall Station and Anacostia Annex. These temporary buildings were constructed over 20 years ago during World War II. These highly flammable wood frame structures provide only crowded, inefficient, makeshift, substandard accommodations which fall considerably short of meeting space needs and the security and fire

protection necessary for this important national defense intelligence operation.

A recent fire in one of the temporary buildings DIA occupies at Arlington Hall Station caused a loss of 4,900 man-hours of effort and considerable property damage. Fortunately, this fire was limited to one of the few relatively fireproof cement and brick basement rooms of the primarily wood building. No one was injured, and the extensive intelligence data base was not destroyed. The man-hours lost were occasioned by the lack of heat, power, and telephones and by water damage. The limited area of fire damage allowed for institution of adequate security measures to preclude compromise of classified information. This fire serves as a reminder of the precarious situation now existing which is a matter of constant concern as well as a risk to national security.

From time to time, for security or other necessary operational purposes, use of various doors and windows that would normally serve as exits has been restricted. Although great care is taken in enforcing safety precautions and fire prevention measures, there is a high degree of risk of loss of this important production capacity and the tremendous accumulation of highly classified intelligence data.

The proposed new building will become an attractive and prominent community landmark. Many improvements in traffic flow and parking facilities are planned. The perimeter area of the installation will be improved, as temporary structures are demolished and permanent roads and walks are constructed and landscaping of the new building is accomplished. The DIA Building is planned to house approximately 3,400 personnel. Together with other activities now located at Arlington Hall Station, Army Security Agency and the USA Support Group, the total population of Arlington Hall Station will be approximately 5,000 persons, and is within the employment ceiling of 5,100 persons set by the National Capital Planning Commission. The Commission, on April 6, 1967, approved the DIA site and building plans and the Arlington Hall Station master plan.

The additional authorization which we seek will enable the construction of a building which is urgently required, necessary, and vital to our operations. There will be an immeasurable improvement in employee morale which should contribute substantially to the production effort. I do not have to emphasize the importance of timely and adequate intelligence support which is needed by responsible Government officials in the ever-changing situations which confront us almost daily.

This concludes my prepared statement. I will answer any questions the committee may have.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Senator JACKSON. The next item is for Defense Supply Agency.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Ecsi is here.

Senator JACKSON. You are here to speak for Defense Supply Agency and General Hedlund. We will put General Hedlund's complete statement in the record at this point.

(The prepared statement of Lt. Gen. Earl C. Hedlund, USAF, Director, Defense Supply Agency, follows:)

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. EARL C. HEDLUND, USAF, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

I am Earl C. Hedlund, Lieutenant General, USAF, Director of the Defense Supply Agency. This is my first appearance before this Committee in this role, since I have just taken over as Director on 1 July from Vice Admiral Joseph M. Lyle, USN. I wanted to appear before you today to get better acquainted with the Committee members and to transmit to you the importance we in DSA attach to the FY 1968 Military Construction Program.

The DSA Fiscal Year 1968 Program consists of 12 projects having an estimated total cost of $9,435,000. Four of these projects are for improvements to warehouse operations to increase productivity and efficiency in supply support operations; one is to eliminate hazards from improper storage of flammable materials; one project is for replacement of deteriorated electric distribution cables, and six projects are to provide adequate administrative space urgently needed to accommodate existing personnel.

The first project, page 12, is for improvements to the administrative space occupied by the Defense Contract Administration Services Regional Office, Chicago. The DCASR provides contract administrative services to support the procurement missions of the Army, Navy, Air Force, NASA, DSA and other Government agencies in the states of Wisconsin, Indiana, and the northern part of Illinois. In 1963 when the Secretary of Defense directed implementation of "Project 60" which consolidated the Contract Administration Services Regional Offices in principal U.S. cities, the Chicago Regional Office was formed my consolidating Army, Navy and DSA functions with Air Force functions already located in this Government-owned space. Minor modifications were accomplished in 1965 which provided only the minimum essential facilities for administration and data processing. This project, at an estimated cost of $1,255,000, will correct the serious shortcomings with respect to space utilization, work flow, heating, ventilation, lighting, and toilet facilities. Inability to correct these conditions is resulting in losses in production efficiency, and employee morale.

The next project, page 14, is for Alterations for Warehouse Mechanization at the Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa. The mission is to receive, store, and ship medical materials; clothing and textiles; subsistence items; packaged petroleum products; construction, general, and industrial supplies. DDMP services Army, Navy, and Air Force Installations in the northeastern region of the U.S., and overseas areas. This project, at an estimated cost of $375,000, will provide the structural modifications and improvements necessary to the installation of a mechanized conveyor system which is being procured under the appropriation "Procurement, Defense Agencies" at a cost of $1,200,000. Total net annual savings of $444,000, will amortize the project within 3.6 years.

The next project, page 16, is for a needed expansion of the Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) Maintenance Facility at Defense Construction Supply Center. The Defense Supply Agency is responsible for the storage, movement, preservation and rehibilitation of DoD-owned Industrial Production Reserve idle equipment. When equipment items are returned to DCSC upon conclusion of a procurement contract, it is necessary to inspect, test, and repair these items before being released to another contractor. The present shop has 38 work stations capable of processing about 1,200 units per year, but demands for IPE are averaging 2,200 units per year. This project estimated to cost $108,000 will provide 22 additional work stations which will boost output to the required production of 2,200 units per year.

The next project, page 18, is for alterations to Warehouse 17, Defense Construction Supply Center, in order to provide a heating system and the installation of a consolidated freight terminal. The estimated cost is $739,000. The Defense Construction Supply Center is a major distribution Depot for the receipt, storage, repair, and shipment of construction, clothing textiles, medical, subsistence, and industrial supplies.

Packing and shipping operations are currently conducted at four locations widely dispersed through the Depot and consolidation of all packing and shipping into a straight line operation in one building will substantially increase production, reduce rehandling, and complement the Warehouse Mechanization Program. Consolidation of these packing operations will result in a savings of 18 warehousemen at an annual cost of $117,000.

The next item for this Agency in the FY 1968 Military Construction Program, page 19, is for Alterations and Addition for Warehouse Mechanization at the

Defense Depot, Tracy, California. This project replaces two projects included in the initial DSA submission for FY 1968, namely:

(a) Alterations for Warehouse Mechanization	$906,000
(b) Storage Warehouses	1,956,000

This Depot is located approximately 65 miles east of San Francisco and is the focal point on the West Coast for the receipt, storage, and distrubution of DSA supplies to military activities in eleven Western States, Hawaii, Alaska, Western Canada, and the Pacific area. The existing 2,525,000 net sq. ft. of covered storage space at DDTC is fully utilized and many thousands of tons of material requiring covered storage are stored on open platforms, along street curbs, and on unimproved land. This unprotected storage is causing needless loss of material, added expense for reclamation and identification when possible, and delays in meeting shipping deadlines. This project, at an estimated cost of $2,862,000 will provide the necessary additional space and structural modifications for the installation of mechanized materials handling and metals handling equipment which is being procured under the appropriation "Procurement, Defense Agencies" at an estimated cost of $1,630,000. Total net annual savings of $607,000, will amortize the mechanized material handling and metals handling systems within 4 years. Combining the warehouse construction project and the warehouse mechanization project into a single project will permit construction of new warehouse adjacent to Warehouse 16 and thereby house the entire mechanized installation in a compact unit under one roof and also allow Warehouse 19, previously earmarked for the mechanization program, to continue in service as much needed covered storage.

The next DSA item, page 21, is for the construction of a storage warehouse for flammable material at the Defense Depot Tracy, California. The estimated cost is $1,164,000. No adequate facility exists at DDTC for flammable or hazardous type materials. Covered storage is mandatory in order to prevent loss of material because of container deterioration or obliteration of identifying markings. Current deficiency requires storing flammable items adjacent to non-flammables in regular warehouses and thereby increasing fire damage risk to large segments of the Depot. This project will provide a segregated facility, so constructed as to minimize the difficulties and risk in storing and handling "hazardous" material.

The next item, page 23, is for the conversion of Warehouse Section 32F to administrative space at the Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Va. This project, estimated to cost $198,000, provides for the conversion of the last section of Building 32 to provide 22,000 sq. ft. of administrative type space.

Adequate space is not available to properly accomodate required personnel with a resultant loss in employee productivity, accuracy, and morale. Relocation of a portion of these people to another location is not operationally feasible as they comprise a functional elements which cannot be separated from the parent organization and still retain its operating integrity. The space that has been chosen is adjacent to space that has already been converted and offers the most economical solution.

The next item, page 25, is for Modifications to the Automatic Data Processing Area (ADP), Building 1A, at the Defense Logistics Services Center at Battle Creek, Michigan.

This project, at an estimated cost of $305,000, will provide needed modifications to the existing ADP area to accomodate the increase in ADP equipment required for the expanded DLSC mission. Partitions must be relocated, and additional cooling for environmental control provided, along with an increased electric power supply.

DLSC has operational responsibility for the Federal Catalog System, the Defense Materiel Utilization Program, and the Defense Surplus Personal Property Disposal Program. All of these programs have DoD-wide application, and the Federal Catalog System extends to the Civil Agencies of the United States Government, NATO Signatory Countries, and other friendly foreign nations. In addition, DLSC has been given responsibility for central publication of DoD catalog Identification Lists and Cross Reference Lists.

ADP equipment specifications are being finalized, and subsequent procurement and delivery are such that approval of this project must be within the time frame of the FY 1968 MILCON Program or a year of valuable equipment time (and cost) will be lost.

The next DSA item, page 27, is for Improvements to Administrative Space, Building No. 6 at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pa., at an estimated cost of $665,000.

There are 1,669 administrative type people located in Building No. 6, 965 are assigned to Defense Contract Administration Services Region, 571 are assigned to DPSC and 133 are under the Army Support Center.

In December 1963, a Minor Construction Project was approved in order to implement the Project 60 pilot test for the establishment of Philadelphia Region Defense Contract Administration Service with about 700 people. It provided only minimum facility conversion such as increased lighting, painting, electric power augmentation.

Efficiency of operations, and employee morale, are below austere standards for Government employees. Noise levels are exceedingly high and employee grievances and resignations are numerous. The AFGE representing the personnel has made strong official protests relative to the working environment. Correction of this condition is considered a most urgent requirement.

The next item, page 29, is for improvements to the administrative areas of Building No. 9 at DPSC at a cost of $650,000. 566 administrative type personnel occupy warehouse space in Sections E and F of the third floor of Building 9. By means of a Minor Construction Project, only the minimum essentials of heat, light and toilet facilities have been provided to make these areas habitable. This project will upgrade Sections E and F, third floor, Building 9 to acceptable standards. There is no other government space available. In order to maintain work production, efficiency, and good employee morale, it is considered that this project should be completed with the least practicable delay.

The next item, page 30, is for Improvements to the Administrative Space in Building 12 at DPSC. The estimated cost is $604,000 and will provide needed improvements to approximately 195,000 sq. ft. of space so as to meet habitability standards and workflow requirements. 1,236 permanent employees are assigned to Building 12. Employees and employee organizations have complained regarding working conditions which have resulted in decreased productivity, efficiency and lowered employee morale. The building does not have adequate ventilation. Rearrangements are required to improve workflow and productivity. It is considered essential that this project be accomplished with a minimum of delay so that DPSC can more adequately cope with present day demands.

The final item, page 31, is for the Conversion of the Electrical Distribution System at DPSC, at an estimated cost of $510,000.

The on station electrical distribution system at DPSC was designed and installed over 25 years ago and was not sized for the increase in electrical load that has now developed. Power outages are becoming more frequent and complete failure of the feeder to the ADP area in July 1966 resulted in a 75-hour shutdown with consequent losses in production, effectiveness, and machine time. A reliable electric power distribution system is essential at this Center for it is an Inventory Control Point for clothing and textile material, medical supplies and subsistence items, as well as performing Depot functions and operating a clothing factory. The Regional Defense Contract Administration Services Office is also located here.

Engineering investigations and studies recommend that the existing 2300 volt distribution system be converted to operate at 13,800 volts. This will necessitate replacement of the 3,200 volt cables, transformers and switchgear with 13,800 volt equipment. This project will provide electric power reliability to this essential military installation.

Senator JACKSON. We will go through these items, one at a time, starting with your first one at Illinois, $1,255,000. Would you explain it.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH F. ECSI, ACTING STAFF DIRECTOR, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY; ON BEHALF OF LT. GEN. EARL G. HEDLUND, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

DEFENSE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICE REGIONAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. ECSI. Our first line item provides for essential improvements to space in building T–4, located adjacent to O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Ill. This houses the Defense Contract Administration Services, region of Chicago.

The improvements include internal building alterations to improve work flow, ventilation, air conditioning, heating, and lighting system modification and the electrical distribution system.

This building currently houses about 900 people who are working in an office environment that urgently needs upgrading. During last winter the actual thermometer readings indicated a 20-degree variance in temperature within the building at one time due to the inadequate balance of the heating system. Lighting intensity ranges from 25 to 45 candlepower in various locations.

Senator JACKSON. This is basically to upgrade working conditions, isn't it?

Mr. ECSI. Yes, sir; it is an office-type two-story building.

Senator JACKSON. Are they having trouble?

Mr. ECSI. This office was housed in this facility in 1965, and it was a merger of Army, Navy, Air Force, and DSA contract administration functions within the city of Chicago. Most of these people were in leased space or GSA space downtown. There were 300 people from the Air Force located in this building, and we elected to consolidate the whole group of 900 people into this building.

DEFENSE DEPOT, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

Senator JACKSON. All right, the next is Defense depot at Mechanicsburg, Pa. Page 14, $375,000, alteration.

Mr. ECSI. The next item is alterations for warehouse mechanization at defense depot, $375,000. This project provides the necessary electrical system modification, lighting improvements, and structural alterations necessary for the installation of a warehouse mechanized system for the movement of materials stored at this depot.

The defense depot at Mechanicsburg is a major tenant on a naval supply depot at Mechanicsburg and Defense Supply Agency operates both the DSA and the Navy storage mission. This system will result in an annual savings of 76 man-years of effort and an estimated savings of $444,000.

DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Senator JACKSON. Next, page 16, is the defense construction supply center at Columbus, $847,000.

Mr. ECSI. This consists of two items. The first one is for an add-on to the existing industrial production equipment repair shop. Congress approved the project for conversion of part of warehouse building 9 at the construction supply center to an industrial plant equipment shop in fiscal year 1966 bill.

That conversion was completed on May 23, 1967. Our present project is the result of two conditions. First, construction costs for Columbus shop exceeded our preliminary estimates and resulted in a reduction in the scope of the original conversion. This project will restore the shop to the original scope.

Second, DSA has developed a concept of stock readiness which includes inspection, test and minor repair of the industrial production equipment that returns from in-use status to the idle inventory. Our program includes inspection, testing, and determining condition. If it is minor repair, accomplishing the minor repair and if it is major

repair recording the condition in such a way that when a contractor comes in we can give him a pretty clear estimate as to what would be the cost of using this equipment in lieu of purchasing new equipment to fulfill contractual commitment that he has made.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. ECSI. The next item at Columbus is on page 18. It is alterations to warehouse space in building 17 at the defense construction supply center at a cost of $739,000.

The Defense Construction Supply Center is the principal depot for the receipt, storage and issue of a variety of DSA managed commodities. Most packaging of these various commodities is now accomplished at four scattered locations throughout the warehouse. The package is then transported to the freight terminal which is in building 17, for consolidation into economical shipment units. Commodities must first be moved from the storage location for packing, and moved again to shipping area.

The double handling and multiple packing operations is a result of lack of heat in building 17 which prohibits retention of certain subsistence and medical supplies in building 17.

This project will enable the consolidation of these four packing areas and create a shipping terminal building.

DEFENSE DEPOT, TRACY, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. Next is defense depot at Tracy, I believe.

Mr. ECSI. Yes, sir. This is actually a consolidation of two items that appeared initially in the book. One was warehouse mechanization and the other was a construction of new warehouses. The first item provides for alteration and addition for warehouse mechanization at a cost of $2.862 million.

This requirement was originally approached on the basis of installing the warehouse mechanization equipment in two existing warehouses and the construction of additional warehouse space to offset the existing overall deficiency in warehouse space.

These projects have been combined into one line item to permit construction of the new warehouse adjacent to an existing warehouse, and thereby provide under one roof the original warehouse mechanization formerly intended in two buildings.

This consolidation will free the second building, which is warehouse building 19, originally intended for warehouse mechanization, for the continued use of bulk storage of DSA commodities. It also eliminates the requirement of rewarehousing of material from this entire warehouse and it eliminates the problems of installing a mechanized conveyor across railroad tracks between the two buildings as originally planned.

Senator JACKSON. With reference to the large warehouse which you propose for flammable materials, on page 21, I note that you already have quite a bit of warehouse space at this base. I wonder if this particular one couldn't be cut down to about 50,000 square feet. It is a sizable warehouse.

Mr. ECSI. The defense depot at Tracy currently has a deficiency of somewhere in the magnitude of about three million square feet of storage space. It is our only west coast distribution depot.

This flammable building will enable us to remove this hazardous material from the regular storage warehouses and store it under the proper conditions. We need the additional space that would be generated here, and that is why we are constructing another 240,000 in the previous project, 240,000 square feet.

Senator JACKSON. You have made some changes on this item for Tracy which you brought up only today as I understand it.

Mr. ECSI. Yes, sir. It was a merger of two projects—warehouse mechanization.

Senator BIBLE. This wasn't changed.

Senator JACKSON. You haven't changed the one I just referred to.

Mr. ECSI. No, sir. This is as it appeared originally in the book. This one you have in your hand is the change.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. This provides for alteration and addition for warehouse mechanization. The figure remains the same on the flammable material warehouse.

Mr. ECSI. That is not affected by this.

Senator JACKSON. That is right. That is still $1,164,000.

Mr. ECSI. Right.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask one question on Tracy. Did I understand you to say that you have a 3 million square foot deficiency?

Mr. ECSI. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In warehousing space at Tracy?

Mr. ECSI. At Tracy and west coast.

Senator BIBLE. What do you do for that deficiency?

Mr. ECSI. Right now we are using commercial warehouse space on the west coast, and we are using nine different locations of the Army and Navy by putting some of our material in their warehouses and having them handle the material.

Senator BIBLE. This combined request is for an additional 240,000 square feet.

Mr. ECSI. Of warehouse space, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. When you get that you are still going to have a shortage of 2,750,000 square feet.

Mr. ECSI. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is what you are testifying.

Mr. ECSI. Exactly.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPORT CENTER, RICHMOND, VA.

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to the next item which is Richmond, I believe.

Mr. ECSI. This item is merely the conversion of one section of warehouse 32 to administrative space at a cost of $198,000.

This project will permit conversion of this last section of this building and provide the necessary space required by the total assigned personnel. The balance of the sections in this warehouse have already been converted to office use over previous years.

Senator JACKSON. Don't you have substantial administrative space at this center at the present time?

Mr. Ecsi. Right now our people are occupying somewhere in the range of 50 square feet to 80 square feet per person. They are pretty crowded. This 22,000 will enable a little spreading and a little more comfort in working areas for these people.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICE CENTER, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Senator Jackson. The next item is Battle Creek. This is the Defense Logistics Service Center.

Mr. Ecsi. Yes, sir. This includes modification of the existing automated data processing unit at the Defense Logistics Services Center in Battle Creek at a cost of $305,000.

The Defense Logistics Support Center provides a variety of logistics and supply management services for the military departments and other agencies. The DLSC has operational responsibility for the Federal catalog system, the defense utilization program, and the defense disposal program. These programs require extensive use of high speed ADP equipment, and constitute the most comprehensive supply item data bank that is in government at the present time.

This project will permit expansion of the existing ADP facility to accommodate the additional ADP equipment scheduled for delivery in the early part of fiscal year 1969.

Senator Jackson. We will turn next to Philadelphia.

DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. Ecsi. We have four items at Philadelphia. Three of these relate to improvements of existing office space.

The first item on page 28 is building 6, which is at a cost of $665,000. This building houses 1669 people and includes the recently established Defense Contract Administration Services Region in Philadelphia, which was part of Project 60.

The improvements include ventilation and air conditioning in 134,200 square feet of space that is used in this building. The item includes alterations of work stations to improve work flow, accoustical ceilings and a modification of electrical sub-station.

Senator Jackson. You have one item to convert the electrical distribution system in the amount of $510,000.

Mr. Ecsi. Yes, sir, that is the last item.

Senator Jackson. But aren't these first three essentially to improve the working conditions?

Mr. Ecsi. Yes, sir, of office people that are currently housed in three separate buildings.

Senator Jackson. Do you have any questions?

Senator Bible. No questions.

Senator Jackson. You can go on.

Mr. Ecsi. The electrical distribution system. This project will increase the electrical distribution system on this installation required by the various changes that have taken place since the original system was installed, and proposes replacement of existing 2,300 volt underground distribution feeder lines with a 13,800 volt distribution cable system.

As a result of a recent failure in a main transformer bank and underground cable system, a 75 hour outage resulted. Motor burnouts by voltage fluctuation and major computer equipment failures have occurred due to the unreliability of the current. As a result of a detailed engineering study, it was found that the electrical load at DPSC has increased from less than 2,400 KVA at the time the system was installed to a recorded maximum demand of 4,800 KVA. This project will completely upgrade the entire installation of the electrical distribution system.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions, Senator?

Senator BIBLE. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. I believe that completes your projects.

Mr. ECSI. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. SHERIDAN. Next, Mr. Chairman, is the National Security Agency. Is Dr. Tordella, the Deputy Director of NSA, here?

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR FALLEN, COMPTROLLER, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. FALLEN. I am A. J. Fallen, the NSA Comptroller. I would like to say that General Carter had the unhappy duty this morning of participating in the funeral of a long, oldtime friend of his family, a brilliant young Army major killed in Vietnam.

Senator JACKSON. I am very sorry.

FORT GEORGE MEADE, MD.

Mr. FALLEN. I don't have a prepared statement, sir, but I believe I can summarize each of the six projects that we have at Fort Meade as we go through the book starting on page 32. I am only going to take the unclassified. There are six of these projects in the unclassified area, all located at Fort Meade with a total of $2,866,000. They are the top six on the list. The bottom one is classified and is in the classified book on page 6.

Senator JACKSON. In this first group I notice that you have several utility items.

Mr. FALLEN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I wonder if these items are actually required for current use or if you are anticipating additional construction at Fort Meade which will make these requirements necessary.

Mr. FALLEN. Basically, they are necessary for both purposes certainly.

Senator JACKSON. Present and future?

Mr. FALLEN. Present and future. We have reached a point where we are dangerously near the current limit. Most of these utilities were designed in the early 50's. The electric sub-station, for example, was designed in 1952. Since that time the basic facilities of NSA itself have expanded. There have been additional facilities added by the Army, such as the Capehart housing, and we have reached a point

where we no longer have a double ended capability which is absolutely essential if we are to maintain the kind of operational continuity that we find is critical and necessary for NSA.

Senator JACKSON. What are your future plans as to a new building?

Mr. FALLEN. We do have in the offing a new building at NSA which will probably be presented in the 1969 program, sir, in order to house the personnel and the operating equipment that we now have, and that are included in our approved program.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any indications now as to the approximate cost of the request that you will be making?

Mr. FALLEN. It will probably be something in the vicinity of $25 to $30 million as it appears now to us. We are in temporary facilities this year, going into leasing space.

The first of these projects on page 33, if I may indicate it, sir, provide for the alterations to the main building at Fort Meade, in order to establish or to install a new automatic digital switch which is being put in for us by the Defense Communications Agency.

This is a major switch. It calls for us to vacate space, rehabilitate it for this purpose, put in the new switch, and then rehabilitate the space from which the present communications center is moved.

Senator BIBLE. What is the estimated cost?

Mr. FALLEN. That project will cost $200,000, sir. The next project, sir, then on page 35 is the cost of installing the equipment in the new communications security building which is being built at Fort Meade and which will be ready for occupancy next spring.

This is a move of a facility now located on Nebraska Avenue in downtown Washington, which we will vacate upon completion of the building, and these are the hookup costs necessary to install the equipment, large printing facilities, and so forth, in the new Communications Security building which were not included as part of the basic project.

The third project, sir, is a project for the construction of a classified waste destruction plant. One of our major problems at the National Security Agency is the disposal and destruction of our classified waste which must be completely destroyed. At the present time we are using a pulping device which we work around the clock 7 days a week, utilizing one shift for maintenance. It is becoming pretty old now. It is beginning to give us lots of problems. It is expensive in manpower, and it is not meeting the job, so that we find ourselves having to carry classified waste to other installations around for burning. We find ourselves in bad repute there, because we are burning out their incinerators, and this is a project to solve this problem once and for all.

It will provide a type of incinerator-destroyer which has the capacity for anything we can foresee in the future. Last year, for example, we generated something like 5,000 tons of classified waste which had to be destroyed. The existing pulping device will take something like 16 to 18 tons a day when operating at capacity, but it is just not meeting the requirements.

Senator JACKSON. What are you doing now without this plant capability?

Mr. FALLEN. Actually, we take a large trailer truck and place it inside the security fence, load it up with the surplus, and make arrange-

ments with some facility like Fort Detrick or Fort Richie and haul it up there and burn it in the incinerator on week ends.

Senator JACKSON. You are not disposing of it on the base.

Mr. FALLEN. At times we can, but generally they have no capacity for our overflow.

Senator JACKSON. You don't feel this is something that could be deferred? With the pressing demands that you have here, and other things coming up, it is a big item.

Mr. FALLEN. It is a big item, but it will amortize itself in about 4 years and 2 months. It will reduce the manpower costs of our present system very substantially. It will save us about $255,000 a year, the project will amortize itself quite quickly. It is really an economic investment, more so than just an improvement of a condition.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. FALLEN. Then the remaining three projects that we have at Fort Meade are the three utilities projects that we discussed. They total $1,316,000 altogether. As I indicated earlier, they are designed for updating the utilities servicing NSA.

There is a single electric sub-station designed in 1952 to have a double ended capability, and with all the new loads, it has long since reached a point where we no longer have the double ended capability that we require, and when the new Comsec building is finished next year we are going to be pretty close to the margin on transformer capacity.

Similarly with water, the peak demand after the present construction is completed will exceed the capability of the existing water distribution system by about 600,000 gallons a day, so this project provides for an improvement to the distribution system and a clear well holding point to facilitate that problem.

The final one, the heating plant——

Senator BIBLE. Is that a pumping project for the water supply?

Mr. FALLEN. This is a distribution, and a clear well holding storage project including pumping provisions.

Senator BIBLE. What I am trying to ask is where do you get the water to put into this system, from deep wells?

Mr. FALLEN. No, sir, not at the present time. From the little Patuxent River.

Senator BIBLE. This doesn't require money to dig the wells.

Mr. FALLEN. No. This project is for a distribution and holding system.

Senator BIBLE. There is an adequate supply developed? Is this what you are saying?

Mr. FALLEN. The Army at Fort Meade has a minor project under DOD review to provide deep wells to supplement the supply, but this project is only for distribution.

Senator BIBLE. That is going to be adequate to supply the needs of Fort Meade?

Mr. FALLEN. We believe it will be, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. FALLEN. The final project then, sir, in this group is an extension of the heating plant which again is just about at its peak. It now has a capacity of just under 100 million British Thermal Units per hour. By the time the new Comsec building is finished, we are going

to be at a point where we are going to have to operate the plant at 100-percent capacity under design temperature conditions, and by fiscal year 1972 if the master plan for NSA and Fort Meade is effected, the plant will be approximately 65 million British Thermal Units per hour deficient. So, this is an extension which will anticipate future load.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir, thank you very much.

Mr. FALLEN. Thank you, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That completes the line items for Defense agencies.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. Section 402, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest with your approval to include that in the classified area.

Senator JACKSON. I wonder, Mr. Sheridan, in regard to the emergency fund of $200 million if you would supply for the record what you were given in last year's bill together with the supplemental bills, and a general breakdown as to what it has been used for.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, an accounting of the expenditures of the regular and the supplemental money to date.

Senator BIBLE. Fiscal 1967.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, regular and supplemental.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. We have that ready and can supply it.

(The information referred to follows:)

The FY 1966 Supplemental Military Construction Program included a $200 million world-wide contingency for the Secretary of Defense. Information on the use of the $200 million was submitted to the Committee in Executive Session on July 19, 1967. The FY 1967 Military Construction Authorization bill did not include a similar contingency fund. An additional $200 million Secretary of Defense world-wide contingency is included in the FY 1968 Military Authorization Bill (S. 1241).

Senator JACKSON. Do you wish to say anything with reference to section 402?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir, except we will complete it with your approval in the classified part of the hearing.

Senator JACKSON. I think that covers everything.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Sheridan. We appreciate having your testimony and that of your witnesses.

The committees will stand in recess then until 2 o'clock, at which time we will take up the housing items.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the subcommittees recessed until 2 p.m. of the same day.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1967, 2:15 P.M.

TITLE VI—FAMILY HOUSING

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings this afternoon to take up title VI which relates to family housing, and Mr. John Reed, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Family Housing, will be our principal witness. We will follow by taking up title VII which relates to homeowners assistance, and finallly title IX, Reserve Component Facilities, for which Mr. W. R. Deininger of the Reserve Forces Facilities Division will be our principal witness.

Mr. Reed, we are delighted to have you back. I believe you have an opening statement covering these items.

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. I am prepared to highlight it if this is your pleasure.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly. The whole statement will go in the record. Why do you not give us your synopsis.

Mr. REED. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is a distinct pleasure to present again this year to this committee the Military Family Housing Program. Our request this year marks the return to the normal procedure for the Military Family Housing Program. We are requesting authorization and funds for 12,500 units of new construction.

As you may recall, this is the annual increment we have sought since fiscal year 1964 in order to satisfy our requirement deficit in an orderly fashion. My comments will serve to amplify the remarks on family housing and homeowner's assistance made by Secretary Ignatius in his statement at the beginning of these hearings.

Additionally, I would like to discuss some new provisions contained in the authorization bill for fiscal year 1968 which will be of particular interest to this committee.

As has been indicated, this year we are requesting certain new cost limitations for the construction of family housing units; this is probably the most important revision contained in our proposal.

Senator JACKSON. There is a vote on the floor. We will recess to vote and come right back.

Mr. REED. I understand, sir.

(Recess.)

Senator JACKSON. The committee will resume its sitting.

Mr. Reed, will you continue?

Mr. REED. Thank you, sir.

These revisions would:

1. Establish an average unit cost limit of $19,500 (in lieu of $17,500 for each Military Department for projects in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico. The costs of site preparation and utilities are included, but the costs of land acquisition would be excluded.

2. Eliminate five-foot line cost limits by rank.

3. Establish an absolute per-unit ceiling of $35,000 (in lieu of the current $28,000) in the areas listed above to be applied to all costs of construction except land acquisition.

Each year the Military Construction Authorization Act has included for housing in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico specific limits by military rank on the cost of the living unit to the five-foot line, a departmental average limit for all costs of construction, and a maximum cost for a single unit.

For housing outside those areas, limits are placed on the average unit cost of projects of 50 or more units, as well as a maximum cost for a single unit. Occasionally special limits are established for certain projects such as at the military academies.

Finally, there is also a statutory square foot limit on the net area of each living unit by rank. The present cost limits generally have been in effect since 1958, except that in 1962 the continental United States limit was established at $17,500 average cost per unit limit, and in 1964 the single unit cost limit was increased to $28,000.

Although construction costs have increased 24 percent since 1958 and 17 percent since 1962, the costs of the military family-housing program have been held within current statutory limits. This has been done by standardizing designs, and by maximizing the use of townhouses for enlisted personnel and junior officers. These techniques have permitted more economical construction procedures in the face of steadily rising labor and material costs. At the same time, the quality of military family housing has increased through improved internal space planning and added features such as additional bathrooms, garbage disposal units, laundry rooms, and greater privacy between living units.

However, no further innovations in construction management are foreseen which would permit significant economies; therefore, relief from current cost limits is necessary to preserve the quality level of our family living units. It is therefore necessary that the average unit cost, by departmental program, be increased from $17,500 to $19,500. This is an 11 percent increase compared to the 17-percent cost increase since 1962, as indicated by the widely accepted E. H. Boechk Housing Cost Index. Based on equivalent cost per square foot, the maximum single-unit cost likewise needs to be increased from $28,000 to $35,000.

In addition, it is proposed to eliminate the cumbersome 5-foot line dollar limits by rank and to exercise control by the statutory net area by military rank and by continued use of the DOD design folio.

Also, the cost of any acquired land would not be included in the calculation of the costs of a project, thereby removing a penalty against those few projects where land must be purchased.

The current cost limits outside the continental United States and Puerto Rico are adequate and satisfactory and no changes are proposed in this area.

Although certain family housing projects previously authorized, particularly those in lower cost construction regions, can still be developed under existing statutory limitations, some projects will require relief from existing legislative limitations in order to be awarded.

For example, some projects with a large percentage of officer units require relief from the 5-foot line cost limitation, and some other projects in high construction cost areas require relief in total average unit cost. Therefore, in connection with the foregoing proposed cost limits, we are requesting authority to make the new limitations applicable to all prior construction authorizations which are still valid, but for which contracts will not have been awarded at the time this provision is enacted. This is necessary in order to permit award of all projects authorized and funded in the fiscal year 1966 program.

Another proposal we are making this year will extend the 5,000 unit authority for rental guaranty units, that is for the foreign housing, with respect to which guarantees may be executed during fiscal years 1968 and 1969. It will also increase the average guaranteed rental for any project from a maximum of $150 to a maximum of $185 per unit per month, including maintenance and operation costs, and permit agreements to be made with sponsors other than builders. Other statutory limits are unchanged.

We are also requesting authority to apply the proceeds from the sale of all types of military family housing toward retirement of the outstanding debt of the encumbered Wherry and Capehart houses. This debt is now being retired by annual appropriations, and proceeds from the sale of houses constructed by appropriated funds are deposited by General Services Administration to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

GSA intends to establish procedures under which the terms of sale will permit the buyer to pay directly to the mortgagee of the encumbered housing that portion of the sales price within the balance of the debt. The sales prices are not, in all cases, anticipated to be sufficient to cover the complete mortgage debt.

At this point, it might be of interest to the committee to have a brief expression of our objective in regard to disposing of houses at closed bases. Closures announced so far have involved a total of 18,599 units of family housing, 10,475 of which are encumbered with mortgages. Remaining mortgages owed by the Department of Defense will have, at the various times of closure, an outstanding balance of $107.3 million.

Working with GSA and other interested governmental agencies, we are attempting to maximize the return to the Government from the sale of these properties. Fair market valuations of these properties will be obtained by appraisals.

Specifically, our objective is to obtain the maximum sales income possible in order to reduce the balance due under these mortgages and minimize or eliminate required future payments on the debt. We are attempting to accomplish this in an orderly manner which will not wreck the real estate market in these various communities, and will produce a reasonable return on the properties. Sometimes this

requires a delay in disposal of the housing until economic conditions in a given community have begun to improve and a market for the housing develops.

Turning to the domestic leasing program, we propose an extension from June 1968 to June 1969 for a maximum of 7,500 units, the currently authorized total. The maximum average leasing cost is proposed to be increased from $160 to $175 per unit per month, including the costs of utilities, maintenance, and operation.

The increase in the maximum average cost is required to permit the services to obtain leased housing which corresponds to requirements in terms of bedroom count. Owing to cost increases during the three and a half years since the $160 limit was established, the services now find it difficult to lease within the statutory limit units with sufficient bedrooms to meet family requirements.

Gross costs for three-bedroom units generally range from $175 to $200, depending upon the area, and these must be balanced off against the lower costs of two-bedroom units. Very few four-bedroom units can be obtained under the current limitations.

As an adjunct to the leasing authority, we are requesting a language modification to permit the increased leasing of Government-owned housing assets (such as FHA- or VA-held units) as well as to permit the leasing of housing facilities built in consultation with the Department of Defense (such as section 810 housing).

Statutory limitations would be the same as for other domestic leases, except that the Secretary would be required to make a determination that a "valid military requirement" exists in lieu of the more stringent determination of "a lack of adequate housing facilities."

The purpose of this language perfection is to permit the inclusion of federally held or federally assisted housing in the regular domestic leasing program when the use of such units is in our interest.

This additional leasing authority would not increase the authorized total of 7,500 domestic leased units.

The categories to be leased under this revised authority are:

(1) Federal Housing Administration or Veterans' Administration-held units, and,

(2) housing units built and financed under the provisions of section 810 of the National Housing Act, as amended.

Units in the first category are generally in areas where housing markets are "soft," and it is normally not possible to make a determination that there is a "lack of adequate housing facilities" in an area of this type. For this reason, few FHA or VA-held units have been leased.

On the other hand, the overall interests of the Government might well be served by DOD-leasing of such units. Such action has been recommended by the General Accounting Office on a number of occasions.

Similarly, DOD would not find it possible to make a finding that there is "a lack of adequate housing facilities" in an area where there are vacant 810 units which were built to meet DOD needs, as a basis for DOD leasing of those same units. Nevertheless, certain 810 units which are not being occupied on a voluntary basis may be entirely adequate and may well serve to meet "a valid military requirement."

At the present time, statutory interpretation prevents the leasing of such units; we believe this impediment should be removed.

Another new proposal concerns the indefinite retention of substandard quarters in order to satisfy possible future expanded needs at depot-type installations (for example, ammunition loading plants), even though such quarters may not meet all existing statutory requirements, particularly the one requiring that rental income equal or exceed O. & M. costs. Recent experience with increased activity at such installations has shown the desirability of retaining this category of housing, poor as it is.

We are also requesting approval for the Secretary of Defense to acquire ten family housing units at Eglin Air Force Base which will become surplus to the needs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and which would be added to the Defense inventory at that installation.

The total authorization request for fiscal year 1968 is for $787 million. Of this total, the amount for construction of family housing, including improvements, minor construction, and other construction and planning activities is $267 million; the balance of $520 million is requested for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation and "in service" mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act.

Backup material has been submitted in support of this authorization. However, we would like to point out in connection with the improvements to adequate quarters category, that the listed projects are intended merely to be illustrative of the type of work proposed.

Each project is carefully screened before execution and experience has shown that some are eliminated in favor of substitute projects of a similar nature because of priorities, changing conditions, or engineering solutions. Our view has been that the authorized funds have been intended as an annual level of effort for this important category of work.

TITLE VII—HOMEOWNERS' ASSISTANCE

As a final item, I would like to mention the request for $27 million for support of the homeowners' assistance program. This is included in title VII.

Section 1013 of Public Law 89–754, enacted November 3, 1966, authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to owners of one- or two-family dwellings located at or near military installations ordered to be closed in whole or in part subsequent to November 1, 1964, providing he finds that such persons are military personnel or civilians whose service or employment at such installations has been or will be terminated as a result of the closure action.

The Secretary must also find that such persons were the owner-occupants of the dwellings at the time of the closure announcement, and that there is no present market for the properties on reasonable terms.

The act establishes in the Treasury a fund to be available to the Secretary for extending such financial assistance to qualified homeowners; however, subsection 1013(i) requires that appropriations for the acquisition of properties must be authorized annually by a military

construction authorization act and that no moneys in the fund may be expended except as may be provided in appropriation acts.

As you know, the Department of Defense sought supplemental fiscal year 1967 funding authorization and appropriations for this program as required by subsection 1013(i) but did not obtain the requested legislation. Implementation of this congressionally approved program will therefore be further delayed.

Accordingly, it appears especially urgent that title VII of this bill receive your favorable consideration if the intent of the basic law is to be executed by the Department of Defense.

I should like to emphasize the basic legislation—section 1013—substantially reflects DOD recommendations which were transmitted to Congress after a most careful study of the problem. Subsection 1013(i) was included in the basic act so that the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees would quite properly have an annual opportunity to review the program and its administration.

We strongly urge your approval of title VII, so that we may provide these necessary benefits to certain of Defense's military and civilian personnel.

Mr. Chairman, I have described briefly our legislative request for fiscal year 1968. Representatives of each military service are with me today, and we would be pleased to attempt to answer questions from the committee on any portion of the military family housing program.

Thank you.

(There follows the complete statement of Secretary Reed:)

PREPARED STATEMENT BY JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, it is a distinct pleasure to present again this year to this committee the Military Family Housing Program. Our request this year marks the return to the normal procedure for the Military Family Housing Program. We are requesting authorization and funds for 12,500 units of new construction. As you may recall, this is the annual increment we have sought since FY 1964 in order to satisfy our requirement deficit in an orderly fashion. My comments will serve to amplify the remarks on Family Housing and Homeowner's Assistance made by Secretary Ignatius in his statement at the beginning of these hearings. Additionally, I would like to discuss some new provisions contained in the Authorization Bill for FY 1968 which will be of particular interest to this commitee.

As has been indicated, this year we are requesting certain new cost limitations for the construction of family housing units; this is probably the most important revision contained in our proposal. These revisions would:

1. Establish an average unit cost limit of $19,500 (in lieu of $17,500 for each Military Department for projects in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico. The costs of site preparation and utilities are included; but the costs of land acquisition would be excluded.
2. Eliminate five-foot line cost limits by rank.
3. Establish an absolute per-unit ceiling of $35,000 (in lieu of the current $28,000) in the areas listed above to be applied to *all* costs of construction except land acquisition.

Each year the Military Construction Authorization Act has included for housing in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico specific limits by military rank on the cost of the living unit to the five-foot line, a Departmental average limit for all costs of construction, and a maximum cost for a single unit. For housing outside those areas, limits are placed on the average unit cost of projects of 50 or more units, as well as a maximum cost for a single unit. Occasionally, special limits are established for certain projects such as at the Military Academies. Finally, there is also a statutory square foot limit on the net area of each living unit by rank. The present cost limits generally

have been in effect since 1958, except that in 1962 the continental United States limit was established at $17,500 average cost per unit limit, and in 1964 the single unit maximum cost limit was increased to $28,000.

Although construction costs have increased 24% since 1958 and 17% since 1962, the costs of the military family housing program have been held within current statutory limits. This has been done by standardizing designs, and by maximizing the use of townhouses for enlisted personnel and junior officers. These techniques have permitted more economical construction procedures in the face of steadily rising labor and material costs. At the same time, the quality of military family housing has increased through improved internal space planning and added features such as additional bathrooms, garbage disposal units, laundry rooms, and greater privacy between living units.

However, no further innovations in construction management are foreseen which would permit significant economies; therefore, relief from current cost limits is necessary to preserve the quality level of our family living units. It is therefore necessary that the average unit cost, by Departmental program, be increased from $17,500 to $19,500. This is an 11% increase compared to the 17% cost increase since 1962, as indicated by the widely accepted E. H. Boechk Housing Cost Index. Based on equivalent cost per square foot, the maximum single unit cost likewise needs to be increased from $28,000 to $35,000. In addition, it is proposed to eliminate the cumbersome five-foot line dollar limits by rank and to exercise control by the statutory net area by military rank and by continued use of the DoD Design Folio. Also, the cost of any acquired land would not be included in the calculation of the costs of a project thereby removing a penalty against those few projects where land must be purchased.

The current cost limits outside the continental United States and Puerto Rico are adequate and satisfactory and no changes are proposed in this area.

Although certain family housing projects previously authorized, particularly those in lower-cost construction regions, can still be developed under existing statutory limitations, some projects will require relief from existing legislative limitations in order to be awarded. For example, some projects with a large percentage of officer units require relief from the five-foot line cost limitation, and some other projects in high construction cost areas require relief in total average unit cost. Therefore, in connection with the foregoing proposed cost limits, we are requesting authority to make the new limitations applicable to all prior construction authorizations which are still valid, but for which contracts will not have been awarded at the time this provision is enacted. This is necessary in order to permit award of all projects authorized and funded in the FY 1966 program.

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We are also requesting authority to apply the proceeds from the sale of all types of Military Family Housing toward retirement of the outstanding debt of the encumbered Wherry and Capehart houses. This debt is now being retired by annual appropriations, and proceeds from the sale of houses constructed by appropriated funds are deposited by General Services Administration to the Miscellaneous Receipts of the Treasury. GSA intends to establish procedures under which the terms of sale will permit the buyer to pay directly to the mortgagee of the encumbered housing that portion of the sales price within the balance of the debt. The sales prices are not, in all cases, anticipated to be sufficient to cover the complete mortgage debt.

At this point, it might be of interest to the Committee to have a brief expression of our objective in regard to disposing of houses at closed bases. Closures announced so far have involved a total of 18,599 units of family housing, 10,475 of which are encumbered with mortgages. Remaining mortgages owed by the Department of Defense leased housing which corresponds to requirements in terms of bedroom count. Owing to cost increases during the 3½ years since the $160 limit was established, the Services now find it difficult to lease within the statutory limit units with sufficient bedrooms to meet family requirements. Gross costs for three-bedroom units generally range from $175 to $200 depending upon the area, and these must be balanced off against the lower

costs of two-bedroom units. Very few four-bedroom units can be obtained under the current limitations.

As an adjunct to the leasing authority we are requesting a language modification to permit the increased leasing of government-owned housing assets (such as FHA or VA-held units), as well as, to permit the leasing of housing facilities built in consultation with the Department of Defense (such as Section 810 housing). Statutory limitations would be the same as for other domestic leases, except that the Secretary would be required to make a determination that a "valid miliary requirement" exists in lieu of the more stringent determination of "a lack of adequate housing facilities." The purpose of this language perfection is to permit the inclusion of federally-held or federally-assisted housing in the regular Domestic Leasing Program when the use of such units is in our interest.

This additional leasing authority would not increase the authorized total of 7,500 domestic leased units.

The categories to be leased under this revised authority are: (1) Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration-held units, and (2) housing units built and financed under the provisions of Section 810 of the National Housing Act, as amended. Units in the first category are generally in areas where housing markets are "soft," and it is normally not possible to make a determination that there is a "lack of adequate housing facilities" in an area of this type. For this reason, few FHA or VA-held units have been leased. On the other hand, the overall interests of the Government might well be served by DoD-leasing of such units. Such action has been recommended by the General Accounting Office on a number of occasions.

Similarly, DoD would not find it possible to make a finding that there is "a lack of adequate housing facilities" in an area where there are vacant 810 units which were built to meet DoD needs, as a basis for DoD leasing of those same units. Nevertheless, certain 810 units which are not being occupied on a voluntary basis may be entirely adequate and may well serve to meet "a valid military requirement." At the present time, statutory interpretation prevents the leasing of such units; we believe this impediment should be removed.

Another new proposal concerns the indefinite retention of substandard quarters in order to satisfy possible future expanded needs at depot-type installations (e.g., ammunition loading plants), even though such quarters may not meet all existing statutory requirements, particularly the one requiring that rental income equal or exceed O&M costs. Recent experience with increased activity at such installations has shown the desirability of retaining this category of housing, poor as it is.

We are also requesting approval for the Secretary of Defense to acquire ten family housing units at Eglin Air Force Base which will become surplus to the needs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and which would be added to the Defense inventory at that installation.

The total authorization request for FY 1968 is for $787,000,000. Of this total, the amount for construction of family housing, including improvements, minor construction, and other construction and planning activities is $267 million; the balance of $520 million is requested for support of military family housing; including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation and "In Service" mortgage insurance premiums authorized under Section 222 of the National Housing Act. Back-up material has been submitted in support of this authorization. However, we would like to point out in connection with the improvements to adequate quarters category, that the listed projects are intended merely to be illustrative of the type of work proposed. Each project is carefully screened before execution and experience has shown that some are eliminated in favor of substitute projects of a similar nature because of priorities, changing conditions, or engineering solutions. Our view has been that the authorized funds have been intended as an annual level of effort for this important category of work.

As a final item, I would like to mention the request for $27 million for support of the Homeowner's Assistance Program. Section 1013 of Public Law 89–754, enacted November 3, 1966 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to owners of one- or two-family dwellings located at or near military installations ordered to be closed in whole or in part subsequent to November 1, 1964, providing he finds that such persons are military personnel

or civilians whose service or employment at such installations has been or will be terminated as a result of the closure action. The Secretary must also find that such persons were owner-occupants of the dwellings at the time of the closure announcement, and that there is no present market for the properties on reasonable terms.

The Act establishes in the Treasury a fund to be available to the Secretary for extending such financial assistance to qualified homeowners; however, subsection 1013 (i) requires that appropriations for the acquisition of properties must be authorized annually by a military construction authorization act and that no monies in the fund may be expended except as may be provided in appropriation acts.

As you know, the Department of Defense sought supplemental Fiscal Year 1967 funding authorization and appropriations for this program as required by Subsection 1013 (i), but did not obtain the requested legislation. Implementation of this Congressionally approved program will therefore be further delayed. Accordingly, it appears especially urgent that Title VII of this bill receive your favorable consideration if the intent of the basic law is to be executed by the Department of Defense.

I should like to emphasize the basic legislation—Section 1013—substantially reflects DoD recommendations which were transmitted to Congress after a most careful study of the problem. Subsection 1013 (i) was included in the basic act so that the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees would quite properly have an annual opportunity to review the program and its administration.

We strongly urge your approval of Title VII, so that we may provide these necessary benefits to certain of Defense's military and civilian personnel.

Mr. Chairman, I have described briefly our legislative request for FY 1968. Representatives of each Military Service are with me today, and we would be pleased to attempt to answer questions from the Committee on any portion of the military family housing program. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. I have some questions, Mr. Reed.

First, in regard to the new housing units that you are requesting, I should like to ask about certain specific projects.

First, I should like to know what your requirements are in the Metropolitan Washington area, particularly Fort Myer, Fort Belvoir, Naval Station, District of Columbia, and Bolling and Andrews Air Force Bases.

As you know, we have not generally been too favorable toward approving houses in large metropolitan areas such as Washington, believing that there is housing available on the local market. Would you comment on this?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I will be happy to do this, Mr. Chairman.

The requirements in the Washington area are very large, and I believe they are on the order of some 50,000 eligible personnel, and this is being solved in a variety of ways. The construction in this area is extremely limited, and has been, though this year's bill has a very heavy proportion of such construction.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

We propose that we build several complexes in the area to support some of these personnel, the Bolling-Anacostia being one where the Congress approved 300 units several years ago, and there are a total of 316 proposed in this bill for that location.

FORT MYER, VA.

At Fort Myer, the Congress has previously approved 120 units for the personnel stationed there, and we are requesting an additional 120 units as a companion project.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

At the Andrews Base, there has been considerable construction recently, and at Fort Belvoir there is a request for construction this year.

The basic problem that people in this area are facing, Mr. Chairman, is one of cost. These requirements for which we have put in projects are, percentagewise, very small compared to the total requirements, and we would ask your consideration that this is needed, particularly to meet the enlisted problem as well as the problem faced by some of the junior officers.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any figures or statistics as to costs on that point?

Mr. REED. The cost faced by these people?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. REED. I am sorry, I do not have them with me, Mr. Chairman, but we would be very happy to put them in the record. The data are available as to the amount above BOQ that these people are paying, and a very comprehensive survey was conducted here last March of the housing costs faced by these personnel.

Senator JACKSON. If you could supply that for the record, it would be very helpful.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we will be happy to do that.

(The information follows:)

In April 1967, the Department of Defense made a special survey of the Washington, D.C. area (including Fort Meade and Quantico) to determine costs of family housing in that area as it relates to the Basic Allowance for Quarters of the military personnel assigned. Of the total of approximately 52,500 military families assigned to the area (both eligible and ineligible), a sampling of 25,000 was querried concerning monthly housing costs. Of the inquiries made, 8,000 responses were received, of which 6,100 answered questions relating to housing costs.

The following is a tabulation of the data obtained from the questionnaires submitted by the military personnel on their monthly housing costs in the Washington, D. C. area:

	Officer	Enlisted	Total	Percent of total
Cost less than BAQ	57	391	448	7.5
Cost same as BAQ	41	187	228	4.5
$1 to $19 above BAQ	170	672	842	12.5
$20 to $39 above BAQ	255	1,101	1,356	22.5
$40 to $59 above BAQ	249	895	1,144	19.5
$60 to $79 above BAQ	277	598	875	13.5
$80 to $99 above BAQ	241	262	503	8.5
$100 or more above BAQ	500	197	697	11.5
Total	1,790	4,303	6,093	100.0

Senator JACKSON. As you know, the committee has been very critical on these items in the large metropolitan areas on the grounds that there is a flexibility that is not obtainable elsewhere.

Senator BIBLE. Before you move on to the next question, Senator Jackson, can you give me your cost requirements as contained in this present bill for the Metropolitan Washington area?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That would be Fort Myer, Belvoir, Naval Station, D.C., Bolling and Andrews Air Force Base.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total requirement?

Mr. REED. For the Army, sir, it would be $6.7 million, covering a total of 730 units at Belvoir and Myer.

Senator BIBLE. That is Metropolitan Washington?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How about Navy?

Mr. REED. In the case of Navy, sir, it would be $3.8 million, sir, covering 158 units at the Naval Station, Washington. That is the Anacostia site. And including $900,000 for 50 units for the radio station at Cheltenham.

Those particular units will be built on the Andrews Air Force Base property.

The Air Force, sir, would have a total of $8.5 million covering 300 units at Andrews Air Force Base and 158 units at the Bolling site, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Of your total requirement, how many millions for this area?

Mr. REED. That is $19 million, sir.

Senator BIBLE. About $19 million.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. I have one other question with reference to the Washington metropolitan area.

The Secretary of Defense has issued an order with reference to housing within the area, I believe, of Bolling, Belvoir, and some of the other bases prohibiting or placing off limits those housing apartment units and so on that do not permit equal housing.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What effect will this have on your housing picture?

Mr. REED. With regard to the effect on the program before you, sir, there is no effect. This program was compiled before those actions were taken.

Senator JACKSON. But will it not open up more housing?

Mr. REED. Hopefully, this will produce more housing for all personnel. Of course, the personnel who have been precluded from certain of these housing units has been small, percentagewise, in this area.

The major problem faced by all personnel regardless of their race has been the matter of cost in this area, sir. It is a very high-cost area as we all know, particularly for enlisted personnel.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any idea as to the number of units that will be opened up by the order? Do you have any current reading as to the effect of the order?

Mr. REED. No, sir; we are not in a position to give you advice as to whether this will generate additional housing or not. I do not think that it is going to be a significant factor in that degree.

What the Secretary was attempting to do here is to follow the mandate of the State of Maryland, and this has been limited to the State of Maryland so far, to require that all military personnel receive equal treatment.

Senator JACKSON. The next item I want to refer to is the housing in the Boston and Philadelphia areas, what your requirements are and where these units, if approved, will be located.

As I recall, we had to acquire rather expensive land the last time we approved housing at Philadelphia. Will this be true in this instance?

NAVAL COMPLEX, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. REED. The Philadelphia housing, sir, is scheduled to be built within the navy yard property and I believe Captain Doyle of Navy can give you the information.

Captain DOYLE. At Munsten Field, Mr. Chairman, which is right in Philadelphia.

Senator JACKSON. You will use existing Federal land?

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You will not need to acquire land?

Captain DOYLE. We will not be acquiring any in Philadelphia.

Senator JACKSON. How about your costs there? How do they compare?

Mr. REED. Our costs for Philadelphia, sir, are estimated at $3.9 million, which is $19,500 per unit.

Senator JACKSON. That is right at the upper limit?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; that is a high-cost construction area.

NAVAL COMPLEX, BOSTON, MASS.

Senator JACKSON. What about Boston?

Mr. REED. I think Captain Doyle is qualified to talk on the Boston site. There have been some problems in the past there.

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir. We are going to put those quarters, Mr. Chairman, at existing Federal land at South Weymouth in Boston.

Senator JACKSON. On existing Federal land?

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What are the costs; do you have that figure?

Mr. REED. Our estimate on that, sir, is $19,750 per unit.

Senator JACKSON. That is almost equal to Philadelphia?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; they are comparable cost areas, the differences being the mix of the project.

Senator CANNON. What is the amount?

Mr. REED. $19,750 per unit, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And what is the total unit requirement in Boston?

Mr. REED. The total requirement is 200 units, sir, and that would be a grand total of $3.95 million.

NORTON AIR FORCE, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. All right, I would like to turn to the housing situation at Norton Air Force Base. My recollection is that at the time we approved making a military airlift command base at Norton, we were informed there would be no requirement for family housing, and at least at that time there was a great surplus of housing on the local market. This was 2 years ago.

I might state that I have before me a letter received from a former employee at Norton who was transferred to Utah, and he has com-

plained that he is unable to dispose of his home in the Norton area, and is asking assistance under the homeowners assistance bill.

This to me would indicate that there is some surplus in housing.

Mr. REED. Norton is, sir, in a transitional situation; going from heavy civilian manning of the materiel depot to an operational, military manned outfit of MAC. There are dislocations there.

As you know, we do not encourage military purchase of homes. We do not discourage it if that is their choice, but we certainly do not encourage it.

The requirement for the 200-unit project which we have submitted this year is predicated primarily on providing 106 units for the key and essential personnel designated by the commander there for the MAC mission. There is an area shortage of four-bedroom units, and this particular project is composed of 120 four-bedroom units.

It breaks down, sir, into 66 officer units and 134 enlisted units.

There are only 17 quarters on the post now, and we feel that the project is necessary for meeting the change in mission.

I might add that the FHA has just concurred in this project, and agreed that there is this need, because the community is not supplying rental housing. It has "for-sale" housing from this dislocation, but not adequate rental housing.

Senator JACKSON. At least there is some real question on the housing situation here as compared to other areas, where obviously there are a number of vacant houses on the market which are for sale. But on the basis of priorities, I wonder how urgent this item is.

Mr. REED. Sir, we have Colonel Lillie of Air Force here who may be able to elaborate on this now.

Senator JACKSON. You will recall, I am sure Senator Cannon will and Senator Thurmond will, this involved the then MATS base, and we were assured that in setting up this mission, there would be no need for housing. This was 2 years ago. This is one of the virtues of reopening the base. It had been closed, as I recall.

Mr. REED. The materiel mission was phased out; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That is right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; the materiel command was closed, and the MAC mission moved in.

Colonel Lillie, could you help the chairman?

Colonel LILLIE. Mr. Chairman, I am Lieutenant Colonel Lillie, chief, Programs Branch, Family Housing Division, Headquarters, USAF.

Last October I was summoned to Norton because of the situation which Mr. Reed has mentioned in brief. This was the period of phase-down of the air materiel area known as SABAMA.

In March of last year, the Air Force Logistics Command, which was largely civilian personnel, had started to phase out. The military personnel of MAC (Military Airlift Command) were just starting to come in. At the time of the survey we were caught between the two missions.

The survey did show that we had a surplus of housing, however, when we relooked at the project in October versus the prior March, we found that there were some 1,374 vacant units in the area to accommodate the 2,680 families projected in. This left us with this large deficit of over 1,300, consisting of three- and four-bedroom requirements.

As Mr. Reed mentioned a moment ago, the individual who cannot sell his home is offering to the military something which we in the military hopefully will not have to go into; that is purchase of a home for a 4-year tour. Rental units are what we are looking for. In these there is a great shortage at Norton.

There were 126 rental units of three- and four-bedroom type in the Norton area at this time. Most of them were above $135 a month rent which exceeds the military quarters allowance. The survey showed rents up to the $200 and $300 bracket for the four-bedroom units. These are what we need, sir, but at prices we in the military can afford to pay. We do not have them in this area.

We have a large deficit at Norton. We do not program for the civilian population incidentally. These programed units are for the military troops. The MAC mission is as was started; one which we feel is extremely essential, and we have these 106 personnel referred to by General Estes as key and essential.

Senator JACKSON. Colonel, you will agree that it is quite an unusual situation to face on housing.

Here we have before us a letter dated July 10 from this civil service employee who was transferred from Norton to Hill, and he cannot sell his house, he was transferred some time ago, and he will have to ask for homeowners' assistance, and then in the same area we are asked to provide funds for new housing.

We ought to find some better solution than to be moving in two different directions, and both directions involving taking money out of the taxpayer's pocket.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I think that the type of house owned by the civil servant will certainly ultimately be absorbed into the market; and I might note that the Air Force does have a letter from the local real estate people out there supporting the 200-unit project on the post.

The 200-unit project, sir, would only bring the on-post part of the requirement which is being satisfied to 5.4 percent, sir, and again 106 of these are people who have been designated as in a mission-essential category and must live on the duty station.

Again you have the large military type mission coming in, and there are only 17 quarters on the base, sir. But our civil servant example here I am sure will be absorbed into the market after some period of adjustment.

Senator JACKSON. I am curious, in light of this situation at Norton, whether or not you have any data as to the number of claims you might expect in areas which are requesting new construction, and in which we will also be confronted with requests for assistance under the Homeowners' Assistance Act.

Mr. REED. I do not have an analysis on that. I can get that to you.

I would suspect, Mr. Chairman, that there are very few. Norton is the only one that I know of.

Mr. Arrington, do you know of any others?

Mr. ARRINGTON. Offhand, no, sir.

Mr. REED. We will do that this evening, sir, and submit it to the committee in the morning.

Senator JACKSON. Supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

Studies of all bases so far announced for closure in whole or in part indicate that Norton Air Force Base, California is the only installation in the Fiscal Year 1968 new construction program which may also require expenditures under the Homeowners Assistance Program. However, it should be noted that we have not yet been able to ascertain whether there will be sufficient economic impact in the San Bernardino area to justify actual payments under the threshold limits and loss-sharing concept contained in the basic Homeowners Assistance legislation. In the event that the degree of market impact were sufficient to warrant assistance payments or DOD acquisitions, it is estimated that some 2,000 civilian and perhaps 60 military homeowners would be eligible for assistance. However, it is entirely possible that the economic growth in the area will largely offset the impact of closing the air materiel supply activities at Norton. Moreover, use of the installation by the Military Airlift Command will probably generate an increased demand for private housing (in addition to the need for the on-base housing project which is proposed for key and essential personnel and for personnel with larger families).

Senator JACKSON. I can see where some unusual situations like this would arise, but when you put these projects on the basis of priority, it seems to me that areas that do have some surplus ought to be in a lower category of priority than the areas that just do not have any housing of any kind, which we do have to face in other sections of the country, and where they may not be getting adequate housing for troop personnel.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. Over the Fourth of July recess, I was in San Bernardino and took the opportunity to go out to Norton and get a briefing on their problems there, and I must say that the representatives here have presented a very good picture in representing the conditions that actually exist there.

I raised a number of questions at the time, in line with those propounded by the chairman here today, because I had in mind the representation that was made to this committee before, and it is a fact that they have very limited housing on base.

As a matter of fact, of the few houses they have on base, I think they are occupied in part by either five or six general officers, because there are several different tenant organizations on base that results in quite a bit of rank.

I also inquired about the civilian market with some people that I was acquainted with, and apparently the surplus that is in the area of rental units principally in two-bedroom type accommodations, not in the three- and four-bedroom type that is required in some of these instances, but the big presentation that was made to me by the general there was the fact that he requires in his operational wing a very substantial amount of housing to handle alert type people that have to be on base and on call and on duty a good bit of the time.

I do not recall the exact number that he gave me, but Mr. Reed, I think, stated that number.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; it is 106 units for personnel in that category.

Senator CANNON. For people that should be kept right on base, so I must admit, Mr. Chairman, that I changed my view of that picture somewhat after having gone there earlier this month and getting a briefing on it.

Senator JACKSON. Anything further?
Senator CANNON. Nothing further.

NAVAL COMPLEX, JOHNSVILLE, PA.

Senator JACKSON. I would like to turn now to Johnsville, Pa.

You are again requesting units here for the Department of the Navy. My recollection is that the last time this was before us there was a great deal of opposition to this housing in the area.

Is this still true, and what is the local housing situation?

Mr. REED. The original problem, sir, was that the project was proposed for a NIKE site in the area. There was opposition to this.

The Navy regrouped on this, had an additional study made, and the project will now be sited at the Willow Grove Naval Air Station.

Senator JACKSON. It will still be on Federal property?

Mr. REED. It will be on the Johnsville Air Station but serve both Willow Grove and Johnsville. It will be on Government-owned property as part of the base.

Senator JACKSON. There is no opposition?

Mr. REED. There has been some discussion with the town representatives, the various people there. The Navy has been in discussions with them and I think just as recently as yesterday. We probably have not solved all matters as yet, such as whether to connect to the town sewer syster, this type of thing.

We anticipate that all the problems will be resolved, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. What is the driving distance here?

Mr. REED. Between the two stations?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. REED. I believe they are only 8 miles apart, 15 minutes or so, sir.

Senator JACKSON. How does that compare with the NIKE site area?

Mr. REED. It is more convenient.

Senator JACKSON. It is more convenient?,

Mr. REED. Yes, for the personnel.

Senator BIBLE. May I just round that out by asking is that a 300-unit requirement?

Mr. REED. 300 units, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And what is the amount involved?

Mr. REED. The price tag on that one, sir, would be a total of $5.5 million, and an estimated $18,500 per unit.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Philadelphia's cost per unit was $19,500?

Mr. REED. Philadelphia was higher, yes, sir, and again that goes to the officer-enlisted mix and the bedroom mix. They should be roughly the same cost index area.

Senator JACKSON. I want to ask you about the overseas housing, particularly at Keflavik, Iceland, and Bentwaters and Upper Heyford, England.

What will become of these units if for any reason we move out? Will they have any residual value?

Will we be required, by the way, to pay taxes on them to the host country?

NAVAL STATION, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

Mr. REED. Keflavik, sir, I believe if I am correct that these properties would go over to the host nation. They undoubtedly would have residual value depending upon the length of the continuation of our position there.

I do not believe that we are subject to taxes, but this is in the area of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for ISA on the country-to-country agreements, and I would suggest that you let me check that and give it to you.

Senator JACKSON. Will you supply it for the record?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The military base rights enjoyed by the United States in different countries vary in accordance with the Base Rights Agreements for each country. The United States does not pay taxes on military family housing at Keflavik, Iceland. In the event of termination of the present Base Rights Agreement, the housing projects would become the property of the Iceland Government at no cost to that Government. In the United Kingdom, at locations such as Bentwaters and Upper Heyford, the United States pays a contribution in lieu of local taxes ("rates") in an amount equal to about 35% of these taxes. In the event of departure of United States forces from the United Kingdom, it is expected that the residual value of the various housing projects would be determined on the basis of negotiations between the two Governments. At Guantanamo, where the United States enjoys indefinite tenure, the United States does not pay taxes, but pays an annual rental of about $3,500 for the entire base. The agreements between the United States and Cuba with respect to Guantanamo are silent on the subject of residual value, which presumably would be the subject of negotiation in the event of departure of United States forces.

BENTWATERS AIR BASE, ENGLAND

Senator JACKSON. What about England?

Mr. REED. In the United Kingdom, sir; the procedure there has been this: That the Air Ministry has obtained the property on which we would build, and under the host country agreement these properties would go back over to them upon our discontinued use.

Senator JACKSON. It would revert?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But there are no taxes?

Mr. REED. We are not paying any taxes to my knowledge in the United Kingdom; no, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Cannon?

NAVAL BASE, GUANTÁNAMO BAY, CUBA

Senator CANNON. What about Guantánamo?

Mr. REED. At Guantánamo we would build conventional housing. We consider that our base, of course. As you know, we are there for many more years on that lease.

Senator CANNON. What is the requirement now at Guantánamo?

Mr. REED. The Guantánamo project, sir; would be for 200 units, and this is to house the people there who have not been able to get housing since all Americans are required to live within the fence at Guantánamo, as well as to replace some substandards.

Senator CANNON. That base has existed for some little time. Why does that arise only at the present moment?

Mr. REED. I think it has been with us quite a while, sir.

As you remember, we had an evacuation of Guantánamo. All the dependent personnel were brought back, and when they returned, I believe we had some changes in the composition of the personnel.

Captain Doyle may be able to shed some light on it.

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir; this is correct.

Mr. REED. It is a requirement that has been with us, and it is a very urgent requirement if we are going to have long-tour people there.

As you recall, last year we did not have a construction program, so we were unable to respond to it last year.

Senator CANNON. Are you anticipating any substantial buildup in strength there, or is this to take care of the present level?

Mr. REED. This is to take care of the current situation, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Under the lease, are we required to pay a tax on property?

Mr. REED. In Guantánamo?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. REED. I do not believe so, sir; but I will check that with the International Security Affairs people. I do not believe there is any tax problem in Guantánamo.

Senator JACKSON. We would have offsets of various kinds, but I am curious to know whether we were paying anything under the original treaty and lease.

Senator CANNON. What is the situation now with respect to water? Are we making our own supply there?

Mr. REED. We have the converter down there.

Captain DOYLE. We are making our own supply now.

Senator CANNON. We are not using any from the previous source outside the base?

Captain DOYLE. No, sir; we are not.

Mr. REED. The pipeline has been turned off.

Captain DOYLE. That line has been severed, Mr. Cannon.

Mr. REED. We are completely independent there now as to our logistic base.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. They transferred a unit there from California, was it not?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

I believe that was the one that Interior was going to put into the San Diego area.

Senator THURMOND. I was down there, I believe, in December.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And I was told then that they were supplying their own water. What is our lease there?

Mr. REED. I believe it was a 99-year lease, sir; dating from the Spanish-American War, so it would be about the end of this century, sir; another 35 years or so to go. However, I may be wrong and, we will supply that specific data for the record for you as to our base rights.

Senator THURMOND. How many houses do we have at Guantanamo now?

Mr. REED. Now, sir?

Captain DOYLE. We have 887 units now.

Senator THURMOND. As we get nearer the end of the lease, I presume we will quit building, that is if communism is still in control down there, because you know they will run us off after that, if they can legally.

Mr. REED. I would presume so.

Captain DOYLE. Sir, could I add one more thing?

I neglected to tell you that in addition to that, we have 117 substandard units on base. Presently we have a deficit for 338 families in Guantanamo.

Senator THURMOND. You are speaking of people needed to operate the base?

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir; people needed to operate the base.

Senator THURMOND. You are not speaking of any dependents?

Captain DOYLE. I am talking about the families, 338 families, of which the head of the family is operating some segment of the base.

Senator THURMOND. How many of those are dependents?

Mr. REED. The dependent figure would be in addition to that.

Senator THURMOND. Are you providing for dependents there?

Mr. REED. They would be provided for in these quarters with the sponsor, and the purpose again, sir, is to get a longer tour of duty for the personnel assigned at Guantanamo.

Senator THURMOND. How many dependents must be provided for?

Mr. REED. The total dependent population at Guantanamo?

Do you have that, Captain Doyle?

It is on the order, sir, I think the total American population there must be on the order of 6,000 people, including dependents and military personnel.

Again I am sorry we are not prepared to give you that specific data.

Senator THURMOND. You might supply that.

On March 31, 1967 the total dependent population in Navy, Marine Corps and civilian families at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base was 2,704. These dependents were in 1,003 families for an average of 2.7 dependents per family and an average family size of 3.7 persons, including the family head. The United States has the right to exercise complete jurisdiction and control over the Guantanamo Naval Base area so long as it uses and occupies the area; there is no time limit. The total number of American personnel at Guantanamo is about 5,900, including military, Navy civilian employees, and dependents. In addition, there are some civilian contractor employees, but information as to the number is not readily obtainable.

I have another committee, Mr. Chairman, if I could just ask one or two more questions.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Senator.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator THURMOND. On page 70, at Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, you have proposed 158 units.

Could you tell us how they are to be used?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

One hundred and thirty-two of those will be for enlisted personnel and 26 will be for officers and will be interspersed in the existing officer housing area.

In the 1965 bill I believe it was, sir, the Congress approved and appropriated the money for 300 units. This completes that segment of the housing. That was the first phase. This is the second phase.

Senator THURMOND. Where do these people work?

Mr. REED. These people are assigned to different activities throughout the Washington area; Bolling-Anacostia has become a joint Navy-Air Force Base, and the people——

Senator THURMOND. Is this for both Navy and Air Force personnel?

Mr. REED. There is a companion project for the Navy.

Senator THURMOND. I was thinking that was separate.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; and in the 300 units now, I would say it is probably 60 percent Air Force, 40 percent Navy. Some of them would be in the Pentagon, some assigned to Bolling, some of them perhaps assigned at Andrews.

Senator THURMOND. The only thing you have at Bolling now is helicopters, is it not? You do not have planes?

Mr. REED. As far as the flight activity, that is correct, sir; but there is a large headquarters activity there, and a support activity for the Pentagon and Headquarters, Air Force.

Senator THURMOND. What service controls those helicopters?

Colonel LILLIE. I think Special Air Mission of MAC. I will check.

Senator THURMOND. That is Military Air Command?

Colonel LILLIE. MAC is "Military Airlift Command," sir. However, I find that Headquarters Command operates the helicopters at Bolling AFB.

Senator THURMOND. They are not under the Army?

Mr. REED. The Army is at Davidson Field at Fort Belvoir.

Senator THURMOND. The helicopters are there as well as planes?

Mr. REED. At Davidson Field, yes, sir.

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

Senator THURMOND. On page 66, Fort Jackson, S.C., you have 200 units. Do you have your total requirement at Fort Jackson?

Mr. REED. I believe General Rollins of the Army, sir, would have that data.

General ROLLINS. Yes, sir.

We have a total need of 914 units sir, to meet our program deficit.

Senator THURMOND. Did you ask for more than that this year?

General ROLLINS. No, sir; not this year. We have the 1966 deferred project, sir, that we hope to get under contract within 10 days, and then this is the second project and the orderly progression to meet the total requirement need down at Fort Jackson.

Senator THURMOND. With 1966 and this, that will give a total of how much?

General ROLLINS. The 1966 project, sir, is for 180 units, and this is for 200, so in that project and this one we have a total of 380 units.

Senator THURMOND. That is still less than half, is it not?

General ROLLINS. Yes, sir.

NAVAL COMPLEX, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Senator THURMOND. On page 68, the Naval complex at Charleston, S.C., 150 units. What is your total requirement there?

Mr. REED. Captain Doyle?

Captain DOYLE. Our gross requirements, sir, are 8,721. We have an inventory of adequate housing of 6,206, leaving a current deficit of 1,447, sir.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Senator THURMOND. One more on page 71, Shaw Air Force Base, 300 units.

What is your total requirement there?

Colonel LILLIE. I believe I can answer that, sir.

We have a projected net deficit of 796. This is projected out through end 1972. Our current deficit is 502 on board.

Senator THURMOND. And this year's bill carries 300 units for Shaw?

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. What is your requirement for Myrtle Beach?

Colonel LILLIE. Myrtle Beach is not in this program, sir. I do not have the figures.

Senator THURMOND. I see it is not. That is the reason I am asking about it.

Mr. REED. We can supply that for the record.

Colonel LILLIE. I believe we can pull this out of our backup information.

Mr. REED. A survey was completed there, sir, on the 1st of April as they were at all the domestic bases.

Senator THURMOND. If you will, just supply the requirement at Myrtle Beach for the record.

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And the deficit as of now at Myrtle Beach.

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

This year's survey at Myrtle Beach showed a surplus of about 130 units available in the community. Due to moving in two Tactical Air Command fighter squadrons (one now planned for the summer of next year and one for the spring of 1970), the long-range picture shows a net deficit of 562 units; application of the standard ten-percent safety reduces this figure to a programmable deficit of 400 units.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

LAREDO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

I note that you are not requesting any funds for construction of trailer parks this year. I would like to ask about one thing, however.

On May 31 you advised the committee that you were placing certain trailers at Laredo, Tex., and utilizing authority granted in 1965 to contract.

My recollection is that we approved 358 spaces in 1965 for specific locations, but Laredo was not one of them. Is this correct?

Mr. REED. This is correct, sir, Laredo was not one of the prior mentioned bases, and the reason that we informed the committee of the change was because of the development of an exceedingly urgent requirement there, and the fact that the Air Force came into possession of the 50 trailers as Government surplus from the Office of Emergency Planning. These had been moved into the New

Orleans area because of the hurricane and subsequently became available to us.

At Laredo we have a great problem, this is probably the most critical within the Air Force because of the rapid buildup there for pilot training. This looked to us to be an intelligent solution pending the enactment, hopefully, of permanent housing in the 1968 bill.

What we did in effect was reprogram 50 of the spaces which were in the law, sir, in an en blanc basis but listed in the backup material, and to notify the committee we had programed 50 at Laredo for these purposes.

Senator JACKSON. Also, how long do you consider the specific authority to run, having in mind that there is a 15- month limitation on new housing construction authority?

Is there any reason why this 15-month limitation should not apply to the construction of trailer pads for renovating and altering of existing quarters, and so on?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Our counsel Mr. Morse, looked into that matter. Perhaps he can respond to that for you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Chairman, we have traditionally included in the request to the committees and the Congress has then enacted recision language in the general provisions with a distinction, if you will recall, in terms of the duration of construction generally authorized as distinct from the duration of family housing portion which relates to authorizations for construction of family housing.

As we have interpreted the authorizations with respect to trailer site facilities, we felt that it was a fair construction of the recision language that trailer pad facilities could be interpreted as the construction other than construction of family housing, and therefore they were subject to the repeal which pertains to other than to family housing which, as you will recalled is generally longer than 15 months.

In effect, what we are saying is that the trailer sites although they have been in the family housing title of the act we have been looking at as construction other than construction of family housing units within the intention of the Shorter repeal. Therefore, we felt that the duration was longer in the case of the pads than it is in terms of constructing housing units.

Senator JACKSON. Did you advise the committee of this?

Mr. MORSE. Yes, sir, we did by letter.

Senator JACKSON. I mean of your construction of the statute and the basis on which you ——

Mr. MORSE. This is the first the question has arisen to my recollection.

Mr. REED. In our letter of May 31 to the committee staff, sir, we stated that the authorization to be used for construction of trailer pads is section 501(b) of Public Law 88–390. It was our interpretation of the statute that this would be permitted, and again it served to meet a very urgent requirement in our view.

Senator JACKSON. I realize that trying to interpret all these provisions is difficult, but I think it is probably a good idea to check with the committee on this in advance.

Mr. REED. That was the purpose of our letter, sir. The letter was written in advance of any action.

Senator JACKSON. I know, the letter stated what you were doing.
Mr. REED. No, sir; stating what we intended to do.
Senator JACKSON. Senator Bible.
Senator BIBLE. Before you took up this particular title, Mr. Chairman, several questions suggested themselves.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

At Offutt Air Force Base, Mr. Reed, you have a requirement of 200 additional units, and I would be interested first in learning when the last project was completed at the base at Offutt.
Mr. REED. Yes, sir.
Colonel Lillie, do you have the information on the last project?
I believe it was in 1964. Could you please tell Senator Bible the specifics on that?
Colonel LILLIE. I am sorry, sir, a 1965 project for 287 units, which are completed.
Mr. REED. They were in the 1965 program.
Senator BIBLE. This is an additional 200 units?
Mr. REED. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. It appears that Air Force owns 3,430 acres at Offutt. Yet you indicate you plan to purchase 18 additional acres. Would you care to comment on the land purchase?
Do you not have enough acres there without the additional 18?
Mr. REED. No. Our problem there, sir, is that the housing area has been developed away from the base primarily because of the noise problem and other interference from heavy aircraft. We opened up at some prior time a site which is approximately 5 to 8 miles from the main base, and it has been at this site, sir, that the increments of housing have ben added, and it is more economical in our view to add to this existing site. I do not believe there is room on station at the moment for any construction, notwithstanding the noise problem.
As a matter of fact, we have certain old existing quarters on the station which are within the noise zone that the medical personnel do not like at all. It is a troublesome area.
Senator BIBLE. What is the estimated cost of acquisition? This is 18 acres?
Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I have that right here. The Offutt project is for 18 acres, and we are estimating a total cost which it might be wise to give you gentlemen privately rather than put it on the public record.
Senator BIBLE. We run into that problem in acquiring parks. I have never known it to make much difference, but I am perfectly willing to have it come up as a classified item.
You think you would get a better price that way?
Mr. REED. Hopefully; yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. Without showing your hand. That is what you are saying.
Mr. REED. Yes, sir.
Senator JACKSON. In any event, it is pretty expensive.
Senator BIBLE. You can develop that for us.
Mr. REED. You can see it relative to the others. This is our per acre cost.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Senator BIBLE. Along the same line, tell us about Tinker, where you own 3,386 acres, and you propose to purchase an additional 62 acres for a housing project; is there not enough space to accommodate a housing project on this 3,386 acres?

Mr. REED. Colonel Lillie, could you please respond to that?

Colonel LILLIE. Mr. Chairman, there are 62 acres proposed for the new project at Tinker, a 300-unit project. This particular property is located adjacent to the existing housing area. It is owned by the chamber of commerce.

This is as indicated in the discussion that I had with General McNickle, commander; that it has been offered to Tinker at the purchase price paid for it back in 1943.

In other words, it is $43,000. However, only half the mineral rights are in possession of the chamber of commerce.

Senator BIBLE. What does that mean when the title to mineral rights are still in the chamber of commerce? If some landowner discovers an oil well; it will belong to the chamber of commerce.

Colonel LILLIE. I do not feel I am qualified to answer. This requires a legal answer.

Mr. REED. Sir, my understanding is that we are buying only the surface rights and any mineral rights are reserved to the seller. As you know, this is not an uncommon practice.

Senator BIBLE. We had this problem in Tucson, Ariz., last year where some people went in and tried to locate mining claims in your front lawn because the mineral rights were reserved in the State, and it represented quite a problem, and I think there was a similar problem of that kind down in Breckenridge, Ky.

Mr. REED. I am not familiar with either one.

Senator BIBLE. This is a legal question?

Mr. REED. Of course, the intent would be to get the property for use of the surface rights at a much more reasonable amount.

Senator JACKSON. They could really give you a pretty bad time technically if all you own are the surface rights, depending on the situation that exists in that area, of course.

Mr. REED. Let me say this, sir. We will have the Air Force check to make sure that the mineral rights granted could not in any way interfere with the use of the surface and to the detriment of the Air Force.

Senator BIBLE. Someone adjoining might discover a gold vein and he might follow that gold vein right under Tinker Air Force Base.

Colonel LILLIE. If I might add, sir, the real estate planning report indicates that there is no immediate activity in the area or in the surrounding area. As a matter of fact, this particular property is adjacent to the family housing area.

Senator BIBLE. I think this is a legal question, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me that chambers of commerce are usually most anxious to have buildups of the Air Force in their vicinity as well as other military services, and as long as the chamber of commerce owns the property, I should think the lawyers in charge should

be absolutely assured that they had good title and would not run into a complicated legal problem. That is all I am suggesting.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We will check that with the General Counsel's Office.

Senator BIBLE. It does seem to me you should be sure, since you must buy this land, and at least you are apparently getting a good price on it, the price they paid for it some years ago, if I understand it.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; it it quite an attractive price.

(The requested information is as follows:)

The mineral rights for approximately 62 acres to be procured for the 300-unit Tinker Air Force Base project are presently divided between the current owner and a prior owner on a 50-50 basis. The Air Force has now determined that the land should be procured in fee through purchase of the entire title including all mineral and surface rights. The purchase will not be consummated unless the mineral rights and surface rights can be obtained at a reasonable cost. Under these circumstances, the subject of mineral rights will have no impact on construction except the extra cost of procuring the same.

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Senator BIBLE. Now tell us about Craig. There you have 2,000 acres and there is much the same problem. You are asking to buy 69.5 acres for a housing project. Is there not any Government land available in this particular area?

Mr. REED. Again, Colonel Lillie, could you explain?

Colonel LILLIE. Again, sir, the situation at Craig is somewhat similar to Offutt and previous statements in regarding to flying activity and clearance from the flight zone, which requires a 4,500 centerline clearance.

In addition, at Craig we have a weapons storage area, which is presently limited in its capacity by explosives safety distance criteria, due to proximity to other facilities.

The only land which would appear available on Craig is within that explosive safety distance criteria area, and therefore not considered suitable for housing.

Additionally, it is on the diametric opposite side of the base from existing housing. It is also without utilities, which naturally does not entirely preclude it as a consideration for location of housing, but the weapons systems-weapons storage area does.

Senator BIBLE. That is adjoining a present housing project?

Colonel LILLIE. That is correct.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Reed, your justifications show that at Maxwell Air Force Base, the Air Force desires to move all War College students on base, and your justification says:

It is now considered in the best interests of the Air Force to have the War College students living on base.

Would you explain that statement?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The purpose of this is to reduce the student's time away from both his study and his classwork, and it has been the policy that is being followed at most of the schools to maximize the time available to this man for his studies. This is a function really, sir, of the increased

curriculums at all of these schools, which is commanding many more hours of study than I think was experienced in the past.

Colonel Lillie again is probably much more knowledgeable than I am.

Senator BIBLE. What is the cost involved in moving them all right on base?

Colonel LILLIE. The project is for 200 units, sir, at $3.7 million.

Senator BIBLE. $3.7 million is the price?

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir.

And in amplification of that which Mr. Reed offered, sir, many of the students there on 10 months' tour pay 12 months' rent to get a house.

Senator BIBLE. That is off base?

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir.

NAVAL STATION, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Senator BIBLE. One other question, Mr. Reed, on this particular title.

This is a Navy item. At Long Beach, Calif., your program is for 500 units at a cost of $9,250,000; is that correct?

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And when was the last project authorized for Long Beach?

Mr. REED. I believe it was 1966. We have been on a several years' period of increments there, sir, meeting very urgent needs, for the fleet personnel home ported there.

Also, at Long Beach we are engaged in very extensive replacement of substandard units, as the Congress has directed. I think that you will find, sir, we have put perhaps a thousand units in the Long Beach area in the last 4 or 5 years, have we not, Captain?

Captain DOYLE. The last project, Mr. Bible, was in 1966 for 200 units. In 1965 we had a project for 302 units.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total number of units you have at that station now?

Captain DOYLE. At the present time, sir, we have 680 units that are regular quarters, and we have—that is it, sir, 680 units.

Senator BIBLE. 680 units is the total housing units on the station?

Captain DOYLE. Prior to 1965.

Senator BIBLE. And since 1965 you told me you had completed how many?

Captain DOYLE. A total of 500.

Senator BIBLE. So you have about 1,100 plus?

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. REED. As you know, sir, Long Beach is a major fleet activity, and this is the home port for a number of our Western Pacific-assigned ships, and a number of the families of personnel aboard these ships are the personnel who will be occupying these housing units.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Senator BIBLE. One Army item in connection with Presidio. You project 200 units there for this coming year.

When was the last project completed there and for how many units?

In addition, what is the total number of units you have completed there as of now?

Mr. REED. General Rollins I believe can respond to that, sir.

General ROLLINS. We have a fiscal year 1966 project, Senator Bible, authorized for Presidio of 150 units. This project is being redesigned and will be advertised this fall. It was one of the deferred projects.

As you stated, we have the 200 units here in the present consideration. Now prior to that point there were 100 units built in 1965, sir.

Senator BIBLE. But in fiscal 1966 that was a deferred item?

General ROLLINS. Yes, sir. That is active now and we hope to have this under contract this fall, by the end of the year.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman?

Senator JACKSON. Senator Cannon.

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM

Senator CANNON. What about Andersen Air Force Base, 200 units? What is the purpose there?

Mr. REED. This, sir, is for the crew personnel that are now assigned to Andersen, and would be in the Bomber Command.

Senator CANNON. You have already undertaken a policy of moving some of those crews to Thailand. Are you talking now about building permanent family housing to support Southeast Asia?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Because if you are, I think we ought to know about it at this time if this is for your crews that are presently operating out of Guam.

Mr. REED. There will be a residual bomber mission there very much like any of the other SAC bases, sir. These houses are to meet those needs. They are not to meet the buildup associated with Southeast Asia.

Senator CANNON. How many houses do you have there now?

Mr. REED. Colonel Lillie, do you have the inventory for Andersen, please?

Colonel LILLIE. We have 404 appropriated fund units, sir, and 1,050 Capehart units.

Senator CANNON. You have 1,400 units over there now?

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And how many people do you have there on a PCS?

Colonel LILLIE. The gross requirements, sir, are 2,068.

Mr. REED. I might add, Senator Cannon, none of these requirements reflect any of the buildup activity. These are projected on a 5-year defense plan basis. This does not take into effect any buildup or the redeployment actions, so this would be on the basis of the 5-year so-called peacetime manning for this base.

Senator CANNON. It seems like a big buildup there on a peacetime basis.

Are you looking up the answer to my previous question?

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir. There are about 3,500 people, sir, permanent party.

Senator CANNON. You have 3,500 now?

Colonel LILLIE. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And what is your projection?

Colonel LILLIE. Our projected deficit, sir, which I can give you. It is for 565 units, family housing units.

Mr. REED. I think the figure, in response to your question, is 2,068, sir, as against the on-board now, 3,500.

Senator CANNON. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

SECTION 602

Senator JACKSON. All right, we will turn to section 602(a). Here you would establish a new average unit cost limitation by military departments of $19,500, including the proportion at cost of site preparation and the installation of utilities, but exclusive of land cost.

The present limitation, I believe, is $17,500 per unit inclusive of land cost.

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Or proportionate cost of land.

What is your reasoning as to the exclusion of land costs in this new limitation that you are requesting?

Mr. REED. Our objective for several years, Mr. Chairman, has been to produce the same quality house regardless of geographic location. We of course know that there are cost variations between locations.

We feel that a project, the house itself should not be penalized because of the happenstance that you must acquire land. Land acquisitions over the past few years have been very minor. This year it happens to be larger than either of the two prior program years.

We felt that in attempting to arrive at the standard house, which we feel the new design folio and the new revised specifications give us, that we will be able to produce the same quality for a man whether he is in a northern location or a southern location. This is our objective.

Senator JACKSON. There are certainly not many instances where you must acquire land.

Mr. REED. Very few.

Senator JACKSON. Very few, so why could not those situations be handled separately, rather than removing land costs from this general limitation?

If you have a specal situation. Such as you had one at West Point, where we permitted you to exceed the cost limitation, due to high construction cost in that area, it could be taken care of separately.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. West Point was a special case. We felt that in those very few instances where land had to be procured for the project, that it would not be fair to penalize that particular project by requiring the cost of land to come out of it, and say at another base at some other location you would be able to build at a more desirable quality unit.

Again, we have tried to standardize our construction, and I think the services have done a very good job on this.

We are attempting to build the same house regardless of location and we are attempting to control what is in that house and the cost of that house on a square foot basis, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It seems to me that there are so few instances where you have the land acquisition problem that——

Mr. REED. All we are asking, sir, is that it be removed from the calculation, the support data on the Form 1391 submitted to the committee every year which will show any land acquisition cost associated with a particular project.

Senator JACKSON. Let me turn to 602(b). In this subsection you are asking for an increase in the maximum cost of the housing unit from $28,000, which again includes the proportionate cost of site preparation, installation of utilities, and of land, to $35,000, not including land costs.

If the new limitation included the land cost, it would still be, I think, a 25-percent increase over the $26,000 limitation of 1962, or a 20-percent increase over the 28,000 limitation established in 1965. How do you justify this?

Mr. REED. The $35,000 cost would be associated with the larger quarters of flag officers of which there are 10 in this proposed program of 12,500 units. There are 10 flag officers in this cost category this year. That is your ceiling figure. What we are attempting to do is bring this category up to a square foot parity with the other quarters.

Now the existing limitations, sir, for a general officer, on a square foot basis, we are limited to $9.68 per square foot. This compares to the existing limit for a three bedroom enlisted $10.36 per square foot. The $35,000 was obtained by a calculation of bringing them up to parity, and what this would bring us up to $11.38 per square foot for the general officer as compared to $11.19 for the enlisted three bedroom unit.

We quite frankly feel that the more senior quarters, and again there are only a handful of these each year, have been severely penalized in the past, and we have asked for higher limits but the Congress has not seen fit to give them to us in the past. We thought that perhaps this year, by showing you that we are merely pricing out on a comparable square foot basis, that the Congress could see its way to give us the authority requested.

Senator JACKSON. I would think this assumes there has been a 14-percent increase in the building costs, since 1962, and I think this is a reasonable figure.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I would think this assumes there has been a 14- should cover it, including the land costs.

Mr. REED. That is assuming, Mr. Chairman, that the base you started with was accurate, and in our opinion the base that we are measuring from for the 14-percent figure is not accurate.

Senator JACKSON. You are changing the base, of course.

Mr. REED. Colonel Stockwell of my office has done a very thorough analysis on cost per square foot in an attempt to come up with reasonable limits. We feel that the proposed costs that we have submitted to you, and particularly the $35,000 limit, which again would be applied to the general officers, gives us reasonable comparability.

As a matter of fact, the generals' category should probably be higher, because you should use more expensive treatments and materials, but even this is not permitted under this proposal.

Senator JACKSON. What control would Congress have over the number of these $35,000 units which you have presented here?

Mr. REED. The Form 1391's submitted to you, sir, identify the number of these units which are included in the program. The Department can make available to you each year, if this is the committee's desire, a list of those projects. In the law itself it is not specified.

Senator JACKSON. There is no statury limitation on it.

Mr. REED. No, sir. This could be devised I am sure if the committee decided that that was its' desire.

Senator JACKSON. All right, turn to subsection 602(c). As I understand this provision, it is designed to place an average and a maximum cost limitation on family housing constructed outside the Continental United States.

First, I would like to ask what is your average cost in Alaska, Hawaii and other points outside the United States where you have constructed housing in recent years.

Mr. REED. I would have to supply that for the record, sir. It has been in Alaska I believe about $31 or $32, per unit. I would like to correct that in the record if I may.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. REED. Our current limits outside are ample, and we are seeking no changes in those, Mr. Chairman, and we feel we can live with the existing cost limitations for outside the United States.

(The requested information is as follows:)

AVERAGE COST PER UNIT OF MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN OVERSEAS LOCATIONS

	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965 [1]	Fiscal year 1966 [1]
Alaska	$30,556	[1] $34,413	$38,556	
Australia			27,062	
British West Indies			29,143	
Canada		28,897	28,367	
Canal Zone	16,262		19,369	
England			17,620	$17,125
Ethiopia	16,796	20,234		
Hawaii	17,215	[1] 17,244	21,619	
Iceland			30,790	33,473
Ireland		[1] 20,567		
Japan	15,283		17,554	
Okinawa	16,930	17,750		
Philippines	[1] 17,500	[1] 19,989		25,762
Scotland		[1] 17,535		
Spain		[1] 20,797	20,797	
Turkey		[1] 20,097		

[1] Includes projects still under construction.

Note: Statutory provisions relate to the average cost of all units in such locations in any project of 50 units or more and actual cost experience compared to statutory limitations on a departmental basis has been as follows:

	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966
Army	$16,566	$18,978	$17,764	
Navy	15,174	19,913	27,751	$33,473
Air Force	17,203	21,674	21,432	23,295

Senator JACKSON. Why should land costs be excluded from these limitations?

Mr. REED. Again, sir, we feel that a particular project, if our objective is quality regardless of location for the personnel, should not be penalized by the happenstance of having to procure land to build a house.

Senator JACKSON. Generally I think we cannot buy land overseas, and in Alaska and Hawaii we do not have sufficient land on the bases we now occupy, isn't that right?

Mr. REED. Again, sir, 602(c) is exactly the legislation which is currently in effect.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question at that point, Mr. Chairman?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How many of these housing units that cost $35,000 do you anticipate building?

Mr. REED. We anticipate 10 in the current program, sir, out of the 12,500 units.

Senator BIBLE. Do you know now where they are going to go?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. I have those in front of me.

Senator CANNON. Reese Air Force Base, Tex., one unit. I presume that is one of them.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied for the record. What I want to know primarily is wherever you are placing these 10, $35,000 housing units, what is the land situation? Do you own the land or will you have to go out and acquire it?

Mr. REED. Two of these units are for the Army at Fort Buckner, two are for the unit at Fort Jackson. There are no land problems at either place. There is one for the Navy at Okinawa. There are two at Long Beach for the Navy and I believe that would go on the old Fort MacArthur property.

Senator BIBLE. So there is no land problem there; is that right?

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is five.

Mr. REED. Excuse me, I gave you misinformation there, Mr. Chairman. Four are at Maxwell, and there is no land problem there. One is at Dover, Del., and I don't believe there is a land problem there. Three are at Bergstrom. There is no land problem at Bergstrom. One is at Reese Air Force Base in Texas. There is no land problem there, and one is at Newport, and that would be on Navy owned property at Newport. That is the total of 10.

Senator BIBLE. So at least in fiscal 1968 in your projections for the 10 housing units in the $35,000 range, there is no land problem.

Mr. REED. Not in connection with that category of quarters.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I am driving at, because previously the law did include land. Your proposal now is that it not include land; is that right?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. As to the amount that they have available.

Senator BIBLE. In the case of the 10 units mentioned, there is no land needed either way, whether $28,000 or $35,000?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. Actually, the relief is fairly nominal. I could give you for the ones we discussed, if it would be of help to the committee, the estimated cost per unit where we have to acquire land.

For example, at New London this would work out to approximately $563 per unit. At Newport it would be $700 a unit. But down at Craig it would come out to $180 per unit. At Tinker Air Force Base it would work out to $145 per unit. So some of them would be really minuscule in this, but again in some, for example, at Newport, $700 per unit coming out of this would be an appreciable difference. It might be the additional half bath that we would like to put in, this type of thing.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Reed.

Mr. REED. You are welcome, sir.

SECTION 603

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to section 603. This section would permit you to apply any new cost limitations established by this bill to any prior authorized construction not yet under contract.

First, what does this amount to in the number of units, and what does it amount to in dollars?

Mr. REED. We expect, sir; that we will be able to get approximately half of the program under the old limits. To put this in the context we are talking about, the fiscal year 1966 program was deferred by Secretary McNamara and then released in January of this year, and we have been working since with the departments to get this out as quickly as possible, so that we can get these houses into the inventory and enable people to use them.

The only way that I could give a finite answer to your question is if we had all the bids. We are hopeful that the bids will come in favorably, and we can award the maximum number of units. If I had to guess, I would guess that roughly 50 percent of the 8,000—excuse me, there are only 6,600 domestic units—would be able to go out under the old limitation, and again this depends upon the area of the project.

As General Rollins mentioned, we are hopeful of awarding Fort Jackson just about any hour now. Army just awarded earlier this week two of their projects. Navy has successfully gotten five of their projects underway. Air Force, on the other hand, has not gotten a bid which was favorable. So it is a factor of the bids.

Senator JACKSON. But you figure about half of the units are under contract?

Mr. REED. That would be my best guess, sir; that only about 3,000 of the units would go out under the old cost limitations.

Senator JACKSON. In terms of dollars, how much approximately?

Mr. REED. What would the increase be?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. REED. Again that is a factor of the bids. We have done an analysis, Mr. Chairman, and we believe that the program will cost approximately 4 to 5 percent more than what was in our 1966 estimate and the total cost of that construction was some $160 million, so we see that possibly we will have some add-on.

It is quite conceivable that we might have to come in next year with a deficiency situation for the committee to consider.

Senator JACKSON. To cover that which you are building retroactively.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. But what the departments will attempt to do, of course, is to get as many favorable bids as we can, and have enough money to go around, but we are on thin ice, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. One question on that. Is there any likelihood, if this new authorization is given here, that you will go back and redesign any of these projects, or is this raising the limit just going to permit you to get the houses that are already designed in accordance with the criteria?

Mr. REED. The design is fairly well standardized, Senator Cannon, and the projects are developed with deductive portions, for example, carports might be deducted if it is desirable in an area where you could live without it. We are hoping to place them at the designs which the departments have been working on, and if we go over in any case, and we don't have a compensating lower cost project somewhere, we will have to use this deduction route to get the house.

Senator CANNON. And you do not propose to go back and make add-ons if this authorization is approved.

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. To use up the added authorization.

Mr. REED. This is our best estimate of pricing out essentially the same house that we were building 3 or 4 years ago.

Senator CANNON. That is all I have on that, Mr. Chairman.

SECTION 604

Senator JACKSON. All right, I would like to turn to section 604. I consider the authority, Mr. Reed, granted in this section, to be quite important since, if we are to maintain an inventory of housing properly, it must be maintained properly and modernized from time to time to remain livable.

On the other hand, there have been indications that this authority is being used in such a manner as to circumvent the intent of Congress and perhaps we should place more rigid restrictions in the use.

In the fiscal year 1962, this committee placed a limitation on the rehabilitation of a family housing unit at a cost not to exceed that established in section 109 of Public Law 86–630, which set forth the statutory cost limitations by rank, but making no reference to the 5-foot line.

This limitation further specified that no family housing unit may be rehabilitated at a cost in excess of $20,000. This was done after some rather drastic abuses of renovating costs came to light. I wonder if you could enumerate for us just what renovation or conversion projects are contained in this bill that will amount to $10,000 or more, and give your explanations as to why.

Mr. REED. The Form 1391 material, Mr. Chairman, in this category has been submitted. I am sorry I don't have an anlysis on which are over $10,000. But as I attempted to point out in my statement to you at the beginning, we have considered this a level of effort in support of an inventory which is valued at approximately $3.7 billion. We have a heterogeneous inventory ranging from some units which were built in pre-Revolutionary War times up to the most modern ones.

The big increases in this inventory, of course, have been the 115,000 Capehart units, and some 75,000 Wherry units, in addition to a variety of other programs.

We need desperately to have the ability to do rehabilitation and modernization work in some of these quarters. We introduced this section, which the Congress first approved in the 1964 bill, in order that the committees could review this category of work.

Now, as I mentioned in my statement, we consider this a level of effort program, and the projects which have been developed and submitted to the Congress as backup we feel are really indicative of the types of projects. A good portion of these come to fruition, but others we find are not a good engineered solution or some event has occurred that withdraws the need for the project, or there could be a change in priority, and it has been our view that the Congress would authorize and fund a level of effort to support this type work, and this is what has been done.

Now there have been conversion projects, and the one which you mention I believe is a conversion project at Bolling Air Force Base.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I was going to come to that, but could you supply for the record the projects that are in this bill that will amount to $10,000 or more, if you don't have it available now.

Mr. REED. We can tell you which ones here, sir, in the submitted material, are estimated at $10,000 or more per unit. We would be happy to do that.

But again I would like to point out to the chairman there would be changes in that in the normal course of a year's operation.

Senator JACKSON. Submit it as you see it now, and as you anticipate it will be in your best judgment involving $10,000 or more.

Mr. REED. We will prepare that analysis and submit it to you, yes sir.

(The requested information is as follows:)

ESTIMATED COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

Location	Project	Number of units	Unit cost	Total
Army: None				
Navy:				
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	Major renovation of large quarters constructed in 1895–1905.	8	[1] $19,750	$158,000
Commandant, USMC quarters, Washington	Gross area, 15,605 sq. ft. Replace heating system, install air conditioning. Structural preservation of facility of historic significance.	1	[2] 17,590	17,590
Chief, Naval Air Training, Pensacola, Fla.	Renovate 5,628 sq. ft., heating system, and provide air conditioning.	1	[3] 19,900	19,900
Naval Air Station, N.Y.	Modify utility system, renovate heating systems, sever from closed shipyard.	12	[1] 10,166	122,000
Air Force: General officer quarters, Scott AFB, Ill.	Modernize kitchen, cloakroom, and bathrooms; provide storage area, storm windows and doors, and central air conditioning.	12	15,867	190,400
Defense Atomic Support Agency: Sandia Base, N. Mex.	Add 2 bedrooms, 1 bath; renovate heating system and install air conditioning. Convert 2-bedroom quarters to 4-bedroom quarters.	12	10,417	125,000

[1] Primarily renovation, with small amount of improvement work.
[2] Maintenance and repair work to be done concurrently; estimated cost of $28,510.
[3] Maintenance and repair work to be done concurrently; estimated cost of $9,300.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator JACKSON. Do you see any objection to including in this bill a revision of the previous limitation set forth in section 609 of Public Law 87–57, the military construction bill for fiscal year 1962, providing that no renovation or conversion may be in excess of $10,000 inclusive of all costs, unless specifically authorized by Congress? I am leading up now, of course, specifically to the 22 sets of enlisted men's quarters at Bolling Air Force Base, and to 11 sets of general officers' quarters.

As I understand it, in this particular instance your view is that this is being accomplished strictly within the provisions of existing law. I think we can argue about that, but the fact is, that the intent certainly has been violated with respect to overall costs of a set of quarters for general officers. The statutory limitations as to space set forth in section 4774, of title X, United States Code, and the $20,000 limitations as prescribed in section 609 of Public Law 87–57.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, may I say, first that I respectfully have to differ with you on the intent of violation. If that had been the Department's view we would never have done the project. We spent considerable time explaining this to the staffs of both committees.

The project, to put it in context, is this: There were 22 duplex units built in the PWA era, when a large amount of that construction at Bolling was performed, which had been NCO units. As you know, an extensive master plan was done for the Bolling-Anacostia area for the barracks, BOQ, the messhall, the housing, everything.

Part of that master plan envisioned the conversion of these units in that old area into an officers' area and particularly to take these 11 structures and rehabilitate them and make them into 11 sets of general officers' quarters. The Air Force percentage-wise has fewer of these quarters in the area than any other service. They have a large requirement.

We feel the project was within the intent of the law. The difference between myself and the committee staff I believe stemmed from whether or not the $20,000 limitation applied to the so-called 5-foot line. We operated under the advice of our counsel, and if we had had any doubt that this was not proper, I can assure you it would not have been approved, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I have been sitting on this particular subcommittee for a long, long time, and I think if anything really stirs up controversy, it is on this particular subject, and I would think that it would be in the best interest of both the executive and legislative branch that we spell it out. We hate to do it, because it ties you down in many ways. It might make your situation a little less flexible, but this dialog of disagreement has been going on for many, many years, and I think we are at the point where we will just have to spell it out in specifics. Otherwise we just go round and round and round.

I think my colleagues will agree with me on this. We have had this controversy with us now for a long time.

Mr. REED. Well, sir, I know the responsibilities of the committee, and certainly if that is your view——

Senator JACKSON. These are the situations, too, where we get adverse reactions locally. By this, I mean complaints and gripes. It doesn't do

anyone any good. There is more misunderstanding and I think more damage done to the military in this one area. In total dollars it may not amount to much, but it makes good news copy.

Mr. REED. Sir, I think the service representatives can tell you that no category——

Senator JACKSON. We are trying to help. I am just being very forthright.

Mr. REED. I am representing the Department, sir. You make a good point. All I can say is that this is the only project that I know of which excited the attention of the committee. The approval authority for these projects is reserved at the Office of Secretary of Defense level. It is not delegated below that level. I think the service representatives can tell you that there are no other projects scrutinized more carefully by my office than this type.

The Bolling project made sense. We thought it was part of the total understanding between the committees and the Department, and we certainly would have notified the committees if we had thought it was of interest. But if the committee feels that limitaions are needed here, that is certainly their judgment. But it would restrict the flexibility that we do enjoy now.

Senator JACKSON. That is right, but its quite clear that we have one impression here and the executive branch has another impression, so when we meet on the next fiscal year's budget, we are in disagreement.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And the disagreement relates to the fact that more money is being spent than we thought was going to be spent for that purpose. No matter what you include or exclude this is, I think, the general impression of the committee.

Mr. REED. May I suggest an alternative that might be satisfactory to the committee?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. REED. That is the possibility that a requirement be instituted that any conversion to general officers quarters and perhaps for a commander of an installation be reported to the committee. It is very difficult to provide to you any guidance of what a meaningful dollar figure is, because often it depends upon the structure you are dealing with, how old is that structure and what is its size.

We have had a problem internally, for example, on rebuilding the set of quarters at Great Lakes, which were destroyed by a very tragic fire which killed the admiral. Yet we feel that it would be difficult to build and our estimate on replacement is some $55,000 to replace what was there originally. So again we have a problem. If a reporting requirement were satisfactory to the committee, we could probably live with that, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I think perhaps both. It seems to me that you ought to be able to come up at the time you make your presentation with what you anticipate the costs are going to be for general officer and flag officer quarters. I can see situations obviously where there is going to be some variation. Certainly, then, to report would be entirely in line, but I am afraid that we will probably have to have both specific authorization, and if there is a need to deviate, and there is justifica-

tion for it, a report to the committee, and the circumstances under which you need to do it.

I just feel that we can do this job better if we know precisely what we are getting into.

Mr. REED. Well, sir, we are prepared to tell you precisely on these conversions. Again it is regrettable that this Bolling project caused some confusion betwen my office and the staff because it was certainly unintentional.

Senator JACKSON. The net cost goes over $40,000 per unit as I recall?

Mr. REED. No, sir, the total project cost was some $250,000 which included both so-called 5-foot line costs and the site development costs. We held the Air Force to a figure below the $20,000 per residual living unit. There would be 11 living units.

Senator JACKSON. I was referring to general officers' houses.

Mr. REED. I am sorry, I missed your point.

Senator JACKSON. I said over $40,000 per unit for general officers quarters.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; $40,000 sounds very ample if you are talking of a ceiling.

Senator JACKSON. I said over. I don't know what the exact figure is, especially when you consider the original cost of the units or replacement costs.

Mr. REED. That is a rationale that we discussed at some length. I find it difficult to subscribe to it. I am talking about how munch money we put in there to make it a general's quarters. If we went out ab initio to build one, I can show you a cost saving by going the conversion route. It depends on how you look at the figures.

Senator JACKSON. I think this all points up the need to have some statutory clarification.

NAVAL COMPLEX, BREMERTON, WASH.

I want to ask Captain Doyle about the housing situation in Bremerton, Wash., today as opposed to last year when you were preparing the 1968 budget.

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, the survey we conducted in March of last year, no, in March 1966, rather, showed an actual deficit of 139 units, and a deficit projected into 1972 of only 40 units. This was due primarily to the new hundred Navy units being completed at Jackson Park.

A survey conducted in March of this year shows an actual housing deficit of 393 units, and this is due primarily to the home porting of the CVA, the U.S.S. *Ranger*, for an extended overhaul period. Additional CVA's and other types of ships are scheduled for extended overhaul over the next 2 years.

The Navy is presently programing for the fiscal year 1969 program in the follow-on years, and provisions are now under consideration, Mr. Chairman, for inclusion of ships whose home ports are changed due to the extended overhaul periods, and possibly to future home porting of the new ammunition ships at Bremerton which are now planned for construction in fiscal year 1969 through 1974. This deficit for 1974 is projected at 630 units, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What is the current priority standing of Bremerton as to housing?

Captain DOYLE. At the present time, sir, our highest priority are in the 1968 program, but any additional add-ons, if we had additional add-ons, I would say our first priority is at Subic Bay for additional units, our second for additional units would be at Whidbey Island and the third for additional add-on units would be at Bremerton.

Senator JACKSON. There has been this substantial change from a year ago in connection with the housing requirements.

Captain DOYLE. Yes, sir, there has.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, we appreciate that.

While you point out that Subic Bay and Whidbey Island remain higher in priority than Bremerton, I feel that the Navy is taking steps to alleviate those situations by calling for 100 new units at Subic and 250 units at Whidbey in the fiscal year 1968 bill. No request exists for housing at Bremerton. It would make sense that in order to keep pace with the situation at this third place of housing difficulties, another 100 units should be added at Bremerton in this bill, and then in the fiscal year 1969 bill we can move to help firm up those other areas. The housing shortage at Bremerton was dramatized during the long stay of the carrier *Ranger* there recently, and it is now painted up as the carrier *Ticonderoga* is in the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for repairs.

Besides your own comments, I would like to point out that this shortage has also been expressed to me by members of the Puget Sound Naval Base Association, a civic group that plays a contributing role in noting the problems that exist in the community and attempts to cure them. They have done a fine job of making use of all available housing in Bremerton for the military. Still, shortages do exist and must be met with this new housing.

SECTION 605

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Reed, directing your attention to section 605, this section would extend the rental guarantee authority overseas. Explain to us why you need an increase in the average monthly rental.

Mr. REED. The reason is the finance costs have increased particularly in the areas we desire projects with a rental guarantee, such as the United Kingdom and Western Germany, and it is our estimation based on analysis that we will not be able to get successful projects at the $160 figure. We are asking, therefore, that the authority be increased to $185.

Senator BIBLE. This is based just on general cost increases?

Mr. REED. Primarily in the cost of money, sir. As you know, these projects are put up with private capital, and the U.S. commitment is for *x* percentage of occupancy for up to 10 years, and again from our watching of the financing markets in Europe and over here also, it is unrealistic to think we could get a project at the lower figure.

Senator BIBLE. Where do you propose entering into these agreements again?

Mr. REED. Primarily the United Kingdom and Western Germany.

Senator BIBLE. Are these exclusive areas?

Mr. REED. No, sir, the possibility of other areas does exist. There is a possibility, sir, that the Netherlands would be included and perhaps

Japan. Again though, the bulk of our plan would show Germany and the United Kingdom. There are other areas, however, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Isn't there a proposal for Spain also?

Mr. REED. The one for Spain was signed, sir, under the prior authority about the middle of last June, for a project at Rota, and we feel that will take care of most of the needs in Spain.

Senator CANNON. What size project was that?

Mr. REED. That was a 250-unit project, and we were quite fortunate in Spain, because costs are lower than some of these other countries I mentioned, and we were able to come in at the $160 figure, at the lower figure.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

SECTION 606

Section 606, I believe I understand the provision of this section, but I wonder if it could be construed to apply to the proceeds from the sale of any houses that might be taken over by the Government under the so-called homeowner's relief provision if these provisions are finally funded by the Congress.

Mr. REED. No, sir. The fund established in the homeowners' assistance is an independent fund, and would not include any of the Government-owned houses for military personnel.

What we are talking about here is the authority to use the proceeds from the sales of units at closed bases, and there are some 18,000 of these units. About 10,000 are Capehart and Wherry, and GSA has already agreed to apply the proceeds from these types to retirement of the debt, and the remaining 8,000 which were appropriated fund housing we would like to be able to apply the proceeds from their sale also to this outstanding debt.

Senator CANNON. What is the purpose?

Mr. REED. These are at the bases which have been closed, Senator, Cannon.

Senator CANNON. I understand that, but isn't this just an accounting problem? What difference does it make how this is handled?

Mr. REED. The difference is this, sir. The properties are going out of the control of the military by the closure action. For some 10,000 of them, we will have continuing indebtedness, because they were Wherry and Capehart. What we are proposing is that as GSA disposes of these houses, they be permitted to use the proceeds to liquidate the remaining debt on the encumbered houses.

Senator CANNON. The net benefit to the Government is nil.

Mr. REED. The net benefit to the Government is nil. The benefit to Defense appropriations is significant.

Senator CANNON. In other words, all you want to be able to do is to show you haven't actually lost all this money. You recouped some of it through the sale of these properties to be applied to the mortgage.

Mr. REED. No, sir; all we want to do is be able to reduce the request to you each year to pay out the indebtedness. We now have to request from you, as you know, about $160 million a year to service this $2 billion debt. This way if we could gather the proceeds from the houses which are no longer available and retire a portion of that debt, we thought it would be in our best interest to do it.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

SECTION 607

Section 607, Mr. Secretary, you are asking for an extension of leasing authority of 7,500 units, and an increase from $160 to $175 per month rental. In fiscal year 1966 the ceiling was established of 7,000 units, under the provision, but in fiscal year 1967 an additional 500 units was granted for Hawaii on a temporary basis. Have you placed this additional number under lease in Hawaii?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; in Hawaii at the moment we have 613 units under lease, and this was a very significant help. It was not our understanding that the extra 500 was a temporary increase, and for that reason we came in again this year at the same level of units—7,500—and we will continue to use the leasing authority very extensively on the island of Oahu.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me if the 500 were added for Hawaii and Hawaii alone, it would have been a one-shot deal.

In any event, the important thing is your justification of the 7,500 units you are requesting now. How many units do you actually lease at the present time?

Mr. REED. At the present time, sir, we have some 6,600 under lease. This has been a program used to help us provide housing, particularly in certain high-cost areas, and we have 6,611 units under lease at the moment.

Now this tends to have a heavy turnover. You are closing them out in a certain area and reallocating them to another, but it has been a very, very useful thing for the departments to be able to provide this sort of housing.

Senator BIBLE. How has that averaged out in the last 5 years? Has it been in that range?

Mr. REED. The last 5 years, sir? We have had an up and down existence in this leasing program. It started out in fiscal year 1956, sir, at 1,000 units, and they were designated for tactical requirements only which grew out of the Nike program located in surburban sites. In 1960 the Congress granted us 7,500 units. It continued at that level until 1964. The program was reduced, then again raised to 7,500 in 1967.

Senator BIBLE. Did you actually lease that many? That was your ceiling.

Mr. REED. That was our ceiling, and I would say as an average we probably hit somewhere between 80, 85, 90 percent in that range. I don't believe we ever went up higher. But again it peaks. At some period of time you may have 100 percent allocation.

Senator BIBLE. Over this last year your leasing was 6,400?

Mr. REED. We had 6,611 under lease as of the 28th of June.

Senator BIBLE. What is the average monthly rental?

Mr. REED. I believe that is $155. Mr. Arrington, do you have that figure? Our actual for the prior year program was $157.

Senator BIBLE. $157.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You had a $160 ceiling.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You are asking for the ceiling to be raised to $175 per month, and how do you justify that request for an increase?

Mr. REED. The justification is this, Mr. Chairman. Under the leasing programs, we have not been able to get as many of the four-bedroom

units as we needed to match the family requirement. We seek, therefore, to increase this.

Senator BIBLE. Because of the ceiling?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; because four-bedroom units—and again this must include operation and maintenance costs, all costs included in the lease, as well as utilities, and we envision that the total cost of the program will not go up to the $175, but this would let us acquire units which more nearly match the family demands for four bedrooms.

Senator BIBLE. In your backup material, Mr. Reed, you indicate that the committees of the Congress accepted the Department's recommendations that the tactical and uncertain duration limitation be removed concerning locations where housing may be leased. We cannot seem to recall the committee's granting such approval, and certainly so far as the legislative committee is concerned, we expect you to comply with the position set forth in the committee report and that of the report of the managers in fiscal year 1964, unless specific permission is granted as in the case of 500 units in Hawaii. It was never the intent of the legislative committee to have this program developed into a rent subsidy program. Would you care to comment?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I would like to comment. In 1964 the Senate report did, in fact, make this clear. These restrictions were continued in fiscal 1965. It is our understanding from our testimony—and we researched this carefully—in 1966 we told the committee, all the committees, that this was a very useful program. It helped meet uncertain needs as far as tenure. It helped very much in certain high-cost areas. where we would not necessarily want to build but where the people were penalized; New York City, for example, where you just can't get a man to volunteer for a tour of duty there. It is a financial hardship.

In our testimony we attempted to make this very clear what we intended to use the program for, that it was for both the tactical and the nontactical needs. Now the tactical needs are phasing out. These have basically been Army needs, and they are pretty well evaporating now because of the change in weapons systems. The leasing program as far as we knew, there was no disagreement by the Congress. I think research will show that the statement given before each committee explicitly stated what the Department envisioned the authority being used for.

There were questions in both Houses on this to my knowledge and we were under the impression that there was absolutely no misunderstanding as to what the program would be used for. I would like to say at this point, sir, if there is a limitation for tactical requirements only, then we are not solving any of the problems that we are collectively interested in here, and there would be absolutely minimal use of this program. If you are going to restrict it to tactical use only you are not meeting the requirement as I see it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Does it end up being in the nature of a military rent subsidy? Isn't that what it is in effect?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. We have heard lots about rent subsidy in the last year and a half.

Mr. REED. Our purpose, of course, is to provide decent housing for the military.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. REED. And this is one of the many tools that we thought were available to us along with new construction. There are often situations where you don't want to construct because it may be an uncertain duration at to that need. Hopefully in many of these communities, the community support will grow to the point where it can support the military. Hopefully the military will have a better ability to pay on their own in the future.

This has been a very helpful program. We are talking only of 7,500 units. There are some 1 million people eligible for BAQ. So if it has a subsidy aspect, and I have to admit that it does if you look at average BAQ versus average cost of lease, certainly the 7,000 people are being subsidized, but I would submit, sir, that the people in the 375,000 units of Government quarters are equally being subsidized.

There is no intent to subsidize. It is to provide a set of quarters for a situation that we feel is best that it be Government provided rather than have the man on his own. But our basic policy remains that except for the key and essential people, we want the men to live in the community but we don't want them to live there at a financial hardship. We are trying to make the military career attractive, sir. That is the reason for the whole program.

SECTION 608

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Questions on section 607?

Next on 608. As I read this proposed provision, you propose to go out and lease housing that has been taken over by the Government in one way or another, and then assign them as public quarters. Are not most if not all of these units in soft market areas, and available for private rental by anyone if they find them acceptable?

Mr. REED. In many of these areas that is correct, sir, and I would envision that if 608 is enacted, that it would have somewhat limited application. I think, though, that there are two things to bear in mind.

In those places where there are large FHA and VA holdings, these are soft markets, and generally also are the areas where we do not have any requirements, because in fact the people can go on their own, also our office and the services have worked together with FHA and VA to make these properties available for individual leasing.

However, there are other situations where conceivably it would be in our interest to use this program to lease some of these FHA held units. We in fact now lease perhaps 200 or 300 of them under our authority.

The key thing that we are asking for in 608 is a change from the statutory requirement that the Secretary determine that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities, and give a less stringent requirement statutorally that he make a determination that there is a valid military requirement.

There have been a number of GAO reports stating that it would be in the Government's total interest if some of the military needs were met through leasing FHA units. Our counsel studied this problem jointly with us. We concluded that if this language were enacted, there would conceivably be situations where we could use this for the FHA and VA units and also as well for certain of the 810 units, but I view it, sir, merely as an adjunct to the basic leasing authority.

We are not asking for any additional units. We are asking for what we consider language perfection. We just think it would make sense to enlarge the authority so that these types of units were not excluded. I do not envision we would go out on any mass leasing program or that there would be any really significant use of this authority, but it would be useful in selected cases.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. We notice that this would include housing constructed under the so-called 810 program. It is my understanding that this has been far from successful, and I am advised that the legislative committee at least predicted that it was not going to be a successful program at its inception. Wasn't this housing constructed for and is it not now available for service personnel to rent, if they find it desirable?

Mr. REED. The 810 program has been highly controversial. It has been both a success and a failure depending on the case basis.

A number of these have gone into receivership. There is a requirement in the authorization bill that we seek a line item authorization to support any such additional project. We have no intention of doing it.

However, there are 810 projects where we could use, for example, certain four-bedroom units. We feel that on a very selective use basis that by being able to have 608 enacted and enlarge the authority, that on a selected basis we could use a handful of units in certain projects advantageously. I would reiterate, Mr. Chairman, that this authority would only be used where we viewed it as being in our own interest.

Senator BIBLE. Could you furnish for the committee the details of how much of these projects have been constructed?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, we can submit that for you for the record.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Section 810 of the National Housing Act provides for mortgage insurance on not more than 5,000 dwelling units for occupancy by personnel of the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Coast Guard. According to a report from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as of March 31, 1967, there were 3,100 units in the active program. Of these, 2,678 were in projects for Defense personnel and 432 for personnel of other eligible agencies. Project location and size, occupancy under military certificates of eligibility (additional units are occupied by personnel of other eligible agencies or civilians not certified by eligible agencies), and remarks on the Defense portion of the program are as follows:

Installation	Number of units		Remarks
	Total	Occupied	
Craig AFB, Ala	52		In FHA application review.
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	100	2	Most units occupied under NASA certificates.
Eielson AFB, Alaska	70	70	
Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz	75	18	Mortgage assigned to FHA.
Vandenberg AFB, Calif	150	66	
Eglin AFB, Fla	160	60	
Robins AFB, Ga	128	65	Do.
Chanute AFB, Ill	200	195	
Fort Polk, La	350	349	
Nellis AFB, Nev	200	171	Acquired by FHA.
Cannon AFB, N. Mex	54	51	
Holloman AFB, N. Mex	32	39	Do.
Do	168		Mortgage assigned to FHA.
Walker AFB, N. Mex	59	17	Acquired by FHA.
NB Charleston, S.C	300	300	
Fort Monroe, Va	100	74	
NB Norfolk, Va	480	477	
Total	2,678	1,954	

Senator BIBLE. What percentage of the total are occupied by military personnel?

Mr. REED. At the moment, sir, 2,626 units have been completed, and of that figure, 1,894 were occupied by military personnel on May 10 of this year. There is a 52-unit project still in review, and again our responsibility here is to apprise the FHA of the ability to pay of the personnel and the military requirements at certain places. So there are a total of 2,678 in the defense program. There is a statutory limit of 5,000 units.

Senator BIBLE. How many of these projects are in default?

Mr. REED. At the moment I believe four or five. Mr. Arrington, do you have that figure?

Mr. ARRINGTON. Yes. Including those with mortgages assigned to FHA, we have seven projects.

Senator BIBLE. Seven projects where the mortgage has been assigned to FHA; is that the response?

Mr. ARRINGTON. Yes, sir; either in default, mortgage assigned to FHA, or acquired by FHA.

Senator BIBLE. That is seven of the projects. Are there others that are in difficulty as well?

Mr. REED. Not to our knowledge. There are some very successful ones. I might suggest, sir, we have a sheet here which might be useful to the committee.

Senator BIBLE. In the 810 housing program?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. As of March 28, 1967?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you supply that for the record. It will speak for itself.

Mr. REED. I think it will be helpful. For example, at Walker Air Force Base, that project has gone into default, but Walker has been closed out. On the other hand, down at Norfolk there is a very sucessful project, and it just opened the second increment in February. But again it is a case situation, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Very well; will you supply that as status of section 810 housing programs to be inserted in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

The mortgage status as of March 31, 1967 for Section 810 projects developed for Defense Department needs is as follows:

Status	Number of projects	Number of units	
		Total	Percent
Acquired by FHA	3	291	10.9
Mortgage assigned to FHA	3	371	13.9
Insurance in force	14	1,964	73.3
In FHA application review	1	52	1.9
Totals	21	2,678	100.0

SECTION 609

Senator BIBLE. Questions on 608? In section 609, there apparently seems to be nothing wrong with your proposal to retain certain substandard housing units to satisfy possibly expanded needs of the

depot-type installations. The committee would be anxious to learn, however, what you have in mind in the way of the number of units and the locations affected.

Mr. REED. We are talking of a very small number of units. I think it is approximately 600 at four locations, sir; one of which would be of special interest to both yoursef and Senator Cannon.

The best illustration of what we are trying to do here is at NAD Hawthorne. You may remember that there were approximately 500 substandard houses there which had been closed up and were actually in the process of disposal when the big buildup came for ammunition production.

It then occurred to us that though the Congress has directed us statutorily to get rid of these substandards, that at certain of these ammunition-type depots, which have had an up-and-down existence since World War II, that anything is better than nothing, and to get people out there, to load shells and do all this necessary ammunition work, you have go to have some sort of roof to put over their heads, so rather than divest ourselves of what is in being, we are asking here for you to modify the retention language so that we can keep them at this type of depot just in case we have future need for them.

Senator BIBLE. I do not, and I am sure my colleagues have the same experience—we worked closely together on it, Hawthorne NAD, we worked closely on those houses. We had them halfway to the Indian reservation at one time, when we had the buildup. I don't know the mechanics, but it was most difficult, but they had to stay there for the buildup.

Mr. REED. This is precisely the lesson we learned from our experience with this matter. It showed us that we were making a mistake. They are in-being assets, and if we are going to meet the production schedules that are thrown into these bases and go out and recruit the people, they have got to have some place to bring their families. It was a great assist to us that the Interior Department cooperated at Hawthorne.

Senator BIBLE. It sure was, and I think the end result was the only people that got mad at us were the Indians.

Mr. REED. We hope they don't stay mad at us.

Senator BIBLE. We hope so, too; but if we had had this section in, maybe that would have prevented a part of that.

Mr. REED. It would have prevented that type of occurrence; yes.

SECTION 610

Senator BIBLE. Section 610. The outcome of this section is dependent, I suppose, upon whether or not the Congress approves the Air Force request to move the Bureau of Prisons camp at Eglin Reservation. Is that true?

Mr. REED. It is contingent upon that; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And that is an item for $385,000, I believe.

Mr. REED. Yes. Well, there is no cost here. The other cost is associated with, I think, a replacement facility.

Senator BIBLE. It is a line item.

Mr. REED. The purpose of this being in here is to comply with the requirement that we cannot acquire without a line item authorization, and we bring it to your attention on that basis.

TITLE VII—HOMEOWNERS' ASSISTANCE

Senator BIBLE. Unless there are further questions there, we next turn to title VII of the bill, which is the homeowners' assistance provision. You testified, I think, on the first day as to that, and said that you were requesting an appropriation of something like $27 million. I have some background in this, because I sat through practically all of the supplemental hearings where you testified on the same item.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And very frankly I thought you made a very good case, except the House wouldn't even authorize or appropriate, though this committee actually authorized——

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. The Senate actually passed an authorization bill.

Senator BIBLE. What was the effective date?

Mr. REED. November 3 of last year, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In order to bring this into actual operation at an early date, you requested a supplemental appropriation, and the Senate passed authorizing language. The House did not pass authorizing language.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. This is a recurring item.

Mr. REED. It must come before the authorization committee and the Appropriation Committee each year, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It must be both authorized and funded. Now you are asking for $27 million in fiscal year 1968, and I think you testified the other day that the total cost of this program is approximately $50 million.

Mr. REED. $49.8 million.

Senator BIBLE. That would be the total cost?

Mr. REED. As we see it; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I point this out, because I was impressed with the testimony that you gave at the time you appeared before the Appropriations Committee, as to the urgency and need for this at that time.

Mr. REED. This is extremely urgent, sir; because we are dealing here with personal hardships of approximately 17,000 or 18,000 people, and the people that we are dealing with, sir, are those who owned homes, both military and career civil service people, at bases which were closed. A good number of these people now have what amounts to their total net worth tied up in a homestead, and they have no place to sell it.

The purpose here is to supply a situation where there would be a market, the Government. The Government would then keep it until the economic conditions improved and it could then be disposed of. The intention is to completely dispose of it. But I am sure that each of the Members of the Congress have received one or more letters from people who have quite a severe situation, and there are some genuine hardship cases of people where their credit is completely impaired. They have no funds or source of funds to reestablish a home in a new area where they had to move to get another job.

Senator BIBLE. But they are at a different base normally.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. They would have to move to be eligible.

Senator BIBLE. And they have an equity in a home at a base that is closed.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; and there is no market for these properties. Many of them, there are just thousands of units on the market, and it is quite a difficult situation for many of these people.

Senator BIBLE. Are you ready to process these 17,000 potential claims?

Mr. REED. We feel that we are well tooled up. The key here will be the personnel officer at the base where the person is now located. That is where basic eligibility will be established. Then we envision a central claims office where these applications will be processed, and appraisals made of the properties before and after closure, and we think that the processing can go fairly rapidly. I think the major thing most of these people are looking for is the assurance that the "relief column" is en route. This legislation has been on the books a while now.

Senator BIBLE. Since November 1966.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. Prior to that there was other legislation which had been enacted which was the first inkling of some relief.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you request $27 million at this time, if your total projected requirement is going to be $49.8 million?

Mr. REED. A number of these closings, sir, are phased out into the future.

Senator BIBLE. They are not actually closed today.

Mr. REED. They are not yet with us, but the die is cast. The announcement has been made.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. I sat on the subcommittee that considered this originally, so I am quite familiar with it, and sorry that the House did not take action before.

Senator BIBLE. If there is nothing further, we will take up title IX. Thank you very much.

Mr. REED. I would like to express our thanks, Mr. Chairman.

TITLE IX—RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. We will be very happy to hear from you, Mr. Deininger on the Reserve Forces.

STATEMENT OF W. ROBERT DEININGER, CHIEF, RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES DIVISION, OASD (I. & L.)

Mr. DEININGER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I believe that only a very brief comment is appropriate with respect to title IX. Secretary Ignatius, in his statement at the beginning of these hearings, furnished a breakdown of the aggregate $18.3 million or lump-sum authorization requested in title IX for construction for the Reserve components.

Since there is nothing unusual in the proposed legislation itself, it would be repetitious, and consuming of the committee's valuable time, again to relate the general content of the program. In support of these lump sum amounts, as in past years, tentative lists of projects have been furnished the committee staff which, barring unforeseen changes in requirements, we expect will be the items in the subsequent official notifications to the Congress pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a.

Anticipating early approval of unit stationing plans reflecting the proposed realinement of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard, we plan to use available prior year authorization to resume a more adequate level of construction activity for these two components during fiscal year 1968, while the longer range facilities requirements are being developed and reviewed.

Mr. Chairman, if you or members of the committee have any questions regarding the Reserve Forces facilities programs, we shall endeavor, with our associates from the military departments, to furnish responsive replies.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. The first item under title IX is for the Department of the Navy, Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $4.5 million. Do you have any observations you would care to make on that, sir?

Commander HUMPHREY. No, sir, I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions on the item. It is a modest item.

Senator Cannon, any questions on Navy?

Senator CANNON. No, I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. For the Department of the Air Force, Air National Guard in the United States, $9.8 million. General, do you have any comments to make?

General WILSON. No, sir, Senator. That is one of our programs. All these projects are necessary. We have some 42 projects, line items in about 30 States to meet our normal requirements for the year, sir.

Senator BIBLE. There isn't anything listed for the Army National Guard, but we have a few questions on that, General, even though you aren't requesting any money.

General WILSON. Yes, sir. For the past 2 years, as you know, since 1964, sir, there has been no construction in the Army Guard program.

Now as you know, the new agreement that has been reached between the Senate and the Department of Defense looks like we are going to get our reorganization program moving, and we feel that in this reorganization the money that has been appropriated and authorized during the period of 1965 and 1966, will need to be spent on firm projects.

For example, the States have some $17 million of State money that has been appropriated to match Federal funds for the construction of armories, which requires about $50 million-some-odd of Federal money to do that.

Senator BIBLE. This was authorized in fiscal year——

General WILSON. This is 1965 and 1966. We had no new money in 1967 or 1968.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

General WILSON. But we had prior year's money.

Senator BIBLE. What is your statement as to your construction program?

General WILSON. Our statement of construction program, we have a requirement in the Army Guard and will have after the reorganization of about some $258 million to complete, about 996 projects that are required. Normally during the years of 1956 to 1963 we were running at about $18.2 million construction program on a phased buildup to complete these armory and nonarmory projects.

Senator BIBLE. General, first, there has been no construction at all for how many years?

General WILSON. For 2 years, sir. We have gotten a little in the last part of this last year, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I understood you to say that the reorganization program appears to be settled; is that correct?

General WILSON. That is correct, sir. I think it is; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are you in a position now to get started with the previously authorized and funded money?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. We are hoping, and this is what Mr. Deininger talked about, the program that we should be able to move out on now; move out with the program.

Senator BIBLE. What is the amount of money?

General WILSON. We have a total of $19.1 million that is unobligated, sir.

Senator BIBLE. $19.1 million?

General WILSON. This is all tied to previous appropriations and previous projects that have been approved, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Did I understand you to say that States do have available matching funds to put this construction program into effect?

General WILSON. This and, sir, about $50 million others.

Senator BIBLE. I am talking about the $19.1 million.

General WILSON. Yes, sir, that is ready to go now.

Senator BIBLE. How about the expiration of some of the State funds?

General WILSON. Well, sir, this is a problem that we have. The State National Guard goes to the State legislature. They appropriate the money in good faith, expecting, under the priority system that we have established in the Guard, for us to be able to meet their program.

Senator BIBLE. How do you handle that as a practical matter?

General WILSON. As a practical matter the States advise us on an annual basis what they program for the next year, sir, and on a priority basis as to where they want to build; where they should build.

We check against our criteria to see if that is what is necessary, and then we establish a program within the dollars that are allowed for that, so the States then appropriate the money.

Usually they have a biennial appropriation in the States and this is usually done 2 years in advance. Well, we haven't had any construction, and some of the money is lapsing and some of the States can't understand why they shouldn't take this money from the military department, since the Federal Government has not come up with its share.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. Perhaps I did not word my question very well. Let us say the State of Nevada, for example, has a No. 1 priority, and they have appropriated $500,000 to match the Federal share in fiscal year 1966. They appropriate that, but fiscal year 1966 comes and goes and fiscal year 1967 comes and goes, and the program is held up, and that program, the State's share, lapses.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Then the State of Nevada comes back in the next legislature and they say, "Now we would like to get back in again," and they reappropriate.

General WILSON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. How do you determine their priority? Do they go to the bottom of the list again?

General WILSON. No, sir. We try to apportion the money we get nationwide, sir, based on priorities. That is what we try to do.

Senator BIBLE. Does the State lose its priority when its appropriation lapses?

General WILSON. No, sir. Well, if they don't have matching funds to meet the Federal Government——

Senator BIBLE. That is what I mean.

General WILSON (continuing). Then the Federal money for their project—that money is not used for that project, sir. It is used for some other projects in other States.

Senator BIBLE. Then they have to wait their turn to come back in again?

General WILSON. Wait their turn to come back in again and be in the next year after they have the money.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I am trying to develop.

General WILSON. One of the problems that we have is this $17 million that is now earmarked. Some of that is going to lapse this next year. Some of it will lapse 2 years hence. We figure that a normal program runs about—we have been operating at about $17.5 million normal construction, trying to build up these armories that are necessary for the proper training of the Guard, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is this $17 million that you mention almost entirely set aside for armories in the various States?

General WILSON. It is tied to different armories within the program. For example, in three States that I know of, this year, based on the fact that we hope that we were getting the merger or the reorganization settled on the Army, the State reappropriated the same amount of money, and I told them I hoped that we would be able to build this year, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I just wanted to clarify that for the record. Do you have anything else you want to add, General?

General WILSON. No, sir. We feel that since we haven't had projects, we will use all the money, we hope, this year, and could use some others.

Senator BIBLE. Yes; I understand that. General, do you have anything to say?

General SUTTON. Yes, sir, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Before you continue, do you have any kind of a shopping list with you that you can show us?

General WILSON. Yes, sir, Senator, I sure do. If I were to ask for additional funds, this is what we would like to use them for.

Senator CANNON. When you say any "additional funds," you mean over and above the prior authorization?

General WILSON. Over and above that $19.1 million; yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You are requesting $9.8 million for the Air Guard.

General WILSON. I am not talking about that. I am talking primarily about the Army National Guard.

Senator CANNON. The House has added some money for the Army I understand, or is in the process of adding some money. Do you know anything about that?

General WILSON. Under the testimony that we had in the House Armed Services Committee last week, the House said that they would add $10 million new authorization for construction for fiscal year 1968.

Senator CANNON. $10 million for the Army National Guard.

General WILSON. Guard.

Senator CANNON. And $10 million for the Army Reserve.

General SUTTON. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. Has that been done or do you know?

General WILSON. I don't think that bill has been reported out. The only thing I heard was what was stated at the hearing, sir.

Senator CANNON. But you are not requesting that over here, sir?

General WILSON. If I am asked I would be, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I guess you have been asked.

Senator CANNON. Do you need additional authorization for the Army this year?

General WILSON. Yes, sir, we would like very much to have an additional $10 million authorization for construction of Army National Guard nonarmory and armory construction program for 1968 above the money and authorization has already been provided in previous years.

Senator CANNON. What about the Reserve?

General SUTTON. I, too, would like to have the additional money if it is possible.

Senator CANNON. A $10 million authorization?

General SUTTON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is that what you are talking about?

General SUTTON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You have a shopping list here that would show us what you would spend that money for?

General SUTTON. Yes, sir, I have a list here.

Senator CANNON. Will you supply that for the record and furnish us a copy that we can look at now?

General SUTTON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The statement has been made that if they were asked, they could use $10 million in fiscal year 1968 for the Army National Guard and an additional $10 million for the Army Reserve. The breakdown making up those requests will be made a part of the record.

General WILSON. Thank you very much, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1968—$10,000,000 PROGRAM TENTATIVE SHOPPING LIST

Item description	Federal cost	
	Actual	Roundout
12 armory projects	$1,737,000	$1,700,000
4 nonarmory projects	1,600,000	1,600,000
3 training facilities	6,097,000	6,100,000
Project total	9,434,000	9,400,000
Minor construction		100,000
Planning		500,000
Total		10,000,000

ARMORY PROJECTS

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost (thousands)
Alabama: Samson	1 unit (B)	$112
Maine: Lewiston	1 UP (D)	282
Michigan: Marshall	1 unit (B)	173
Nevada: Reno	EXP	13
New Mexico: Deming	1 unit (C)	76
North Carolina: Beaulaville	1 unit (A)	105
North Dakota: Dickinson	1 unit (D)	154
South Carolina: Easley	1 unit (C)	110
Texas: Clarksville	1 unit (B)	89
Washington: Bellingham	EXP USAR Center	224
Wisconsin: Hudson	1 unit and MVS (C)	180
Wyoming: Casper	2 units (P)	219
Total, 12 armory projects		1,737

NONARMORY—STATE OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost (thousands)
Georgia: Fort Stewart	Training facility	$600
Michigan: Camp Grayling	do	200
Minnesota: Camp Ripley	do	200
Mississippi: Camp Shelby	do	600
Total, 4 nonarmory projects		1,600

NONARMORY—INACTIVE INSTALLATIONS

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost (thousands)
Arkansas: Fort Chaffee	Training facility	$106
California: Camp Roberts	do	3,714
New York: Camp Drum	do	2,277
Total, 3 nonarmory projects		6,097
Carried forward		1,600
Total		7,697

U.S. ARMY RESERVE PROJECTS (NOA, FISCAL YEAR 1968, $10,000,000)

Location	Size facility	Cost (thousands)
Georgia: Atlanta	600-man, 3-bay MS	$563
Florida: Melbourne	100-man, 1-bay MS	212
Louisiana:		
Monroe	200-man, 2-bay MS	378
New Orleans	400-man expansion to 600-man	225
Minnesota: Minneapolis	1,000-man, 5-bay MS	875
New Jersey: Kearny	1,000-man, 5-bay rehabilitation	605
New York: New York (Fort Tilden)	2,000-man, 10-bay MS	1,918
Pennsylvania: Wilkes Barre	200-man, 2-bay MS	400
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	1,000-man, 5-bay MS	836
Washington: Seattle (Fort Lawton)	do	798
Wisconsin: Camp McCoy	Rehabilitation of facilities	2,407
Total projects		9,217
Advance planning		783
Total		10,000

RESERVE FORCES—TENTATIVE FISCAL 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Naval and Marine Corps Reserves	Air National Guard	Air Force Reserve	Total
Arizona		391	39	430
California	487	1,284	1,163	2,934
Connecticut		438		438
Delaware		100		100
Florida			504	504
Georgia			323	323
Illinois		868	298	1,166
Indiana		175		175
Iowa		994		994
Louisiana	168	53		221
Maryland			790	790
Massachusetts	987	475		1,462
Michigan	422	356	81	859
Mississippi		514		514
Montana		265		265
Nebraska		50		50
Nevada		210		210
New Jersey	943			943
New York	446	75	247	768
Ohio		350		350
Oregon		454		454
Pennsylvania	394	533		927
Rhode Island		153		153
South Carolina		391		391
South Dakota		621		621
Tennessee		196		196
Texas	583			583
Utah			426	426
Vermont		378		378
Virginia		245		245
Washington	41		136	177
Wisconsin		231		231
Total	4,471	9,800	4,007	18,278

Senator BIBLE. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. That is all I have on that part, but I wonder about the Naval Marine Corps Reserve and the Air National Guard and the Air Reserve. Have you shopping lists to show us what you would propose for these authorizations?

General WILSON. Yes, sir, Senator Cannon. We can furnish this shopping list for the Air National Guard. It is $9.8 million, sir.

Mr. DEININGER. Mr. Chairman, this is a list previously furnished the committee staff.

Senator BIBLE. Correct, but I think it should be made a part of the record at this point.

TENTATIVE FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVES

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Estimated cost
California: Los Alamitos Naval Air Station	Airfield lighting	487
Louisiana: New Orleans Naval Air Station	Flammables storehouse	93
	Pyrotechnics magazine	75
Massachusetts:		
Lynn	Naval and Marine Corps training center	928
South Weymouth Naval Air Station	Receiver building	59
Michigan: Selfridge Air Force Base	Technical training building	422
New Jersey: Perth Amboy	Naval Reserve training center	943
New York: New York City Naval Air Station	Airfield lighting	446
Pennsylvania: Willow Grove Naval Air Station	Fire protection system	71
	Airfield pavements	323
Texas:		
Dallas Naval Air Station	Explosives magazines	58
Lubbock	Naval Reserve training center	525
Washington: Seattle Naval Air Station	Aircraft compass calibration pad	41
Total		4,471

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Arizona: Tucson Municipal Airport	Storage ammo air defense	$391
California:		
Fresno Air Terminal	Runway primary (overlay)	352
	Hangar alert	532
Hayward Municipal Airport	Communications center	400
Connecticut: Bradley Air National Guard Station	Storage ammo air defense	438
Delaware: Greater Wilmington Airport	Electrical distribution system (modification)	100
Illinois: Capital Municipal Airport, Springfield	Airfield pavement	793
	Electrical distribution system (modification)	75
Indiana:		
Baer Field, Fort Wayne	do	75
Hulman Field, Terre Haute	do	100
Iowa: Des Moines Municipal Airport	Shop, armament and electronics	200
	Aircraft weapons calibration shelter (closed)	174
	Runway instrument (rehabilitation)	550
	Electrical distribution system (modification)	70
Louisiana: New Orleans Naval Air Station	Test stand	53
Massachusetts: Barnes Municipal Airport, Westfield	Shop, aircraft maintenance	475
Michigan: Phelps Collins Airport, Alpena	Lighting, airfield special	50
	Munitions storage facility	231
	Runway overrun (stabilize)	75
Mississippi: Key Field, Meridian	Airfield pavement	514
Montana: Great Falls International Airport	Aircraft weapons calibrating shelter, engine test stand, and power-check pad.	190
		75
Nebraska: Lincoln Air Force Base	Auto maintenance shop (addition)	50
Nevada: Reno Municipal Airport	Apron operational (rehabilitation)	210
New York: Hancock Field, Syracuse	Electric distribution system (modernize)	75
Ohio:		
Mansfield Municipal Airport	Electric distribution system (modernize)	75
Springfield Municipal Airport	Electric distribution system (modernize)	75
Toledo Express Airport, Swanton	Electric distribution system (modernize), auto maintenance shop (addition).	75
		50
Lockbourne Air Force Base	Electric distribution system (modernize)	75
Oregon: Portland International Airport	Hangar alert (closed)	454
Pennsylvania: Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis	Taxiway apron access	210
	Storage ammo AD (secondary)	323
Rhode Island: T. F. Green Municipal Airport, Warwick.	Hangar, Reserve Forces (addition)	153
South Carolina: McEntire Air National Guard Base, Eastover.	Storage ammo AD	391
South Dakota: Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls	Storage ammo AD	438
	Fire station	183
Tennessee: Nashville Metropolitan Airport	Maintenance dock (addition) (large aircraft)	196
Vermont: Burlington Municipal Airport	Runway primary instruction, overlay	378
Virginia: Byrd Field, Sandston	Storage base rocket assembly	170
	Electric distribution system (modification)	75
Wisconsin: Volk Field, Camp Douglas	Munitions storage facilities	231
Total, major construction		9,800

AIR FORCE RESERVE

Arizona: Luke Air Force Base	Hangar automatic sprinkler system	29
California:		
Hamilton Air Force Base	Warehouse	175
March Air Force Base	Maintenance docks (2)	925
	Maintenance dock (alterations)	63
Florida: Homestead Air Force Base	Hangar automatic sprinkler system	88
	Operations and training building (addition)	305
	Aerospace ground equipment building	111
Georgia: Dobbins Air Force Base	Hangar automatic sprinkler system	90
	Communications center	233
Illinois: Scott Air Force Base	Aircraft maintenance shop (alterations)	68
	Hangar automatic sprinkler system	230
Maryland: Andrews Air Force Base	Aircraft parking apron	790
Michigan: Selfridge Air Force Base	Aircraft maintenance shop (addition)	81
New York: Stewart Air Force Base	Hangar fire protection system	247
Utah: Hill Air Force Base	Operations and training building	426
Washington: McChord Air Force Base	Aircraft parking apron (addition)	136
Total		4,000

Senator CANNON. Is your seeming reluctance to furnish a shopping list when you come here because you sometimes change your mind? In a number of these projects you probably would want to make some shifts at some later time.

General SUTTON. Not in our case.

Senator CANNON. Not in the case of the Army?

General WILSON. Senator Cannon, as you know this is a lump-sum authorization and we have to send over our final list. We try to keep our lists that we present to the committee as close as possible, although sometimes there are certain changes that come up, sir, where State moneys lapse or something like that.

Senator CANNON. We should understand this is a tentative list.

General WILSON. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. And I hope you can follow that; but if you can't you will advise the committee.

General WILSON. Come over with a 30-day waiting period, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, are there any other questions? I don't think we discussed the Air Force Reserve.

Colonel HAWKINS. I have a statement I would like to submit for the record since General Curtin couldn't be here.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, the statement will be incorporated in the record. The request for the Air Force Reserve is $4 million.

(The document referred to follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Our military construction authorization request for the Air Force Reserve for Fiscal Year 1968 totals $4 million. This program will provide essential facilities for the flying training missions of the Reserve units. Seventy-five percent of the construction authorization requested is to provide facilities for military airlift units equipped with the C–124 aircraft. The remaining twenty-five percent will provide needed facilities for Reserve flying units which have rescue and recovery missions. A reserve flying unit which the Department of the Air Force has scheduled for long-term retention is based at each of the locations for which military construction is proposed.

Of the eighteen projects proposed in this military construction authorization request: nine will provide maintenance and operational facilities in direct support of aircraft and flying training; four will provide essential operational training and supply facilities; and five projects will provide fire protection in hangar facilities for the skilled personnel and expensive equipment in working proximity with fueled aircraft. Continued technical review of these tentatively proposed projects will refine the minimum essential requirements and cost estimates so that we may realize optimum construction economies.

Six of the eight projects in the FY–1967 military construction program are scheduled for contract award before June 30, 1967; one other project will be awarded for construction shortly after the close of this fiscal year. The aircraft parking apron replacement at Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pennsylvania, has been temporarily deferred pending an evaluation by the Department of the Air Force of existing and future facilities requirements at this location.

This deferred project at Greater Pittsburgh Airport is indicative of the continued need for the lump-sum authorization method which has been employed for the past four years. We are able to manage effectively the Reserve military construction program in the face of force structure alinements and revised scheduling of aircraft to certain locations.

This concludes my general statement in support of the Air Force Reserve military construction authorization request. We are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

Senator BIBLE. Does the prepared statement indicate exactly where this money goes?

Colonel HAWKINS. No, sir. I can supply that for the record. I do not have the shopping list, however.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, that is on this consolidated list.

Senator BIBLE. It is on the consolidated list so you need to add nothing further. That is justification for the Air Force Reserve request of $4 million.

Colonel HAWKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That will be made a part of the record.

Any further observations?

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

General WILSON. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. We will be in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when we will consider classified items, and conclude the hearings on the Military Construction Authorization for 1968, on July 25 at which time we will hear nongovernmental witnesses.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 4:50 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene on Wednesday, July 19, 1967, at 10 a.m. in executive session.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
AND THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 10:05 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson (chairman) presiding; Hon. Alan Bible (cochairman).

Present: Senators Jackson, Bible, Ellender, Cannon, Kuchel, and Tower.

Also present: Bernard Dove, Directorate of Aerospace Programs, Department of the Air Force.

Don Bradford, Director, Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Present from the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member; and Edmund L. Hartung, minority counsel.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1968, S. 1241, by hearing outside witnesses who wish to appear in connection with various items in the bill. This afternoon we will continue in executive session for the purpose of taking up a classified Army project to which Lt. Gen. Austin W. Betts, Chief of Research and Development of the Army, will address himself.

Our first witness this morning will be the Honorable Tim M. Babcock, Governor of Montana, who wishes to make a statement concerning the Glasgow Air Force Base.

Governor, we are pleased to have you with us this morning, and we will be delighted to have your statement. Won't you have a chair, please.

STATEMENT OF HON. TIM M. BABCOCK, GOVERNOR, STATE OF MONTANA

Governor BABCOCK. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am quite sure that everyone starts out by telling you how brief he is go-

ing to be in his presentation, and I actually am because I do have some remarks that I would like to leave with you.

GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

The gravity of the situation is such that I feel compelled, of course, to appear here and state my concern and that of the people of Montana. I know, Senator, that you were out there just recently and I guess I will not have to go into the details of this base being one of the most modern bases in the entire world. In fact, it was the last base that was built, completed in 1960, and actually activated in 1961, and in the decision to close it in 1964 gave it a rather short life.

The thing that I would like to request, of course, is that the committee review again this decision, inasmuch as it was made nearly 3 years ago, and the change in the world situation at this present time seems that it would demand that this be reevaluated.

I again would say that there is no need probably for me to tell you about the facilities inasmuch as you have been there, Senator. It has all the capabilities, of course, of one of the larger SAC bases, and as you may or may not know, several wings just returned from Vietnam this spring, after being over there I believe for almost a year, so actually we have had some activity in the war zone.

Another factor of course, is that as we are closing other bases because of obsolescence, this cannot be of course used as the case in Glasgow Air Force Base.

World tension as it is today, it would seem to me that this is another reason for reevaluation. It is my understanding that we have been asked to close some of the bases that we have had in Africa and of course we have closed a number in France, so it doesn't seem logical to me that our defense posture should be relinquished to this matter.

Now there is no question of an economic impact upon the community of Glasgow or Montana, and again if after review the decision is to close the base, I want to join with those in trying to find some other purpose for it. The facility is such that its main purpose and its full utility and capabilities is in the matter of heavy aircraft.

We have a 13,000-foot runway which will take any planes that are being built today or any on the blackboard I understand, so I thought it was certainly my duty and my strong feeling to bring this to your attention for your reevaluation before this final decision.

Now one of the things that I think the community of Glasgow would like to know, and I would myself very much like to know very definitely, is the fact whether or not it is going to be reevaluated as far as the closing is concerned. It seems that ever since the decision, it always has been mentioned that if it was to be closed. The decision originally was made but I think it is not only realized by our people but certainly in some respect the Defense people that because of the changing world situation, that the original decision certainly may not hold tight.

I appear here today to appeal to you for this reevaluation, and leave with you the remarks that I had intended to go into at some length for your consideration, and I would make this one request too:

That the reevaluation if it can be made, be made as soon as possible, so that we will know and can proceed in one direction or another.

Again, I can't help but believe that the changing situation with our defense posture is such that it would command this committee and the Defense Department for reevaluation. With those brief remarks and with this brief request, I will conclude this presentation and would be naturally pleased if there are any questions that I might be able to answer for you.

Senator JACKSON. Governor, first of all, your complete formal statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GOV. TIM M. BABCOCK OF MONTANA

I very much appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Construction and the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction. I want to especially thank you since my request to be heard was so recently received. It is most gracious of you to allow me to intrude upon your established schedule.

The people of Montana are greatly concerned over plans of the Department of Defense to close the Glasgow Air Force Base north of Glasgow, Montana. The base is the most modern Strategic Air Command installation in the world. It was completed as a SAC base in 1960 at an approximate cost of $100 million. Its runway is 13,500 feet in length, suitable for any airplane in existence or under design. The 8,000 people living on the 6,500 acre base live and work in the most up to date houses, buildings and shops.

I think it most important to emhapsize that this is not an old or an unneeded facility. It is a front line, war alert air base which is presently an integral part of the rataliatory defenses.

It is obvious that the closing of the base will have a devastating economic effect upon the small Montana community of Glasgow and the area surrounding it. Yet no part of my plea is lodged in that direction. Glasgow is fortunate to include among its inhabitants some of the most enterprising and persevering people in the United States. With or without the help of Congress, the economic impact of closure will be overcome. Bills now before Congress would be of considerable assistance along these lines when the base is closed.

And let me say that we realize the base must, someday, be closed. During times when defense machinery is phased out in a few short years and new weapons replace the old, we know that the base will become obsolete. We do not believe, however, that time has come.

The decision to close Glasgow was announced November 19, 1964, following a study by the Department of Defense. That study was completed nearly three years ago, when world and national circumstances were substantially different than they are today.

Since that time we have escalated the war in Vietnam and are finding increasing trouble in other parts of Southeast Asia. A hot war in the middle east demonstrated the explosive tensions in that part of the world. I think all of us would agree that more—not less—trouble can be anticipated.

We have been asked to withdraw from defense facilities in many parts of the world—facilities that play the same role as does Glasgow.

This is the concern of Montanans—that closure cannot serve the existing needs of national defense.

The Air Force has spent a great deal of time and effort to acquaint Montanans with the mission of Glasgow Air Force Base—we are familiar with the base and the objectives of the operations conducted therefrom. Our opinion that the base should remain operational is bolstered by the opinion of many retired military leaders with distinguished careers in the service of this country. I cannot help but think that these men would much rather spend the autumn of their lives fishing and playing golf than expressing concern for the nation's deteriorating defense posture unless they are genuinely worried that mistakes of the past are being repeated.

We have appealed to the Department of Defense to reevaluate its three year old decision. So far that plea has fallen on deaf ears. We would again ask that

the Department review its previous study in light of changing circumstances. We appreciate the interest taken in Glasgow by your committees, particularly by Senator Jackson who just last week visited the base. I want to urge Congress to explore the problem in depth and to delay the proposed closing until that study is completed.

I want to present to you a resolution passed June 28th at West Yellowstone, Montana, by the Western Governors' Conference. The resolution asks that a reevaluation be made concerning Defense Department plans to close 80 domestic and 15 foreign bases, and to delay closing until the review is completed.

Again, I thank you for your most kind indulgence.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY 1967 ANNUAL MEETING, WESTERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONT.

I. CLOSURE OF DEFENSE BASES

Whereas America faces forced withdrawal of vital global defense bases worldwide as witnessed by evacuation of American bases in France at the request of the French Government; as witnessed by the request of the West German government for reduction of American forces there; as witnessed by Japanese overtures for the Island of Okinawa; as witnessed by the immediate request of the government of Libya that the last remaining American air base in North Africa be closed and our forces removed therefrom; and

Whereas the Department of Defense had, prior to these developments, determined that a number of defense installations within the continental limits of the United States should be closed, including retaliatory forces of the Strategic Air Command; and

Whereas the nation faces many external dangers and instabilities of foreign governments; is committed to a war in the Far East, involvement in the Mid-East, and the responsibility for continuing leadership in the world balance of power: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 1967 Annual Meeting of the Western Governors Conference at West Yellowstone, Mont., That the Department of Defense be requested to immediately review all prior decisions relating to the closure of defense bases for a re-evaluation of those vital to the security of the United States and its allies; and be it further

Resolved, That the proposed, scheduled closure of such bases be deferred until such a review has been completed.

Senator JACKSON. I certainly sympathize with your problem. We had a similar situation in the State of Washington. Larson Air Force Base, which is located adjacent to Moses Lake, a small community of about 7,000 or 8,000 people, was closed and Larson was a very substantial facility. I can't recollect the total personnel, but I would say it is comparable with the facility at Glasgow.

The information that we have is that neither the Air Force nor any of the other services or Federal agencies at this time have a need for the base.

Of course, obviously, these things can change, but I would want to point out that Senator Mansfield and Senator Metcalf had asked that there be an extension of time on this, and it is the only airbase that I know where they allowed an almost 4-year phaseout. My recollection is the announcement of the closing was the latter part of November of 1964. The formal closing is July 1, or June 30 of next year. And there is a representative I believe from the Air Force here.

This matter was brought up again. Mr. Dove, could you respond directly to this question, a very proper question put by the Governor?

Mr. DOVE. The question is as I understand it is whether or not there is going to be a reevaluation of the November 1964 decision, announced decision to close Glasgow Air Force Base. I might say that since the announcement there have been correspondence from interested con-

gressional interest, and in all cases the reevaluation at those times have indicated that as of that time there was no evident requirement for the base to be kept open.

The last reevaluation was made as recently as the last couple of weeks, and there is nothing that we know now that would require the retention of Glasgow in the Air Force inventory of bases.

Senator JACKSON. That would include what the Governor referred to in part, the redeployment of some of our Air Force units from Europe back to the States.

Mr. DOVE. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Will they be housed on existing bases?

Mr. DOVE. Yes, sir.

Governor BABCOCK. May I ask a question?

Senator JACKSON. Certainly, Governor.

Governor BABCOCK. When you think of the obsolescence of the various bases around the United States that we have personal knowledge of, and this base being activated in 1961, and of course, it is one of the newest bases that has been built.

Mr. DOVE. It is a relatively new one. I don't know if it was the last one or not, sir.

Governor BABCOCK. It was the last, I am quite sure of that, at a cost of $100 million.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly, within the United States I believe that that is probably true.

Governor BABCOCK. Of course, it is a little hard for us to understand why any base such as this is being phased out, and we do have bases that we can agree have obsolescence, and this of course is one of the reasons why we can't quite possibly take the decision that this will be closed. We just feel that there is a reevaluation again that should be made.

Now if you have again made it, this decision pretty much naturally is yours, but this is one request that I had made, because reason and logic will not allow me to accept this without once more appealing to this group.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator JACKSON. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. When was this base constructed?

Mr. DOVE. The first construction was in 1955.

Senator ELLENDER. At what cost?

Mr. DOVE. I think the total cost that has been put into the base is about $80 million.

Senator ELLENDER. Who paid for that, the Federal Government?

Mr. DOVE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What did Montana put into it?

Mr. DOVE. Nothing that I know of, sir.

Fort Polk was one that was almost completed when it was closed after considerable investment on the part of the local people. We also had one at Lake Charles that was closed only 4 years ago. All the land was furnished by the city of Lake Charles. The Federal Government put in millions of dollars in the base, and it was closed. The local people got nothing back out of it except the base and some of the buildings around it. So I think all in all the State of Montana is pretty fortu-

nate, not having put a dime in it, as was the case in the Louisiana base closings.

We have gone on a building spree here that I tried to stop, particularly in my State, but somehow was unable to do it, and I am sure that we have an excess of bases at present. I doubt that this committee should try to override what the military has decided.

Governor BABCOCK. Senator, I might respond to your statement as to the decisions of the Defense Department in starting something and stopping something which leads to waste of money would lead you to question the wisdom of the Defense Department. That is exactly why I am here today, because I do. Montana did provide the land for this base.

Senator ELLENDER. What is that?

Governor BABCOCK. Provided the land for the base.

Senator JACKSON. It is under lease isn't it?

Governor BABCOCK. I think it was a grant. I could be wrong. I know that the State provided the land.

Senator ELLENDER. How much is involved?

Governor BABCOCK. I cannot give you the exact amount, although the cost is $100 million. If I might, I will correct this.

I don't want to carry on this argument, but I do want to present to you the facts as we see them out there.

Senator ELLENDER. That is why I asked the question of Mr. Dove. I thought he knew, when I asked him about the entire cost.

Mr. DOVE. My recollection, and I would supply it for the record, Mr. Chairman, is that the land upon which the base was built, a portion of the land was provided by the State of Montana, and I don't have that cost with me. The information that I have available, and I will have to validate it, is that the cost of the land was something under $100,000. The city of Glasgow committed $34,000 for purchase of land for the base.

Senator ELLENDER. Was this raw land?

Mr. DOVE. Yes.

Governor BABCOCK. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. There were no facilities constructed on it by the State.

Mr. DOVE. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, as I said, that differs from the case in my State. My people taxed themselves, and they are still paying taxes to pay for the land and the buildings erected thereon. Their investment was lost overnight.

Mr. DOVE. That is right, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I think from that standpoint, the people of Montana are very fortunate.

Governor BABCOCK. Could I just add one more thing before I conclude? We are not assured that the State of Montana is going to have title to this base at this present time. If this will be the case, then certainly I want to get busy, but it has not been really determined.

Senator ELLENDER. Let me say this to you, Governor. The people of Lake Charles have acquired title to the base there.

Governor BABCOCK. Is that right?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes, sir; and I presume you can do the same thing. I believe that the people of Lake Charles are getting more out

of the area today than they did when the Government operated the lease.

Governor BABCOCK. This could certainly be if it is on the tax rolls.

Senator ELLENDER. You might look at the Lake Charles project and see what the people there did and how they did it. Insofar as reinstatement, I think we have too many now. As I understand it was declared surplus as of 1968——

Mr. DOVE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Then will be the time for you to put your application in.

Governor BABCOCK. That is true.

Senator ELLENDER. Do as the people of Lake Charles have done.

Governor BABCOCK. It is a rather large installation for us to take over overnight when the decision is finally made, and again in conclusion, it is a little hard for me to believe, and I am not one that does believe that we have too many. The fact of the matter is with the situation today I think we ought to be probably at least beefing up rather than deescalating our potential capabilities.

Let me say, if there are no further questions, Mr. Chairman, that I do appreciate your allowing me to appear today at my convenience rather than yours, and any further information that you might want, if we have another quick reevaluation, we would be most pleased to provide.

Senator JACKSON. Governor, one thing I might clarify because we were just out there on Thursday. There are 6,837 acres in the base, of which 4,039 are leased for $3,000 per year. In other words, the lease is very nominal.

Governor BABCOCK. Very nominal.

Senator JACKSON. That is in comparison with the value of the land. In other words, there are 4,039 acres that are bing leased for $3,000 a year. I though we would just complete the record.

Let me ask you one thing. Has any consideration been given to getting business and industry in the State interested in at least a portion of the facilities at the base? I would agree that the facilities are as fine and modern as one would expect at an Air Force facility, and it seems to me that there might be an opportunity for the State to get business or industry interested to the point of at least taking a look to see whether they could make use of some of the facilities. We did this at Moses Lake.

Governor BABCOCK. Let me say this. I personally went to Boeing Aircraft and talked to President Allen, and I think it was the Boeing people that utilized the base at Larson, if I am not mistaken.

Senator JACKSON. Yes; they had used that base of course before.

Governor BABCOCK. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. In connection with the B–52 testing.

Governor BABCOCK. I also talked with Lockheed and I also talked with Donald Douglas of the Douglas Aircraft people on the basis of what I was able to offer now. We don't have it yet. If it were ours and we had title then we could probably go and make a more concerted effort with a better plan for utilization. We don't have it, so it is a little hard to sell something you really don't have as yet.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

Governor BABCOCK. And again I can't help coming back to the logic as I see it and most people see it of the fact of closing down a brand-new airbase at this time in our history.

Now I realize that I have not the military information that you people have at your command, but I am sure the general public is quite anxious for escalation of our military preparedness, and of course, the economic impact is another reason why I am here.

Senator JACKSON. Of course, what is happening is that we are moving from manned bombers to missiles. I personally feel we ought to have a good mix. We get into the question, therefore, as to the number of bases that are needed for manned aircraft, and while dispersal was the order of the day at one time, they are moving away from that on the grounds that in an all-out general war, thermonuclear devices will cover such a wide area that dispersal doesn't give too much hardening, so to speak. I am just a layman, I don't know, but this is what I understand is the problem.

In other words, it doesn't necessarily add to the credibility of your deterrent, just having more bases, but obviously, when a decision is made, and I think we should have a follow-on manned bomber, we have money in the budget to carry on the work on an advanced weapons system involving intercontinental supersonic aircraft, then of course, we may well need additional facilities, but this is off into the seventies.

One of the problems that is raised, and I don't want to go into all the details, is the heavy annual maintenance costs. The operating costs, it is indicated here, are $3,390,000 a year. This is one of the problems, of course, from a military point of view.

Now I think industry could move in and take sections of this, where the costs could be reduced, but I just mention that in passing.

Mr. Bradford is here, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Do you have anything to add, Mr. Bradford?

Mr. BRADFORD. No, sir. The approach was taken as you know at Moses Lake and at Stead Air Force Base and at Lake Charles which has been going on for about 6 years and the things have worked out pretty well. I think one of the problems associated with a SAC base is that we are unable to phase things in as things fade out, because the military mission continues there to the very end.

But certainly in combination with local, State, Federal, and private industry, these recovery efforts have been most rewarding in over 54 locations throughout the country, and so far to my knowledge there has been no case where a productive civilian use hasn't been found. That doesn't mean we have found one for Glasgow but we have 11 months to go there, and if the Governor feels that title to the property will assist him in the State's efforts at industrial development, we certainly are more than willing to see the property conveyed, and we stay there to complete the mission, if this enables the Governor to talk from firm ground rules.

But this has been a very rewarding experience, and I think as Senator Ellender said, in many cases we have demonstrated proof that the citizens of the area do turn out to have a better setup as a result of the civilian use.

My office has been there since the beginning, and I can't say we have anything yet, but this is the first time we haven't got anything in place the year before we are finally through.

Governor BABCOCK. I realize that you had been in contact many times with the people in Glasgow. As we think of the diversionary uses, I realize in some areas they have made cattle feedlots on some of the runways and other bases that it would seem a same to me to be putting a feedlot on a 3-foot concrete base when the utility is so designed that it should be kept in at least the airspace to some degree, which we will work at, if again this is the final decision, and I say this just in concluding once more. I concluded three times. That the situation right today has certainly changed drastically since you made that first decision some 3 years ago, as far as our military situation throughout the world. This is the thing that I think we need to reevaluate, that the Defense Department should, and if this again is your final decision, and that we finally have the title, certainly I am going to go to work the best I can and make the greatest utilization of one of the finest facilities that the Defense Department has.

This is all I wanted to do is to again ask you this, because I can't see the reason of it, and I guess there is no question in my mind that my confidence in the Defense Department is somewhat shattered by decisions such at this, and I am certainly not alone.

I am a little bit like you, Senator Jackson. I am somewhat of a layman, but of course, I do give a great deal of credence to people like General LeMay and General Powers who have been outspoken in this regard. If there is nothing further, once more, thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Governor. We will continue to follow this matter very closely. Of course, we laid down certain statutory ground rules regarding base closings which came out of compromise between the House and Senate, which simply provides that the Defense Department is to give notice before closing, but of course, under the Constitution we cannot keep a base open. The separation of powers doctrine gives to the executive branch full authority, as you know, in these decisions.

Senator TOWER. Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, Senator Tower.

Senator TOWER. I think that the fact that the decision was made to close this base before we anticipated some base closings overseas necessitated housing those units back here raises a valid question as to the economics of closing down these bases and perhaps beefing up others to accommodate the additional load, more essential repair and maintenance and that sort of thing at other bases, particularly when you have a modern thing like this and I think certainly the Air Force should justify the economics of it to the Committee.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Senator Tower, the difficulty that we run into as I understand the situation is that they can take these fighter bomber squadrons that will be coming back from Europe and place them on existing bases without adding much to the overhead, whereas if they put them at Glasgow, the argument runs, you have a fixed overhead of the figure that I gave you, $3.3 million roughly each year. This is where we run into problems.

I personally feel that we are developing a situation where our base structure is too narrow, but on the other hand, they come back

and show you that annual maintenance cost each year, and in a relatively short period of time can equal the amount of the cost of building a new facility. This is where we run into a tremendous conflict on this point.

Senator TOWER. There is another aspect of this, and that is when we provide relief for homeowners that are affected by base closing, that involves some cost to the Government too.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. I checked into that very carefully on Thursday. It is my understanding, Mr. Nease, that we have no evidence at Glasgow that there are any eligible applicants.

Mr. NEASE. No, sir; none at all.

Senator JACKSON. Under the Homeowners' Relief Act. We went into that, because this would be another point that, of course, would be helpful in trying to see what could be done to keep it open.

Governor BABCOCK. Once more in the decision to close this, 2 years ago I think our closures in France alone, I think we closed seven or eight bases. Libya has asked us to move out of Libya.

Senator JACKSON. Wheelus; yes.

Governor BABCOCK. And this is the thing I feel that would logically give us a review. Now again I say it is, of course, in your hands.

Senator JACKSON. As yon know, Governor, they are cutting down the B–52's. They are being phased out so that in the 1970's we will only have the G's and H's I believe; Senator Cannon, isn't that correct? Mr. Dove, am I correct in that regard?

Mr. DOVE. By end 1971.

Senator JACKSON. At Glasgow I believe you have C's and D's out and tankers. You have both.

Governor BABCOCK. Yes, we have a wing of tankers and a fighter group also.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, part of the ADC.

Governor BABCOCK. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. This means of course, until we have follow-on intercontinental manned bombers, the requirement is changing. They will have bases without an intercontinental type aircraft to fly.

Senator TOWER. Of course, I might note that it is a particular policy of the current Secretary of Defense to lean more heavily on missiles and less on manned bombers, and if the manned bomber philosophy does prevail in the administration of some future Secretary of Defense, we might require some of these facilities that we are closing down.

Sentor JACKSON. Thank you.

Governor BABCOCK. Projecting into the future, I hope that might be true. I think I would sleep a little better at night. Thank you very kindly. I appreciate a great deal your courtesy.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Governor.

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Our next witness will be Col. Oscar Adams of the Surgeon General's office of the Department of the Army. I might say that Senator Stennis, a member of this committee and formerly chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee, has called to our attention a rather urgent requirement to remove certain community service facil-

ities from the Walter Reed Hospital Reservation to Forest Glen, Md., in order to relieve congestion on the hospital grounds. I should like at this point to submit for the record a letter I have received from Senator Stennis in this regard, and I should also like to submit for the record a statement I have received from Senator Stennis concerning this matter.

(The documents referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN STENNIS, U.S. SENATOR, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE OF ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction Authorization, Senate Armed Services Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As we both know, Walter Reed Hospital is greatly in need of a real construction program which looks to the decades ahead. The first essential, though, as we both know, is to make some disposition of the commissary and related problems that are now domiciled there on the Hospital grounds, creating almost impossible congestion at times of the bona fide medical traffic. I am sure the two of us realize this problem and the two of us think that the Department of Defense should not further put it off.

To this end, I want to ask your Subcommittee to take proof on this matter this year, and to this end, summon General Heaton himself as a witness. I would like to appear as a witness to express the need, as I see it. Last Fall I asked General Heaton to get the necessary information and to be ready to present the overall plan as well as the immediate essentials, and I believe he will be prepared and would make an excellent witness. I kindly ask that you put this matter on your agenda and notify him in advance that he will not only be permitted, but be expected to testify.

Thanking you for your fine consideration, which is always true in matters that you handle, I am

Sincerely,

JOHN STENNIS.

(Statement subsequently submitted by Senator Stennis:)

There is an urgent requirement to construct new Community Service Facilities at the Forest Glen, Maryland Section, of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, to replace inadequate and improvised facilities existing on the Main Section of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. This urgency stems from the fact that these facilities are causing traffic congestion on the Main Section and interferring with the normal functioning and operations of Walter Reed General Hospital. This problem is made more acute at this time due to the fact that there is a large patient load at Walter Reed General Hospital due to the combat actions in Vietnam. The patient census of Walter Reed General Hospital includes approximately 600 patients returned from Vietnam. The congestion makes it more difficult for the visitors and families to visit these patients. The congestion makes it more difficult to deliver supplies and equipment needed to treat these patients. Outpatients find it extremely difficult to park and to come on time to the outpatient department, because of the interference of the traffic associated with Community Service Facilities.

The proposed facilities will replace improvised and temporary facilities which are inadequate in size for their mission. These improvised facilities are uneconomical and inefficient to operate. The World War II temporary buildings are unsightly, detract from the beauty of the grounds, and occupy space which is urgently needed for activities more closely allied to the functions of Walter Reed General Hospital.

To correct this undesirable situation and improve the capabilities to provide hospital care, it is proposed to relocate the Community Service Facilities to the Forest Glen, Md., Section of Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Therefore, I propose that authorization be included in the bill now before you for a project which would permit this construction at a cost of $3,629,000.

COMMUNITY SERVICES FACILITIES, FOREST GLEN—COST ESTIMATE

Item	Unit of measure	Quantity	Unit cost	Cost thousands
Commissary building	Square feet	62,265	$17.25	$1,074
PX building with cafeteria	do	49,410	18.50	914
Bank building	do	21,510	20.00	430
Gas station			(1)	52
Addition to A/C and heating plant			(1)	500
Outside utilities and site improvements			(1)	400
Demolition			(1)	75
Parking roads and walks	Square yard	23,000	8.00	184
Total				3,629

[1] Lump sum.

Senator JACKSON. Colonel, suppose I ask you some questions on this.

STATEMENT OF COL. OSCAR ADAMS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY

Senator JACKSON. What are your long-range plans for Walter Reed Army Medical Center?

Colonel ADAMS. Walter Reed is one of our main specialized treatment hospitals in the continental limits of the United States. You know we have seven such hospitals but Walter Reed is the main one.

At the present time at Walter Reed we have some very real problems, one of them being traffic congestion and the other being that Walter Reed was built originally in 1908 as a 75-bed hospital on 112 acres of land. In the time since then, especially during World War I and World War II, we have had incremental building which has resulted in a very sprawled out hospital plant. Although Walter Reed Army General Hospital has a worldwide reputation as a medical center and has a very outstanding medical staff, the existing hospital plant is antequated, inefficient, and uneconomical to operate.

As a result the Surgeon General has developed a master plan for Walter Reed Army Medical Center using the main section and the Forest Glen, Md. section. From the best advice that we have from the architect engineers who have developed this plan and the hospital consultants would be to concentrate the patient care activities at the main section of Walter Reed, and relocating the community facilities, some of the support functions, and put our family housing at the Forest Glen, Md., section.

Then to make better utilization of the valuable real estate at the main section the Army plans to replace the sprawling two- and three-story buildings with high-rise facilities, and to handle the parking problem by the use of parking structures.

General Heaton told me just a few minutes ago that he feels that moving of the community services facilities to the Forest Glen section will greatly ameliorate the traffic situation on the main post at Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Senator JACKSON. In other words, when you say community facilities, you are speaking of a commissary building.

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. There is a PX building.

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. A bank building.
Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.
Senator JACKSON. A gas station.
Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.
Senator JACKSON. You also have an addition to the air-conditioning and heating plant.
Colonel ADAMS. At Forest Glen, Md., yes, sir.
Senator JACKSON. Yes.
Colonel ADAMS. To support those facilities.
Senator JACKSON. Right. These items would be constructed at Forest Glen.
Colonel ADAMS. Right; yes, sir.
Senator JACKSON. Outside utilities, demolition, parking, roads, and walks, a total of $3,629,000.
Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir; that is correct.
Senator JACKSON. You have a copy of those estimates that can be put in the record.
Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.
(The estimates referred to appears in p. 702.)
Senator ELLENDER. Is that simply to move or to build?
Senator JACKSON. No, no; the demolition is only $75,000. This is to rebuild at Forest Glen.
Senator ELLENDER. Why is it necessary to do that now, Colonel? We are spending a lot of money to get men now. Why use this occasion to spend money? Why not wait until we get out of the trouble that we are presently in in Vietnam?
Colonel ADAMS. The trouble is at Walter Reed General Hospital we have so much traffic congestion and with the increased number of Vietnam patients we have at the main section, that we are so overcrowded and congested that we can hardly accomplish our mission to take care of the patients in Walter Reed Hospital. By moving the community facilities away from Walter Reed, we will eliminate approximately 5,000 to 6,000 people coming to that installation each day, and this we feel is necessary.
Senator ELLENDER. Who are those? Do you mean the people who come to buy at the commissary?
Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir. These are people who live in the northwest section of Washington and Montgomery County, Md.—Navy, Air Force, Public Health Service, Coast Guard, and Army personnel.
Senator ELLENDER. Why don't they go to the civilian stores in their neighborhoods? That is what I would like to know. We are doing a little too much of that. I have been complaining about that ever since I have been in the Congress. These commissaries are all right, but for us to have one at Walter Reed Hospital and for us to serve people who are living miles away from there, I just think it is unconscionable.
Senator JACKSON. I suppose it——
Senator ELLENDER. You also have them in other places in the Washington area.
Senator JACKSON. I suppose the answer in part is that Walter Reed was started in the beginning on grounds that were considered to be quite enormous.
Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. As the world situation has changed, with three wars, and with the advance of medicine, the load at Walter Reed has been steadily increasing. Yet they were stuck with some of these existing assignments which are collateral to the main mission at the hospital, with the result that they have had this growing congestion.

Colonel ADAMS. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. The total acreage there is how much?

Colonel ADAMS. 112 acres on the main section, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Stennis had been looking into this.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, might it not be a good idea for this committee or some subcommittee to look around and see where there are facilities that these people may use. I know we have them all around Washington, and it may be that for the time being we could raze the commissary at Walter Reed, if it is not necessary, and let these people go and buy at commissaries that are in being in and about Washington. I think that might be a better way, rather than spend $3 million to build at Forest Glen, Md.

I just think, as I said sometime ago, and I want to be here for the markup of this bill that we have a lot of Army, Navy, and Air Force people who come here, and in my opinion take advantage of the condition in which we are to get things done at these various permanent bases.

Senator JACKSON. Of course, I think you are raising a fundamental question whether there ought to be fringe benefits. This is not limited to commissaries. It is medical and it is the other fringe benefits that go with the service, and we do have a problem in periods of prosperity especially in our retention of good people, and this is so true in the medical field.

I don't know how the Surgeon General is able to keep the quality of the profession at the levels that he has maintained at Walter Reed. It is a mystery, because they can go into private practice and do much better, and this is especially true in the medical side. We are losing some doctors, but on the other hand, they have been able to keep doctors at Walter Reed who are without question as good as any you will find at the Mayo Clinic.

Colonel ADAMS. We think so.

Senator JACKSON. I don't disagree with you. Anyway, this is a special problem I think, Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand it is a special problem all around. There are requests for money to make changes at Fort Belvoir, which I believe could be postponed. There is also in this bill, as I recall, an item to buy 50,000 acres of land to increase the size of a fort in Colorado.

Why come at this time to ask for that when there are vacant facilities available in my own State? I am not trying to say that the facility at Louisiana should be made permanent, but the facts remain that facilities are there now, and they can be used at this time, and insofar as expansion of these forts in other States is concerned, that certainly could be postponed for some time and not done at this time when we are spending so much money in order to hold things together in South Vietnam.

Senator JACKSON. We are going to scrutinize the bill very carefully. I think the problem in this bill will be one of priorities, and I can say that there are many millions of dollars that can come out of the existing bill.

Senator ELLENDER. I am glad you agree with me.

Senator JACKSON. But we want to make sure that we have a good list of priorities, and that we don't leave out an item that is important and critical from the standpoint of this year's requirements, based on our worldwide problems, and as you mentioned, Vietnam.

Senator ELLENDER. Colonel, could you tell us whether or not there are any commissaries near this facility? I know you have some commissaries around the naval hospital. You have some around the Pentagon. I don't know how many, but it might pay you and others to look into that, just to help us, and see if you couldn't accommodate these people at existing commissaries, for the time being at least.

Colonel ADAMS. Mr. Ellender, I live over on the Virginia side and I am very familiar with the commissaries over there at Fort Belvoir and Cameron Station and in Bolling Field, and I find that they are all crowded. Sometimes my family won't go because of the crowded condition, and we don't use the commissaries as much as we should possibly because of the crowded conditions, and I think this is a condition that you find at most of the commissaries here in the Washington area.

I do not know of any commissary in the Northwest section of the city and Montgomery County. I think Walter Reed is the commissary in that area.

Senator ELLENDER. There is the naval hospital at Bethesda.

Colonel ADAMS. I don't believe there is one there, sir.

Admiral GRALLA. There are none.

Senator ELLENDER. Where do they go for their fringe benefits?

Admiral GRALLA. I assume Walter Reed, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Colonel.

Colonel ADAMS. Thank you, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I want to explain, Senator Ellender, that Colonel Adams is here with his associates at the request of Senator Stennis who wanted to go into this matter. This is an item that wasn't in the budget but it doesn't mean that it couldn' be more important than some items that are in the budget. I think we have to look at these things very carefully.

Senator ELLENDER. You say it is not in the budget?

Senator JACKSON. No, this item is not in the budget.

Senator ELLENDER. Then let's make sure it doesn't get in the budget.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Our next witness will be the Honorable Richard T. Hanna, Congressman of California, who wishes to address himself to a proposal contained in the bill before us to establish the Undersea Warfare Laboratory at Los Alamitos, Calif., a part of the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif.

Congressman, we are delighted to have you this morning. You have a prepared statement I believe.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD T. HANNA, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE 34TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Representative HANNA. Yes, I think they have been passed around.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I wish at the outset to express my appreciation for this opportunity to speak to you today.

NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION, CHINA LAKE, CALIF.

As you know, I appear today in support of the proposed Undersea Warfare Center for which the Navy has requested an initial authorization of some $8.5 million. This facility is proposed for location on Navy-owned land at Los Alamitos, Calif. I emphasize parenthetically Navy-owned in that there are other suggestions for positioning of this particular facility on land which would not be Navy-owned, that would have to be acquired and cleared.

Senator JACKSON. By Navy-owned you refer to China Lake?

Representative HANNA. I mean the Los Alamitos air facility.

Senator JACKSON. Where is it located?

Representative HANNA. I will depict that as we go ahead, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Representative HANNA. Los Alamitos is in my district. However, I would like to think that were it not, I would still give a full measure of support to this very important installation and its ideal location both of which are threatened with extinction as a result of House committee action. I should also add here that I didn't even know this thing was coming in my district until the situation came to my attention where it was being taken out of the military construction bill.

Why, you might inquire, has the House committee chosen not to include this project in its bill? Two main reasons have been given, that I know of. Let me elaborate on them briefly and concurrently try to raise a few points in connection with each.

The first reason given for the House committee's refusal to authorize the construction of this facility at Los Alamitos was that all possible sites were not fully investigated. I have explored this question with the Navy Department and the Department of Defense. They advise me that this site was selected after 3 years of studies, on-site inspections and detailed cost-effectiveness studies of alternative areas.

At the request of the House committee, the Department reopened its review of alternative sites in February. I was informed yesterday by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics that this review did not materially alter the Department's position that Los Alamitos was the best available location because:

(1) It is centrally located, and could therefore serve as a control point for coordinating research, development, and testing functions being carried out at adjoining facilities.

(2) It could, if authorized this session, be completed by 1970, at least 1 year sooner than any other site evaluated, including the most frequently mentioned alternative site, Pasadena, Calif. And I should add right here, in my judgment, that is a very conservative estimate, that 1 year differential.

(3) It could be constructed at a relativcly low cost, due to the fact that the land would require minimal preparation and is wholly Government-owned.

(4) There is plenty of available Government land. It is estimated that 35 to 50 acres will be needed. There are over 100 acres of land available for this purpose at Los Alamitos.

Objections were also raised to this project in the House committee because of a reported lack of coordination in the planning of this facility between the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation and the Director of antisubmarine warfare programs. I have discussed this rejoinder with both of these individuals or parties authorized to speak for them. They have assured me that the necessary coordination has been effected and that, though questions still remain to be answered, there are no important barriers to the development of the relationships necessary to insure the effective execution of the missions assigned to this facility.

Allow me to turn your attention from the objections raised to this location to the merits of the location. I would like to do so by showing you a number of maps which illustrate why Los Alamitos is the ideal location for this facility.

The first map shows the relationship of the proposed Undersea Warfare Center at Los Alamitos Naval Air Station (designated by red dot) to:

(1) The other Navy and Marine facilities in the area: These are identified in yellow and consist of the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, directly beneath it; naval station and naval shipyard over in the Long Beach Harbor; the Marine Corps outlying landing field, Mile Square; and the Marine Corps air facility at Santa Ana; and the Marine Corps air station at El Toro. This indicates where there are facilities to support the Navy effort at this particular station at Los Alamitos.

(2) The major commercial airports: These are designated in blue and are Los Angeles International Airport, Long Beach Municipal Airport, Orange County Airport, and Fullerton Municipal Airport. The first three of these handle commercial jet flights to and from areas outside of Los Angeles-Orange Counties, while Fullerton is one of the Nation's busiest terminals for smaller planes. Lockheed, Van Nuys, and Ontario are not shown. This indicates where the air support for any commercial travel or transportation, where it was essential, plus the fact that we have already a natural Navy landing field so that the air environment is ideal.

(3) The major freeways serving the Los Angeles-Southern California area: In heavy black lines. This give you an idea of how the area is centrally tied in to a complete flow of ground traffic, both for people who work there, for the movement of goods and services on the roadways of the Los Angeles base.

(4) Rail lines (Southern Pacific) in the vicinity of the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station: Light criss-cross lines. It indicates that the Los Alamitos station has a service on both the north and south of the station there.

(5) An arc indicating the area within a 10-mile radius of the Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors, which, in combination, comprise the fourth largest marine complex in the United States: Heavy green

line. When you take that into conjunction with the small harbor that attached to Seal Beach, ammunition depot, you see that here is your sea transportation facility and the proximity to that plus another consideration we will bring out later which is some of the sea contacts with the work that will be done at the facility.

Los Alamitos obviously has distinct advantages in the matter of air transportation—both for flights to and from the ranges and for flights by visitors from other areas. It would be a simple matter, for instance, for the warfare center personnel to fly by plane or helicopter to other installations—or for other military personnel to fly directly to Los Alamitos.

Los Alamitos is in the immediate proximity of three major freeways—San Diego, San Gabriel, and Garden Grove. Vehicular transportation is important in several ways and particularly in relation to access to test ranges and other test facilities.

Los Alamitos is 179 miles from China Lake, 15 miles from Long Beach, 37 from Morris Dam, and only 3 from Seal Beach. At each of these points there are existing facilities that work in conjunction with the center.

The problem of transportation also is important in relation to the location of residences of existing personnel and availability of housing and services at any new location.

It is generally agreed that the residential areas of employees should be in close proximity to the location of employment. This has been raised as one of the points, gentlemen, because it has been indicated that since now there are quite a few of the people living around the Pasadena area, that you would have a problem if you moved from that area. I will point out, when I show you some of the electronic and research facilities which will be comparable to what we are doing here some of the facilities which have been moved into this exact location, and who have faced the same problem that we are now discussing about the movement of personnel in connection with the change of this facility, and I would hope that there would be some sense in saying that there should be a corollary between what happened with the private industry and what would happen with this public facility.

This would not be the case in the event of a relocation of the NOTS facility from Pasadena to Los Alamitos but no employee would be more than an hour's drive away and more than 25 percent of the present civilian employees of the lab would actually be within 30 minutes driving time.

Map 2—added to the basic chart you have just seen are the present and proposed NOTS facilities:

(1) The existing NOTS facility at Pasadena. That is at the top of the map.

(3) The proposed facility at Los Alamitos Naval Air Station.

(4) NOTS Long Beach (Reeves Field). This is now being used by the Navy in conjunction with the work carried on at the center.

(5) NOTS San Clemente Island, where there is additional work that goes on in connection with what they are doing there.

(6) NOTS China Lake (118 miles north of San Bernardino via Highway 395). This is another facility for testing.

(7) NOTS Morris Dam (located in San Gabriel Canyon above Azusa). Not shown are Sea Range November (a 475-square-mile area

near Long Beach) and Sea Range Juliett (an even larger area surrounding San Clemente Island), nor a small support facility at Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station. This small support facility now exists within the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station, and which will be expanded by 1970, when Reeves Field will be closed, the one in the harbor, and moved over to the Seal Beach, according to my information.

Map 3, if we may. Since this is a research type of facility, it is important to know what is the support in the higher learning institutions within the area.

Proximity to institutions of higher learning also is an important factor in site location for they provide a source of scientific information and engineering services and an opportunity for professional growth for station personnel.

Map 3 shows the availability of accredited colleges, junior colleges, and universities in the area of Los Alamitos, as well as its relationship to several other important research facilities concerned with oceanography and related matters.

These are in this area:

(1) The University of Southern California (1) with its famed Allen Hancock Foundation Marine Biology Institute which has been long dedicated to oceanological research in coastal areas. It is located right within the 10-mile radius of this facility at Los Alamitos.

The University of Southern California, in cooperation with seven other colleges and universities, including the University of California at Irvine (13), is presently constructing a marine science center on a 275-acre site embracing two harbors at Fisherman's Cove on Santa Catalina Island (5).

The Hancock Foundation's marine biology institute is to be relocated here and will contain the core research and teaching facilities.

(2) California State College at Long Beach (6) where it is proposed to establish a marine institute of science and technology, called MIST, which would be operated by the State colleges and provide services and facilities to private industries. This indicates a closeness of State colleges.

The proximity to Los Alamitos of Long Beach State College (6), California State College at Fullerton (10) and the University of California at Irvine (13) is important for surveys have shown that approximately 15 percent of the NOTS Pasadena scientific and engineering personnel at any given time attend college or university courses and of these approximately 80 percent are enrolled in a State college or university, where they get a less costly kind of learning than they would get at one of the private colleges. Within all of this area there are numerous junior colleges which in my area all have some kind of technical training for support in oceanography and related sciences.

(3) The Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the University of California Institute of Marine Resources at La Jolla and the Navy's electronics laboratory at Point Loma (14).

Scripps Institute currently is involved in work on more than 100 active contracts and grants, including mapping the ocean bottom, long-range sonar research for the Navy, and visibility research for DOD. It also worked in cooperation with the Navy on the experiments with

Sea Lab II, an operation in which teams of divers spent 45 days on the bottom in 200 feet of water.

(4) The California Institute of Technology Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory at Corona Del Mar (15) where practically all of the biological and marine research of that institution is conducted. This is right within my county.

Now map four—I want to show you where this relates to the research and development contract support and industrial supplier support is generally distributed throughout the Los Angeles-Orange County area, but, as is shown on this chart, there is a particular abundance of these resources within easy reach of the proposed site at Los Alamitos.

The red dots on this chart represent 57 facilities which are or have been engaged in work for the Navy or are involved in research or production directly related to undersea activity. Almost all have been doing more than $1 million a year in research or production for the DOD.

They include five major aerospace firms—they are indicated by large red dots with smaller black dots in the center, and in some cases, with black rings around the large rod dots—Northrop Nortronics (1 and 37), North American (6, 14, 19, 22, and 39) and I would say that North American in the last 3 to 5 years have transferred over 30,000 personnel into this area, when they closed down Downey and several other facilities in the Los Angeles basin closer to the heart of Los Angeles and moved out where they could get more land. Now they didn't lose any personnel in making this move that disrupted their operation.

There is McDonald-Douglas, an aerospace research center and also where they do all their work on the present space program, and here again they closed down a facility that would be up around the University of California, which is above the International Airport that is shown on there, way up the coast. They moved them down to within a mile of what we are talking about here at the Los Alamitos Air Station, and they didn't lose and yet they have the same facility.

As a matter of fact, between North American and Douglas there were three persons that we found that previously worked for NOTS doing the same kind of work and they moved and I can't understand the same kind of argument that the NOTS people would not make the same kind of accommodation. Even if they did not, there is a very easy access of major arterials that would bring them directly to work within an hour's time, 40 minutes average, and nearly everybody in southern California drives at least 40 minutes to get to work. That may seem strange here, but that is a fact of life.

Senator JACKSON. It is not strange here either.

Representative HANNA. Yes. I didn't know that anybody had the same problems that I have.

Senator KUCHEL. Everybody has, Dick.

Representative HANNA. I would just point out here that this new facility, as an undersea warfare center, can be expected to attract satellite industries to support its many functions and in this regard Los Alamitos has much to offer, for in the immediate vicinity of the naval air station there are close to 1,500 acres, as pointed out in green here, that is industrial zoned land and would be available for persons who would want to come in and help support the activities which will

in the future be carried out at this facility. There is no other suggested site where this condition exists in my mind, and I think for the future that this is very important.

Because the time is short I have made no reference to the criticality of this facility. You gentlemen, due to your day-to-day confrontation with the problem of the Nation's defense are well aware that a recently completed study called the U.S.S.R.'s determination to gain domination of hydrospace clearly points out what our problem is here. We cannot afford to delay in taking the steps counter to this clear Soviet challenge.

I hope you will agree that the authorization of this facility this year is an integral part of our response to the Soviet threat, No. 1, but No. 2, may I add that it is also a very important forward step into a whole new frontier of oceanography that has something to do with movement of the total economy of the United States and the utilization of the tremendous capabilities that we have built up in our missiles and space technology in these many institutions that you just saw, that were spread throughout the Los Angeles basin.

I thank the gentlemen for their courtesy and patience.

Senator JACKSON. Congressman, I want to compliment you on the thorough way in which you have made this presentation. I think it will be very helpful coming as it does after the fine testimony we received from Dr. Johnson and the Navy representatives.

Are there any questions?

Senator CANNON. No questions, except to say he has made such a fine argument for it I am interested in hearing the other side of it.

Senator JACKSON. The House didn't even put it in the bill. I think you have made a very strong case in absence of other proof.

Dr. Johnson, do you have anything to add in this case?

Dr. JOHNSON. No, Senator; I don't think I can add anything. It is a very complete report I think, and it certainly confirms our assessment of the situation.

Representative HANNA. Thank you very much. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Congressman. We appreciate having your testimony.

(The index to maps 3 and 4 of the statement follow:)

MAP NO. 3—SCHOOLS

1. University of Southern California.
2. El Camino Junior College.
3. Compton Junior College.
4. Harbor Junior College.
5. U.S.C. Marine Biology Laboratory, Catalina Island.
6. California State at Long Beach.
7. Long Beach City College.
8. Cerritos Junior College.
9. Fullerton Junior College.
10. California State at Fullerton.
11. Santa Ana Junior College.
12. Orange Coast (Junior) College.
13. University of California, Irvine.
14. University of California, San Diego-Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Unisity of California Institute of Marine Resources, and the Navy Electronics Center.
15. Cal-Tech Laboratory.
16. Cypress Junior College.
17. Golden West College.

MAP NO. 4—OCEANOGRAPHIC-AEROSPACE FIRMS

1. Northrop Corp.—Nortronics Division, Navy Deep Submergence Systems Program.
2. Electro Kinetics Corp.
3. Harvey Aluminum.
4. Eldon Fiberglass.
5. Genisco Technology Corp.
6. North American Aviation—Compton Facility, Navy construction work.
7. Todd Shipyards.
8. Fellows and Stewart—Boat builders.
9. Bethlehem Steel.
10. Harco Engineering.
11. Harbor Boat Building Co.
12. NOTS, Long Beach.
13. Rachel Laboratories.
14. North American Aviation—Ocean Systems Operations Division.
15. Ocean Science Engineering.
16. World's Largest Off-Shore Drilling Operation.
17. Aircraft Hydro-Forming.
18. American Electric.
19. North American Aviation—Space Systems Division, Apollo Program.
20. Douglas Aircraft, Long Beach.
21. Electronic & Missile Facilities, Inc.
22. North American Aviation—Saturn Program.
23. NASA Facility—Saturn Program.
24. Sea Sphere.
25. Aquanautics Co.
26. Arrowhead Products.
27. Proposed Marine Warfare Center.
28. Douglas Advanced Research Lab—Pure scientific research, including some directed towards man's ability to survive on the surface of the moon.
29. Douglas Missile & Space Systems—Saturn and manned orbital lab programs.
30. Swedlow, Inc.
31. Robertshaw Controls.
32. California Computer Products.
33. Lear-Siegler.
34. Delco-Remy—Marine Batteries.
35. Hughes Aircraft—Ground systems Division.
36. Beckman Instruments.
37. Northrop Corp.—Nortronics Division, Deep Submergence Systems Program.
38. American Electronics.
39. North American Aviation—Autonetics Division.
40. Remsey Engineering.
41. Interstate Electronics Corp.—Oceanics Consultants Division.
42. Prosser Industries.
43. Astrodata.
44. Ling-Temco-Vought.
45. Westinghouse—Desalinization Division.
46. Chrysler—Marine and Industrial Engine Division.
47. 4-Square Marine Products.
48. Arinc Research Corp.
49. Electronic EquipmentCompany of California.
50. Bendix Corporation—Marine.
51. ITT—Cannon Electric Division.
52. U.S. Divers Co.
53. Babcock Electronics.
54. Atlantic Research.
55. W. J. Voit Rubber Corp.
56. Telemetrics.
57. Collins Radio—Two ASW Projects.
58. Philco-Ford—Aeronutronics Division.
59. Hydrodata.
60. Submarine Engineering Associates.
61. Desalinization Plant.

Senator JACKSON. Our next witness will be the Honorable Jerome R. Waldie, Congressman from California, who wishes to take up the proposed land acquisition at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif., which would include the town of Port Chicago. The Navy proposes to acquire this land as a safety zone for the Naval Weapons Station, Concord. This is a matter that is not new to the Congress and has been considered in various forms on several occasions in the past.

Congressman, we are delighted to have you here this morning, and you may proceed in your own way. I believe you have a prepared statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. JEROME R. WALDIE, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE 14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Representative WALDIE. I do, Senator, but with your permission I would prefer simply to file the statement with you and then to talk about the highlights of it.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, (PORT CHICAGO), CONCORD, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. The statement will be included in full at this point in the record.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am deeply appreciative of the opportunity afforded me by this Committee to present the case of the people I represent, both in the small community of Port Chicago, and in the much larger population area surrounding the Port Chicago Ammunition Piers.

Their case, to be direct, is in opposition to the Navy's request that $20 million be appropriated to condemn the community of Port Chicago as a means of reducing the hazard caused to the population centers surrounding their defective Piers.

Their opposition to that proposal stems from a recognition that the "hazard" created by these sub-standard Piers, involves *far more* than risk to the relatively small numbers of residents of Port Chicago. If the "hazard" were limited solely to the residents within two miles of these Piers, the solution proposed by the Navy would obviously *reduce* the "hazard" materially by removing the people in the threatened zone. Unfortunately, the risk to Port Chicago is but a small percentage of the entire hazard created by the existence of unsafe ammunition Piers.

In order to determine what solution will best minimize the hazard created by these Piers, a proper definition of the hazard is essential.

In 1944, there existed but *one* Pier in Port Chicago. One Ship, loaded with 3½ million pounds of high explosives, detonated killing all personnel on that and one other empty ship as well as all men working on the Pier—a total of 322 men killed.

Injuries from flying glass were fairly widespread over a distance of ten to fifteen miles, and property damage claims were paid even more distant.

In the town of Port Chicago, no deaths occurred, but 33 persons were injured from flying glass.

From the experience derived in analyzing that explosion, the Department of Defense adopted *minimum* safety criteria that must be conformed to in handling high explosives at all U.S. installations.

Primarily, these safety regulations involve distances that must be maintained to attain minimum safety when handling ammunition. The appropriation you are now considering is urged by the Navy in order that the Port Chicago Base might comply with *one* of those safety regulations—that requiring a distance

of two miles from loading Piers handling a maximum of 9 million pounds of ammunition be cleared of habitable dwellings.

However, there are other and equally, if not more serious, violations of the safety regulations that this proposal will in no way correct or minimize.

The Base now operates three Piers instead of the one that existed in 1944. Unfortunately, all of these Piers were built before the adoption of the Safety Regulations resulting from the 1944 experience. Consequently, they do not comply, even in minimal respects, with those regulations.

According to safety regulations, each Pier is 400 to 500 feet *short* of the minimum length required to handle two ships each containing a maximum of 4.5 million pounds of high explosives. As a result, the regulations require the assumption that if one ship explodes, the second will also, and simultaneously! This requires a quantity of 9 million pounds of H.E. be utilized in determining the distance to be cleared of habitable buildings. Were the Piers the required length, during the 50% of the time that two ships of 4.5 million pounds of H.E. are being loaded, the area would be subject to only a 4.5 million pound explosion rather than 9 million pounds.

In addition, the Piers, for minimum safety, are required to be separated by 3,745 feet. In actuality, they are only separated 2100 feet! This means that the risk of an explosion at one Pier *communicating* to the second Pier, is present in higher degree than the Safety Regulations permit.

Finally, the same regulations require that the Piers be 8,000 feet from the nearest ship channel. At their present location, they are only 80 ft. distance!

And, finally, when defining the extent of the hazard to which a solution is sought, the population growth of the area surrounding the Piers must be understood.

In 1944, the population was found in the cities of:

Port Chicago: 2,000.
Concord: 10,000.
Martinez: 10,000.
Pittsburgh: 10,000.

Thus, in the area surrounding the Piers, and in whose communities injuries from that explosion were received, a total population then existed of about 40,000.

In 1967, the population in the identical area has grown manyfold:

Port Chicago: 3,000.
Concord: 80,000.
Martinez: 21,000.
Pittsburgh: 26,000.
Shore Acres: 5,000.

And, in addition, a new community of approximately 70,000, Pleasant Hill, within the area in which injuries were incurred. Thus, the population now exposed has increased from 40,000 to 160,000.

The hazard, properly defined, then, is:

(1) An explosion of 9 million pounds, occuring in 3 successive blasts of 9 million each because of defective Piers.

(2) The destruction of 3 Piers, 6 ships at berth, and all men working the ships and Piers.

(3) Structural damage and consequent injuries to the community of Port Chicago and the Chemical plants located within the 2-mile zone.

(4) Flying glass, some structural damage, many glass injuries in the 150,000 populated areas outside Port Chicago.

(5) Hazard to ships using the shipping channel.

The Navy's solution, condemn Port Chicago, addresses itself to a minor part of the risk as properly defined, and leaves all other risks precisely as they now are.

An alternative solution is one initially proposed in 1964 and 1965 by Secretary of the Navy Nitze, but rejected by Secretary McNamara in the interest of economy.

That solution proposed to relocate and reconstruct two Piers on Roe Island, just off-shore of their present location.

This would provide an ammunition capability of 18 million pounds as compared to the present total capacity of 24 million.

The remaining 6 million capacity required could be attained in a variety of ways. Either by limiting the existing three Piers to 1.5 million pounds each, or by constructng an additional pier at Bangor, Washington.

Applying this proposed solution to the risk as I have defined it, and as it exists, indicates there would be a substantial reduction if not complete elimination of the risks present in this operation.

In short, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, the *first priority* for expenditure of funds should clearly be the reconstruction and relocation of the Piers in such a manner that minimum Navy safety standards are maintained. When this has been accomplished, the protection given the civilian population of my District would be consistent with the obligation our Government must fulfill and the problem of Port Chicago will have been eliminated.

Senator KUCHEL. I think I would be neglectful of my duty, Mr. Chairman, if I did not say in advance of my colleague's testimony that Representative Waldie is a gentleman who is outstanding, an able Member of Congress from my State—incidentally my friend—and I simply ask consideration by you and your subcommittee in whatever views he cares now to express.

Representative WALDIE. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Kuchel.

Congressman, go right ahead.

Representative WALDIE. Thank you, Senator. This is an attempt by the Navy to eliminate or reduce a hazard that exists in my particular congressional district, directly attributable to the fact that they have ammunition loading piers located at Port Chicago that fail to comply with minimum Department of Defense regulations relative to quantity/distance tables.

The particular request for $19.8 million is designed to bring that base into partial compliance with one of those regulations. The one regulation that they are seeking to bring the base into compliance with is the Department of Defense regulation that requires a 2-mile zone from all ammunition loading piers handling quantities of 9 million pounds of high explosives be cleared of all habitable dwellings, or habitable buildings.

Now I say even if this appropriation request were granted, they would only be in partial compliance with that request, because within that 2-mile zone there are also located three industrial plants with a value of approximately $20 million additional, so to bring this base into requirement with that one regulation requiring the clearance of all habitable buildings within a 2-mile zone of a pier handling 9 million pounds of high explosives would require the expenditure of not $19.8 million but about $40 million.

Having done so, however, the base would still be required to obtain waivers each year for its operation as they now do. The waivers that would then be required would be to permit that base to be operated, even with the defective piers that exist on the shoreline of Port Chicago.

I think a brief history of the problem of Port Chicago that brought about this request and the adoption of the Department of Defense quantity/distance regulations to which I make reference might be more helpful in your understanding of this problem.

In 1944 there was one pier located at Port Chicago. There are now three.

Senator JACKSON. Excuse me; do we have a map here so we could see this? I think it would be helpful, Congressman.

Representative WALDIE. It would be very helpful.

Senator JACKSON. If you have one. It isn't crucial. Have you got something that we can focus on while the discussion is underway?

Representative WALDIE. That one pier, when it exploded had berthed at the pier two ships that were they fully loaded would have a maximum of 9 million pounds—4.5 million pounds in each ship. As it turned out, fortunately for the county that I represent, only one of those ships was partially loaded, and that had three and a half million pounds of ammunition in the ship and on the piers. The other ship was empty.

With the explosion of 3.5 million pounds, these consequences resulted: 322 men, all naval personnel with the exception of two or three, all within the pier distance working on the pier or in the two ships were totally destroyed. They only found remains of 80 of those 322 men. Both ships were absolutely obliterated. The pier was effectively obliterated. Within the community of Port Chicago, located within this 2-mile zone, there were no deaths but there were 33 injuries resulting from flying glass, which is the largest hazard to the civilian community not located within a thousand feet of the point of explosion.

Within the other civilian community, then Port Chicago, the outlying areas, there were also considerable flying glass casualties, and some structural damage, minimal but some structural damage.

The population in 1944 at that time consisted of about 40,000 people within the hazard area who received injury from flying glass outside of Port Chicago. That population now is 160,000 within that same area. It has quadrupled during that period of time, and it is growing daily.

Now the Navy's proposal to eliminate the small community of Port Chicago would reduce the hazard; that is quite correct. It would eliminate those people, about 3,100 at the most from within this 2-mile zone, and as to those people, the risk would be materially decreased. But as to the rest of the people whom I am seeking to represent, there would not be one iota of reduction in the present hazard, which isn't one pier. It is three piers of 9 million pounds each, and and because those piers are defective in terms of complying with quantity/distance regulations that set minimum, not maximum standards for safety, the hazard is intensely increased. These are the areas in which they are defective.

Senator JACKSON. In your judgment how many people would be in a danger zone, assuming the Navy proposal is authorized?

Representative WALDIE. Senator, in my judgment——

Senator JACKSON. Outside of the chemical plant, and so on.

Representative WALDIE. In my judgment, with the potential that those piers represent, which is three successive 9-million-pound high explosive detonations, one at a time immediately successive, the area that I represent would be rocked with three 9-million-pound high explosive detonations, whereas in 1944 it was rocked with one 3.5-million-pound detonation, and there was property damage and injury claims as far away as Sebastopol, and that is about 30 miles.

Senator JACKSON. It is not an arithmetical progression though as I recall.

Representative WALDIE. It is not.

Senator JACKSON. You have to use the cube root in order to determine the area of destruction.

Representative WALDIE. The injuries decrease quite obviously, Senator, as the explosive force is dissipated, but the great hazard in this is the fact that glass is blown into the faces of people, and the great hazard from three successive 9-million-pound explosions, there has never been anything like that in the history of the world, so contemplating what the risk that the people I represent are subjected to is at best a risky proposition. Now let me suggest——

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any estimate beyond the area that would be covered by the pending bill of how many people would be in the danger zone of flying glass? We are talking about 3,000 in Port Chicago.

Representative WALDIE. Again, projecting on the basis of the 1944 explosion, which was 3.5 million pounds with only one pier, there were injuries received in Vallejo—a broken hip was received in Vallejo by a women who was knocked down the stairs in Vallejo and the Government paid her claim as having been attributable to the explosion of 3.5 million pounds. Vallejo is approximately 20 miles distance from the pier.

Within a 20-mile distance of that pier in Contra Costa County there are probably 200,000 or 250,000 people now living.

Now let me examine for you if I may how I arrive at the conclusion that what we are risking is not one 9-million-pound explosion but three. Those piers are 400 to 500 feet short of minimal safety requirements according to quantity/distance tables.

According to the Navy—Department of Defense regulations by reason of their being 400 to 500 feet short, the risk that is assumed is that when one ship detonates the second ship at that pier, because they are not spaced sufficiently apart, will also detonate simultaneously. That means when you have two ships of 4.5 million pounds high explosive maximum, which is the case at 50 percent and better of the time, you are subjecting my area to a 9-million-pound explosion when you could have subjected it to two 4.5-million pounds. That second ship is going to blow anyway, but it will blow successively if you have got a sufficient separation, meaning that the area then is subjected to two 4.5-million-pound explosions rather than one 9 million.

That is bad enough, but worse than that, those piers—there are three of them now whereas in 1944 there was one—those piers according to the same quantity/distance tables upon which this request is made by the Navy, those same piers are required to be 3,745 feet separated from each other. The purpose of that separation as stated in Department of Defense regulations is to prevent the possibility of successive communication of the explosion from one pier to the second one.

They are only 2,100 feet separated. They are 1,675 feet short of the minimum separation distance required by Department of Defense regulations. The risk there seems to me so apparent as to hardly bear repetition, but if you have a ship at pier one that explodes and involves the second ship with a 9-million-pound high explosive, 2,100 feet away at the second pier you are going to have under every circumstance boxcars and ammunition or the pier being loaded into the holds.

Ships at that pier. That ammunition on the pier has to detonate when it is only 2,100 feet away from an explosion of 9-million pounds. The detonation on the pier will cause the detonation of the ammunition in the hold, as was the case in 1944 when the first explosion occurred on the pier and communicated to the ship.

You will blow up the second pier, both ships at the second pier and you will communicate that then to the third pier. Now that isn't speculative. It isn't hypothetical, and it isn't based upon my knowledge as an expert, because I am clearly not and do not purport to be. That is based upon a literal and an actual reading and interpretation of the Department of Defense regulations. I am accepting their figure as to what are minimum safety requirements.

There is one other area in which those piers require a waiver each year from the Secretary of the Navy to continue the operation of that base, and that is the fact that the regulations require that piers handling 9 million pounds of ammunition be separated 8,000 feet distance from the nearest shipping channel. They are 80 feet distant at this location.

Senator JACKSON. You say 8,000 feet?

Representative WALDIE. 8,000 feet from the shipping channel is required to be separated from a pier containing 9 million pounds of high explosive, according to the same quantity/distance tables upon which this request is made relative to their failure to comply with a part of it. They are 80 feet distant.

Now Senator, the question is what proposal do I have as an alternative. I thought I had come up with a unique proposal that was a tribute to my ingenuity and to my wisdom. I find that it is not that at all. I propose that two piers be located upon Roe Island, which is roughly a mile distant. It is the closest island to those piers.

Senator JACKSON. It is the smaller of the two.

Representative WALDIE. It is the smaller of the two. I propose that two piers be located on that island, and that the remaining three piers be operated within the capacity that would permit the retention of he community of Port Chicago, and that would mean that for those three piers, because the maximum capacity of loading ammunition at this base is 24 million, nine here, nine here, and six here, they need 24 million pounds capacity they tell me, if you move two of these piers to Roe Island, you would construct them, to comply with the obvious Department of Defense regulations, and you would handle 18 million pounds out here. If you operated the three remaining piers as a total combination of one pier, with no more than 1.5 million pounds at any one pier, you would remove any hazard to Port Chicago, you would materially decrease the hazard to the far greater risk.

Port Chicago is a minimal portion of the hazard of this particular problem. It is the people that live out here that are exposed under the present proposal, and if those piers aren't corrected, those people aren't going to be protected.

Now a proposal has also been made by the House committee that adopted the Navy's recommendation that $19.8 million be approved to appropriate this community. They said that would be step 1. There would be subsequent steps reqnired to bring this base up to minimum safety requirements involving the relocation of these piers. They suggested, as an inferrential statement in their committee report, that

this center pier be removed, which would permit the extension of these two piers so that they have minimal distances required and minimal separation distances required, and that this third pier be relocated at Seal Island.

That proposal would materially reduce the hazard to all these people out here. It would not materially reduce in any respect the people of Port Chicago, because they still would be subject to the quantity/distance table that requires the elimination of all habitable buildings within a 2-mile zone of that pier.

Your suggestion, which I presume was suggested only without any deep investigation, and I thought it was a great one, that part of the off-loading capacity of this base be transferred to Bangor, Wash., has great merit in my view and in the view of the people I represent. If you can remove one of those piers to Bangor, as was your suggestion, you will have attained two very desirable objectives. You will have dispersed the ammunition unloading facility, which is a military objective of considerable desirability, and you would then have cut down the off-loading capability of this base to 18 million pounds. That 18 million pounds could be met completely by removal of the piers to Roe Island.

Now when I suggested to you that I thought I came up with a unique suggestion, I was in error, and I didn't discover that until I was in attendance at your last committee hearing when the question was asked of you relative to a recommendation by the Secretary of the Navy concerning the removal of the piers to Roe Island.

I inquired immediately after I left the committee hearing room about that recommendation, and yesterday there was delivered to me a program changed proposal of June 8, 1965, where the Secretary of the Navy proposed to the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, that two piers be relocated on Roe Island, and he suggested as the reason for his recommendation:

> The fulfillment of this item will relieve the Navy of unfavorable publicity and liability in the future. It will fulfill a moral obligation to the community of Port Chicago, and accordingly renew the imminent development and growth of the privately held lands adjacent to the station without impeding the mobilization capabilities of this major West Coast ammunition out-loading facility.

The proposal was in great detail by the Secretary of the Navy. It proposed building two piers and a high drawbridge out to Roe Island, and it suggested it be done in 3-year increments ending in 1970.

It was rejected by the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, for reasons that have been told to me, but I have not seen the letter of rejection, and I have requested that, and I will better understand his reasons when I see his letter of rejection.

Senator CANNON. What was the estimated cost?

Representative WALDIE. The estimated cost, Senator, at that time was $29 million. Now since then, I have on request asked of the Navy their best figures for this proposal. Those figures in four different times over a 6-week period have ranged from $30 million to the latest of $67 million. I can only suggest that they are not certain what it will cost.

There is no question that it will cost more than $29 million. The proposal in 1965 was that two 6-million-pound high-explosive piers rather than 9-million-pound high-explosive piers be built, so that

would add another increment. But the cost that you are now talking about, if the recommendation of the Navy and the House committee thus far is adopted, you will be required to spend $40 million minimum because the House also recommends that that chemical plant be taken in this 2-mile zone, so that brings the cost up to $40 million, although not this year. They require it be taken in a subsequent year.

And if you then relocate the piers in such a maner that you don't have to take the community of Port Chicago or the chemical plants, you have wasted $40 million, so it seems to me that the priority for several reasons ought to be reversed. The first priority is to eliminate the hazard to the greatest number of people, and that hazard will only be eliminated or reduced or lessened by a reconstruction and relocation of the piers.

If that is done, you may very well find, according to the plan that you adopt, that the necessity of spending $40 million to clear out chemical plants and residential areas within the 2-mile zone is no longer present.

I have nothing further, Senator. I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

Senator JACKSON. Congressman, I know you have spent a lot of time on this, and it is a real problem for you in that area. I just want to ask a couple of questions.

Under your proposal, would the larger island be acquired?

Mr. WALDIE. The larger island, Senator, under my proposal must be acquired in fee, because it is within the 2-mile radius.

Senator JACKSON. How many people are living on it?

Mr. WALDIE. Nobody. Nobody lives on either island.

Senator JACKSON. There is no problem with that.

Mr. WALDIE. Under any proposal that island would be within a 2-mile radius of the existing piers or the relocated piers so that island has to be included, and in the Navy's present proposal part of the $19.8 million is involved in the acquisition of title to both islands.

Senator JACKSON. Simply stated, your position is, as I analyze your testimony, that the pending Navy proposal would not provide the safety that you feel should be maintained in the existing area?

Mr. WALDIE. It would not provide it in any respect except to the 3,100 people living in Port Chicago.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but not for those people beyond that area who will still be living there. Who would be affected according to your position. That is No. 1.

Mr. WALDIE. Exactly.

Senator JACKSON. No. 2, what you suggest is that you disperse the potential danger?

Mr. WALDIE. Precisely.

Senator JACKSON. So that in the event of an explosion, the area of damage would be more confined; is that basically your position?

Mr. WALDIE. That is precisely it, and by separating the piers according to the minimum required separation, you have materially decreased the risk of a communicated explosion, so the area would be subjected ostensibly to one 9-million-pound explosion rather than three as is now the case.

One final thing, if I might add. The Navy's proposal does nothing to lessen or mitigate the hazard to which the men working those piers

and on those ships are presently exposed. It does not do one thing, and those are the men that were destroyed and obliterated in 1944. Every single man at those three piers and on the six maximum ships that will be located at those piers is under the present situation, where those piers are so markedly deficient, according to their minimum quantity's distance separation standards subjected to extermination with any explosion.

Senator CANNON. One further point, and that is that this is only the beginning of the problem and the beginning of the cost?

Mr. WALDIE. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. If you follow the House recommendations, you are going to go up substantially moneywise.

Mr. WALDIE. It seems to me you start at the wrong end with the House recommendations.

Senator JACKSON. Well, especially with the House including the acquisition of the chemical facility. Is there another plant besides that, Admiral Gralla?

Admiral GRALLA. There are three chemical plants and a sewage disposal plant in that same area.

Senator JACKSON. What is the total estimate on that?

Admiral GRALLA. The cost?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Admiral HUSBAND. Approximately $20 million, sir.

Senator CANNON. Over and above the $19 to $20 million here?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral Gralla and Admiral Husband, do you want to come forward, and we will have a little symposium.

Senator Cannon, you go ahead.

Senator CANNON. I would like to see what the Navy has to say in response to the Congressman's position. Do you agree with the statements that he has made?

You may not agree with the conclusions, but I mean factually do you agree with the statements that he has made?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir.

Congressman Waldie and I have discussed this before in the House as well. The same general situation existed.

Senator Cannon, 2 weeks ago I gave our presentation of our part. I am sorry you were not here at that time. Essentially there are several things which Mr. Waldie has mentioned which I think might very well——

Senator JACKSON. You go ahead and comment.

Admiral GRALLA. First, since I was the one who corresponded with Mr. Waldie on most of these things, I would like to say that as early as March, in our letter to you, Mr. Waldie, we did mention the substance of PCP—program change proposal—and did give not only the basis of it but also the reasons for the Secretary of Defense turning it down.

I can refresh your memory, sir. It is our letter of March 28 which gave an abstract from the PCP.

As to the points that Mr. Waldie has made, Mr. Waldie and I have been in long correspondence. We have discussed this many times. We have also discussed some of the points that Mr. Waldie makes about the safety features here.

You may recall, Senator Jackson, when I was here I said that the primary safety item that worried us is this 10,400-foot safety distance from the piers to the inhabited areas. This is what includes the city of Port Chicago.

Now the point made by Mr. Waldie, that if we moved out to another island, and this was a proposal by the Navy in 1965, we would then eliminate the dangers to the people in the outlying districts. But I would remind you that Mr. Waldie mentioned something as far as Vallejo 20 miles away. We are talking about moving a few thousand feet.

So if there is concern about the people in the general area, moving those piers another thousand or 2,000 feet will not eliminate that part of the danger that Mr. Waldie brings out. Those people are always living under a danger. But I would be quick to remind you that the greater hazard, what we call the danger zone, and this is set forth by the Armed Services Explosive Safety Board, lies within 10,400 feet for 9 million pounds of explosives. Beyond that, the danger falls off so rapidly that, as in the case made, there will be some people perhaps who might be hurt by flying glass. This of course would be objectionable, but nevertheless, one can never save all the people as far away as Vallejo, 20 miles away, some of whom were hurt in 1944. Moving this a few thousand feet is not going to help them.

Now I would like to bring out the fact that Mr. Waldie and I have had this dialog before and have talked about our defective piers. Yes, I must admit the piers by today's standards are defective.

When we built that base, we had different standards. They were built to those standards. The requirement is that whenever you build new installations, that you make them to the current standards, and for this I think we are all agreed that if we are going to build new piers, we would build to the best standards we can.

The defective piers really have no basis of fact as to the 10,400-foot safety zone we are talking about, because we limit at those piers the total amount of explosive to 9 million pounds, whether it is one ship or two ships.

Mr. Waldie made the point and rightly, that the piers are too short. They should be longer. We would like to have them longer. But in order to take care of this, we take in consideration the regulations which say that when we have defective distance between ships we must take the sum of total explosives in both ships as the hazard, and we do take that sum.

We limit the total amount of explosives at any one of those piers to 9 million pounds, so that the total area is within the 10,400-foot radius.

Senator JACKSON. You predicate your safety requirement then on an assumption that it could be a simultaneous total explosion?

Admiral GRALLA. On that one pier?

Senator JACKSON. That is right.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir, and I should also indicate that no matter how far we separate ships within normal limits and made these within the regulations, no one doubts that everyone employed at that particular Navy pier, will be killed. They are too close in any case. This happens at any time you have an explosion at a pier. Even if it is made long enough to give 500 feet of separation between the ships, this

does not preclude the possibility that everybody on that pier will be killed.

Now the second point Mr. Waldie makes is the distance between the piers that we have are too short. They are about 2,150 feet and they should be 3,750 feet. Their separation distance is about 1,600 feet short. However, we have brought in before the House, and we have discussed this with Mr. Waldie, people from the Armed Services Explosives Safety Board who are the experts in this area.

Mr. WALDIE. Who drafted the regulations.

Admiral GRALLA. Who drafted the regulations; yes, and these people have made it clear to all, I know that Mr. Waldie feels differently, that the danger of communicating from pier 1 to pier 2 to pier 3, in this case piers 2, 3, and 4 because we do not have a pier 1, the danger of communicating so that you have in effect an explosion which occurs at pier 2 and is then transmitted to pier 3, is not so.

We have observed in the explosions which have been unfortunately, have occurred, the one big one being during World War II out in the Pacific when an AE in the harbor at Manus Island blew up, we have observed that you do not expect this sort of thing.

What you do get is missile hazard. This is where you will riddle the top of ships. We call this topside damage and rate it in the amount of man-hours required for repair. This is what we are talking about when we separate these piers.

If we have an explosion at pier 2, we would like to have no damage or have limited, minimum damage naturally, to the next pier. But as a matter of fact, they have found from the basis of all the experiments they have had to date that anything beyond 1,800 feet is not very likely to cause very much more than missile hazard to the topside. People in the topside would be hurt.

Now in the explosions we had where railroad cars came in close, these did not go up from missile hazard even in this very Port Chicago explosion which occurred in 1944. In the case of ships outlying in the Pacific at Manus where the *Mount Hood* blew up, I happened to be en route to that place and was there the day after the explosion, the ships that were hurt were essentially within 1,800 feet. Beyond that they only received missile hazard and small damage at that.

Senator JACKSON. We had a tremendous base at Manus and a great many small ships in the harbor that must have been in the area at the time.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir; beyond 1,800 feet we had no problem.

Mr. WALDIE. The only rebuttal I want to make to the contention that there is no danger of a communicated explosion is that the regulations do not give this generous leeway that is stated. The regulations say 3,745 feet is the minimum distance to be between piers to avoid, and it uses these terms, "to avoid the risk of a communicated explosion." It does not say avoid the risk of certain man-hours work required to repair superstructures. It says to avoid the risk of a communicated explosion.

Now if the interpretation of that literal language is as the Admiral says, there ought to be a qualifying paragraph in those Department of Defense regulations that says, however, if you are as low as 1,800 feet, you can still get by with it and we do not think anything will happen.

I personally, and the people that I represent, are not willing to assume that liberal interpretation of those regulations that were not drafted by us, but were drafted by these people.

I do not think the people that work on those piers and in those ships are willing to assume that liberal interpretation either, and I would hope the Congress is not willing to assume it. That does not happen to be in the regulations, this interpretation.

Admiral GRALLA. For our interpretation we brought in people from the Armed Services Explosives Safety Board and they discussed this with Mr. Waldie as they did before the House, bringing out the fact as I have just mentioned; I think I paraphrased their words quite correctly.

Mr. WALDIE. You did.

Admiral GRALLA. This is what they said. The only thing we really have to base it on is the previous experience we have had.

As I say, the classic one was the explosion of an ammunition ship at Manus and there we did have distances where we were able to measure the extent of damage to other ships in that area.

Mr. WALDIE. Senator, if I may ask the admiral one more question.

If you were to reconstruct those piers would you reconstruct them with only 1,800 feet separation?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir; I would prefer 3,750. I would prefer to cut down the distance as much as I can. There is no doubt about that. I am not saying even at 3,750 we would reduce it to zero damage.

The greater the distance we have, naturally the less damage there will be. And after all, we are trying to limit damage.

Senator CANNON. If the Board that wrote the regulations says that it does not mean what it says, why do they not rewrite the regulations?

Admiral GRALLA. We might get them to do that, sir. This had never come up before and been challenged until Mr. Waldie challenged their points on this, because we understand, based on experience, that what we were talking about was missile hazard, essentially, to the topside on the ship.

I would like then to make this final point, sir, the matter of priorities on what we are doing.

I think Mr. Waldie and I and the Navy, if I may speak for the Navy, agree that we would like to eliminate the hazard to people as much as we possibly could. We think that the first hazard is to the people who are there right now. They are there. They live there. Twenty-four hours a day they are subject to the danger which might occur from an explosion. Anything we do really to alleviate the situation—whichever of the many propositions we have had, and we have a whole series of surveys—all will take from 3 to perhaps 5 years to come into being. During that time we are hazarding the people in that area, and, as I indicated to you, sir, at the last presentation, there are people moving in every day inside that hazard area, into Shore Acres, which is down at the lower right-hand corner of the map.

Senator JACKSON. That is a development?

Admiral GRALLA. That is a development. The people are moving in right through there and moving every day. We showed you a photograph if you will recall, sir, of new construction going on, and they

are moving in every day with the hope I guess that the Navy will just go away, that the hazard is not there.

Some people have even said the hazard from an earthquake is just as great and yet, on the other hand, we hear they are worried about their lives here. So these people are moving in for whatever reason, into a hazard area and until we do something positive to prevent people from hurting themselves, they will continue to move into that yellow area we have on the chart, and more lives will be subject to hazard. It could be up to 3,800 or 3,900 rather than about 3,000 that are there now.

The first thing we feel, if there is going to be any further improvement, is to clear that area of the major hazard, get them out of that hazard area which exists today.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask if you can answer this. It is probably a question for the Armed Forces Explosives Board? They go on a poundage basis?

Admiral GRALLA. That is true.

Senator JACKSON. Is there a difference between the mix that you might have, the type of explosive and the use of mere pounds to determine the area of destruction?

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir. You hit it right on the nose, sir. What we are talking about is the equivalent of TNT. Just as we do with an atomic burst, we say so many kilotons. Here we are talking about a high explosive.

Obviously you take a bomb and only a portion or a small portion is high explosive. The rest of it, the shell, is metal. That is not going to blow up by virtue of being high explosive. We take the equivalent TNT poundage and we are talking about 9 million pounds of equivalent TNT.

Senator JACKSON. It is in TNT equivalents?

Admiral GRALLA. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You equate pounds with TNT equivalent?

Admiral GRALLA. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This is what I want to know. Otherwise it could be very misleading.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir, exactly the same as we do with the megatonnage of atomic weapons. We do it in TNT equivalents. And as our weapons become better, and they have increased perhaps 20 percent over the long period, we do not see a very much greater percentage in conventional weapons.

Senator JACKSON. Not with chemicals?

Admiral GRALLA. No, sir. This means we have to equate this now to how many pounds of TNT, to 9 million pounds of TNT maximum.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Cannon, do you have any questions?

Senator CANNON. No, I have no further questions.

Senator JACKSON. If you gentlemen wish, you might just stay at the table.

We have one more witness, and we will ask Mr. Bancroft to be seated, if you will, sir.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. BANCROFT, OF THE FIRM OF BANCROFT, AVERY & McALISTER, ATTORNEYS

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Bancroft, you might state your name and whom you represent.

You have a prepared statement?

Mr. BANCROFT. Mr. Chairman, because of the late hour, if I may, I will merely file my prepared statement.

Senator JACKSON. Your statement will be included in full at this point in the record.

(Prepared statement of Mr. Bancroft follows:)

TESTIMONY OF JAMES R. BANCROFT

My name is James R. Bancroft. I am a partner in the San Francisco, California, law firm of Bancroft, Avery and McAlister. We are attorneys for Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Danno whose home and 320 acres of land adjoin the Concord Naval Weapons Station just east of the unincorporated village of Port Chicago, California.

Also, I have been requested to act as spokesman for a group of Port Chicago property owners who are in favor of the acquisition of the death zone by the Navy.

I serve as a director of the Suisun Soil Conservation District, which covers 100,000 acres of marsh and farm lands in Solano County, and also as president of the Suisun Conservation Fund, a non-profit foundation established to help preserve and protect the Suisun Marsh and to prevent pollution of the Suisun Bay Waters. All of the proposed "take" area north of the Sacramento River ship channel, including Roe and Ryer Islands, is part of the Suisun Soil Conservation District.

The Navy has an excellent conservation program, entirely consistent with the objectives of the Suisun Soil Conservation District. Accordingly, our District supports the Navy's program.

I am here to support the $20,079,000 line item for the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, in S. 1241, the Military Construction Bill.

Our clients, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Danno, along with many other owners of homes and properties within the death zone radius of the ammunition piers, strongly urge approval of the Navy's acquisition program. So do editorials in the Martinez, Richmond, and Concord newspapers. The Concord Chamber of Commerce actively endorses the Navy's program.

My personal work with the Weapons Station began 25 years ago. During 1942 I was on active duty with the Navy teams which built the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada, and the ammunition loading piers and facilities at Port Chicago.

The Port Chicago site was originally selected after careful study because it was then, as it is today, by far the most efficient location on our Pacific Coast for such a weapons loading station. At that time, the surrounding area was sparsely populated, and the land was cheap. However, the compelling considerations were:

1. The excellent deep water channel;
2. The protection provided by the Golden Gate and Carquinez Straits;
3. Three transcontinental railroads and a network of good highways;
4. Proximity to Mare Island and Hunters Point facilities;
5. Favorable soil characteristics; and
6. Proximity to the labor pool of the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area.

Today, the Concord Weapons Station, the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, and the Army Sierra Ordnance Base in northeastern California form a powerful weapons complex. Both back-up bases are only one day away by truck or train.

The Concord Weapons Station is right where it belongs. Today, with an estimated replacement cost of $200,000,000, it is a facility of proven capability. The compelling considerations at the time of its initial location at Concord are equally compelling today.

The daily volume of explosives handled at the piers, and the ominous hazard to all human lives within the death zone range, are graphically reported in Newsweek's July 10, 1967, issue:

"It is Port Chicago's misfortune to be the site of the U.S. Naval Weapons Station that ships 75% of the bombs and ammunition being used in Viet Nam—an awesome average of 13.5 million pounds a day, all of it loaded onto ships just a mile from the center of town."

These 13,500,000 pounds of high explosives are out-loaded daily at the Navy's three mainland piers along the Port Chicago shoreline. At present the Navy loads a maximum of 9,000,000 pounds of high explosives at Pier 2, 9,000,000 pounds at Pier 3, and 6,000,000 pounds at Pier 4.

The Department of Defense Safety Regulations require that a minimum safety zone with a radius of 10,400 feet be cleared around a pier loading 9,000,000 pounds of high explosives and a safety zone with a radius of 9,085 feet cleared around a pier loading 6,000,000 pounds. These radii constitute the two-mile safety zone which the Navy now seeks to acquire.

As Newsweek reported, 75% of the ammunition for all of our Pacific Forces, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines is handled by the Concord Weapons Station. Vital as this station is to our Viet Nam Forces, it is a permanent installation and will continue to be essential long after Viet Nam. Its quality evaluation laboratory is an outstanding testing and research facility with the most modern scientific equipment, including a linear accelerator and a betraton.

Peacetime or wartime, every Navy ship needing maintenance at Mare Island or Hunters Point must first unload its ammunition for storage at the Concord Naval Weapons Station. The Station also receives unstable, over-age ammunition for reprocessing so that fleet supplies are always fresh and reliable.

As you know, more than 12 years ago the Navy proposed acquisition of the Port Chicago hazard zone. Congress then requested that alternative locations be studied. Since then, numerous studies by the Navy and by independent professional consultants have confirmed that there is no West Coast alternative location for the Concord Weapons Station.

Authorization and appropriation of funds in accordance with the present line item in S. 1241 will protect the people of Port Chicago against the ever-present threat of catastrophe. It will protect the Government from further spiralling inflation in the cost of acquiring the death zone. New homes are being built at the death zone boundary with the help of F.H.A. and V.A. financing. This entices new potential victims into the danger zone and increases the cost of acquisition. S 1241 will end this inflation and will also end the appalling responsibility upon the Navy for this threat to the lives of men, women, and children within the death zone. This is the only humane solution.

It is better to be bought out than to be blown out.

Report to Chairman Rivers on NWS, Concord, California (H.R. 9356)

Visit to and inspection of Concord NWS

In accordance with your direction, a Subcommittee comprised of Melvin Price, Chairman, Frank E. Evans, Member, William G. Bray, Member and accompanied by Philip W. Kelleher, Counsel, visited the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California on Friday, June 30, 1967 to study the circumstances underlying a request by the Department of Defense that 5,021 acres of land costing $19.8 million, and including the town of Port Chicago be acquired to eliminate the hazard to life and property attendant upon habitation within the danger zone of the munitions outloading facilities at this installation.

Appropriate briefings and discussion with Washington and local representatives of the Department of the Navy were held at the Station, followed by a visual inspection of the area.

Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the Subcommittee that the land and improvements proposed for acquisition in the Department of Defense request for Fiscal Year 1968 at NWS, Concord, California be acquired at an estimated cost of $19.8 million. It is further recommended that in order to minimize property acquisition cost prompt action should be taken by the Department of the Navy, through Declaration of Taking or other legal action in order to halt current private construction and preclude further action of any nature which might tend to increase property values within the taking line.

Reason for recommendation

For more than a decade representations have been made by the Department of the Navy that a safety buffer zone should be acquired around NWS, Concord. Some of these representations were eliminated from particular fiscal year programs prior to submission of that year's program to the Congress; other requests did reach the Congress. (See attached chronology.)

The Navy Department's program for Fiscal Year 1956 recommended the acquisition of land at the Concord Naval Weapons Station. That request did not include acquision of the town of Port Chicago. As a result of this request a Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee visited and inspected that Station. The Subcommittee recommended that:

". . . The Secretary of the Navy be requested to initiate an objective study to determine whether the activities now carried on at the Port Chicago Magazine can feasibly be carried on at some other area or areas. This study should give appropriate weight to national defense, safety, inconvenience to local people, and costs. It is further recommended that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to report to the Armed Services Committee with respect to his findings not later than 1 month prior to the submission to the Congress of the military public works bill for fiscal year 1958."

This study was made by the Arthur D. Little Company. In the opinion of the Subcommittee, the Arthur D. Little study and subsequent studies, investigations and plans prepared within the Department of the Navy have only a somewhat academic interest at this point in time. Essentially all of these plans vary in cost from some $70 million to $200 million.

Continued debate means continued problem

It is the Subcommittee's firm conviction that the full Committee's attention should be directed only to what the Subcommittee considers to be the Department of the Navy's well considered plan as such is reflected in H.R. 9356, the FY 1968 Military Construction bill. It is submitted that any other course would appear to result in virtually endless debate of alternatives with the quite probable result of no resolution whatsoever of the immediate problem, i.e., the hazard attendant upon habitation within the town of Port Chicago.

RESPONSIBILITY NOW CLEAR

The problem up to this time, although clear in its essential element, has suffered in the past from the disability of only vaguely defined basic responsibility for its solution. Now both the problem and the responsibility for its solution are equally clear: habitation within the two-mile zone surrounding the Station must not be permitted and it is the responsibility of this Committee and the Congress to preclude such habitation through ownership, and therefore control, of the property.

As is the case in any many faceted problem, the solution proposed by the Navy is not a complete one. The type of activity carried on at Concord is one that involves a problem that, inherently, does not lend itself to any absolute answer. All explosives are dangerous. The kinds handled at this Station are those specifically designed to kill enemies and destroy enemy property but they do not distinguish between friend and foe.

FIRST STEP

Within this frame of reference the request made by the Department of the Navy appears to be the first necessary step in what may turn out to be a series of changes at the weapons Station and in its vicinity.

It must be kept in mind that complete abandonment of the weapons Station and its movement to another area would involve a great many things other than a mere very large expenditure of funds. The Station performs functions other than the outloading of explosive materials. San Francisco Bay is a major naval concentration and so long as it remains so there must be facilities to off-load explosive materials from ships which enter the area for repairs or other purposes. Some installation is therefore required and some danger will always exist.

OTHER STEPS

Reference is made above to the Navy's proposal as constituting a first step. Your Subcommittee members have had sufficient experience with military plans

and proposals to realize that finality or even stability is not a usual element. The acquisition of the chemical plants, now excluded from taking, will probably be recommended in the future. Perhaps they should be acquired. The removal, or non-use, of the center pier and the construction of a substitute pier on Seal Island or elsewhere probably represents a logical progression in achieving even greater safety in the area. But these are not problems that the Committee is called upon to solve at this time. The Subcommittee is hesitant to state that the Navy's proposal constitutes any particular percentage of the total solution but is wholly unhesitant in stating that it is a very large percentage indeed.

OTHER WEST COAST FACILITY

Other than the Concord Naval Weapons Station, the Navy has only limited facilities on the West Coast for outloading explosives. There is at Bangor, Washington a facility with a single pier. While it is realized that there are difficulties attendant upon enlarging the Bangor Station, the Subcommittee recommends that further study be given to expanding its facilities, such study to be in conjunction with whatever actions are ultimately decided upon at Concord. Regardless of any relationship between the Concord and Bangor facilities, the Subcommittee believes that further study of the Bangor site is warranted if only on the basis of having a supplemental or alternative facility which would provide greater West Coast capability for the outloading of explosives.

REIMBURSEMENT TO PROPERTY OWNERS

A collateral but by no means unimportant matter is the reimbursement which will be made to property owners within the area, and particularly to those owning and occupying residences within the town of Port Chicago. It is submitted that these people will face considerable financial difficulty in locating themselves in comparable quarters outside the Port Chicago area. Unlike the laws of many other western nations the laws of the United States relating to the public taking of property largely restrict payment to fair market value which can only be described as an artifically created buyer-seller market that in some cases bears little resemblance to the realities of relocation. One relaxation of the rigidity of this rule is represented by 10 USC 2680 which permits the payment of not more than 25% of the value of the property as reimbursement to the seller or condemneee for moving and related costs. This avenue of more realistic reimbursement, however limited, should be generously applied in this taking.

HISTORY OF ATTEMPTS TO ACQUIRE AN ADEQUATE EXPLOSIVE SAFETY ZONE FOR THE AMMUNITION PIERS AT THE NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

FY 1955 Military Public Works bill

The Navy requested authority to acquire 535 acres of land along the waterfront east of the existing station tidal area and north of the railroads to forestall projected industrial development of the area. Congress authorized and funded $328,000 for this purpose. Assistant Secretary of Defense (P & I) reduced authority to 138.352 acres at $103,000 as being the minimum necessary to prevent encroachment at that time. Though the reduced request was submitted to congressional committees, approval to proceed was never received and the authority was rescinded.

FY 1956 Military Public Works bill

A project was submitted to Congress to acquire 4520 acres within a two-mile hazard area from the three ammunition piers at a cost of $1,698,000. The following areas were excluded from the proposed acquisition: the town of Port Chicago, the town of Nichols and the chemical plants, the Nichols grammar school, Shore Acres Housing development, railroad and utility easements and rights of way, and county highways. The item was deleted by the House Armed Services Committee. The Committee's principal objection was that the exception of population concentrations would isolate and depress the areas without correcting the hazard to the people already there.

FY 1957 Military Public Works bill

A project for 5,000 acres at $22,150,000 to acquire all the land and improvements within a two mile safety zone of the piers was submitted to Congress. Congress did not approve the project. Instead the Navy was authorized to obtain a

study to determine the feasibility and advisability of continuing or relocating the Naval Magazine, Port Chicago (presently the Naval Weapons Station, Concord) and the Secretary of the Navy was directed to "report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusion of these studies together with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate." A contract to make this study was awarded to Arthur D. Little Co., Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

FY 1958 Military construction program

Based on the Little study the Navy report to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate recommended the retention of existing facilities and the acquisition of all land within a two-mile hazard area of the ammunition piers, except the chemical plants, at a cost of $17,100,000. The Bureau of the Budget advised the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, House of Representatives, that the project would not be considered of sufficient priority for financing in the foreseeable future. Though the item was approved by CNO as urgent, in view of BUBUD's position, the Navy did not present the item to Congress in the FY 1958 Military Construction Program.

FY 1959 through 1967 military construction program

Acquisition projects were proposed each year but were dropped by either CNO or DOD because of overriding operational requirements.

FY 1968 military construction program

The proposed acquisition in this year's program is for 5021 acres at $19,800,000. The acreage is approximate and will only be definitized after final appraisals and land surveys, as necessary, are accomplished as part of the actual acquisition process. The project is basically similar to that proposed for FY 1958.

PORT CHICAGO, CALIF., *July 22, 1967.*

CHAIRMAN, ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The Port Chicago Property Owners, Committee respectfully urges you to approve the Navy's request for authorization and funds to acquire the safety zone around its ammunition loading piers at Port Chicago.

Our Committee is spokesman for a large number of property owners in the area to be acquired by the Navy. There are approximately 500 owners, individual, family, business and local governmental, owning total of 771 parcels in the "death zone." There are 2,015 acres included in islands and submerged lands in the Bay. The individual members of the Committee have received to date by telephone or by letter, expressions of active support from more than 100, individuals and families who are property owners. A much larger number of property owners have declined, for personal reasons, to take a position either way. The property owners actively supporting the Navy, own at least half of the 2,777 individually or family owned mainland acreage. Among these properties are single-family residences, commercial, heavy industrial and agricultural properties.

We urge your support for the following reasons;

1. We all understand the extremely dangerous conditions which daily threaten our lives and property as the obvious result of the huge quantities of ammunition handled at the Navy loading piers.

2. Until the Navy program is carried out, we are "locked-in." Our life's savings are invested here. The widely publicized danger and the ultimate necessity for condemnation have hung over us like a mushroom cloud for more than 15 years—ever since the Navy first announced its desire to acquire a safety zone. All this has made it impossible for us to sell out in order to move away from the danger.

3. After a long and costly search, it is clear there are no acceptable alternatives. When this matter came before the Congress in 1956, $150,000 was appropriated for a study by Arthur D. Little Co. to determine where the Navy Weapons Station could be relocated. Everyone realizes now that no alternative site is feasible. The intervening delay has, by the Navy's own estimate, increased the cost of acquiring the safety zone by approximately $10,000,000. Any further delay in acquiring the safety zone can only result in increased cost to the taxpayers and might result in the death of the people trapped in the danger zone.

We fully appreciate the importance of the Naval Weapons Station to our national security, and we do not suggest for a minute that its activities be curtailed in any way. Thank God we have it. We are willing to bear our fair share of all our national defense burdens. However, it does not really help our country, nor is it just, for our families to be exposed to the horrible and inordinate danger which exists here or for the value of our property to be confiscated without any compensation.

We implore you to act now to authorize and require the Navy to correct this injustice.

PORT CHICAGO PROPERTY OWNERS COMMITTEE,
O. E. SOUTHWICH.

Be it resolved, That Director James R. Bancroft, is hereby authorized and requested to appear on behalf of the Suisun Soil Conservation District before each of the below named Committees of the Congress of the United States of America:

Senate Armed Service Committee;
Senate Appropriations Committee;
House Armed Services Committee;
House Appropriations Committee;

and before any other Committee or Sub-Committee of either the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives, to testify orally and in writing in behalf of the Suisun Soil Conservation District with respect to any matter affecting the lands and waters within the boundaries of this District and arising out of or related to the proposed Military Construction program for the fiscal year 1967–68, including but not limited to this District's position on the following matters:

1. This District does not oppose the proposed Navy program to acquire the hazard zone around its ammunition loading piers at Port Chicago, including the acquisition of about 550 acres of tidelands and about 1,200 acres of island lands, all within the boundaries of this District. This District will cooperate with and support this Navy program, based upon the unqualified assurance and understanding that the Navy will cooperate with the conservation goals of this District, which are nowhere in confict with the stated objectives of this Navy safety program.

2. This District strongly opposes the Waldie plan for constructing

a. low-level causeways across the Sacramento-Stockton ship channel and across Roe Island (and also across Seal Island, which is not within this District);

b. a new ammunition pier north of Roe Island;

c. another new ammunition pier in Suisun Bay northwest of Roe Island;

d. a third new ammunition pier adjacent to the Sacramento-Stockton ship channel northwest of Seal Island.

This District is strongly opposed to the Waldie plan because it would permanently injure or destroy the most important long-range conservation objectives for this portion of the District, with potentially far-reaching adverse effects upon the entire San Francisco Bay-Suisun Bay water complex.

3. This District will oppose any other proposal or alternative or variation which would involve or threaten destruction or serious injury to the water quality, habitat, environment or ecology of the land and water areas of this District; be it further

Resolved, That the President and each Director are hereby authorized and requested to state the position of this District by letter, by copy of this Resolution, and by other appropriate statements, written or oral.

Senator JACKSON. Why do you not give us the high points of your case because some of the items in your formal statement may have been previously covered.

Mr. BANCROFT. I would like to avoid any duplication, and if I may, I will spread this map here on the table. I realize that it is not too easy to do it, and yet a map some distance away is almost no map at all.

This is the area with which we are concerned, and it is in the town of Port Chicago.

Senator JACKSON. Your map of course——

Mr. BANCROFT. I will warrant the accuracy of this map, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. I wish the problem could be defined in those terms, just use a slide rule to work it out.

Mr. BANCROFT. There are some mathematical considerations here. Based on the quantity-distance tables which have been the subject of so much discussion, a safety zone for 1.5 million pounds is approximately 6,025 feet, and that safety zone, as you can see, would swing through and still take Port Chicago.

Loading up to 1.5 million pounds of ammunition, say, 1.4999 pounds requires 5,700 feet, so that the safety zone would take something less than all of Port Chicago. It is 5,725 feet, to be exact. By reducing, or eliminating the center pier and reducing present piers Nos. 2 and 4 to 1.5 million pounds, which would in effect reduce them to barge piers, because the smallest ammunition ship requires 4.5 million pounds load capacity, would still not eliminate the bulk of the expenditure requested for the acquisition of the present safety zone.

Now, rather than to get into areas of technical considerations which the Navy and Mr. Waldie have already discussed, at length, if I may I would like to discuss certain fallout consequences of any proposal which would succeed in placing piers on Roe Island and a low level causeway to serve those piers.

There was discussion this morning of the overhead cost of keeping a base open. There seems to be no question that if we deliberately place ourselves that much farther away from our work, it would cost something more than $2 million a year to do the same work.

The capital value of $2 million per year is roughly $50 million.

The real problem is that we would be talking about less effective facilities. A low level causeway would be subject to the kind of hazards which any slender reed used as a vital supply line faces.

For example, just upstream at Rio Vista, an Italian freighter in one of our winter fogs collided with the causeway across the river. That bridge was out of commission for 5 months. Auto traffic had to be rerouted. Auto traffic can be rerouted. But ammunition train traffic cannot. It has no place else to go.

The suggestion was made that mainland piers be abandoned in favor of a causeway. This would invite sabotage, would expose the causeway to accidents, and would inevitably raise the annual operating cost somewhere in seven figures. This is a very doubtful step forward.

Now I have a peculiar interest in this entire area north of the Sacramento ship channel. Seven years ago a number of us began work organizing a soil and water conservation district. We have spent a large part of our working time since then in the nonprofit activity of supporting the efforts of the soil conservation district. We have as part of our job become familiar with the soil characteristics.

Roe Island is peat soil. It is loose unconsolidated peat soil. We all know peat soil burns in the summertime. We all know it is the poorest base known to man for heavy industrial construction. We know railroads bear a heavy load.

The earthquake hazard, and I have reports which are available, backing up all these statements, is greater on loose unconsolidated peat soil than it is on any other form of soil in California. The description

of what happened to the manmade island in San Francisco at the time of the 1906 quake and fire by contrast with what happened on hard ground is dramatic.

Upstream islands in the delta, which are much more stable, firm soil than Roe Island, are sinking out of sight at the rate of 3 to 4 inches every year. That is a foot every 3 or 4 years.

Some of the levees are now 25 and 30 feet high. Even with light usage required by agricultural activities the basic soil table of the surfaces being farmed have sunk well below the river water level.

The suggestion that piers be put on Roe Island, and I am not calling it a plan, I am merely calling it a suggestion deliberately, has not received the processing which such a suggestion must receive before it becomes a plan—no matter whether Department of Defense originated it for study purposes or otherwise.

The Solano County Board of Supervisors read about this suggestion in the paper. It immediately registered its unanimous opposition. If this suggestion is seriously proposed the people who have to live with the consequences of it would register much more than a resolution by way of opposition.

I have here a statement from the Branch of Water Resources to the effect it has heard nothing about such a plan. Any plan which would involve dredging any channels and tearing up this area is something which the Board would most certainly want a chance to look into.

The Bay Conservation and Development Commission already knows that such a suggestion would be inconsistent with what it is trying to do. I have with me a stack of documents this thick on the contribution of the oxygen in the waters, the greatest antipollutant known. The contribution of the marsh, the mud flats and other areas would be destroyed by dredging new channels in here. This would destroy a vast natural resource system which is free. If we do not destroy it, this area puts more oxygen into the San Francisco Bay waters every year than we could put in with $20 million to buy oxygen and add it.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, quoting from some remarks by Frank Di Luzio, Director, Office of Saline Water:

> We put more efforts into cures than in preventing damage to nature in the first place.

Downstream the Benetia Martinez railroad bridge has 70 feet of minimum clearance and takes off from a bluff. This bridge is opened between 2,700 and 3,000 times per year, for ships which require more than 70 feet of clearance. This is increasing every year.

The suggested causeway bridge to Roe Island would be at a low level with perhaps 14 or 15 feet of clearance. At mean low or low water this is the same as the Rio Vista lift bridge previously mentioned. This causeway bridge would have to be raised many more times than the Martinez bridge. Any ship has the right-of-way over a lift bridge or bridge traffic. It would not take much of a sailboat to go up and down the stream and keep the Roe Island bridge up all the time while the ammunition bakes in the sun.

There is no question that the ammunition function would eventually become paramount, with the result that the Federal Government, which has ultimate jurisdiction over such river traffic, would pass regulations as to when ships could move and when the ammunition

could move. This, as a practical matter, would be an expensive and probably intolerable interference with both.

The reason my prepared statement makes no reference to Roe Island piers is that it seems to me that various studies which had been made prove piers built on the island are expensive—and even more significant—not feasible.

Just in summary, it would be a grave error to abandon mainland piers in favor of piers which would increase annual operating costs, and be on land of doubtful stability. The cost and amount of work year after year for maintenance, the inevitable interference with the river—which is very vital to all of us in northern California, and would still leave a good part of Port Chicago being taken if we have a 5,700- to 6,000-foot safety zone, proves the wisdom of the present line item in S. 1241.

The delay incident to any plan is a matter of years. There is nothing in the present bill, neither drawings nor designs, which has reached a project or program status. We would have years literally of people living under the same hazard we have now, and there is no other way to solve the death zone hazard than the Navy program, which is exemplified in the present line item in S. 1241.

To improve such conditions as the broken window zone outside the death zone, is a step no thinking person could object to. But the death zone deserves higher priority than the broken window zone, and this concludes my remarks. I will be very happy to the best of my ability to answer any questions.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Bancroft, based upon the evaluation of your clients' property, do you consider the $19 million-plus requested for their proposed acquisition sufficient?

Mr. BANCROFT. Yes, sir. I think that is a good ball park figure for this area. However, if I may qualify that statement, this is not based on access to any appraisal of any property. Accordingly, this is an area where honest people can reasonably differ.

My principal personal interests are in real estate. Most of them are upstream here, so that the ship channel means a lot to me.

Senator JACKSON. What is your estimate of the value of your clients' property?

Mr. BANCROFT. I have not obtained an appraisal of this property, and to be quite honest, Mr. Chairman, I am a lawyer. We may wind up in condemnation on this. I am certain that we will wind up in litigation if we do not wind up in condemnation, because essentially the value of our clients' property has already been taken.

I do not want to appear evasive, but my partner Leo Andrade actually handles the detail work of this client. If I were the one, however, who represented our client and if I knew the figure, I would hesitate to state it, simply because we might wind up in litigation.

Senator JACKSON. I understand.

Mr. BANCROFT. I will say this. I have handled——

Senator JACKSON. We are actually not trying to trap you into a commitment as to value, but we always run into problems on authorization for funds to acquire land, and this applies to other than just the military. We have had this problem in connection with my work as chairman of the Interior Committee.

There is a point called Point Reyes. The estimate was $14 million. The current estimate is $57 million. This is not too far from there. I wanted to ask the question in that vein, not in an effort to nail you down.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask, is there an asking price for it? Has your client asked a price for the property?

Senator JACKSON. He says he does not have that information.

Mr. BANCROFT. I did not permit my partner to order an appraisal on this property because candidly, when I came into this matter, and if I may make this statement off the record——

(Off the record.)

Mr. BANCROFT. With respect to the propriety of the appraisal, I do know the Navy appraisers, the civilian appraisers retained by the Navy, by reputation. Two of our partners know them personally. I have not discussed these valuations with them, but have confidence in these men.

There are also certain differences brought out in newspaper accounts between a civilian appraisal by a real estate broker and the Navy appraisers. For example, it is my understanding that the Navy appraisal does not include mineral rights, which there is no occasion to take, as long as you are merely clearing a safety zone. The civilian appraisal for these rights was $3.5 million if the newspaper accounts are correct.

Senator JACKSON. This is an interesting point. You are not taking fee title?

Admiral HUSBAND. Our appraisal is exclusive of mineral rights, sir.

Mr. WALDIE. Yes; but the decision relative to taking fee title, as I understand it is to be made at a later date. Your appraisal is exclusive of it, but if it determines that the gas potential in that area is as it might be, you will take it.

Senator JACKSON. What if they start drilling for gas and oil?

Mr. BANCROFT. Sir, I was on a drilling rig before they put shoes on me. A drilling operation for a gas well in this area is of a very short duration. It is in the range of 2 weeks. The production operation for a gas well consists of a pipe coming out of the ground with a small Christmas tree on it and an orifice meter. A man comes in once a week to once a month to read it, and it is not equivalent to human habitation. It would be very foolish to buy mineral rights here.

Senator JACKSON. I realize there would not be a lot of people involved, but I thought we are getting fee title here.

It seems to me that the drillers could interfere with Navy operations, and there would be no means of opposing it unless they have fee title, and this raised some interesting questions. It is not beyond the realm of speculation.

Is this a known oil-gas area?

Mr. WALDIE. It sure is.

Mr. BANCROFT. There is no significant production within this particular area. But let's assume that it were highly productive.

Mr. WALDIE. They are producing in the hills immediately to the south.

Senator JACKSON. It is a known area?

Mr. BANCROFT. Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, in the gas drilling and production business, whether it is very little potential or very great potential, my personal judgment, and this is not an amateur judgment, is that it would be a waste of Federal money to acquire mineral rights in this area. You can acquire a fee in California, or I believe anywhere, without acquiring mineral rights, and they are of little or no value to the Government if the Government did acquire it——

Senator JACKSON. That is not fee title as I understand the law.

Mr. WALDIE. If the mineral rights are not of any value, it will not cost the Government too much to acquire them.

Mr. BANCROFT. If the mineral rights are of value and the Government does acquire them, it would immediately lease them out with appropriate restrictions on where the drilling base would be, how far away and how many people could come in.

So I am sorry if I introduced a subject which just as a practical matter need not be a troublesome subject. I was trying to explain the difference between published reports of appraisal and the Navy appraisal. One appraised something more than the other appraised. That is the largest single difference, if I understand the newspaper accounts correctly.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator JACKSON. Certainly.

Senator CANNON. Has the Navy attempted to ascertain the value of the mineral rights?

Senator JACKSON. That is just what I was going to ask.

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Mr. WALDIE. To clarify a question on the appraisal, the appraisal to which Mr. Bancroft refers was obtained at my direction by a private real estate person within the community of Port Chicago. Her figures showed a total value of the land to be taken exclusive of utilities, they apparently are not taking utilities, the railroad, highway, gaslines, this type of thing going through the area, her appraisal including mineral rights, which she valued at a little over $3 million, was $34 million versus the Navy's $19.8 million.

Senator JACKSON. But she valued the mineral rights at how much?

Mr. WALDIE. $3 million-some, so there is still a $10 million discrepancy. I have attempted to get some clarification from the Navy as to what precise appraisals they have, and they properly, I suspect, tell me that that is a matter for ultimate litigation, and so there is no way to test.

Senator JACKSON. The Navy has got to protect their right, of course, to be able to be effective in negotiation.

Mr. WALDIE. The difficulty though is that you run into precisely what you ran into in the other take in California, the foot-in-the-door concept is not totally without appeal to the agency in this particular instance. Once the door is open they have to get whatever the appraisals show up at and whatever the court awards in these cases.

Senator JACKSON. Have there been any other known public appraisals of the mineral rights?

Mr. WALDIE. No, but the appraisal made was by a contracost taken versus the appraisal by the Navy from people totally remote from

the area, who to my knowledge have never appraised in the area before, and as a matter of fact I understand what they did was take an old appraisal and update it on the basis of the continual increases in cost, and then recently reviewed that at my request and concluded that it was still correct.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral Husband?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Waldie is correct. We did not at the time of the appraisal, because we did not have an approved project, we did not want to upset unduly the people who were living there with respect to it so that we did not have access to the interior of the properties in making this appraisal.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Cannon has a question.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, without having the mineral rights, could the Navy effectively control the use of that land, if there are mineral leases on it?

Senator JACKSON. Admiral Gralla?

Admiral GRALLA. Sir, from our point of view the fact that there would be mineral rights, and if there were, a pipe that goes in, as Mr. Bancroft mentions, and a Christmas tree, would not affect us particularly.

We are worried about the safety to people and inhabited areas. The number of people that would come in to look at this thing essentially is not very great.

Senator JACKSON. Are the mineral rights owned by the surface owners?

Mr. WALDIE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. They are, generally speaking?

Mr. WALDIE. Unless they have taken title subject to a reservation of the mineral rights. Most of these people have had ownership for a considerable number of years prior to the time gas was discovered in this area.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral Husband?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I am not really qualified to speak on this subject of the mineral rights, but my recollection is that when we acquired the original property we did acquire the mineral rights, and we transferred to the Department of Interior the authority to out-lease, and they have in certain instances done this with appropriate protection, so that whoever gets the mineral out-lease must operate from the boundary of the property rather than internally.

Senator JACKSON. Only fee simple title includes mineral rights of course. It seems to me that there should be a stipulation to the effect that if there is to be exploration and utilization of the mineral rights, that the Navy will have some semblance of control as to how that will be accomplished.

Now this would be a diminishment of the mineral right, but it would at least avoid the necessity of acquiring something that you do not need.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. It seems to me that is a matter that ought to be a condition here, because we had this problem, Mr. Nease, at Fort Gordon, did we not?

Mr. NEASE. Yes, sir; it was clay deposits down there but the same problem. We have to acquire those mineral rights now to keep them off the reservation.

Senator JACKSON. With all the money that is involved in this situation, the worst thing that could happen would be for someone to come in and start to drill right in the middle of it and you would be helpless.

Mr. WALDIE. Another way, Senator, of avoiding that problem is to devise a plan that does not involve the necessity of taking this.

Senator JACKSON. That is what I would like to find.

Mr. BANCROFT. Mr. Chairman, the most valuable mineral rights are not in this area. They are over here.

Senator JACKSON. Which area?

Mr. BANCROFT. This is Roe Island. These are the valuable mineral rights right here, and the safety zone would go out to a much larger area. I think, however, the important thing is that even at 1.5 million pounds this town is still taken, even if these piers are just made into million and a half pound barge piers.

We have tried to lease the minerals for gas exploration on our clients' 320 acres without success. I do not want to disparage the value of our clients' property, but if they were valuable I think we would have people knocking on our door to lease them.

Senator JACKSON. You never know.

Mr. BANCROFT. Now, speaking of money, Mr. Chairman, in this year's original military construction bill, to implement the recently enacted Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the three services had $150 million. This is for water pollution, and this is the kind of money I am talking about, when we tear up the natural antipollutant sources such as we already have on Roe Island.

If we cut out Concord Weapons Station, if I recall the bill correctly, in this bill is an item for enlarging family housing at Hawthorne. Hawthorne and Sierra Ordnance are backup bases for this base. There are other items in present bills related to this base which do not appear immediately.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral Gralla?

Admiral GRALLA. Mr. Chairman, you were talking about gas drilling. This is a picture of the drills on Ryer Island which, if you will recall sir, is the larger of the two to the north.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Admiral GRALLA. That is exploratory drilling.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I do not think it is necessary to acquire the mineral rights. Your objective is to control the surface?

Admiral GRALLA. That is correct.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. And you could have a diminishment of the mineral rights by providing for the kind of protection you need to carry out your mission.

As you look at this problem, and I must say I do not profess to have the answer, but you are going to need to acquire land if you are going to maintain any activity there. If you cut down the activity I think, Congressman, you will still have to acquire some land, if you are going to have the necessary safety.

Mr. WALDIE. The only land you would have to acquire if you moved the two piers to Roe Island and one to Bangor would be Roe and Ryer Island, which you are now acquiring under this bill.

You would not have to acquire a single foot of private property other than that, because the Navy owns sufficient land on the shore in fee that the arc from this island then would be included.

Senator JACKSON. You know you have people out beyond the main area in Port Chicago.

Mr. WALDIE. I am sorry, I do not understand what you mean.

Mr. BANCROFT. This is the safety arc around piers Roe Island which are made 10,400 feet from here. This red line here is based on 4.5 million pounds here and 1.5 million would come only to about there.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but if you have people nearby, it seems to me that to follow the best of regulations they can be wrong, when you are dealing within narrow parameters.

Mr. WALDIE. But Senator, under this proposal that the Navy has, this pier is limited to 6 million, because the arc on 6 million already goes into this community of Shore Acres, which is 5,000 population.

The present location of the piers here, even if you take Port Chicago, still leaves your arc within a community of 5,000 people. You are taking two blocks of that community, but immediately across the street the community continues.

Senator JACKSON. You are not saying that if you move one pier to Bangor, that you can avoid further land acquisition?

Mr. WALDIE. I am, sir.

If you move one pier to Bangor and these two piers to Roe Island—

Senator JACKSON. Oh, to Roe Island. But I meant right in Port Chicago.

Mr. WALDIE. You still have to move them to Roe Island.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. WALDIE. And you have to move them to Roe Island to correct their deficiencies. The only other way you can correct their deficiencies is to take out this middle pier. This is the only proper way you can lengthen and get the proper separation.

If you have done that, you are still left this further pier right in this neighborhood of 5,000 people. The lines goes right into that community. It takes two blocks of the community but it leaves miles of the rest of the community.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral?

Admiral GRALLA. I would like to correct one statement which came up as to retaining a small pier on the mainland handling 1.5 million or 2 million pounds. Unwaivered, the current situation only permits us 800,000 pounds total without any waiver you see.

Senator JACKSON. So if you really come under the regulations, you would have to cut it down to 800,000 pounds.

Admiral GRALLA. Total! Spread over three piers, which is a useless operation, because at one pier we would have 100,000, another pier 200,000, and a third pier 500,000, which in effect limits us to only an occasional barge.

Mr. WALDIE. I do not have any contention with that. That is quite correct.

All I am saying is that the Federal Government has no business subjecting the people of that county to that risk when they can correct it. It just seems to me to be totally unjustifiable, and the Secretary referred in 1965 to a moral obligation just to this community.

I think there is a lot larger moral obligation to all these people out here, and that is only going to be solved by correcting those piers, Senator, and no proposal of the Navy corrects those piers. It leaves them precisely in the miserable situation they presently are located in.

There is not one proposal the Navy has made to do anything about those piers. They have not even talked about those piers until I brought it up. There has not been one single mention of the fact that they were deficient until I brought it up. They have only talked about complying with the one portion of that quantity-distance table which says remove habitable buildings from the 2-mile zone.

I have petitions already after 2 weeks in circulation of 4,000 signatures from people living out here that are darned concerned about this neglect on the part of the Navy, the Navy's concentration on this community, when they believe that they are jeopardized, and nothing the Navy has proposed is going to reduce that jeopardy to them.

Senator JACKSON. We will study this problem and go over the record carefully. We are not going to just flip a coin to made a decision.

Mr. WALDIE. I hope not, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. We are going into it, Congressman, very carefully. You have devoted a lot of time and effort.

Mr. WALDIE. I have devoted all my time to it.

Senator JACKSON. I want to compliment you.

Are you a lawyer?

Mr. WALDIE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You have been very lawyer-like about it.

Mr. WALDIE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. You have done a good job as has the Navy. They have their problems, and we hope that from this record we can come to some resolution. I assume that you take exception, of course, to the House action?

Mr. WALDIE. Yes, sir; I do.

Senator JACKSON. Except that part relating to a study to see what can be done at Bangor?

Mr. WALDIE. When I say I take exception, I must qualify that.

The House in essence took cognizance of this position of the inadequacies of the piers.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. WALDIE. When they talked about a three-step proposal.

Senator JACKSON. I am talking about the land acquisition.

Mr. WALDIE. My objection is the priority.

If the ultimate conclusion is that those piers must be moved to correct them, and I do not know how you can correct them other than moving them, then the expenditure of $40 million here has been unnecessary according to the Navy. They do not need to take anything inside a 2-mile zone or outside of the 2-mile zone.

That is why they are leaving these people across the street over here in Shore Acres. They are not jeopardized sufficiently that the Federal Government believes there is any obligation toward them.

Senator JACKSON. How much is the cost of putting one pier in at Bangor?

Admiral HUSBAND. About $25 million, sir.

Senator JACKSON. $25 million, and there would be some land acquisition across the canal, I think.

Admiral GRALLA. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Which is included in that?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Admiral GRALLA. And we would also displace people, about the same number of people we are talking about here, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Not the same number of people, would we?

Admiral GRALLA. I think it is indicated about 3,000, sir.

Commander WITKOUSKI. There would be a thousand to the north here.

Senator JACKSON. Is that a naval reservation?

Commander WITKOUSKI. Yes, sir. We would take this circle.

Senator JACKSON. You would take this other circle?

Commander WITKOUSKI. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. How many would be involved here?

Commander WITKOUSKI. 2,000. That is an estimate, sir, not a count.

Senator JACKSON. That is a wild, rugged area.

Thank you, gentlemen. We appreciate having your testimony, and this will conclude our open hearings.

Mr. WALDIE. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. We want to again thank you all, and thank you, Mr. Bancroft.

Mr. BANCROFT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of being here.

Thank you, Admiral.

Senator JACKSON. At this point I would like to include statements from Senators Robert F. Byrd, West Virginia; James B. Pearson, Kansas; Wallace F. Bennett, Utah; J. Caleb Boggs, Delaware; and Frank E. Moss, Utah; Representatives H. Allen Smith and Bob Wilson, 20th District and 36th District, respectively, of California.

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BY SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA

NAVAL STATION, SUGAR GROVE, W.VA.

1. Of the original Big Dish installation, what assets has Navy retrieved for use at the new radio receiver station at Sugar Grove?

Answer: A major effort has been made to retrieve as many Big Dish assets as possible for use at the new Sugar Grove Naval Radio Station. In addition to the approximately 1767 acres of land acquired to insure radio interference control and the 2½ miles of access roads to the main site, the Navy is utilizing existing water, lighting, electrical and other main site utilities in support of the new radio receiver station. Advantage has also been taken of the flat area created by removal of over a million and a half cubic yards of mountain shale as a new antenna site. An area comprising 20,000 SF of the underground lab building is being utilized as well as the subterranean corridor from that building to the new antenna site. Two existing 40' x 100' buildings will house emergency generation equipment and small parts storage. The existing contractor office has been made available for present contractor usage. At the housing or support site, a portion of the former power plant is being converted to a Public Works Shop while the pump house and fuel tanks will be incorporated into a water treatment plant. The 25 mile natural gas line will be used as a source of fuel for this area. A metal clad building is to be used as an automotive maintenance shop.

2. How about assets which can be used for purposes other than the Sugar Grove Radio Station? For example, I understand that there was a multi-million dollar computer acquired for use with the Big Dish?

Answer: Other Big Dish assets not suitable for reuse by the Radio Station are being utilized in various ways. The two million dollar computer is being used to control the new 150 foot radio telescope at the site. In addition, four Big Dish drive units (estimated value $150,000 each) have been incorporated in this telescope and four additional units are in storage for use if and when a larger radio telescope is erected. Three 2500 KW diesel generators (estimated value $200,000 each) were removed from the site, shipped to the Philippines and installed in a Naval Communications Power Plant. The 60 foot pilot antenna and approximately one million dollars of aiming and reference control and test equipment originally procured for the Big Dish is now being used by the Naval Research Laboratory for other research purposes. Two 430 foot heavy duty elevators and towers were removed from the site and transferred to Naval Shipyards for further use. A computer oriented method (including tapes) for engineering analysis of stresses in complex structures, originally developed for the Big Dish has been made available to the engineering profession for public use. A typical application of this computer type analysis was used in the design of the Vertical Assembly Building at Cape Kennedy.

3. What about the framework of the Big Dish?

Answer: The framework of the Big Dish has been disposed of as follows: salvageable heavy steel plate and aluminum reflector surface mesh were incorporated in the new Naval Research Laboratory 150 foot telescope; the smaller steel and aluminum sections were transferred to various government agencies, including the Forest Service, for other uses; the main steel frame, pintle bearing and aluminum panels, including the Panel Assembly Shop, were disposed of by competitively bid demolition and removal contracts which returned approximately $130,000 to the Government.

4. Now what about the Cheltenham activity—what are you moving from Cheltenham to Sugar Grove? What functions? What equipment? How many people?

Answer: Receiver station functions only will be moved from Cheltenham to Sugar Grove. With minor exceptions all receiving equipment at Sugar Grove will be new equipment; accordingly the receiving equipment assets made available by closing down the receiver functions at Cheltenham will be redistributed, as required and feasible, throughout the Naval Communications System. 1 officer, 21 enlisted and 2 civilian personnel will be transferred from Cheltenham to Sugar Grove. 68 officers, 964 enlisted and 196 civilians will remain at the Cheltenham station.

5. When the move is completed; what will be the annual payroll at Sugar Grove and how many people will be attached to Sugar Grove?

Answer: The annual payroll of the communications personnel at the Sugar Grove station is estimated to be $694,000. The planned manning level, as recently programmed, is 3 officers, 89 enlisted men and 30 civilians. In addition the Navy is planning for certain functions presently performed by the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) at Sugar Grove to be assumed by the Naval Security Group (NAVSECGRU). Manpower planning and phasing in this matter have not yet been completed; however, this is not expected to significantly alter the total manning level required for those functions presently performed by NRL.

6. When will the radio station at Sugar Grove be placed into operation?

Answer: The target date for activation of the Sugar Grove receiver station is December 1968.

7. Now to Cheltenham again—What are your plans for Cheltenham when Sugar Grove has been placed into operation? I understand that Mr. McNamara has directed you to vacate that installation, has he not?

Answer: Moving the receiving facilities to Sugar Grove will leave certain other essential "residual" functions at Cheltenham. These functions are:

(1) Handling point-to-point DCS circuits.
(2) Operating fleet broadcast and ship/shore circuits.
(3) Handling other Navy tactical circuits.
(4) Naval Security Group operations.
(5) Performing Navy off-line crypto functions to/from the Washington area.
(6) Operating facility control school and equipment evaluation facility.
(7) Providing centralized administrative and budget support to Navy message centers in the Washington area.

It should be noted that a study was made within the Navy in 1965 which would indicate that relocating these residual functions would cost $10.9 million. It has been concluded that performing these "residual" functions at Cheltenham would be the most economical course of action for the government. Accordingly, present planning envisions continuing to perform the "residual" functions at Cheltenham.

In 1962 when the relocation of receiving facilities to Sugar Grove was first proposed by Navy, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) approved such relocation and additionally requested the Navy to formulate plans to vacate Cheltenham entirely by June 1966. Subsequent correspondence resulted in the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) advising the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics), in May 1966, that the need for retaining Cheltenham would be considered separately from plans to relocate receiving facilities to Sugar Grove, and that any possible conclusions on continuing remaining security and communications functions at Cheltenham would be the subject of an entirely separate consideration at some future date.

8. I read in the news that the National Security Agency is moving out of your installation in Northwest Washington. Also I have read that the National Capital Planning Commission has requested that the Navy release that entire facility for more appropriate usage such as residential purposes, or perhaps for expansion of American University. The Commission indicated that a military installation is not in keeping with the nature of that area. Could you not possibly utilize the Cheltenham station for relocation of the Northwest Washington facility?

Answer: It is understood that the National Capital Planning Commission's long range plans include a recommendation that the property now occupied by the Naval Security Station on Nebraska Avenue be converted to high density civilian use. There is adequate real estate at the Cheltenham station to relocate the activities now at the Naval Security Station in Northwest Washington. This would require a construction program in the range of 18–25 million dollars which has not be programmed.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JAMES B. PEARSON OF KANSAS

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
July 12, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please accept this letter for the official record urging the Congress to grant the full appropriation for fiscal year 1968 military construction authorization for Ft. Riley and Ft. Leavenworth in Kansas (S. 1241).

I feel that these appropriations, which include funds for the development of badly needed training areas, rifle squad tactical ranges, tactical equipment shops and facilities, barracks, street extension and data processing facilities, are vital to these Army installations in the State of Kansas.

Very truly yours,

JAMES B. PEARSON,
U.S. Senator.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT OF UTAH

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Senate Armed Services Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SCOOP: Enclosed are copies of a statement expressing my views regarding funds contained in the Military Construction Bill for the State of Utah during fiscal year 1968.

Realizing the large number of witnesses which you have scheduled and the volume of data which you must consider, I would appreciate it very much if you would have my statement inserted in the proper place in the Committee records. This will save time for the Committee and will still fully express my

views in support of items of military construction requested by the Air Force and Army for my state.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

WALLACE F. BENNETT.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT (R-UTAH)

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my gratitude to you and the other members of the Military Construction Subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees for extending to me the privilege of presenting a statement in support of the Military Construction Authorization Bill, S. 1241.

The Fiscal Year 1968 Military Construction Authorization Bill contains a request of $2,651,000 for the State of Utah. Of this total, the Air Force has requested $1,728,000 for construction at Hill Air Force Base; and the Army has asked for $923,000 for new facilities at the Tooele Army Depot.

AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION

Due to recent changes in Air Force missions and the closing of several other installations, Hill Air Force Base, Utah, has experienced an expansion program to accommodate an addition of over 6,000 new civilian and military personnel. Civilian employees now number 21,000 and there is a total of 3,300 officers and airmen at HAFB. The total payroll during the past fiscal year was in excess of $148 million.

The Ogden Air Material Area, Hill Air Force Base, Utah is one of the major depots of the Air Force Logistics Command. Hill Air Force Base has prime responsibility for the Minuteman Missile and RF-4C aircraft. The 2705th Air-munitions Wings is stationed at Hill, and it has the responsibility of testing many of the munitions and weapons systems used by the U. S. Air Force. This base is a major supply depot for aircraft and missile parts and last year 148,466,-000 pounds of cargo moved out of this installation to Air Force bases all over the world.

There are seven items in the military construction authorization requested for Hill Air Force Base during FY 1968, and a brief description follows:

1. Logistical facilities depot (conversion)

This project will convert 24,434 square feet of space in Bay F, Building 104 to logistical and support space to house 187 personnel from the Directorate of Maintenance. At present management functions are located in several different shops and hangars which are unsuitable for logistic space. This project will partially satisfy an overall administrative and logistic space deficiency of 196,482 square feet existing at Hill Air Force Base. Estimated cost of project is $140,000.

2. Data processing plant (alteration)

This conversion will alter Bays D, E, and F of Building 103, to accommodate additional data processing equipment and to provide an air conditioned com-puter room. This space is needed for housing new modern data processing equip-ment and computers relating to Minuteman, Titan, F/R F101 and F/R F4 air-craft missions. Estimated cost of alterations is $354,000.

3. Aircraft general purpose shop (air conditioning)

This project provides for installing an air conditioning system in Building 225, the Precision Grinding Room, where certain airplane and missile parts are repaired. Approximately 75% of the total workload has tolerances closer than +.001, and careful temperature control is vital to prevent fluctuations caused by thermal expansion of different metals. Estimated cost is $88,000.

4. Hazardous test facilities (alterations)

This project provides for improvements including air conditioning of buildings 1941, 1943 and 1642. The space will be used to provide an adequate hazardous materials testing laboratories for the Minuteman and other solid propellant weapon systems. The Lab will include a high altitude vacuum chamber designed to test small explosive items and will be used to obtain necessary surveillance data on components of re-entry vehicles. Estimated cost $270,000.

5. *Re-entry systems buildings*

This new construction will provide additional Re-entry System component handling and storage facilities. It will include fuel and oxidizer tanks, a clean room, storage for loaded and empty components, and a remote covered load and purge area. The new Mark 12 and 17 Minuteman Re-entry Systems are physically larger and more complicated than prior systems and cannot be supported by existing facilities. Estimated cost of construction $700,000.

6. *Confinement facility (replacement)*

The present stockade and confinement facilities at Hill AFB were constructed in 1943, and are wholly inadequate to meet current needs and safety standards. The proposed project calls for the construction of a 12-man confinement facility with the necessary utilities, etc. Hill AFB provides military prisoner services for the Army, Navy, and Marines, and this facility is urgently needed in view of buildup of military personnel in the state. Estimated cost—$76,000.

7. *Missile loading and unloading facility*

Present missile loading and unloading facilities at HAFB are inadequate to meet present workload. If delays are to be avoided in moving of air munitions, these additional facilities must be provided. Estimated cost—$100,000.

ARMY CONSTRUCTION

The Army has requested a total of $923,000 for construction at the Tooele Army Depot in Utah. Two major projects are involved as follows:

1. *Nike-Hercules maintenance building (alterations)*

This project will provide additional facilities for accomplishment of increased workload in rebuild of Nike-Hercules electronic fire control system. Alterations will be made in Building S–604, S–590 and 619. It provides for additional electric power, lighting, secured enclosures, air and water lines, relocation of steam lines, install sprinkler system, concrete ramp, partitions, doors, windows, and to relocate and install air conditioning system. Estimated cost of alterations—$243,000.

2. *Installation of mechanical material handling system (alterations)*

This project provides for the installation of a new mechanized materials handling system to keep pace with advanced computerized requisition procedures. Alterations will be made in Buildings 620–S, 620–N, 630–S, and 621–N. Construction will consist of additional electric power, compressed air, water, sewer, and heat; dock enclosures, power operated doors and paved approaches and general alterations necessary to accommodate installation of mechanical material handling and processing equipment. It has been estimated that an annual saving of $684,512 primarily in labor costs, can be achieved when this new system becomes operational. Cost of these alterations is estimated at $680,000.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, the amount of funds requested this year is very small in relationship to the amount of Defense Department activities in the State of Utah. I am satisfied that these funds are necessary and important in our defense effort. It is my hope that the Committee will approve the full amount of construction which has been requested by the Air Force and the Army for these projects in Utah.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR J. CALEB BOGGS OF DELAWARE

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., July 12, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senate Committee on Armed Services, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand that your subcommittee has started hearings on S. 1241, fiscal 1968 authorizations for military construction.

S. 1241 contains an authorization of $600,000 for the construction of an industrial waste treatment plant at Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware. Last year you and your subcommittee were good enough to include in the fiscal 1967 military construction bill the authorization for a domestic waste treatment plant

and the Appropriations Committee appropriated the funds. I am happy to say a contract to begin construction has been awarded.

The purpose of my letter to you is merely to express to the subcommittee my hope that the authorization for the industrial waste treatment plant will remain in the bill and to restate my firm convictions on the necessity of this item.

As I indicated last year, serious damage to oyster crops and economic losses to Delaware citizens has occurred as a result of untreated sewage from Dover Air Force Base facilities.

The approval of this industrial waste treatment plant, coupled with the domestic treatment plant approved last year, will complete the waste treatment facilities at the Base and aid the State and City of Dover immeasurably in cleaning up the pollution in the two rivers running through or adjacent to the Base.

I respectfully urge the subcommittee to give approval to this item and wish to again thank you and the other members of the subcommittee for your help last year and your understanding of the problem.

With highest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

J. CALEB BOGGS.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS OF UTAH

U. S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
July 13, 1967.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN RUSSELL: I note that the Senate Armed Services Committee is holding joint hearings with the Senate Appropriations Committee on S. 1241, fiscal 1968 authorizations for military construction. This letter is to request that the full amounts requested for Utah installations for the fiscal year 1968 be both authorized and appropriated.

The total amount of construction money requested for projects at Hill Air Force Base is $1,728,000, to be allocated as follows:

Reentry systems facility	$700,000
Alterations to data-processing plant	354,000
Alterations to hazardous testing facility	270,000
Conversion of logistical depot	140,000
Add. to missile loading area	100,000
Air conditioning precision grinding facility	88,000
Replacement of confinement facility	76,000
Total	1,728,000

The total for the Tooele Ordnance Depot, Tooele County, is $823,000, to be allocated as follows:

Construct electronic fire extinguisher	$243,000
Mechanize storage facility	580,000
Total	823,000

The new facilities at the Hill Air Force Base will support an increased work load which is due to the phase-out of some Air Force installations in other sections of the country, or which are needed because of an increased work load resulting from the military effort in South Vietnam.

The Tooele requests are necessary to maintain production and supply facilities at the base.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings, so that my interest in these items may be made known to the other members of your committee.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senator.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN H. ALLEN SMITH AND CONGRESSMAN BOB WILSON OF CALIFORNIA

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 11, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Armed Services

DEAR SCOOP: With reference to the pending Military Construction bill for FY 1968 now before your Subcommittee, the undersigned respectfully request permission to include a brief document in your printed record of the hearings.

This document is a summary of the report and hearings of the Special Subcommittee on Proposed Undersea Warfare Laboratory, Los Alamitos, California, of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. The Subcommittee, chaired by Honorable Porter Hardy, Jr., of Virginia, conducted extensive hearings and field investigations on the proposed Undersea Warfare Laboratory. Their conclusions and recommendations, which were unanimously approved by the full Committee, are attached herewith.

The undersigned were hoping to be able to appear personally before your Subcommittee to testify on the Los Alamitos proposal, which we oppose, but decided to wait for the findings of the special Subcommittee, which have just come off the press.

With this in mind, we would be extremely grateful if your Subcommittee could consider the attached summary and recommendations as a substitute for our testimony.

Since the House has already passed the Military Construction bill for FY 1968, and no line item appears for the Los Alamitos project, we respectfully request that you include the Los Alamitos project as a line item in your bill, so that the matter can be resolved in conference.

Your friendship and cooperation are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

H. ALLEN SMITH,
20th District, California.
BOB WILSON,
36th District, California.

[No. 17]

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROPOSED UNDERSEA WARFARE LABORATORY, LOS ALAMITOS, CALIF.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., July 31, 1967.

Hon. L. MENDEL RIVERS,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Attached is the unanimous report of the special subcommittee you appointed to make inquiry into the proposed establishment of an antisubmarine warefare laboratory at Los Alamitos.

The principal recommendations are:

1. Retain the present laboratory at Pasadena, but provide it with new buildings adequate to do what is needed at that location including the purchase of the property next door needed to give this site adequate room. The cost should be about $10,400,000 based on estimates furnished to the subcommittee.
2. Retain the present antisubmarine warfare activities at San Diego.
3. Locate the headquarters and systems analysis group for the new Underseas Warfare Center, with jurisdiction over both the Pasadena and present San Diego operations in San Diego.
4. Pursue with the citizens of San Diego their ability to provide adequate buildings for the San Diego activities on a lease-purchase deal.

We will be glad to discuss it at the full committee meeting on Tuesday.

Sincerely,

PORTER HARDY, JR.
Chairman, Special Subcommittee.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., July 28, 1967.

Hon. L. MENDEL RIVERS,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: By letter of June 28, 1967, you appointed the undersigned [1] a special subcommittee to make inquiry with respect to the establishment of a proposed laboratory for antisubmarine warfare at Los Alamitos, Calif.

On July 12, 1967, your subcommittee took testimony from Hon. Robert A. Frosch, Assistant Secretary of Navy (Research and Development) who had with him Dr. Gerald W. Johnson, Director of Naval Laboratories, and Dr. William P. Raney.

On July 13, 1967, the subcommittee took testimony from Hon. Richard T. Hanna, Hon. Bob Wilson, and Hon. H. Allen Smith. Then it took further testimony from Hon. Robert A. Frosch.

The subcommittee made a trip to California on July 21–23 to examine the possible sites and to have discussions with laboratory personnel and community leaders at the various locations.

At Pasadena, the subcommittee heard from Mr. John B. Phillips, city manager; Mr. Boyd Welin, mayor; Mr. Robert C. Daigh, of the chamber of commerce; and Mr. John W. Holmes, chairman, city redevelopment agency. Then the subcommittee toured the site of the present laboratory (until recently the Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS), now the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC)) and then took testimony from Dr. William B. McLean and Capt. Grady H. Lowe, and Dr. D. J. Wilcox.

At Los Alamitos, the subcommittee was conducted on a tour by helicopter of the area around the Naval Air Station and then took testimony from Mr. David L. Baker, chairman, Orange County Board of Supervisors; Mr. George Honold, mayor, city of Garden Grove; Mr. Lee Risner, city manager, city of Seal Beach; Dr. Don Pickerell, Orange County Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Ralph Kiser, Orange County Coast Association; and Capt. Lloyd D. Ruth, Commander, NAS, Los Alamitos.

At San Diego, the subcommittee took testimony from Mr. Vern Albert, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. James Hewett, chairman of the Oceanic Coordinating Committee; Mr. Walter Hahn, city manager of San Diego; and Hon. Clinton D. McKinnon. Then the subcommittee visited the laboratory (formerly the Naval Electronics Laboratory (NEL), now the Naval Command Control Communications Laboratory Center (NCCCLC)) and received testimony from Capt. William R. Boehm, Dr. Ralph J. Christensen, and Dr. D. A. Wilson.

The Armed Services Committee was first apprised of the new antisubmarine laboratory and its proposed location at Los Alamitos by a line item in the military construction authorization bill. An $8.45 million authorization was requested to construct a new laboratory at Los Alamitos, Calif., into which 850 persons would be moved from the present Pasadena Naval Ordnance Test Station and 450 persons would be moved from a portion of the Naval Electronics Laboratory in San Diego. In addition there would be new personnel including systems analysts, to make the total strength of about 2,000 employees at the new location. To accommodate this number there would have to be a second request for about $8.45 million in the military construction authorization bill for next year.

The Naval Ordnance Test Station at Pasadena was established in 1944 as an outgrowth of the cooperative research effort during World War II between the Navy and the California Institute of Technology. From that date to the present, there have been strong ties between NOTS and the institute. As of the present time, there are 45 members of the faculty of the institute who are advising or consulting with the Naval Ordnance Test Station on various subjects. Seven of these men participated in the work with Navy during World War 11 which led to the establishment of NOTS. Due in large measure to this close relationship with the California Institute of Technology, NOTS has been able to attract and retain topnotch scientists who have performed work of outstanding character.

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[1] Hon. Donald J. Irwin replaced Hon. Charles E. Bennett who was originally designated.

Established in quarters close by are two contractors with which NOTS has been able to work effectively in its program—Bendix and Aerojet.

NOTS in an operating organization doing outstanding work. Only a change which would assure a more successful operation should ever have been considered for this laboratory. Prime among the considerations should have been the effect which a change in location would have on the availability and/or retention of scientific and technical personnel. Specifically, a major deterrent to the proposed move should have been the estimate (regarded as conservative) that at least half of the top scientific and technical personnel would not move with the laboratory to Los Alamitos. Some estimates went as high as 80 percent.

At the Naval Electronics Laboratory in San Diego there is a group of 450 persons engaged in antisubmarine warfare work. This is an outgrowth of the work scientists from the University of California had been doing on antisubmarine warfare with NEL during World War II, and this group was established in 1945. NEL itself was established in 1945, but it was based on an earlier radio laboratory established in 1940, and this in turn had been preceded by a radio station first established in 1906. This laboratory, too, has a fine worldwide reputation for outstanding work. A large part of its success, particularly in the antisubmarine warfare work, has been due to its ability to work with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and the University of California, both located nearby at La Jolla. Indeed the Scripps Institution even has part of its operations located on Point Loma alongside of NEL. Of the 450 persons who have been scheduled to move to Los Alamitos, it is conservatively estimated that over half would fail to move.

What the Navy was proposing by the move to Los Alamitos of the 850 from Pasadena and the 450 from San Diego was the creation of a new laboratory, the Undersea Warfare Center. To these groups would be added headquarters personnel and systems analysts. The groups from Pasadena and San Diego would have been expected to continue with about the same work that they had been doing, although their responsibilities would be expanded slightly to follow a particular program not only through the research and development stage, but on to fleet introduction. This would be merely an extension of the work the same people had been doing before, and not require many more people. The headquarters and systems analysis groups, which are still to be set up, require separate considerations.

The subcommittee notes in the report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on In-House Laboratories of October 31, 1966, the following statement:

"(3) The weapons center, *which may have more than one geographical location*, would be a self-contained organization in that it would perform research and development with feasibility models as the end product."

Modern travel and communications appear to be reaching the point where any necessary intercourse between Pasadena and San Diego can readily be achieved without impairing the efficiency of the desired cooperation. Indeed, Pasadena has been operated as an annex to the large China Lake establishment for many years.

From the above considerations, the subcommittee agreed that the new laboratory should be established with the least possible interference with the present outstanding operations. Therefore the subcommittee recommends that the Pasadena laboratory be retained in Pasadena and the San Diego laboratory in San Diego. Not only did the subcommittee find that there would be little if any benefit to the two operations in being brought together physically, but it found specifically that there would be definite harm to their operation if they were moved from their present locations.

After examining the possible sites and talking with all who sought to present any points of view, the subcommittee recommends that the headquarters and systems analysis groups of the new laboratory be located in San Diego. This would, among other things, get the systems analysts next to the fleet and its operations. There have been many systems analysis studies which have come to the Armed Services Committee in which the assumptions made in the studies are far from reality. This makes them not only of questionable usefulness, but possibly dangerous. There is plenty of room available for the expansion of the Naval Underwater Center on Point Loma.

The subcommittee is appreciative of the efforts made by the citizens of Pasadena to try to put together some property in the middle of the city so as to retain the laboratory there—especially in the face of a long list of unanswered

questions which had been sent to the Department of Defense and in the face of a growing demand for more land. The present stated requirement of 50 to 100 acres was originally only a requirement for 12 acres. The subcommittee has made extensive efforts to determine the basis for the requirement set by the Navy for this amount of acreage, but no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming.

The present property in Pasadena is about 7.8 acres with an additional piece of property of about 4 acres available immediately adjacent to it. The present property is covered with offices, shops, computer facilities, and laboratories, including a 30-foot-high tank for hydroballistic experiments. By acquiring the property immediately next door, the laboratory can start immediate construction on a building which would alleviate the most pressing needs for offices and for computer facilities. The old building can then be replaced in turn, and the recent operations continued without interruption. This seems to make the most sense and does not involve any delay which a move to any other site would entail. It is possible to replace the present barrack-type buildings with permanent three- or four-story construction—such as is presently used at White Oak and at the Naval Research Laboratory. Such plans have already been drawn up by NOTS and can be accomplished for approximately $8.5 million. In addition the laboratory would be kept functioning and the tank for the hydroballistic experiments could continue in its present location.

At San Diego the antisubmarine warfare group is presently located on a 22-acre site at the waterfront in the harbor. This site could readily be cleared of its present barrack-type buildings and have the next offices erected there. The subcommittee heard from the citizens of San Diego that they would be willing to finance the construction of these new buildings and lease them back to the Government on the usual lease-purchase deal. If this should be so, then there would be no need for any military construction funds to provide proper quarters for the present group of 450, together with the anticipated headquarters and systems analysis groups. In addition, the subcommittee was pleased to be advised of a proposal from the citizens of San Diego to protect from financial loss top scientific personnel who might have to be transferred to San Diego because of the new alinement.

The subcommittee has discussed this proposal with both the director of the Undersea Warefare Center and the director of the San Diego antisubmarine warfare group. Both have stated that this is the best solution they see.

Your subcommittee very carefully analyzed the situation around Los Alamitos in arriving at its conclusions. We found that such a move would seriously disrupt existing programs. There is no California Institute of Technology, Scripps Institution of Oceanography or University of California nearby to provide outstanding scientists for advice and consultation and for the general academic atmosphere as at Pasadena and San Diego. There is a new branch of the University of California at Irvine Ranch, but this is still new and has not yet attained the same renown as the other institutions. As far as the headquarters is concerned, there is no close proximity to the fleet, and in this respect Los Alamitos and Pasadena stand about even. It is true that there is plenty of land for industrial development at Los Alamitos, but your subcommittee doubts that this is of importance to the location of the new headquarters and laboratory.

In addition to the above matters which had a direct bearing upon the mission of the subcommittee, there were some other matters which came to our attention which should be reported.

When the antisubmarine warfare group at NEL was separated from what is now the Command Control Communications Laboratory Center, the matter of command control and communications in antisubmarine warfare was overlooked. The problem has never been raised and settled specifically. The command control and communications laboratory and the undersea warfare laboratory each assumes that it will have the primary jurisdiction. One of the most important areas needing research and development attention is in the command control and communication aspects of antisubmarine warfare.

Since there already is a systems analysis group charged to examine antisubmarine projects on an overall basis under the Antisubmarine Warfare Systems Projects Office, the new group to be located in San Diego should not be established to undercut the existing responsibilities. The responsibilities, functions, and control of the new group should be thoroughly discussed at the highest levels in the Navy. The subcommittee believes that the group should report to the project manager of the Antisubmarine Warfare Systems Project Office and not elsewhere.

The matter of the support to be provided to the two laboratories at San Diego by the 11th Naval District should be adequately considered in advance so that support for the research and development activities is adequate, but does not become a means of having local naval officials redeciding matters, such as travel, which have had decision at appropriate R. & D. levels.

The subcommittee notes that at no time have any figures ever been presented to it other than the comparative capital costs of Los Alamitos and Pasadena. At no time have the costs of the actual move of 850 persons from Pasadena to Los Alamitos and 450 persons from San Diego to Los Alamitos been presented to the subcommittee as part of its consideration. The subcommittee notes further that at no time was the cost of relocating the 35-foot hydroballistic tank ever presented to it. For a center which was supposed to house a new systems analysis group, the lack of a systems analysis study of the proposal is glaring.

Sincerely,

PORTER HARDY, Jr., *Chairman.*
DONALD J. IRWIN.
JAMES V. SMITH.

(Whereupon, at 12:25 p.m., the hearing recessed to reconvene at 2 p.m. in secret session to conclude the hearings on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1968.)

81-915—67——48

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1967

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. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Ellender, Proxmire, Young, and Thurmond.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. J. C. DALRYMPLE, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. E. L. WADDELL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; COL. R. G. RHODES, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; LT. COL. E. P. STEFANIK, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; W. J. ELLENBERGER, CHIEF, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGET BRANCH, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; L. R. MOORE, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; MAJ. GEN. J. M. BLUMBERG, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO OSG FOR R. & D.; COL. E. G. ADAMS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; COL. O. H. ADAMS, OFFICE, THE SURGEON GENERAL; COL. D. ROBERTS, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; LT. COL. J. E. BOWEN III, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL; LT. COL. J. F. BELLOCHI, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT; LT. COL. T. BARRY, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND; LT. COL. V. D. STIPO, OFFICE, CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; LT. COL. M. H. SINGLETON, U.S. ARMY NIKE X SYSTEMS OFFICE; G. W. BRAZIER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; EDWARD DREYER, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND; B. W. KELT, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; D. SNELL, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; H. B. ZACKRISON, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; AND J. VANCE, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will be in order.

I wish to welcome the military services and the Department of Defense to a continuation of the military construction hearings before

the Appropriations Committee which were initiated last August in conjunction with Armed Services Committee of the Senate. These were joint hearings.

The hearings today, and, if necessary, tomorrow, will finish the subcommittee consideration of the fiscal year 1968 military construction bill. We will conclude by considering only those projects not considered in the joint Appropriations-Armed Services hearings, meaning those projects in this bill that have been previously authorized and unfunded. And obviously, those were not testified to during the authorizing hearings which were held in the Armed Services Committee.

Second, the appeals from the House action in reporting the military construction appropriations bill, H.R. 13606.

DEFENSE BUDGET REQUEST

I would briefly like to reconstruct for the record the appropriations figures for this bill. The fiscal year 1968 budget estimates as submitted to the Congress for military construction last January were $2,937,000,000, broken down as follows: Army, $592 million; Navy, $651 million; Air Force, $618 million; defense agencies, $240 million, Naval Reserve, $5 million; Air Force Reserve, $3,900,000; Air National Guard, $3,600,000; family housing defense, $787 million; homeowners assistance, $27 million.

The authorization bill, H.R. 11722, which was signed into law this past Saturday, October 21, carried an authorization of $2,333,255,000. This was a reduction of $432,191,000. The reduction made by the House due to appropriations action carried a reduction of $362,116,000. This amounted to a total adjustment in the bill of $794,307,000.

Thus the appropriations bill as approved by the House carried an approved appropriation of $2,142,693,000. Today, the Department of Defense and the services are requesting a restoration of $255,194,000 plus $3,587,000 requested by the Navy for fire-damaged facilities.

Thus, the total amount in appropriations or new obligational authority being considered by the subcommittee today is $2,401,474,000.

We will begin by considering the requests as submitted by the Army. At this point in the record I would like to insert a summary table which shows the complete action by the Congress on this military construction bill to date.

This is a breakdown of the general statement which I just made.

(The information follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1968 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 adjustments				
Military construction, Army	592,000	−121,101	−87,664	−208,765	383,235	71,339	.....	454,574
Military construction, Navy	651,000	−86,638	−79,631	−166,269	484,731	49,238	3,587	537,556
Military construction, Air Force	618,000	−136,224	−66,239	−202,463	415,537	21,173	.....	436,710
Military construction, Defense agencies	240,000	−51,453	−74,007	−125,460	114,540	70,000	.....	184,540
Military construction, Naval Reserve	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	3,900	.....	.....	.....	3,900	.....	.....	3,900
Military construction, Air National Guard	9,500	.....	.....	.....	9,500	.....	.....	9,500
Loran stations, Defense	3,600	.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	3,600
Subtotal	2,123,000	−395,416	−307,541	−702,957	1,420,043	211,750	3,587	1,635,380
Family housing defense	787,000	−36,775	−47,575	−84,350	702,650	43,444	.....	746,094
Homeowners assistance	27,000	.....	−7,000	−7,000	20,000	.....	.....	20,000
Total	2,937,000	−432,191	−362,116	−794,307	2,142,693	255,194	3,587	2,401,474

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record please insert a list showing the reduction made by authorization action and the House appropriation action.

FISCAL YEAR 1968 MCA PROJECTS DELETED OR REDUCED BY ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Project	CWE
Fort Belvoir	Map reproduction facility	310
	Coating and chemical laboratory	1,416
	Reactor group engineering building	944
	Davison Airfield improvements	659
Fort Eustis	Educational television production building	190
	Fuel conversion	450
Fort Knox	Administration building—Armor agency	431
	Commissary store	1,378
Fort Lee	Petroleum laboratory training building	493
	Materials analysis test laboratory	85
Fort Meade	Improve Rockenbach Rd	1,070
Fort Monroe	Storm drainage system, 2d increment	450
Camp Pickett	Rehabilitate tank trails	1,056
Fort Bragg	MATA language training facility	102
	Special warfare center language classroom	105
	Academic building addition	2,446
	CONARC intelligence center	335
Fort Campbell	Administration and supply building	1,342
Fort Jackson	Training facilities	152
Fort Bliss	Air Defense Agency building	694
Fort Polk	Light vehicle driving range	194
Fort Sill	Dental clinic	509
Fort Carson	Consolidated maintenance shop	5,777
Presidio of San Francisco	Extend storm drainage system	611
Fort Myer	Bachelor officers quarters with mess	4,319
CONUS, various	Survival measures, military	4,277
	Survival measures, land acquisition	723
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Welding training building	2,086
	Human factors engineering research laboratory	1,026
	Vulnerability test laboratory	140
Aero Maintenance Center	Enlisted men's barracks	894
Anniston Army Depot	Ammunition maintenance facility	973
Detroit Arsenal	Vehicle truck suspense laboratory	1,819
Edgewood Arsenal	Nuclear defense laboratory	8,287
	Animal holding laboratory	3,064
Frankford Arsenal	Research and development laboratory	3,272
Letterkenny Depot	Transport outloading terminal	193
	Bachelor officers quarters	172
Fort Monmouth	Sewage disposal system	1,523
Red River Depot	Care and preservation facility	420
Redstone Arsenal	Missile research laboratory	2,002
Savanna Army Depot	Bachelor officers quarters	954
Sharpe Army Depot	Depot maintenance shop	5,520
Tooele Army Depot	Expand electronic fire control facilities	243
CONUS, various (AMC)	Nike X radar	6,840
CONUS, various (ADC)	Microwave facilities, 44 sites	1,464
	Relocate radars	933
Vint Hill Farms	Post headquarters building	322
	Storm drainage	119
	Warehouse	109
Fort Ritchie	Automatic data processing facility	186
	Electric power generator	80
USASCC, Suitland	Warehouse	292
U.S. Military Academy	Road, Lee	450
USSC CONUS, various	Secure warning system	1,147
Fitzsimons General Hospital	Additions and alterations	9,555
Wm. Beaumont Hospital	Hospital	17,545
Valley Forge Hospital	Surgical suite	35
Army Map Service	Drainage channel	81
Bayonne Naval Supply Center	Open storage area	487
Oakland Army Terminal	Resurface storage area	312
Fort Wainwright	Air defense control facility	802
USACC, Okinawa	Administration and logistics buildings	612
Quarry Heights, C.Z	Operations buildings addition	1,366
	Substation	241
Kwajalein Atoll (AMC)	Marine maintenance facility	1,000
	Civilian dormitory	1,505
USAREUR, Germany	Humidity storage	3,618
USAREUR, various	Storage facility, marine depot	501
	REDUCED	
Fort Benjamin Harrison	Alter Autodin	640
Fort Riley	Air condition hospital (part)	160
USAREUR, Germany	Depot support building (part)	1,577

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REDUCTIONS ON FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM—ARMY

Installation	Facility	Amount
Fort Belvoir	Generator instruction building	$636,000
A. P. Hill	Improve camp-sites	1,851,000
Fort Holabird	Alter building 12 (armed services indexes record building).	588,000
Fort Meade	Army headquarters improvement	2,603,000
Fort Hood	Dewage treatment plant	1,123,000
Fort Polk	Cold storage plant	115,000
Fort Carson	Communication, finance, and ADP building	1,047,030
Fort Benjamin Harrison	Air conditioning	3,356,000
Fort Lewis	Administration building	864,000
Redstone Arsenal	Metrology and calibration building	253,000
WSMR	SAM-D facilities	2,000,000
WRAMC	AFIP building addition	7,570,000
Fort Richardson	Sewage treatment plant	1,800,000
Fort Shafter	do	1,744,000
USAREUR	Infrastructure	10,000,000
Planning		4,136,000
Access roads		500,000
Minor construction		2,000,000
Fort Lee:		
ALMC building (deficiency)		1,100,000
Chapel center (deficiency)		225,000
Undistributed reduction		45,000,000
Fort Jackson Hospital (cost increase)		(1,047,000)
Net adjustment		87,664,000

Note: The net appropriation to Army if House Appropriation Committee prevails will be $383,235,000.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Senator BIBLE. Our witnesses today are led by General Dalrymple.

General, we are happy to recognize you. You may proceed in your own manner.

Before you commence, however, I have before me a letter from the Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, dated October 24, 1967.

I think, in view of some earlier statements that have come from the Secretary of Defense, it might be well to read this in full into the record. Earlier, right after the passage, as a matter of fact, of the military construction authorization, there were indications that there would be a freeze order and that everything that wasn't directly related to Southeast Asia and to the antiballistic missile system would be frozen. This was a memorandum that was given widespread publicity, one on which both Senator Jackson and I commented at the time on the floor of the Senate.

The letter from the Secretary states as follows:

We have reviewed H.R. 13606, the Military Construction Appropriation Bill as recommended by the House Appropriations Committee and the accompanying House Report No. 799. The Appropriation Bill will provide $2,142,693,000 to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing compared with our budget request of $2,937,000,000. We request that $255,194,000 be restored to the appropriations as indicated in the enclosed table. In addition, we request the Committee's consideration of a number of new projects whose total cost is estimated at $3,587,000. The restoration requested plus the additional projects would provide $2,401,474,000 for military construction and family housing a reduction of $535,526,000 from the $2,937,000,000 contained in the President's budget.

It should be noted that $432,191,000 of the reduction in the various appropriations results from the Military Constrction Authorization Act. The balance, $362,116,000, of the adjustment represents House Appropriations Committee

actions. Each adjustment made by the Committee has been carefully reviewed and the statements and comments of the report have been taken into consideration. The items whose restoration is requested in our judgment will materially improve our ability to carry out the missions supported by these projects. The details of the projects and of the estimates supporting the restoration will be explained by witnesses of the military departments most knowledgeable on each area.

I would like to stress the particular importance of three items that are requested for restoration. These involve a $100 million reduction made by the Committee because of large unobligated balances, a $50 million reduction from the contingency fund included in Military Construction, Defense Agencies, and a $10 million reduction in Military Construction, Army in the program supporting NATO.

The unobligated balances each year represent estimates of amounts required to complete projects under construction and the estimated cost of projects not under contract. A large fraction of these unobligated balances represents funds for projects approved and financed for construction required in support of SEA and was included in the FY 1967 supplemental enacted late spring. If this $100 million reduction were sustained by the Senate, it would force the Department of Defense to curtail its program by reducing projects in amounts equivalent to the House Committee reductions. In my judgment, such a reduction will materially affect our ability to carry out the missions which will be supported by the construction.

I certainly hope each of the services can testify as to that particular item involving the support of Southeast Asia.

The second adjustment by the House Committee, on which I ask your special consideration, is a $50 million reduction to the contingency fund in the Defense Agencies appropriation. The FY 1966 Supplemental appropriation included $200 million for contingencies, and a similar amount was included in the 1968 budget. The utilization of the 1966 Supplemental $200 million has been reported to your Committee. It financed urgently required projects in support of Southeast Asia, primarily in Vietnam and Thailand. Without that authority and flexibility, it would have been almost impossible to provide for exigencies which arose in connection with the military effort in those areas. The amount included in the FY 1968 budget already has been reduced to $150 million by the Military Construction Authorization Act. The additional reduction of $50 million by the House Committee action, if sustained by the Senate, would reduce our ability to finance urgent requirements which, judging by previous experience, will most certainly develop. I urgently request the restoration of the $50 million reduced by the House Committee action.

I want proper witnesses to comment in more detail on that particular item. The third one he specifically comments on was a $10 million reduction in the NATO support infrastructure. I would likewise encourage some in-depth discussion of that suggested restoration.

The $3,587,000 additions requested are for projects to replace facilities at several Naval installations, some of which were destroyed by fire subsequent to the formulation of the FY 1968 program. This replacement is urgently needed to provide the Navy on-base population with the personnel facilities to which they are entitled. Representatives of the Navy are available to provide details justifying requirements as well as estimates supporting the projects.

Of course, we will go into that in some depth.

The letter from the Secretary of Defense will be incorporated in full at this point in the record.

(The letter follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, 1967.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We have reviewed H.R. 13606, the Military Construction Appropriation Bill as recommended by the House Appropriations Committee and the accompanying House Report No. 799. The Appropriation Bill will provide

$2,142,693,000 to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing compared with our budget request of $2,937,000,000. We request that $255,194,000 be restored to the appropriations as indicated in the enclosed table. In addition, we request the Committee's consideration of a number of new projects whose total cost is estimated at $3,587,000. The restoration requested plus the additional projects would provide $2,401,474,000 for military construction and family housing, a reduction of $535,526,000 from the $2,937,000,000 contained in the President's budget.

It should be noted that $432,191,000 of the reduction in the various appropriations results from the Military Construction Authorization Act. The balance, $362,116,000, of the adjustment represents House Appropriations Committee actions. Each adjustment made by the Committee has been carefully reviewed and the statements and comments of the report have been taken into consideration. The items whose restoration is requested in our judgment will materially improve our ability to carry out the missions supported by these projects. The details of the projects and of the estimates supporting the restoration will be explained by witnesses of the military departments most knowledgeable on each area.

I would like to stress the particular importance of three items that are requested for restoration. These involve a $100 million reduction made by the Committee because of large unobligated balances, a $50 million reduction from the contingency fund included in Military Construction, Defense Agencies, and a $10 million reduction in Military Construction, Army in the program supporting NATO.

The unobligated balances each year represent estimates of amounts required to complete projects under construction and the estimated cost of projects not under contract. A large fraction of these unobligated balances represents funds for projects approved and financed for construction required in support of SEA and was included in the FY 1967 Supplemental enacted late spring. If this $100 million reduction were sustained by the Senate, it would force the Department of Defense to curtail its program by reducing projects in amounts equivalent to the House Committee reductions. In my judgment, such a reduction will materially affect our ability to carry out the missions which will be supported by the construction.

The second adjustment by the House Committee, on which I ask your special consideration, is a $50 million reduction to the contingency fund in the Defense Agencies appropriation. The FY 1966 Supplemental appropriation included $200 million for contingencies, and a similar amount was included in the 1968 budget. The utilization of the 1966 Supplemental $200 million has been reported to your Committee. It financed urgently required projects in support of Southeast Asia, primarily in Vietnam and Thailand. Without that authority and flexibility, it would have been almost impossible to provide for exigencies which arose in connection with the military effort in those areas. The amount included in the FY 1968 budget already has been reduced to $150 million by the Military Construction Authorization Act. The additional reduction of $50 million by the House Committee action, if sustained by the Senate, would reduce our ability to finance urgent requirements which, judging by previous experience, will most certainly develop. I urgently request the restoration of the $50 million reduced by the House Committee action.

The $10 million for NATO support is a reduction to the $60 million requested in the budget under the appropriation Military Construction, Army. The $60 million represents the U.S. commitment which has to be financed under the multilateral agreements in FY 1968. As you are aware, this share of construction costs in support of NATO has been previously financed within the Military Assistance Appropriation. We felt that this cost was more appropriately included under U.S. military functions, and it was budgeted accordingly in FY 1968. If this reduction is sustained, we risk the possibility of defaulting on U.S. commitments under the NATO Alliance.

The $3,587,000 additions requested are for projects to replace facilities at several Naval installations, some of which were destroyed by fire subsequent to the formulation of the FY 1968 program. This replacement is urgently needed to provide the Navy on-base population with the personnel facilities to which they are entitled. Representatives of the Navy are available to provide details justifying requirements as well as estimates supporting the projects.

The details of the items which the Department of Defense is requesting to be restored as well as the details for the projects we request to be added are

discussed and explained in supporting information furnished to your Committee, the format of which has been agreed to by the Committee staff. We most strongly recommend your favorable consideration to the restorations and the additions 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.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA.

ARMY BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness is General Dalrymple.

You may proceed, General.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Brig. Gen. John C. Dalrymple, Director of Installations. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

It is a privilege to appear again before this subcommittee to present the remainder of the Department of the Army's portion of the fiscal year 1968 "Military construction" appropriations request.

With the committee's permission, I would like to submit my opening statement for insertion into the record and proceed with a very brief résumé of the status of the budget request to date.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order.

General DALRYMPLE. The President's budget for fiscal year 1968 Military Construction, Army, is $592 million total obligational authority. Congressional actions and Department of Army adjustments taken subsequent to submission of the budget have resulted in a reduction of new obligational authority of $120.1 million. Thus our request before this committee is for $471.9 million. This consists of $398.8 million for new appropriation items, including $33.2 million for projects in Southeast Asia, $22.9 million for prior years' authorized items, $10.1 million for deficiency funding for prior years' authorized items, and $40.1 million for appropriation under continuing authorization, which includes planning and design, minor construction and access roads. The House Appropriations Subcommittee in its report has recommended a budget of $383.2 million, a reduction of $88.7 million. The Army is making a reclama on $71.3 million of the reduction.

Since the items for which new construction were covered by the hearings with the Senate Armed Services Committee, I would be pleased to answer questions the subcommittee may have on the remainder of the program.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Brigadier General John C. Dalrymple, Director of Installations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

It is a privilege to appear again before this subcommittee to present the remainder of the Department of the Army's portion of the fiscal year 1968 Military Construction Appropriation request.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1968 Military Construction, Army is $592 million total obligational authority. Congressional actions and Depart-

ment of Army adjustments taken subsequent to submission of the budget have resulted in a reduction of new obligational authority of $120.1 million. Thus our request before this committee is for $471.9 million. This consists of $398.8 million for new appropriation items (including $33.2 million for projects in Southeast Asia), $22.9 million for prior years' authorized items, $10.1 million for deficiency funding for prior years' authorized items, and $40.1 million for appropriation under continuing authorization, which includes planning and design, minor construction and access roads. The House Appropriations Subcommittee in its report has recommended a budget of $383.2 million, a reduction of $88.7 million. The Army is making a reclama on $71.3 million of the reduction.

In the development of this program we have emphasized projects which support missions and deployment of tactical units and which provide adequate housing and supporting facilities at our permanent installations.

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

Operational and training facilities, $186,811,000

Included in the 54 items of this category are $64 million for tactical facilities, $60 million for the United States share of NATO Infrastructure military construction costs, and $2 million for a classified DOD project. The remaining projects are for Airfield Improvements, Communications Facilities and Training Facilities.

Maintenance and production facilities, $14,934,000

This category contains 20 items. Included are Tactical Equipment Shops and Facilities at five stations, two rocket ammo maintenance facilities, a Loading and Assembly Facilitity at Pine Bluff Arsenal, and 12 other smaller projects.

Research development and test facilities, $28,798,000

The 14 items in this category support development and test of NIKE-X and improvement of the Army's R&D capability. The latter category includes facilities for basic research, materiel development, and testing of development items.

Supply facilities, $14,293,000

There are 18 items in this category. A major part of the funds in this category is for storage facilities to improve our military posture in Europe and begin long overdue mechanization of our major Army depots.

Hospital and medical facilities, $44,103,000

There are 13 items in this category. These include three major hospitals, and additions and/or alterations to two others, two dental clinics and an addition to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Administrative facilities, $8,863,000

There are two major items for this category at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Meade. Included also are six other administrative facilities under a million dollars.

Troop housing and community facilities, $68,359,000

In this category, 12,010 spaces are included for barracks at seven installations and 767 spaces for bachelor officers quarters at six installations. Other major items are dependent school addition at Kwajalein, and an enlisted men's service club with branch library at Fort Leonard Wood.

Utilities, $65,321,000

This category consists of 10 electrical projects, 5 steam heat projects, 3 gas heat projects, 14 sewage and industrial waste treatment facilities, 10 water supply treatment storage and water distribution projects, 18 projects for roads, railroads and ground improvements. The increase in sewage treatment projects complies with the intent of Congress as expressed in the Federal Water Quality Act of 1965.

Real estate, $328,000

This category contains two items—the acquisiiton of mineral interests at Fort Gordon, and site improvements at Camp Pickett.

Continuing authorization items, $40,136,000

This includes $29.1 million to provide for the necessary planning and design of military construction projects; $10 million for minor construction projects

(under $200,000) to satisfy small urgently required unforseen construction requirements: $1 million to fulfill access road requirements.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the FY 1968 Military Construction, Army Appropriation request. The detailed project justifications supporting the Army request are contained in 3 books, previously furnished the Subcommittee. Additionally, we have prepared a separate book covering only the prior authorized items and items for which deficiency funding is being requested. Copies have been furnished to the Subcommittee. Since the items for which new authorization was requested were covered by the Committee in the joint hearings with the Senate Armed Services Committee, I will be pleased today to answer questions the Subcommittee may have on the remainder of the program or see that answers are provided.

PRIOR YEAR'S UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Senator BIBLE. General, could you first indicate to me the amount of your 1967 appropriation allowance for the Army. How much were you allowed?

General DALRYMPLE. $402,514,000.

Senator BIBLE. And of that, how much did you spend?

General DALRYMPLE. We have a total, as of June 30, 1967, of an unobligated balance of $262.7 million. I would have to give you for the record a figure of how much has actually been expended.

Senator BIBLE. Would you repeat your last statement? How much was unobligated on July 1 of this year?

General DALRYMPLE. As of June 30 we have $262.7 million for projects in support of Southeast Asia operations that has been unobligated, and $179.8 million in the regular approved MCA programs.

Senator ELLENDER. What do you mean by that?

General DALRYMPLE. The question, as I understood it, was how much had we expended of the $402 million. I gave obligational figures because I do not have expenditure figures.

Senator ELLENDER. That is $179 million?

General DALRYMPLE. $179.8 million for the normal approved MCA programs and $262.7 million for Southeast Asia support.

Senator ELLENDER. Those funds are unobligated.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir. That is as of June 30, 1967.

Senator BIBLE. $262 million directly related to Southeast Asia which was unobligated?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct; $262.7, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And $179.8 million that was unobligated on June 30 of this year for military construction items elsewhere than Southeast Asia. Is that a correct statement?

General DALRYMPLE. That is a correct statement.

OBLIGATIONS SINCE JUNE 30, 1967

Senator BIBLE. How much of that total money, in the two different sectors, if you have the figures readily available, has been obligated from June 30 up to today, almost 4 months later?

General DALRYMPLE. We have awarded $30.2 million since the 30th of June, and we have opened bids upon $24.5 million but have not yet made the award.

Senator BIBLE. Is this awards that are made in connection with the unobligated balances for Southeast Asia or on the unobligated balances for money that was appropriated for other than Southeast Asia?

General DALRYMPLE. I would have to provide that for the record, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know if it has to be broken down. The total figure again, just as we are clear on it, is what?

General DALRYMPLE. Since the 30th of June we have awarded $30.2 million worth of projects and we have opened bids and not yet awarded $24.5 million.

Senator BIBLE. That is a total of $55 million, approximately.

You are testifying first on the items that were authorized in previous years and disallowed by the House, or are you making any breakdown on that? Does your reclama cover both items?

General DALRYMPLE. It was my understanding we would take first those items previously authorized and not yet funded and then go to the reclama items.

Senator BIBLE. Would you go to those items first, then?

PRIOR AUTHORIZED FACILITIES AND DEFICIENCIES, ACADEMIC BUILDING, FORT LEE, VA.

General DALRYMPLE. The first item is the U.S. Army Logistics Management Center, Academic Building, at Fort Lee, Va. This academic building was authorized in fiscal year 1965, in the amount of $2.9 million and funded in fiscal year 1966. We are asking for a deficiency of $1.1 million in this project, making a total cost of $4 million. This estimate is based on bid prices we received in June 1967. The increased cost of $1.1 million is due to increased costs in construction, and inadequate budget estimate, additional supporting facilities which increased the cost, the steam distribution system which also increased the cost. It was also necessary to modify an existing heating plant to make the plant more economical.

Senator BIBLE. This is an authorized project, obviously. It is an unfunded project. What money has been expended on behalf of this project by way of plans, specifications, design? Where is it, statuswise? Have you ever had any money to put into this project?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. We used planning and design money. It is 100-percent designed.

Senator BIBLE. But it is 100-percent planned and designed. It is ready to go if you had the money to go with it?

General DALRYMPLE. It is ready to go, Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. Could that be postponed?

General DALRYMPLE. The cost would escalate even more, sir, if it were postponed.

Senator ELLENDER. I am not talking about the cost. We are being asked to cut back. As Senator Bible just indicated, it seems that Mr. McNamara has frozen the funds for a number of projects. I am just wondering if you people can't do it on your own. Give us an idea of what we can postpone without hurting our cause.

General DALRYMPLE. The facilities that are being used now, Senator Ellender, are temporary in nature. They are World War II type facilities that are inadequate. They are difficult to maintain. They are overage.

Senator ELLENDER. How long have you been using them?

General DALRYMPLE. We have been using most of them since 1942.

Senator ELLENDER. It would seem to me that you could at least use them another year or two or until this war in South Vietnam ends.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. As I have stated before to other committees, in most cases we can honestly say yes, we have used them for 25 years, we can use them for one more year. But in this particular building we have gone from a building that we thought we could build in earlier years for $2.9 million, and now it has gone up $1.1 million and is now costing us $4 million. There has been no change in the scope of the project and if we continue to delay we are going to pay for it in increased costs.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to ask as to each project if it can be postponed, but I wish an answer could be obtained on each project as to whether or not it can be postponed for another year or two, or until this war in Vietnam is settled. Furthermore, I don't think it is advisable for us to proceed and appropriate monies when we have a huge unobligated balance.

As you just said, you have unobligated $262.7 million in Southeast Asia and $179.8 million on all other projects.

It would seem to me that this military construction bill could well be cut far beyond the House figures because of the situation in which we find ourselves. I want the record to show that is what I am going to advocate.

Senator BIBLE. General, I want to develop a couple of other thoughts along the lines that the Senator from Louisiana is suggesting. I want, among other things, to ask you to give me your priorities on all of these projects with previous year authorizations.

(The information follows:)

AUTHORIZED UNFUNDED ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1968 APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Installation and item	Estimated cost (thousands)	Priority No.[1]
Fort McClellan, Ala.: Radar training area (deficiency)	$202	17
Fort Lee, Va.:		
Academic building (deficiency)	1,100	22
Chapel center	225	218
Fort Wolters, Tex.: Academic building	1,040	65
Fort Sheridan, Ill.:		
Headquarters facility (deficiency)	748	19
Electric distribution system (deficiency)	58	20
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.: Rifle range (deficiency)	452	16
Fort Myer, Va.: Barracks complex, phase 2 (deficiency)	278	18
Army Pictorial Center, New York: Rehabilitate buildings 1 and 2	637	168
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.: Fuel conversion, gas (deficiency)	174	205
U.S. Military Academy, New York:		
Indoor rifle-pistol range	513	240
Refrigerated storage	302	127
Thayer Road relocation and interchange	1,890	80
Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas: Administrative and classroom building	8,300	67
Letterman General Hospital, California: Letterman General Hospital (deficiency)	750	23
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Addition to pathology building	7,570	77
Fort Richardson, Alaska:		
Air defense control facility	783	34
Fuel conversion	845	183
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Water supply (deficiency)	93	24
Kwajalein Atoll:		
NIKE X additional costs	1,380	6
NIKE X additional costs, TACMAR (deficiency)	5,574	5
General authorization:		
Planning (31 U.S.C. 723)	29,136	1
Access roads (23 U.S.C. 210)	1,000	3
Minor authorization (10 U.S.C. 2674)	10,000	2

[1] Based on fiscal year 1968 program of 277 line items.

CONTRACT AWARDED

Do I understand correctly that the building for which you are asking $1,100,000 at Fort Lee, the academic building, has already gone to contract? Is that a correct statement.

Colonel WADDELL. Yes, sir; it has been awarded.

Senator BIBLE. How can you do that?

Colonel WADDELL. We have the authorization contained in the approved fiscal year 1968 authorization act and have borrowed funds from other important items which may have to be deferred if this deficiency funding is not made up. This item was considered that important.

Senator BIBLE. Would you develop that just a little further? Do you mean we authorized an academic building at Fort Lee, Va., and then notwithstanding the fact that it was not funded contracts were awarded?

Colonel WADDELL. Yes, sir. This project was considered of such urgency in the development and training of logistics officers at the Logistics Management Center at Fort Lee that when the authorization bill was passed we had the authorization of $1.1 million necessary to go ahead and make the award at a total of $4 million. So it was awarded to get it started. We are asking for the deficiency funding we can restore the money to the projects from which we borrowed it. These other projects are almost of equal importance but are of some lesser priority.

I do not have a list of the actual projects, from which the money was borrowed.

AUTHORIZATION AND FUNDING

Senator BIBLE. So that I get a factual statement clearly in my mind, Colonel, was a reprograming request made of the two appropriations committees?

Colonel WADDELL. No, sir. This was done within the authority of the Secretary of the Army.

Senator BIBLE. I am wondering what good it does us to go about these items line item by line item and then fund it or not fund it as the case may be if the military services go out and put it to contract anyway.

Colonel WADDELL. This item was funded.

Senator BIBLE. It was authorized, you said.

Colonel WADDELL. It was authorized at a lesser amount than it took when we went for bids. It was funded at a lesser amount than it took to actually make an award.

Senator BIBLE. Was there funds for this project?

Colonel WADDELL. At a lesser amount; yes, sir, at $2.9 million.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe I still don't understand this. This was authorized but it was also funded for a lesser amount. Is that your statement?

Colonel WADDELL. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. When was that?

Colonel WADDELL. I think it was in the 1967 program or 1966.

General DALRYMPLE. It was authorized, in fiscal year 1965 and funded in fiscal 1966 in the amount of $2.9 million.

INCREASE IN COST

Senator BIBLE. The funding was inadequate to meet the bids?

Colonel WADDELL. There was no hokey-pokey about this, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. It sounded like there was hokey-pokey. That is why I wanted to get it cleared up.

Colonel WADDELL. I am sorry my statement wasn't complete.

Senator BIBLE. I think I understand you now. This was an item that was authorized and funded for the lesser amount. You went to bid and found the bids were higher than the authorization. You had to have more authorization. Now you have to have more funding to meet the amount of the award.

Colonel WADDELL. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is what you are saying?

Colonel WADDELL. That is what I am saying. We need the additional funds so that we can restore money to other projects which have been appropriated and authorized.

Senator BIBLE. In the event that the Appropriations Committee should reject this item, my understanding of the mechanics is that you would take this from somewhere in the other many millions of dollars that you have available to you.

Colonel WADDELL. Our expression is we would take it out of our hide, yes, sir.

REPROGRAMING AUTHORITY

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from North Dakota.

Senator YOUNG. How wide is your authority to reprogram funds without coming back to the committees of Congress?

Colonel WADDELL. There isn't really a limitation on this refunding, but when it becomes far beyond a reasonable amount or there is a change in scope or a change in program of a serious amount, we would come back and notify the committees. We have one in question now that is coming up through the line. That is on the Military Academy, some reprograming that is serious.

Senator YOUNG. What do you consider a serious amount?

Colonel WADDELL. I can give you my own opinion. I would say something that is running up to 25 percent or better of what the original item was would indicate a requirement for coming back to the committees.

Senator YOUNG. It sort of makes a farce of having to come to Congress for reprograming if you have wide discretionary authority now. We either should disallow reprograming or know just when they have to do it and when they don't have to do it.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate the comments of the Senator from North Dakota. I think there is great validity in them. It seems to me that you were reprograming before you made the award of the contract. I think that is where you are falling down.

I am glad it is clear that you did have money to go with the inadequate authorization. But it seems to me when the bid price went well over what the authorization was, you should have asked for not only additional authorization but for reprograming.

General, do you want to develop the other items?
General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

CHAPEL CENTER, FORT LEE, VA.

The next item, sir, is the Chapel Center at Fort Lee. We are asking for additional funds there in the amount of $225,000. We have the amount of $925,000 authorized, and the amount of $700,000 funded. We need $225,000 additional.

The increased cost is based on bidding experience of the Norfolk district, better quantity takeoff, increase in construction costs, and an increase in the cost of supporting facilities.

Senator BIBLE. General, when was this contract awarded?

General DALRYMPLE. I am not aware it has been awarded, sir.

Colonel WADDELL. This has not been awarded.

Senator BIBLE. This is not an awarded contract.

General DALRYMPLE. The design is 100-percent complete. If this project is approved and funded we will be able to get rid of four cantonment type chapels that are temporary structures.

RADIOLOGICAL TRAINING AREA, FORT MC CLELLAN, ALA.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is Fort McClellan, Ala.

Senator Young and Senator Thurmond, at any time you have any questions, please feel free to interrupt.

Senator YOUNG. Are these items included in the $71 million reclama?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir, we haven't come to those yet.

Colonel WADDELL. General, I might state that the first one was.

General DALRYMPLE. The items at Fort Lee, yes, sir, are in the reclama. But the McClellan one we have just addressed is not.

Senator YOUNG. At an appropriate time, I wanted to ask why do you have to have the $71 million in your reclama? I would like to have some information as to how you would be effected if this weren't allowed?

Senator BIBLE. I think it is a perfectly proper question. I would hope the Senator would wait until we get to the items in the reclama. I would like to have the general proceed through these items first.

Please proceed.

General DALRYMPLE. The next item is a deficiency in funding at Fort McClellan, Ala. This is a radiological training area where we use several source wells to train Chemical Corps troops in radiological monitoring techniques. We have approved authorization of $1,184,000 and we have approved funding of $982,000. We are asking for the deficiency of $202,000.

Senator BIBLE. There has been no contract award on this yet?

General DALRYMPLE. The original work that was carried in the $982,000 figure has been awarded. But we have to correct some deficiencies which developed when the field was put into operation. This is a "one of a kind" R. & D. type operation, and frankly we just didn't have the experience in this area to iron out all the problems before the project was completed.

Senator BIBLE. Fort Wolters, Tex., the academic building, $1,040,000 is next.

ACADEMIC BUILDING, FORT LEE, VA.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, I was called out before you got through with Fort Lee, Va.

What caused this building to increase from $2.9 million to $4.1 million in 1 year's time? What caused that rise in cost? Did you add anything to it? Did you make it larger?

General DALRYMPLE. The scope has not been changed, sir. The increase in cost is due to an increase in construction costs of about 14 percent.

Senator ELLENDER. Over the period of a year?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. This was authorized in 1965. An increase in construction costs of 14 percent since the budget estimate was prepared, a requirement for additional removal of borrow in the amount of $50,000, which was not recognized when the estimate was made, an addition of a steam distribution line at $33,000. That resulted from a study that was made that it was necessary to modify the existing heating plant and its distribution system for a more efficient operation. Also an increase in the supporting facilities cost of about $160,000.

Senator ELLENDER. What is included in supporting facilities?

General DALRYMPLE. The supporting facilities includes such things as paving, curbs, electrical service, sewage, a sanitary sewer, communications, waterlines, storm drainage, site preparation, and gas service.

Senator ELLENDER. Couldn't that have been foreseen at the time the estimates were made?

General DALRYMPLE. I am afraid at that time, sir, the final design had not progressed to the point where we had the best estimates available. This was part of the increase in cost as well.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you think that it is a satisfactory situation for Congress to permit these things to go on with all these increases? Chances are if you had come to the Congress and asked originally for $4 million you might have been turned down.

General DALRYMPLE. If we had known it was going to cost $4 million at the time this budget estimate was prepared, we would have asked for $4 million, sir, and taken our chances on it being turned down.

CONTRACT CANCELLATION

Senator ELLENDER. What would it cost to cancel the contract?

Colonel WADDELL. I don't have those figures here, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Has work started yet?

Colonel WADDELL. It was just awarded this week, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I believe you have a good opportunity to cancel the contract because you didn't have the money from the Congress to incur the obligation.

Colonel WADDELL. You can terminate any contract.

Senator ELLENDER. You can?

Colonel WADDELL. Any one, yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Without cost?

Colonel WADDELL. No, sir. It would cost.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

The cost to the Government to terminate any construction contract can only be made after a firm termination date has been established and an evaluation made of the factors that exist at that time. Considering the history of this project and the many ramifications that led to the decision to make the award, it is not considered to be in the Government's interest, at this time, to terminate the Academic Building contract.

The low bidder was determined in June 1967 when bids were opened. However, it was not until 21 October 1967, when the FY 1968 Authorization Act was signed, that sufficient authorization was available to make an award. It is not possible to surmise what the contractor's claim would be if the contract were terminated at this time. However, since it is highly improbable that this critically needed facility could be built for less than the present contract amount, termination is not in the best interest of the Government.

APPROPRIATION REDUCTIONS

Senator ELLENDER. I have contended in the past that somehow the armed services do things that no other department dares do. I would like to have time to go through all of these programs. It seems to me that since we are being called upon to cut back in order to fully prosecute the war in Vietnam, that much of the gingerbread and frills can be postponed. I intend to scrutinize every one of the items you have in here with a view of trying to cut them back and postpone them at least until after this Vietnam conflict ends.

Senator BIBLE. One thing that occurs to me, Senator Ellender, is that with all of the pressures on for saving, and the cutbacks that we have been encountering in the appropriations bills, I would have thought the Army would have deferred awarding the contract until after they had the hearing before us. They awarded the contract just last week. I thought they should have waited until at least the appropriations came.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, they are in charge of everything, you know.

Senator BIBLE. I think they are subject to some criticism in that regard.

REASONS FOR CONTRACT AWARD

Colonel WADDELL. Mr. Chairman, may I make a further statement on the reason that contract was awarded, sir?

Senator BIBLE. I wish you would. I wish you would clear it up. It seems to me to be strange that you would award it 1 week before the appropriations hearing.

Colonel WADDELL. As you know, this was submitted quite some time ago for consideration. Since the bids were opened in June, this got caught in the Secretary of Defense's deferral of the 1966 and prior year programs. We were trying to redesign this building to get it down within the $2.9 million that was funded and originally authorized. We came to that point where any further cutback in the design would not provide a facility for this important training of logistics officers. The current activity is being conducted under makeshift condition at Fort Lee. We are trying to provide a facility that will last for 25 years. When the bids were opened in June of this year, the spread between the several bids that were made on this thing was very, very small, relatively speaking. Based on that, we again analyzed this, and

determined that considering the cost escalations and our more refined estimates, that our original estimates were low.

In the meantime, the wage rates upon which these bids were based were to expire. We went to the Solicitor of Labor and asked to extend those wage rates until we could get an authorization and possibly make an award. He did extend these wage rates.

In the meantime, another escalation in the wage rates occurred for that area in certain of the other skills. The low bidder said he would absorb these added costs in his bid if the wage rates were extended. This was done.

The amendments were absorbed by him in the wage scale. However, on October 24, the wage rates would have expired completely, with serious increases in the scales, and there would have been no possibility of getting this project going. We would have then had to scrap the project entirely and would have had to ask for additional funds, and instead of a $2.9 million building we could have had in 1965, we would be paying upward of $5 million to $6 million for it.

So because we were getting this construction at $4 million, instead of an increased amount because of the expiration of the wage rates, we went ahead and made the award, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

ACADEMIC BUILDING, FORT WOLTERS, TEX.

The next item, General, is Fort Wolters, Tex., academic building. Tell us about that.

General DALRYMPLE. This is a project that will provide about 47,000 square feet of academic space at the Army's primary helicopter flight training center. This accommodates an annual input of about 3,500 students there. The building will contain classrooms for basic ground instruction in the theory of flight, navigation, meteorology, avionics, and basic maintenance. Two of the classrooms will be so constructed that they will allow the accommodation of light helicopters and other training devices.

This is in the sum of $1,040,000, and has been authorized in fiscal year 1967.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total cost of this building?

General DALRYMPLE. $1,040,000, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of the plans and design?

General DALRYMPLE. As of the 1st of October, it was 70 percent designed.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young?

FACILITIES FOR CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

Senator YOUNG. Are you providing facilities for the contractor's employees under this contract on this base? Is the contractor utilizing military facilities to house part of his employees?

General DALRYMPLE. Are you talking about the Southern Airways Co., sir, that has the helicopter maintenance training?

Senator YOUNG. Yes.

General DALRYMPLE. We provide the facilities in which they instruct. Do I understand you to mean the facilities in which they live?

Senator YOUNG. Or utilize for any purpose.

General DALRYMPLE. They would utilize facilities that we would construct; yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG. For their employees. Isn't this unusual to house the contractor's employees?

General DALRYMPLE. They aren't in any housing, to my knowledge, sir, but they would use our maintenance shops and would use the buildings such as the one we are trying to have approved today.

Senator YOUNG. Is this customary?

General DALRYMPLE. In this specified area it was a contract that was let because they would provide the necessary instruction available for these students.

HEADQUARTERS FACILITY, FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is Fort Sheridan, Ill., headquarters facility, the electric distribution system modification. There are two items, one at $748,000 and the other at $58,000. Will you tell us about those?

HEADQUARTERS FACILITY

General DALRYMPLE. The headquarters facility at Fort Sheridan was initially authorized and funded in the amount of $2.3 million. The current strength of the office requires office space for almost 1,500 relocated personnel, and an area of 250,000 square feet of office space is required. That results in our adding $2 million to the seven buildings previously scheduled for office use.

Senator BIBLE. This is an add-on to buildings that are presently in place?

General DALRYMPLE. The initial plan called for seven buildings. Now we find we have to use two additional buildings. The additional amount we are asking for here is $748,000.

Senator BIBLE. How about the actual seven buildings? Are they in place at Fort Sheridan, or are they planned, designed, constructed, and built?

General DALRYMPLE. Some are being occupied at the present time, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So they are actually in being?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The seven buildings are in being and you say you need two more buildings to take care of the additional strength?

General DALRYMPLE. These are alterations to nine existing buildings, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

How about the electric distribution system modification at $58,000?

General DALRYMPLE. This was previously authorized and funded in the amount of $335,000. The authorization has been increased to $393,000. We are asking for additional funding in the amount of $58,000. The increase is due to higher construction costs since the original estimate was prepared, and deficiencies in the existing facilities that were discovered after construction began.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions?

Senator ELLENDER. What do you mean by deficiencies?

General DALRYMPLE. Certain conditions were uncovered that were not anticipated. They include the additional need to clear additional trees along new polelines, install new cross arms and conductors in lieu of transferring some existing ones, installing 3-phase 4-wire lines in the pumphouse, and providing additional service drops to existing buildings.

Senator BIBLE. Are there further questions?

FIRING RANGES, FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

The next item is Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., rifle squad tactical ranges, $452,000.

General DALRYMPLE. This was initially authorized and funded in the amount of $563,000. Since that time the authorization has been increased to $1,015,000. We are asking for $452,000 additional funding. The increase is attributed to resiting of the ranges and considerably higher labor costs than those that were reflected in the original estimate. We did not anticipate the magnitude of that increase at the time the original estimate was developed. The purpose of this project is to convert to the new training method. These ranges were initially built on the use of known distance ranges and now, as you probably know, our primary rifle training is accomplished on training fire ranges and the techniques of fire and tactics.

Senator BIBLE. There actually are ranges in being at Fort Leonard Wood at the present time, within the amount of the original authorization and original funding?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; there are ranges in being at Fort Leonard Wood. The purpose of this is to convert some of these ranges which we call known distance ranges to the new train fire techniques and other techniques that are being developed as an outgrowth of Southeast Asia experience.

Senator YOUNG. How many people are training there?

General DALRYMPLE. Our troop strength as of the 30th of June a year ago, which is the latest one I have before me, was 36,000 total, almost 34,000 of which were enlisted men.

Senator ELLENDER. At Fort Leonard Wood?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you any other facility in any other fort wherein you have the same kind of training going on?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. All of our training centers either have, or have the need for these types of facilities.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this a new method of training?

TRAIN FIRE METHOD

General DALRYMPLE. The train fire method was developed several years ago but not all of the ranges have been converted to that type of firing.

Senator ELLENDER. Does it require more area?

General DALRYMPLE. You may recall back to the days of World War II and Korea we had 100-yard ranges, 300-yard ranges, 500-yard

ranges, all fixed distances. In the train-fire system of teaching, an individual walks through an area and at varying ranges different targets pop up from concealment and remain in position a certain period of time. The soldier has to get the shot off and hit the target and then he walks on through this maze of targets doing the same thing over and over again. He is scored then on how he reacts to these varying distances and targets that are presented and how many hits he gets.

Senator BIBLE. Are there further questions?

BARRACKS WITH MESS, FORT MYER, VA.

The next item is Fort Myer, Va., a barracks complex with mess, $278,000.

General DALRYMPLE. This project at Fort Myer is an enlisted women's barracks and mess. It was originally authorized and funded in the amount of $2,491,000. The authorization was increased to $2,769,000. We are asking for a funding deficiency of $278,000.

This increased figure of $278,000 we feel is a good estimate now because it is based on 25-percent completion of the construction. The increased costs result from bids for current construction being higher than was anticipated and changes required to be made during construction.

CONTRACT AWARDED

Senator BIBLE. The contract for this building has been awarded, I take it?

General DALRYMPLE. The facility is under construction; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Did I understand you to say it is 25 percent completed?

General DALRYMPLE. 25-percent completion as of June of this year.

Colonel WADDELL. It is almost 80 percent completed now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The barracks complex and mess is about 80 percent completed?

Colonel WADDELL. The barracks is 80 percent complete, just as of this week, and the messhall addition is better than 40 percent complete.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. This is asking for an additional $278,000 because of rising costs, et cetera. In the event this committee doesn't allow the $278,000, how do you complete the building? Where do you go to get the funds?

General DALRYMPLE. Some of the items that were deferred in order to make the award will not be built.

Senator BIBLE. You have cut the building back to meet the money you have?

General DALRYMPLE. Some of the things we have just not gone for because we didn't have enough money to reach that far, sir.

Senator BIBLE. For example?

General DALRYMPLE. This was a project that was initially authorized and funded in fiscal year 1965, 3 fiscal years ago. We went as far as we could with the $2,491,000 that we had. We let a contract on that basis.

INCOMPLETE ITEMS

Senator BIBLE. If you don't get the $278,000, what will this building be short?

General DALRYMPLE. Some of the work such as site work and utilities will just not get done until we do get the funds.

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean by facilities? Do you mean you will not have electric lights in?

General DALRYMPLE. We will have the necessary utilities that go with the portion that will be completed.

Senator BIBLE. Supply for the record what the $278,000 will do.

General DALRYMPLE. All right, sir.

(The information follows:)

The proposed deficiency funding is required to cover costs of work not yet under contract for landscaping including screening wall for garbage containers and planting ($40,000), and to cover contractor claims (on construction under contract) as follows:

a. Changes to heating system, insulation of ducts, and provision for temporary heat and electric power ($27,368).
b. Restrictions on extent of concrete pours ($10,876).
c. Additional work for painting ceilings ($25,575).
d. Changes to relocate road, to relocate water line, to locate and install power cable, for placement of topsoil, and for other minor changes ($174,181).

ARMY PICTORIAL CENTER, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is the Army Pictorial Center, New York, to rehabilitate buildings 1 and 2, at a cost of $637,000.

General DALRYMPLE. In 1965 this project was authorized in the amount of $572,000. Since that time, the authorization has been increased to $637,000. We are asking for an appropriation of $637,000.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you mean in addition to the authorization of $572,000?

General DALRYMPLE. We are asking for $637,000, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It was authorized but has not been funded for either the lesser amount or the higher amount.

Are the plans completed?

General DALRYMPLE. They were 60-percent complete as of the first of October, planning and design.

Senator BIBLE. Questions?

Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. Is this located on Government-owned land?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; it is on Government-owned land.

FUEL CONVERSION, REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, fuel conversion to natural gas, $174,000.

General DALRYMPLE. This project for which we are asking $1,107,000 is to provide for completing the conversion of 53 heating plants. Originally, this was authorized in fiscal year 1965. The cost estimate has now increased because the appropriation allowed for conversion would only take care of 41 plants. The deficiency appropriation is requested to complete the remaining 12 plants, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions?

FACILITIES AT WEST POINT, N.Y.

INDOOR RIFLE AND PISTOL RANGE

Tell us about the three items at the U.S. Military Academy. First, indoor rifle and pistol range, in the sum of $513,000; refrigerated storage, $302,000; and relocate Thayer Road in the sum of $1,890,000.

General DALRYMPLE. The indoor rifle and pistol range was authorized in fiscal year 1967 for $513,000. It was not funded. This request today before us is for funding in the amount of $513,000. The purpose is to modify building 665 for use as an indoor rifle and pistol range. The cadet teams now use a building constructed in 1873 as a pistol range and one constructed in 1891 as a rifle range. Both are too small, too expensive to maintain, and do not lend themselves to efficient utilization as firing ranges.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on this item?

Senator ELLENDER. Could that be postponed?

General DALRYMPLE. Only at the expense of the training of the cadets, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You have used this same one there since the time you mentioned.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; since 1873 and 1891.

Senator ELLENDER. What about the relocation of Thayer Road at a cost of $1,890,000.

REFRIGERATOR STORAGE

Senator BIBLE. Would you develop the refrigerator storage item first?

General DALRYMPLE. The refrigerated storage item is a project that was authorized in fiscal year 1967. It was not funded. It was authorized in the amount of $302,000. That is the amount we are asking for to be appropriated. This item will permit the enlargement and improvement of the refrigerated storage at West Point. The existing space would be modernized with additional space to be constructed to provide the required refrigerated storage. It is needed now for the expansion program. The existing post refrigeration facilities are very uneconomical, and this project will provide for a properly engineered and efficient facility.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Senator BIBLE. What is the present strength at West Point both in cadets and on the teaching level, the military level?

General DALRYMPLE. The total strength as of the 30th of June 1966 was 6,700. The planned long-range strength is 9,200.

Senator BIBLE. Is that student strength or total strength?

General DALRYMPLE. That is total strength.

Senator BIBLE. You say that is as of June 30, 1966, that it was 6,700?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What was it on June 30, 1967? Was it approximately the same?

General DALRYMPLE. It has gone up, sir; because there has been an increase in the cadet strength and a corresponding increase in those personnel required to support the cadet expansion, such as teachers

and other individuals that would support the cadet increase. The cadet strength as of June 30 this year was approximately 3,400, an increase of about 900 over the strength before the expansion began.

Relocation of Thayer Road

Senator Bible. How about the Thayer Road relocation, $1,890,000?

General Dalrymple. This was previously authorized in fiscal year 1967 in the amount of $1,611,000. It subsequently was authorized in the amount of $1,890,000. No part of this has been funded and we are asking for $1,890,000 to construct the project. It will reroute vehicular traffic around the cadet area rather than through the area as at present.

Senator Bible. Thayer Road, I take it, has been located where it is now for a good many years, is that right?

General Dalrymple. This is correct, sir. It cuts across the plain.

Senator Bible. Do you have engineering designs and plans for rerouting?

General Dalrymple. The design and planning is 70 percent complete. We have considered several ways of relocating this road and finally have settled on a final plan for it.

Senator Bible. The planning and designing has gone 70 percent forward, and it has been finally agreed upon so they know exactly where they want to relocate it?

General Dalrymple. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. The only reason I say that is because in my experience as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee we have rerouted roads and built bridges through this area in more different directions than man can conceive. I just want to know if this is the final verdict or is there some commission that will come forward and say it is located in the wrong place.

General Dalrymple. Yes, sir; this is final.

Senator Bible. Are there questions?

Military Academy Expansion

Senator Ellender. I understood there was a plan to enlarge the U.S. Military Academy. Does all this fit into this plan?

General Dalrymple. Yes, sir. This is part of the cadet expansion plan.

Senator Ellender. How much will the overall plan cost?

General Dalrymple. It was originally considered that the plan would cost approximately $120 million. So far as I know, there has not been any serious change from that figure.

Senator Ellender. And how much of that has been funded up to now; do you know?

General Dalrymple. Could we provide that for the record, sir. A substantial amount has been funded.

(The information follows:)

The appropriations for the expansion of the United States Military Academy to date are as follows:

Fiscal year 1964	$2,000,000
Fiscal year 1965	19,778,000
Fiscal year 1966	[1] 33,000,000
Total	54,778,000

[1] Includes $7,200,000 for family housing.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Senator ELLENDER. You said that there were 6,700 people at the Academy now?

General DALRYMPLE. The figure as of June 30, 1966, was 6,700 people, but it has increased since June 30, 1966, of course. The long-range strength is 9,200.

Senator ELLENDER. I want to differentiate. You said 6,700 but there are only 3,400 cadets.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Thus, there are an additional 3,300 people. What do they do?

General DALRYMPLE. We have civilians who do various jobs not only on the staff but in support of the Academy. We have officers who also are in supporting mission and serve as instructors.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Senator ELLENDER. Will you separate those? How many are teachers out of the 3,300?

General DALRYMPLE. I would have to provide that for the record, unless I defer to Colonel Bowen.

Colonel BOWEN. I am Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, U.S. Military Academy Branch, Office of the Deputy Chief Staff, Personnel, Department of the Army.

Senator BIBLE. The question is how many instructors are there at West Point?

Colonel BOWEN. In the academic department and other departments there are approximately 600 officers. This will increase as the corps increases in size up to the maximum strength of 4,417. This expansion has gone from approximately 2,500 cadets, and when the final expansion is completed we will have 4,417.

Senator ELLENDER. But if you deduct the 600 from the 3,300 that leaves 2,700. What do those people do?

OTHER PERSONNEL

Colonel BOWEN. The majority of those, sir, are civilians on post, who work on post, waiters in the messhall——

Senator ELLENDER. Are those waiters civilians?

Colonel BOWEN. Yes, sir. Barracks policemen——

Senator ELLENDER. That is quite a large number. That almost equals one to each student.

Colonel BOWEN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you ever had anybody look into that to try and cut back a little?

Colonel BOWEN. I know they have made manpower surveys up there, sir. It takes a tremendous amount of people, especially to feed this many cadets three times a day.

MILITARY MESSHALL PERSONNEL

Senator ELLENDER. When did you dispense with the idea of letting the plebes or first-year men serve in the messhall? As I recall at one

time the students themselves would do a little waiting on other students.

Colonel BOWEN. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. When was that dispensed with?

Colonel BOWEN. To the best of my knowledge, fourth classmen never waited on tables.

Senator ELLENDER. It never has occurred?

Colonel BOWEN. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. At one time, as I recall, you had drafted people to go there and serve.

Colonel BOWEN. At one time I believe they had military personnel doing this, sir; many years ago.

Senator ELLENDER. It is not too long ago because I complained about it. I think I was instrumental in getting that dispensed with. I felt that it was wrong to have a boy forced into the Army and then serve these cadets. I think the same thing was in effect at the Naval Academy.

I suggested at the time that it might not hurt to have some of these first-year boys do a little work around the Academy.

PLEBE TIME SCHEDULE

General DALRYMPLE. I think, Senator, that the plebe's time is too valuable. This messhall is planned and arranged so it is, I believe, probably the largest rapid feeding operation, along with the Naval Academy, in being. All of these cadets walk in, are seated, and finish their meal in 30 minutes. This is how valuable the cadet's time is considered up there. His day is so full that he is allowed 30 minutes a meal. That is from the time he starts until the time he walks out. It is quite an operation, as you have seen, to eat in the Washington Hall Mess.

Senator ELLENDER. The point I was making is that it wouldn't hurt them to do a little work there. I think it would be good training. I did when I was at college. I paid my way through college by serving tables. It didn't hurt me at all. When I made the recommendation, I didn't expect it to be followed, but I still believe it would do some of these boys a great deal of good, to work around the Academy as part payment for what they receive.

General DALRYMPLE. His schedule from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night is carefully laid out. He is kept busy, I can assure the committee, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there further questions on this item?

Senator ELLENDER. I simply wish to repeat, Mr. Chairman, that a survey should be made of the number of people, who work at the Academy to support the cadets. There are now only five or six cadets to one teacher and total personnel is almost on a 1 to 1 basis with the cadets. That is quite a bit of manpower. I think that deserves a little attention.

Senator BIBLE. As we go into the other academies, we will find out what their ratios are.

ARMY MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL, TEXAS

The next item is the Brooke Army Medical Center in Texas, administration and classroom building, Medical Field Service School, a very substantial item, $8,300,000.

General?

General DALRYMPLE. This particular project, which is the administration and classroom building at the Medical Field Service School, was authorized in fiscal year 1966 but has not been funded. The authorization was for $8,300,000. This is the sum that we are asking to be appropriated today. We propose to construct a building of about 416,000 square feet for the Medical Service School. At the present time, the facilities are in improvised barracks and World War II temporary buildings. These structures make for poor classrooms and other teaching facilities, and, consequently, degrade the instruction which is provided for the professional personnel and the enlisted technicians.

The Department of Defense, I believe it was, decided that this school should continue, and the Surgeon General has determined that this is the location that should be used for its permanent construction. It will provide modern, self-contained classrooms and also be an administration building.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the total cost, $8,300,000?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir, that is the total cost. The project is 70 percent under design as of the first of October.

Senator BIBLE. This is another where the planning is 70 percent completed?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is the ground available on which to place this facility?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me a little bit more about its function. What is its function to the Army?

General DALRYMPLE. Let me refer to Colonel Adams.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. I am Col. Oscar Adams, Chief of Installations Branch, Office of the Surgeon General.

Purpose of School

The Medical Field Service School is unique in the Army school system in that, first, we bring in professional people, doctors, dentists, nurses, engineers, and so forth, and one function is to indoctrinate these people into the military service and instruct them in their responsibilities during their tour of duty in the Army.

Another function of the Medical Field Service School is as a part of the Army school system giving instructions to prepare them to go on to advanced Army schools, such as the Command Staff College and the Army Industrial College, and all the other advanced schools.

The third part of our mission there is to train the technicians and enlisted personnel, such as medical aidmen, as X-ray technicians, as laboratory technicians, in all the technical fields with which we have to staff our hospitals and staff the units in the combat zone.

Senator BIBLE. How long has this facility been in operation?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. This facility has been at Fort Sam Houston since 1947. Prior to that it was at the Carlisle Barracks, Pa., since 1920.

Senator BIBLE. How many other similar Medical Field Service schools are there in the Army?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. This is the one and only Medical Field Service school in the Army.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions?

Doctor Training

Senator ELLENDER. Do you have doctors come there to be trained?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir. This is the first station that a physician comes to in his Army training to become indoctrinated into the military.

Senator ELLENDER. What is a doctor taught there? Is it discipline?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. No, sir. He is taught military subjects, military medical subjects, such as field sanitation, the organization of the Army, and what his role is in the Army Medical Service in support of the various tactical units.

Senator ELLENDER. What are the qualifications for admittance? You said that laboratory technicians are taught there. What previous experience do they have to have before they can enter this center?

Technician Training

Col. O. H. ADAMS. The Medical Training Center is located at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Men who are drafted, who are brought there after their basic training, and are given their branch medical training. Some of these men are selected, who have the aptitude and education to receive this special training, to become laboratory technicians.

In addition, we have more advanced courses there for the man who reenlists and goes up and stays within the service.

Senator ELLENDER. It is done on a selected basis, depending upon aptitude?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young?

Air Force and Navy Facilities

Senator YOUNG. Do the Air Force and Navy have similar facilities?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. The Navy and Air Force have similar-type schools as the Medical Field Service; yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Do you use theirs any time? Is there an interchange of working arrangements?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. The problem that we have, sir, is this: In the Army, the enlisted personnel is composed of about 68 percent draftees and first-term enlisted men. Generally speaking, we can expect to get only 2 years' service out of our enlisted technicians. So we must train the man in a very short period of time, with very concentrated instruction, to get the most productive time out of him.

On the other hand the other services have a longer hold on their people, primarily career people, and they can devote more time to training, give more detailed training.

Doctor Training

Senator YOUNG. What percentage of the doctors serve for 2 years?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. I was talking about the enlisted technicians. It is 68 percent. So the training is not comparable because we have a different utilization and a different set of factors that govern the training we are going to give these people.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Colonel, when a doctor goes into the Army for the first time, is this where he is inducted?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. This is the first assignment, yes, sir, for training at the Medical Field Service School at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Senator THURMOND. And this is more of an overall indoctrination course, as I understand it, of Army procedures. Some of them even have to be taught how to wear the uniform, insignia, sanitation, and other things.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. You give them a general course for how long?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. This varies. The indoctrination course, I think, is 6 weeks at the present time. And sometimes it goes down to 4 weeks.

Senator THURMOND. Even though they are specialists, they go here?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. To have some indoctrination training. Field sanitation is one of the subjects. Military customs of the service, military discipline, how to wear the uniform, general subjects like that.

Senator THURMOND. I have a nephew who went into the Army recently and I think he was stationed there for a while. He is an obstetrician.

But regardless of where they go after that, this is where they go first and it is the only place you have for this type of training?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Proxmire?

CONSTRUCTION COST

Senator PROXMIRE. This is a large amount I have on the sheet before me. This is an amount for what period? This is the amount requested for what?

General DALRYMPLE. For the construction of the building, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Over what period would this amount be expended?

General DALRYMPLE. I would think for a building costing that much, it would take on the order of 2 to 2½ years to construct after a contract was let.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much could be expended in the coming fiscal year, in your judgment?

General DALRYMPLE. It is 70 percent designed. We could let a contract this fiscal year and get construction underway. If we follow on past procedures, it would be a lump sum, competitive bid contract. We would obligate the entire amount. How much would be expended?

Senator PROXMIRE. In calendar 1968 perhaps $2 or $3 million?

Colonel WADDELL. I would say 20 percent.

General DALRYMPLE. From 20 to 25 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. How urgent is the need here?

EXISTING BUILDINGS

General DALRYMPLE. It does have an urgency, sir. The training now is being conducted in improvised buildings and temporary World War II structures that are widely dispersed. They are not adapted to ade-

quate classroom-type teaching. These poor facilities tend to degrade the product, the instruction given to the students.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you mean you have ample-size buildings but the facilities are not adequate in terms of being modern? Is that it?

General DALRYMPLE. The other training centers have expanded considerably since the beginning of the Southeast Asian conflict. A permanent building of this type is based on the long-range planning strength, which would be less than the current strength.

Senator PROXMIRE. So the main need here is for modern, up-to-date, adequate facilities for the kind of training you want to provide?

General DALRYMPLE. This is a replacement and modernization project.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is ample space now, but the facilities are not adequate in your view to provide the standard of training you have in mind?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Senator BIBLE. Next is Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., $9,750,000.

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I have some material here on school leads and the like at the medical field service school, the project we just discussed. If I may, I would like to insert that into the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be inserted into the record, the item on the Brooke Army Center.

(The information follows:)

ADDITIONAL JUSTIFICATION—ADMINISTRATION AND CLASSROOM BUILDING, MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL, BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS—DA LINE ITEM NO. B432-15-FY 1968

The proposed new Medical Field Service School will provide a permanent facility to accommodate the training of approximately 9,000 Army Medical Service personnel each year, 2,000 of which may be present at any time. This school is a part of the Army's school system and many of the courses offered to officers are prerequisites for attendance to higher schools such as the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. The training of enlisted technicians is designed, taking in consideration the proposed utilization of these personnel, in support of military operations on land and the Army's particular requirements. The training provided at the Army's Medical Feld Service School for officers and enlisted personnel exceeds in scope and amount that provided in other military service schools.

Student load at the Medical Field Service School for the last five years:

Fiscal year	Input to courses		
	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
1962	4,203	4,107	8,310
1963	4,055	3,024	7,079
1964	4,314	3,805	8,119
1965	4,635	4,553	9,188
1965	7,117	6,689	13,806

Projected student inputs for Fiscal Year 1967: 8,456 Enlisted Men, 7,665 Officers, for a total of 16,121 for the year.

The expected long-range student inputs which were used as the basis of planning of the new Medical Field Service School were as follows:

Projected number of enlisted students for year	4,667
Projected number of officers students for year	3,928
Total student input for year	8,595
Average daily student load	1,550
Peak daily student load	2,000
Number of officer classes	57
Number of enlisted classes	140

Existing school facilities consist of five permanent barracks building erected in the late 1920's and twelve temporary buildings of World War II mobilization design built in the early 1940's. The Army maintains that improvised facilities in these buildings are substandard for educational purposes. The dispersion of the buildings and their structural limitations prevent alterations or conversion to suitable or acceptable facilities. These buildings are not suited for academic facilities because of the low ceilings, interfering building columns and structural members, poor configuration of the available space, poor ventilation and lighting.

Upon completion of the new school building, the five permanent barracks buildings will be reconverted to barracks. These buildings will provide 2,000 barracks spaces and eliminate the need for new barracks construction in this amount. The temporary buildings will be demolished.

The Medical Field Service School is unique in its mission and function which is to train personnel in all aspects of the role of the Army Medical Service in support of the Army in garrison as well as in ground combat. Because of the dissimilarity of the combat roles of the three military services, the training at this school is different from the other service schools. For example, a physician comes into the Army as a trained professional. Through a short intensive training period he is trained as a military officer, having to know Army organization, modes of operation, and problems inherent in his service. He must be taught to function and practice medicine in any Army organization and under the conditions of ground warfare. The same principles and doctrine do not pertain to the other military services because their combat role is dissimilar. The physician in the Navy would be primarily concerned with a medical service aboard ship, while the Air Force physician would be concerned with a medical service of a fixed installation in the vicinity of an airfield. The Army physician is trained to establish field type hospitals, under tentage or other improvised shelter, in highly mobile as well as static situations in support of varying ground combat situations, which may be conducted in various parts of the world where there are significant and unusual environmental health hazards.

The Army Medical Field Service School must train technicians to operate in both Army fixed and field medical installations. Any combined training would result in a requirement for additional training in the role and missions of the particular service.

The Medical Field Service School is part of a large medical training complex. The complex includes Brooke General Hospital, Wilford Hall USAF Hospital, the Medical Training Center, the Fourth U.S. Army Area Medical Laboratory, Regional Dental Activity, and Medical Field Units stationed at Fort Sam Houston. For example, both Brooke General Hospital and the Regional Dental Activity are used in connection with teaching 15 officer courses and 8 enlisted courses. To conserve talent and retain the highest caliber of instruction, in 1964, personnel from Brooke Army Medical Center delivered 228 hours of instruction at the school. This medical training complex was consolidated when the Medical Field Service School was moved to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in 1947, after an exhaustive study which showed the many advantages in locating the school at this installation. In the mid-1950's, the Medical Training Center was moved to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which has many advantages and effected economies and efficiencies. To move any part of the Medical Field Service School to any other installation would eliminate and break-up a favorable training situation or environment that has been established. None of the other large general hospitals, which is an essential part of this training complex, has the necessary space and supporting facilities to assume this diversified training mission accomplished by

the Medical Field Service School. A centralized training complex enhances the accomplishment of the mission of the Army Medical Service.

The Department of Defense, during 1964, made a study of the training facilities of the various military departments including the Medical Field Service School. The Department of the Army was advised that the review had been finalized and that findings indicated that the existing facilities in all of the service schools were fully utilized and no specific unused capacity was available to accommodate the medical training requirements of the other services.

This facility was authorized by PL 89/188, FY 1966 Military Construction, Army Program, at an estimated cost of $8,300,000.

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, CALIFORNIA

General DALRYMPLE. Letterman General Hospital was authorized for $14,305,000 and funded in the amount of $13,705,000 in fiscal year 1965. This year the House has authorized an additional $1,119,000 for a total authorization of $15,424,000. We had a surprisingly good response from the bids on this, from seven contractors, and a very small spread between the high and low bids.

By deletion of some of the items in the visitors parking lot, the demolition of structures and other type of site work, it was possible to award a construction based on the low bid.

This particular request today is for $750,000 additional to complete the full facility. When this is done, we will be able to demolish a total of about 290,000 square feet of space.

Senator BIBLE. General, when you say "complete the facility," what do you mean? You say this is a $14 million facility. We are very pleased that the contract price was within your estimate, as I understand you. What is the additional $750,000 for, or specifically?

ADDITIVE ITEMS

General DALRYMPLE. The contracts in a case like this, sir, as you probably know, are let with certain items we determined as additive items. The base bid plus additive items. Depending on the response from the bidders and depending on the funds available, we can go down the list to complete the entire base plus additives if we have sufficient funds.

In this case it was necessary to withhold the work on parking lots, visitors parking lot, demolition of certain structures, and some site work. So that work is yet to be done.

That would be funded for by the $750,000 which has been authorized and for which we are asking appropriations from this committee.

Senator BIBLE. If you want to go to Letterman General Hospital now, where do you park? I am very familiar with Letterman General Hospital. It is a fine institution.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. There are parking lots that will be distant from the present hospital that are in use today. At the present time, the main lot is close to the 6th Army Headquarters, which is close to the old present Letterman Hospital. This hospital will require a parking lot on the side of it to bring the patients into the right place in the hospital, into the clinic areas.

We have approximately 1,000 outpatient visits a day to Letterman Hospital, some which are seriously ill and a long walk would not be in their best interest.

Senator BIBLE. This is certainly a very important hospital. Is it completely operational?

COMPLETION STATUS

Col. O. H. ADAMS. It is partially completed at the present time.
Senator BIBLE. When will it be fully completed?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. It is due to be complete next May.
Senator BIBLE. May of 1968, the hospital will be completed?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. How many beds does it have?
General DALRYMPLE. 550, sir.
Senator BIBLE. What type of medical backup does it have?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. It is one of our seven general hospitals with a large professional training program. In Letterman General Hospital, I think we have 23 different specialties.

TEACHING PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. I thought you said the teaching was done at the Brooke Medical Center.
Col. O. H. ADAMS. The teaching of the graduate training of doctors, internship and residency has to be done in a hospital.
Senator BIBLE. Many doctors use this as a residency?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. How many medical doctors would you have there, Army doctors?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. This is approximate, but the number runs to about 150.
Senator BIBLE. And it will be completed on a turnover basis in May 1968. Is that your testimony?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. Are there parts of the building that are being used now?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. None of it is being used at the present time. I don't think we would want to move in until the building is complete and the contractor is out of the building and turns it over to the Army.
Senator BIBLE. Will this be fully equipped? Will you have all of the X-rays and the various medical equipments necessary for a complete hospital?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. It will be fully equipped with the latest equipment as a full hospital; yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. And that will be moved in by May 1968?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. It will be moved in as soon as the contractor is out. If he finishes in May, it will take some time to move the moveable equipment and patients in.
Senator BIBLE. Where do the patients go now?
Col. O. H. ADAMS. To the old Letterman General Hospital.
Senator BIBLE. Are there questions?

STATUS OF OLD HOSPITAL

Senator ELLENDER. How far is the old hospital located from the new one?
Col O. H. ADAMS. It is about 150 yards, I would say, from the old hospital.

Senator ELLENDER. What will be done with that hospital?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. Eventually it will be torn down as an obsolete facility. At the present time we have a requirement due to Vietnam and we may have to reconsider and keep it until the Vietnam needs are over.

PATIENTS

Senator ELLENDER. What patients go there? Are they only those connected with the Army?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. No, sir. They are patients from all services. It would be a patient who lives in the San Francisco area and in the western part of the United States who would need specialized care available there, who have been evacuated from Vietnam or from offshore area, back to the United States. His home would be in the western part of the United States. He would be sent to Letterman General Hospital.

Senator ELLENDER. But only those connected with the Army?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. No. We do have Air Force patients and we have some Navy patients in there, although the Navy has a hospital at Oak Knoll, which takes the bulk of the Navy patients.

Senator ELLENDER. How about the dependents of enlisted men and officers?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir; we take care of dependents there.

Senator ELLENDER. What proportion of the patients at the hospital now are dependents of soldiers?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. I don't have those figures, sir. I would have to provide them for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Would you supply them for the record?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

In September 1967 the average daily number of beds occupied by all categories of patients in Letterman General Hospital was 681. Of this total 56 were dependents of active duty military.

HOSPITAL COSTS

Senator ELLENDER. And you say this hospital will cost around $15 million, altogether. I figure that to be $30,000 a bed. Isn't that pretty high?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. No, sir. I would say that was pretty reasonable in these times for hospital construction. This is a very specialized general hospital to provide all types of specialist care.

I think this is a very economical cost. You see, the problem here is the Army hospital can't really be compared on a per-bed basis, because of the large amount of out-patient services that we provide in the hospital rather than having the person go out to some other place to get their medical treatment.

In a civilian community, the out-patient service is given in the doctor's office downtown, or is given in a medical clinic not connected with a hospital. All this adds up to the point that the civilian hospital might be a little cheaper in the long run.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean a general hospital in a community?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. This, I presume, provides offices and facilities to treat out-patients?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. Yes, sir. We have extensive facilities for out-patient and dental care.

Senator ELLENDER. That is instead of having them go to a doctor's office.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what makes the cost that much more.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. That increases the cost, if you attempt to compare on a per bed basis.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. General, why weren't all these facilities put into the original contract?

General DALRYMPLE. As I tried to explain, sir, we start out with a contract and we identify the basic structure as those facilities comprising the hospital itself, and the necessary utilities and so forth to make it a complete unit. Then we have what we call additives.

These would be such things, in this case, as parking lots, some landscaping, some site preparation, that sort of thing. Depending then upon how much money we have, and this depends on how much is appropriated and how well our bids come out, we can go down the list of additives and cut off to match the money amount.

In this case, we didn't have enough, except to get those facilities provided for by the original funded amount of $13,705,000. This additional $750,000 would permit the construction of parking lots, both for the visitors and for the workers, some landscaping, and that is why we are asking for the additional money.

AUTHORIZATION AMOUNT

Senator YOUNG. Wasn't this included in your regular authorization?

General DALRYMPLE. It was included. The amount that was authorized in fiscal year 1965 was $14,305,000. It was appropriated at only $13,705,000.

Now we are asking for a total of $14,455,000.

Senator ELLENDER. You said that out of the $750,000 you are asking for there is money included to demolish the old building?

General DALRYMPLE. There is some demolition in there.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. These are temporary buildings on the site used for family housing. They are old barracks.

Senator ELLENDER. Would you repeat that?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. The demolition that you see in the project is some buildings sitting on the site where the parking lot will go. They happen to be World War II temporary buildings that are temporarily being used for family housing.

Senator ELLENDER. Then if you expect to demolish the hospital itself at a later date, you will need more money?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. We may have to come back, yes, sir, if we can't sell them for salvage.

Senator ELLENDER. You don't mean to sell it, do you?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. Salvage it.

Senator ELLENDER. Give it away. I am sure there will be somebody there to ask us to let some organization in California use the building.

How much ground did you have to buy in addition to what you have?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. We had to buy no ground. It is on the Presidio.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

COMBINING MEDICAL FACILITIES

Senator THURMOND. Has a study ever been made with regard to combining the medical facilities of all the services? They are now treating men of all the services.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. I don't really know what studies of that type have been done.

Senator THURMOND. I was just curious about that.

Col. O. H. ADAMS. We have joint utilization facilities by the services throughout the three medical services. For example, Great Lakes Naval Hospital takes care of our people stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Senator THURMOND. Do you think it would be any more economical than the way it is being done?

Col. O. H. ADAMS. I am not qualified to make a statement on that question.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Proxmire?

EFFECT OF DEFERRAL

Senator PROXMIRE. General, as you know, we are under great pressure, especially in the last few days. We have been under pressure all year to reduce our expenditures for calendar 1968. I know this will affect the first half of calendar 1968, January to June. But there are good, solid, economic reasons why we should cut every bit of spending we possibly can.

What inconvenience would be suffered if this money should not be provided during the coming year, recognizing, of course, that we must provide it eventually, if we stretch it out and don't provide it in the present budget?

General DALRYMPLE. The inconvenience would be in the form of the greater distances to go from where you leave your automobile to the building, and crowded conditions in the existing parking lots. This long walk would be a serious hardship for people coming to the hospital for treatment.

Senator PROXMIRE. Did you have in mind when you left this additive out that it might be under some circumstances necessary to forgo this for a while? Is it perfectly possible for the hospital to function and function with reasonable efficiency without the addition of this sum of money?

General DALRYMPLE. I think I would have to say it would function with reasonable efficiency; yes, sir. But you would have a fine building in an undesirable setting—an eyesore.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

Senator BIBLE. The next item is the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia, addition to the Pathology Building, in the sum of $7,570,000.

General?

General DALRYMPLE. This project, which is an addition to the main Pathology Building at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, was authorized in Public Law 746, in 1967, in the amount of $7,570,000. There has been no previous funding for the project.

We propose to construct a 120,000-square-foot addition to the main Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, which is located at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. This project will provide an equal amount of space to that currently in use at the annex located at Seventh and Independence Avenue in Washington. We need to get along with this project because that particular site has been designated as a site for the Hirschhorn Art Museum.

Additionally, we have the problem of increased efficiency if we can put the annex with the main building. This important project would eliminate duplication and overlapping of some functions and certainly would provide for a more economical and efficient operation.

We have the project well along in design, 95 percent, and we feel if the project is funded we can let a contact before the end of the calendar year.

Senator BIBLE. You say the planning and designing is 95 percent completed. Do I understand that one of the Army's pathological units is located at Walter Reed and the other section of it, annex or whatever you call it, is located in the Army Museum that is at Independence and Seventh Street?

USE FOR ARMED FORCES

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. I would like to correct one thing. This is not just the Army. This is for all of the Armed Forces. This project serves all of the Department of Defense. It is the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Army is designated as the management agency by the Secretary of Defense.

The main building is located at Walter Reed Hospital.

Senator BIBLE. And it serves all of the Armed Forces?

PRESENT LOCATION

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. The annex is located at Independence and Seventh Street and it performs approximately 35 to 40 percent of the resarch done by the entire establishment. The proposal here is to build, at Walter Reed, an addition to the present or main Pathology Building sufficient space to accommodate the annex and move it up there from Seventh Street and Independence.

Senator BIBLE. That is where the Smithsonian complex is; isn't it?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes sir; at Seventh Street and Independence.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me I have visited that Army Museum many times in the past. I wasn't aware of the fact that you had technicians actually working there today. Is that right?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. They are professionals and they are doing laboratory work of all types. The musuem is only a small part of the activity as most is directed toward research in pathology.

Senator BIBLE. And 35 percent of the Armed Forces' pathological work is actually done at Seventh Street and Independence Avenue?

General DALRYMPLE. Between 35 and 40 percent.

Work of Other Government Agencies

Senator Bible. Could not some of the work of this particular Institute be performed by other Government agencies? I am not quite clear how you fit in as the Armed Forces Pathological Institute, and you are fairly close to the National Institutes of Health, which I would assume has pretty much the same type of function.

General Dalrymple. I would like to ask Maj. Gen. Blumberg, who is special assistant to General Heaton for research and development, to address that subject.

Senator Bible. Would you come forward, please?

General Blumberg. Thank you, sir.

Senator Bible. Describe what you do in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Function of Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

General Blumberg. My name is Joe M. Blumberg, major general, Medical Corps, U.S. Army.

At one time I was the Director of this institute. My title today is commanding general of the U.S. Army, Medical Research and Development Command, and special assistant to General Heaton, the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army for Medical Research and Development.

Now may I have the question repeated?

Senator Bible. What I would like to have you develop is exactly your function in this Institute of Pathology, which is located at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Just exactly what do you do there? How many medical men, doctors, technicians do you have aboard, both there and at the annex.

It certainly doesn't seem to me to be a good operation to have one part at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, on Georgia Avenue, and another part at Seventh and Independence Avenue.

What does the total institute do?

General Blumberg. The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and I repeat that because it is not now an Army installation—though it was for many years—serves the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and, in addition, in some of its duties, the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration. It is truly a centralized institution—the only type of installation of its kind in the world, not just the United States.

Senator Bible. The only one in the entire world?

General Blumberg. Yes, sir. The institution began in the Civil War, in 1862, and it rose as a need out of that war, and each war since then. Today the mission of the institute is for the military, not as the National Institutes of Health and the Public Health Service for the civilian community, but for the military community.

Current Medical Efforts

With the war in Vietnam our concern is pathology, the natural history of disease and what this disease is doing to our troops now and in the future. Today in an environment where our troops are in Vietnam, they are exposed to infectious diseases, both parasitic and viral.

I would like to take one type of parasitic disease, malaria, which we know is a problem, and which can cost a commander all of his troops. They, the AFIP, study the tissues, from those that die and carry out definitive studies in immunology and ultrastructure. They work in immunology or the reaction of the soldier to the disease. These studies include the Marines, the Navy, the Air Force and the Army in this particular tropical environment.

The institute has 750 people, of which there are approximately 150 doctors, mostly all pathologists. They are scientists in various specialties, which include not just the study of the tissue and the reaction of this tissue, but also special fields that include bacteriology, virology, hematology, and other basic scientific fields.

The institute studies hepatitis, which causes a great loss of manpower, and other organisms which are present in Vietnam today, and which is the unseen enemy to our troops in Vietnam.

The mission of the institute is to carry out these investigative works, to try to evaluate drugs in coordination with other scientific groups, and to study reactions of these agents in these tissues, and why a strain of malaria will be resistant and persist in the treatment by the agent that is used with the type of malaria our troops are infected with. These men also get other parasitic infections, such as caused by an ameoba, a one-cell organism that gets into the liver from the digestive tract.

The mission of the institute as a whole is research, education, and consultation and to forecast these medical problems and try to develop adequate protection against them, to work in preventive medicine, and to keep the soldier well who is serving his country, and also, to see that he doesn't bring these diseases back to the United States and his family when he returns.

Personnel Strength

Senator Bible. What is the total strength of the institute?

General Blumberg. About 750 personnel.

Senator Bible. How does that break out between the number located at Walter Reed and at the annex?

General Blumberg. At the annex it varies between 75 and 100.

Senator Bible. The balance of 600 or 650 is located at Walter Reed?

General Blumberg. Yes, sir. The main force of the Institute is on the Walter Reed grounds, but I would say that the majority of the work being done at Seventh and Independence is Vietnam-Thailand oriented.

Work of Other Government Agencies

Senator Bible. Is there any validity to the suggestion that possibly part of the work and the mission of your Institute could be performed by the other Government agencies, NIH or some other agency?

General Blumberg. No, sir. There is no conflict there. I am familiar with them.

Senator Bible. I am not suggesting a conflict, but is there any way, if you had a specific type of a problem, that you could contract with the comparable NIH Institute agency to do the very thing that you are doing at Walter Reed?

General BLUMBERG. No, sir. I don't think so.

Senator BIBLE. You don't think they are doing what you are doing?

General BLUMBERG. No, sir; I don't think so. For instance, we are interested in diseases in Vietnam. If I may use a technical term, meleidosis, a disease we don't have in this country but which our troops get in Vietnam. NIH has no access to this study in the United States.

STATUS OF PLANS

Senator BIBLE. As I understand your testimony, General, the plans are 95 percent completed?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. You would be ready to go to contract by the end of the year if it was funded?

General DALRYMPLE. We would be able to invite bids next month, November, and award a contract before the end of the calendar year if it were funded.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Louisiana.

Senator ELLENDER. Is $7,570,000 the entire cost of this annex?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Will there be any demolition to be done to put this building in at Walter Reed Hospital?

General DALRYMPLE. There is no demolition at the Walter Reed Hospital, no, sir; but there would be demolition when this building is replaced by another.

OTHER FACILITIES AT WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL

Senator ELLENDER. As I recall, there was an effort made—and I don't know whether you have it in the bill or not—or in the authorization, there was a plan to move the commissary from Walter Reed to some other place. Is that included?

General DALRYMPLE. That is not part of this project; no, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Have your requested money in this bill for that project?

General DALRYMPLE. We intend to come in at some date for funds, authorization and funds, to construct some of the supporting facility at Forest Glen.

Senator ELLENDER. But you don't have that in this bill?

General BLUMBERG. I can answer that. No, sir.

General DALRYMPLE. And this particular project does not associate itself with that, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young?

MASTER PLAN

Senator YOUNG. General, Walter Reed Hospital to me is a sprawling, inefficient set of buildings which should be rebuilt sometime. Would the moving of this Pathology Building out there fit in with any modernization program out there?

General DALRYMPLE. Before any of these projects are approved for construction, there must be developed at each of our bases what we term a master plan. This master plan is revised at periodic intervals.

The master plan would fit this particular project with any contemplated plan; for example, the movement of facilities to Forest Glen or the construction of a new hospital facility complete to replace the present Walter Reed. Yes, sir; it would be compatible with the master plan.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. My recollection is we put in the military construction authorization this year, an authorization to move the commissary out of Walter Reed and also to build a new one in another location. I was there when the entire plan was presented. But that has nothing to do with your request here?

General DALRYMPLE. Not with this Pathology Building; no, sir.

Senator THURMOND. As I understand, your Pathology Building would be erected without any conflict with the main, overall plan for a new hospital at Walter Reed?

General DALRYMPLE. You are correct, sir.

Senator THURMOND. This would just be an addition to the present Pathology Building and you would close your building at Seventh and Independence.

What will be done with that property?

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM

General DALRYMPLE. That property will be used to build the Hirshhorn Museum as part of the Smithsonian Institution.

Senator THURMOND. What is that?

General DALRYMPLE. That is a collection of art items to be donated by the estate of Mr. Hirshhorn.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, it will not be used any longer for any medical facility of the armed services, but it will be turned over to GSA, I presume, who will turn it over to the Smithsonian?

General DALRYMPLE. It will be turned over to other Government agencies for the construction of this museum to house this collection of art.

Senator BIBLE. On that point, where does title stand to the annex you have now? Does the Smithsonian have that or is it titled in the Federal Government in trust for the U.S. Army?

General BLUMBERG. In the Smithsonian.

SEPARATED WORK SITES

Senator PROXMIRE. As I understand the picture, part of your pathology work is now done at Seventh and Independence?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is about 40 percent of your work?

General BLUMBERG. It is about 40 percent of our research facilities, which is largely in the areas of Southeast Asia at present, because of the need required.

Senator PROXMIRE. Because of this separation, it is an inefficient operation. It would be much more efficient if you could concentrate the entire operation at Walter Reed; is that correct?

General BLUMBERG. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. How long will it take, in your best estimate, to complete this construction?

General BLUMBERG. We want to move in in May of 1969.

Is that right, General?

General DALRYMPLE. I think the construction of a $7.5 million building might take about 2 years, sir. That doesn't mean we can't move some of the people in earlier than that.

General BLUMBERG. My estimate was based on the urgency to move and that construction would start in January 1968.

EFFECT FOR VIETNAM WAR

Senator PROXMIRE. So it would be problematical whether this would actually affect the work going on in the Vietnam war. The question would be if the war is still going on in 1969, which none of us can possibly tell.

In any event, this kind of work is being seriously handicapped now that it would be greatly improved once you could get completed and move your full medical research staff into this one area?

General BLUMBERG. Yes, sir.

PRESENT WORK HANDICAPS

Senator PROXMIRE. I have one other question.

Just how is the research handicapped under present circumstances?

General BLUMBERG. It is handicapped at present because of a split function, time in going between institutions.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you give us a quick example of how this might slow down research?

General BLUMBERG. Yes, sir. It is difficult for our staff and those we consult with in carrying out a split operation in research. This is true when facilities are crowded and inadequate and antiquated and below the standard of Government-supported industrial or university laboratories, and that of other Government research agencies. In one building they may be doing certain types of animal work and in another building they will be carrying out related work in the special field.

Senator PROXMIRE. So your time is somewhat slowed down.

General BLUMBERG. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. This isn't any question of improving facilities, really.

General BLUMBERG. Facilities are very cramped.

Senator PROXMIRE. Very cramped?

General BLUMBERG. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. For the record, what is the age of the annex building?

General BLUMBERG. It was built in 1887.

Senator BIBLE. I suppose you do have to drive in the Washington traffic between Walter Reed and the Smithsonian, and peak hours you never know if you will get there or get there in one piece even.

(Additional information follows:)

An addition to the existing Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC), Washington, D.C., is urgently needed to accommodate the permanent relocation of AFIP functions now housed in the AFIP Annex, 7th Street and Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Facilities planning has contemplated placing all of the AFIP facilities under one roof or complex and expanding the AFIP building to this end. The activities at the AFIP Annex were previously proposed for relocation to WRAMC when the main building was planned and finally constructed in 1954 but could not be accommodated because of limitations imposed on the total scope of the project. The displacement of the Annex to WRAMC at this time is considered timely and essential since it will be more economical and efficient to conduct professional activities which are complimentary to each other and directly related to Southeast Asia.

The type of medical research in pathology is a basic specialty among medical sciences providing the very foundation of medicine. This work is now being carried out in two physically separated facilities and is considered to be unnecessarily hampered because of location. Provision of an addition to the AFIP will unleash a greater potential, not only because of the advantage of being contiguous to the main building, but because the work at the annex will be put in modern updated facilities. The present building at 7th Street and Independence Avenue has housed the annex activities since 1887 and is considered dilapidated and outdated. The building is considered a fire hazard.

The animal facilities are in need of updating in conformance with PL 89-544. The new addition will permit the construction of facilities commensurate with PL 89-544. The need for new laboratory facilities, especially in relation to the work being done in connection with Southeast Asia, is acute and should be consolidated in a single location.

Research here covers a wide scope of the study of infectious and parasitic diseases. The different medical research projects under investigation in the annex are of substantial importance to the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force personnel in Vietnam and Thailand today and constitutes about 40% of the AFIP's experimental work. Research in geographic pathology or global medicine in the annex is made possible through the liaison of scientists in more than 30 different non-Communist countries throughout the world.

The AFIP is the only institution of its kind in existence and contributes to other Federal Health Programs. The important work done at this renown facility is not duplicated. Anything that would interfere with this work may have an adverse effect on the important research in pathology.

AIR DEFENSE CONTROL FACILILTY, FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

Our next item is Fort Richardson, Alaska. The first item is "Air defense control facility" in the amount of $783,000.

General DALRYMPLE. This facility proposed for Fort Richardson was authorized in fiscal year 1967 in the amount of $783,000. It was not funded.

The purpose of this request before you is for funds for the facility. It would provide for the construction of a facility to accommodate improved fire-control systems. The control involves an operations building, barracks for a small number of men, and supporting utilities.

Senator BIBLE. The House did fund this item?

General DALRYMPLE. The House and Senate have authorized it and the House has approved the appropriation.

FUEL CONVERSION, FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

Senator BIBLE. The fuel conversion item of $845,000 is next. Do I understand this is not only authorized, but that the House appropriated this money? Is that a correct statement?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Justify the item.

General DALRYMPLE. This is a fuel converstion at Fort Richardson, Alaska. We propose to convert four of the eight boilers in the central heat and powerplant from coal to gas. The four boilers that will not be

converted will be on standby purposes. This conversion will result in a sizable saving to the Government, the elimination of the operation and maintenance of coal and ash-handling facilities, saving about $167,000.

The gas suppliers indicate that a reduction in fuel costs would be about $582,000. Thus, our annual savings should total around $749,000 against a project cost of $845,000.

Senator BIBLE. When was the project authorized?

General DALRYMPLE. In fiscal year 1967.

Senator BIBLE. It was authorized in 1967 and funded by the House in 1968?

General DALRYMPLE. This is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on either of the two Fort Richardson, Alaska, items?

Senator ELLENDER. Is its gas obtained locally?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young?

Senator Thurmond?

Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. It is an easy one to approve. It will pay for itself in about 14 months, which makes a lot of sense.

WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

Senator BIBLE. The next item is Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, water supply, $93,000. This was previously authorized. Did the House fund this this year?

General DALRYMPLE. It has been authorized and funded by the House. This is an appropriation request in the amount of $93,000. The previously approved funding was $153,000. The contributing factors for the cost increase are the need for mechanical ventilators and modification of the mechanical system in the pump chambers that serve the water supply system, and also the need for more structural concrete work in connection with the pump chambers and the tunnel.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on this item?

NIKE X ADDITIONAL COSTS, KWAJALEIN ATOLL

If not, the next item is the Kwajalein Atoll, the Nike X, additional cost of $1,380,000. This is an authorized item. Is this a funded item on the House side?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Justify it.

General DALRYMPLE. We have a deficiency in appropriations of $1,380,000 for Nike X costs. This applies principally to the need for a basin to moor the multifunction array radar, and to provide electrical connections between the powerplant and the tactical multifunction array radar.

This was authorized in fiscal year 1965. A civilian mess also needed was authorized in fiscal year 1966. Authorization has been approved by the House and Senate, and appropriations by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. General, would you describe some of the Nike X items that will be tested with these funds?

General DALRYMPLE. This is part of the testing system that will test the Sprint missile and the Spartan missile, the main systems of our Nike X arsenal.

Senator THURMOND. Since we signed a test ban treaty, naturally we are handicapped because we can't test in the atmosphere. I guess it does cost considerably more to have to test as we are doing. Are we making the progress that we should be making on this Nike X?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. As the Senator probably knows, we have in our budget for this year, which has been approved, construction projects in the amount of $64 million for initial deployment of the Nike X system.

Senator THURMOND. We authorized a reasonable amount if the Department of Defense will use it. Do you have any information as to whether or not they are going to do it?

General DALRYMPLE. We intend to go ahead with the military construction aspects as soon as the appropriations and authorizations are finalized.

Senator THURMOND. We had these items provided in several different places. I think we included something over $64 million in construction, located in about three or four different places in the military construction bill. Are you familiar with that?

General DALRYMPLE. With the $64 million figure. I defended it; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Are you familiar with the rest of the appropriations?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. You haven't come to the research and development support yet, have you?

Senator BIBLE. Not yet. That is next.

Senator ELLENDER. The Nike X item is only research, as I understand.

General DALRYMPLE. These are MCA facilities for research and development; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Research and development, solely?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir, MCA in support thereof.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Thurmond mentioned something about the atom bomb. What connection has the atom bomb with this? I didn't believe it had a connection.

Senator THURMOND. If the Senator will yield, I mentioned that under the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty we cannot test in the atmosphere. We have to test under the ground.

Senator ELLENDER. That is the atom bomb, but I don't think the atom bomb is involved here.

General DALRYMPLE. I think the Senator's comment pertained to nuclear warheads, sir.

Senator THURMOND. That is right. Under the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty we can't test in the atmosphere. We have been tremendously handicapped because of that.

NIKE X RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES, KWAJALEIN

Senator BIBLE. If there are no further questions on that item, the next is research and development, support facilities, in the sum of $5,574,000.

General DALRYMPLE. It is also at Kwajalein. In fiscal year 1967, $21,036,000 was authorized and funded. Now we have a requirement for $5,574,000 additional in funds. This has been approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

This increase is based on advance design status, some refinement in our research and development criteria, and increased construction costs since the original estimate was made in 1965.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on the research and development items?

Senator THURMOND. The only comment I have is that I think it is most essential. I think it is absolutely vital that we go forward with it.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Senator BIBLE. If there are no further questions, the next item is on the general authorization items—first, a planning item of $29,136,000.

First, this is an authorized item. How much money did the House allow?

General DALRYMPLE. $25 million, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The House allowed $25 million of the $29,136,000 authorized?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us about this item, General.

General DALRYMPLE. These funds are required for advance design and final design, and for continuation of work on the development of standard plans. The design funds will be used for the final design of the fiscal year 1968 program and for advanced design of the fiscal year 1969 and future year programs. Our development of standard plans consist in preparation of standard drawings for repetitive-type facilities, considered an integral part of the Army installation.

Senator BIBLE. General, you previously testified, if I understood you correctly—and I want you to correct me if I didn't understand you correctly—that as of June 30, this year, you had $262,700,000 in unobligated funds directly related to Southeast Asia.

You then testified that from that date, June 30, up to the first of the month or just very recently you had put under contract $30.2 million of the $262.7. In addition to that, you testified that on June 30, 1967, the Army had $179,800,000 in unobligated funds for your military construction in areas other than Southeast Asia, and that from June 30 up to date, or whatever date you gave, very recently, you had put under contract $24.5 million.

My question of you now is: How much of this sum of money has been actually planned? How much have you used in plans for your military construction?

General DALRYMPLE. First, may I make an editorial change?

I can write it into the record or give it to you now, sir. I think I said that since June 30, we had awarded $30.2 million and had $24.5 million with bids opened, not yet awarded.

Senator BIBLE. That was in the combined. I think that is correct. You had awarded $30.2 of the total unobligated amount of money, and you had $24.5—what was the second item?

General DALRYMPLE. $24.5 million where the bids have been opened, but there have been no awards made.

Senator BIBLE. That money is earmarked for taking care of those particular bids? Is that the distinction?

General DALRYMPLE. The contracting officer goes through a process of analyzing the various bids as they are received, to see if they are responsive to the specifications and plans before he awards the bid, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Arriving at this a little differently, if you totaled the $179.8 and $267.7, you come up with a total of $442.5 million, less the $54.7, which has either been awarded or which you are holding back for the final bids.

General DALRYMPLE. The $54.7 is against the $179.8 only. It is not against those in direct support of Southeast Asia, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Taking just the items not related to Southeast Asia, you have $179.8 million, against which you have a deduction of $54.7 million, which is $175.1 million. What do you propose doing with that amount of money?

General DALRYMPLE. $17.2 million of it is on currently advertised projects on which bids have not yet been opened; $25 million is the amount needed to complete work now underway in order that a usable facility may result. That would reduce the non-Southeast Asia balance to $82.8 million.

Senator BIBLE. Will you go over your arithmetic again, General? You start out with a figure of $179.8.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; and against that we apply the following: $30.2, which has been awarded; $24.5 million where the bids are opened but not yet awarded; $17.2 million on currently advertised projects on which we have not yet gotten bids; and $25 million, the amount needed to complete work now underway in order that a usable facility will result.

Senator BIBLE. That leaves a total balance of what?

General DALRYMPLE. $82.8 million.

Senator BIBLE. What do you propose doing with the $82.8 million?

General DALRYMPLE. If these projects are allowed to proceed the way we have it planned, without further deferment, we will be able to obligate all by the end of this calendar year. However, as you know, some of the projects have been currently held up by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a breakdown that you can furnish for the record of the projects that come within this $82 million that you have in money now; where you will use it?

General DALRYMPLE. We will furnish it for the record, sir.

(The information follows:)

List of projects for which uncommitted funds (not advertised) will be used

		Thousands
Unobligated balance 30 June 1967—Regular MCA Programs		$179,800
Construction awarded since 30 June 1967		30,200
Required to complete construction awarded		25,000
Construction bids opened—not awarded		24,500
Construction advertised—not opened		17,200
		96,900
Balance		82,900
Distribution of Balance:		
Unobligated planning funds as of 30 June		4,678
Unobligated minor construction		2,413
Unobligated access roads		2,680
		9,771
Unadvertised construction projects as of 9 Oct. 1967:		
Location 04:		
105	Heat Plant Rehab	30
88.3	Water Supply Expansion	86
Location 09:		
8	Operations Bldg Addn	689
Location 12:		
45	Commissary Store	123
54	Electric Power Expansion	359
72	Sewer System Expansion	50
82	EM Service Club & Library Addition	127
85	Post Engineer Shops & Storage	104
Location 177:		
11	Headquarters Bldg	74
12	Warehouse	92
13	EM Mess Addition	65
14	BOQ	251
15	Site Work & Utilities	113
Location 276:		
116	Utilities and Site Work	552
117	Diesel Storage	68
119	Warehouse	223
120	EM Barracks	172
Kwajalein Atoll:		
66.002	MAR Power Plant Slip	1,035
66.051	Aircraft Runway Extension	150
73.001	Civilian Mess	365
73.062	Communications Structure	401
98	MAR Seawater Cooling	1,410
105	Security Fencing	41
Okinawa:		
581.2 and 575.2	Anti-Intrusion Fac—Henoko	184
628.2	Install FM Generator—Tenegan	201
Korea:		
285.203 and 4	Air Defense Facs	583
317.294	Erosion Control	15
Panama, C.Z.:		
7	AUTODIN Fac	562
AUTOSEVOCOM Facilities—7 Sites		779
Fort Clayton, C.Z.:		
44	Emergency Power Supply	387

List of projects for which uncommitted funds (not advertised) will be used—Continued

Unadvertised construction projects as of 9 Oct. 1967—Continued

		Thousands
Germany—		
South Bavaria District, Germany:		
2.2	Airfield Lighting	$177
Hesse District, Germany:		
8	Troop Support Fac	140
10.13	Tactical Site S–27G	140
10.17	Tactical Site S–36C	195
10.17	Tactical Site S–38	150
34	Airfield Pavement & Fac	995
Rhineland District, Germany:		
32	EM Barracks	222
Taunus District, Germany:		
13	Hangar Fac (Partial)	238
Various, Germany:		
16.6	AN/MSQ–28 Fac	49
13.1	Commercial Power 5 Sites	820
77.2, 3 and 4	Controlled Humidity Storage	546
	STARCOM Site 11.1	500
FRELOC—Europe:		
896.100	Ammo Storage Fac	5,632
896.030	Command & Control Fac	1,513
896.140	HF/SSB Comm Bldg	131
896.191	HQ Comzeur (Partial)	53
896.240	Dependent School—Classrooms	687
896.200	Storage Fac	2,291
896.340	SHAPE Fac	1,100
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii:		
48	Tactical Equip Shop & fac	1,187
Fort Greely, Alaska:		
67	Sewage Treatment Plant	580
Fort Richardson, Alaska:		
205	Range fac	384
266	Info & Data Systems Center	193
196.1	Security Alarm Sys	5
Fort Belvoir, Va.:		
267	Hospital Addition	1,619
117	BOQ	1,288
115	EM Barracks	1,310
Fort Eustis, Va.:		
114	Aviation Engine Instruction Fac	403
Fort Lee, Va.:		
28	Chapel Center	700
Fort Bragg, N.C.:		
56	Dental Clinic	454
Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Ala.:		
1	Modify & Expand Fac	235
Fort Dix, N.J.:		
27	BOQ	2,385
Fort Jackson, S.C.:		
51	Personnel Center Complex	2,631
71	Dental Clinic	477
Fort Campbell, Ky.:		
87	Tactical Equip Shop	438
Fort Gordon, Ga.:		
38	EM Service Club	648
Fort Meade, Md.:		
166	Road Improvements	494
Fort Knox, Ky.:		
143	BOQ	3,513
181	Group Gymnasium	440

List of projects for which uncommitted funds (not advertised) will be used—Continued

Unadvertised construction projects as of 9 Oct. 1967—Continued

		Thousands
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.:		
69	BOQ	$2,102
71	EW Barracks	245
Fort Myer, Va.:		
21	NCO Open Mess	972
30	EM Service Club	400
34	Chapel Center	629
Fort Bliss, Tex.:		
79	EM Service Club	375
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.:		
34	Student Dormitory	1,678
Fort Stewart, Ga.:		
31	Hospital	2,432
Edgewood Arsenal, N.J.:		
820.100	Restore Explosion Test Fac	606
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.:		
55	Consolidation of Storage Fac	249
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.:		
31	Alter Small Arms Bldgs	1,822
34	Helicopter Simulator & Ballistics Rge	626
29	Paving—Guard House	60
Atlanta Army Depot, Ga.:		
45	Industrial Waste Treatment Plt	237
White Sands Missile Range, N.M.:		
216	Range Fac—Phase II	2,336
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.		
817.100	Pilot Line	895
817.201	AMC 54,805 (2nd Increment)	232
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.:		
88	Hospital	6,072
91	BOQ	553
90.1	Util and Access Road	1,761
Natick Laboratories, Mass.:		
10	Lab Support Services Bldg	1,371
Fort Ritchie, Md.:		
42	War Room	98
Sunny Point, N.C.:		
817.100	Rail Holding Yard	2,380
Vint Hill Farms, Va.:		
6	EW Barracks Addition	128
Seattle Defense Area, Wash.:		
30	Radar Masking—Easement and Clearing	202
Jefferson Proving Ground, Ind.:		
1	Bombproof Observation Tower	69
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:		
55	BOQ	320
	Total	73,104
	Grand total	82,875

PLANNING FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. How much of this $82.5 million is available for planning? How much do you have in your planning fund as of today?

Mr. BRAZIER. I am George Brazier, Office of Chief of Engineers. I am the Chief of the Program and Planning Division, Directorate of Military Construction.

Mr. Chairman, when we moved into this fiscal year we had unobligated planning money of approximately $6 million. The planning

money is separate from the funds that we have for our regular construction. So the obligational figures that the general has given you do not contain moneys for planning and design.

Senator BIBLE. So the $6 million is over and above the $82 million figures?

Mr. BRAZIER. No, sir. But this is a separate entity so far as our accounts are concerned.

Senator BIBLE. You carried forward into this fiscal year $6 million of unobligated planning money?

Mr. BRAZIER. That is true, sir. At this time, of course, that is reduced because we are further into the fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. It is reduced as to what figure? How much have you as of today?

Mr. BRAZIER. We have used substantially all of that money. Last fiscal year, for example, we obligated some $32 million in planning, approximately $8 million a quarter. So we had only $6 million moving into this fiscal year.

So we have substantially eaten up most of this money.

Senator BIBLE. You ask for $29,136,000 for planning. The House allowed you $25 million. You had a $6 million carryover. Would $15 or $20 million be adequate to carry you forward in this coming year in view of the fact that military construction is certainly going to be restricted?

Mr. BRAZIER. No, sir, not the way our planning is now scheduled. Of course, you understand that the current freeze, as we call it, on some of our construction does not cover planning, and we are, therefore, going ahead with the design of our projects.

Senator ELLENDER. This is a separate item and is different from what we have been talking about?

Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir. Our planning money is separate.

Senator ELLENDER. You are talking about the $29,136,000 that appears on this sheet, with which you are familiar?

Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What planning does that consist of?

Mr. BRAZIER. Sir, this consists of all of the design and related activities that we do on projects in the MCA program.

Senator ELLENDER. What projects? Those covered by the monies that we are now talking about?

General DALRYMPLE. Covered by the $82.8 million and others.

Mr. BRAZIER. This money we are now defending will not be used only on the projects in the fiscal year 1968 program. We will use some of this planning money to finish up approval items in the 1967 program and prior year programs, for example. We will also use some of this planning money to get our designs started on our next fiscal year program: our 1969 program.

This is a continuous thing.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

The $29.1 million figure was developed as the total MCA planning requirement for FY 68. At that time the decision to deploy Nike-X had not yet been made. This amount has subsequently been reduced by the House to $25 million.

To meet a portion of the Nike-X planning requirement in FY 68 it may be necessary for the Army to reprogram a part of the $64 million included for Nike-X deployment elsewhere in the FY 68 MCA Program. It is necessary to do

certain planning for Nike-X from the $25 million remaining for planning in this program. It is estimated that $8.5 million will be needed for site engineering surveys and soils and subsurface investigations.

The additional Nike-X requirement should be considered in determining the total amount of funds to be appropriated to the Army for planning in FY 68. Any reduction below $25 million will have a serious impact on the funds available for Nike-X as well as the Army's other projects.

Senator ELLENDER. And that includes planning of housing?

General DALRYMPLE. Troop housing; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And the planning funds are separate from construction?

Mr. BRAZIER. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. What has been the level of planning over the last 5 years? It is somewhere in the $25 to $30 million range?

Mr. BRAZIER. I can give that to you.

General DALRYMPLE. It was $25 million in the 1965 regular, $1 million added in the 1965 supplemental. It was $20.8 in the 1966 regular, $7.5 additional in the addendum, and in the supplemental $29.8 more.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know the answer. But if we allow planning money and you come forward with Project X in order to give us the figures and justification, telling us Project X—well, what does it cost you to plan? Is it 5 percent of the total cost?

General DALRYMPLE. Approximately 6 percent of the total cost.

Senator BIBLE. If you come forward with a million-dollar project, 6 percent would be $60,000, and then this project that you say is a good project, Project X, is neither authorized or funded, and we have just lost the $60,000 that rests in plans that maybe can be revised sometime.

Is that what happens as a practical matter?

General DALRYMPLE. This goes back to Mr. Brazier's point that you have to use some for your future years' planning. For example, when you ask me how far along is this project and I tell you that it is 90 percent planned and designed, that is what we use the planning funds for.

It couldn't be 95 or 96 percent designed unless we had planning funds in a prior year program. We do our planning and design work. Then when we come here to ask for construction money, it puts us in a better position to ask for construction money, and you in a better position to approve it, if I can say to you it is 60 percent designed or 90 percent designed. It has been done with some previous years' money.

Senator BIBLE. But you do no planning or designing except on authorized projects?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. We have to.

Senator BIBLE. You have to, in order to come before the Authorization Committee?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Some of them might ultimately go down the drain.

General DALRYMPLE. We have a long-range program; some is gone by superseded design. We do lose some design. There is no question about it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think I am clear on that item.

The House allowed $25 million and you had a $6 million carryover from July 1. You will probably have to settle for $20 million, though I don't know.

The Senator from Louisiana?

Senator ELLENDER. Of the $82.8 million that you have unobligated up to this point, are all the projects in contemplation planned and the designs completed?

General DALRYMPLE. They are far enough along so that had we followed the normal procedure we would have been able to obligate all the money by the end of this calendar year.

Senator ELLENDER. What is your yardstick as to planning? The House insists that Corps of Engineers projects must be planned completely before they will get money for construction.

In your case, it could be 50 percent, 75 percent or 90 percent and you can start construction. Am I right?

General DALRYMPLE. I can't comment on how the Corps of Engineers conducts its civil works program.

Senator ELLENDER. I am talking about you. I know about the Corps. In some cases the Corps does ask for construction money, when in the same year they could start construction plans which would be completed.

General DALRYMPLE. If I may use an example, if we come before you and say this project is 100-percent designed and as soon as you give us the money we can advertise. That is clear-cut, sir.

You give us the money in November and we will advertise in December. But let us say we come before you and say the project is 75 percent designed.

We will not have the 100-percent design until next April or February. But we need the money this fiscal year to start the construction instead of waiting until next October or November for the money.

Senator ELLENDER. Does that account in any way for the accumulation of unobligated funds?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. Our plan calls for the obligation of this roughly $83 million over a phased period of time by December 31, 1967. There have been some things that have come up as roadblocks now.

Senator ELLENDER. You stated that as of July 1, 1967, you had $262.7 million unobligated for the Vietnam area. Why hasn't that been obligated?

General DALRYMPLE. May I provide that for the record? It is a rather unusual funding arrangement, sir. In this particular area—I would like to amplify this in the record, but just briefly—the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, I understand, make the funds available to the Navy. The Navy has complete charge of all the construction, actually, in Vietnam and Thailand through a central office which they call their Office in Charge of Construction.

That individual, then, after proper staffing and the like, and the establishment of proper priorities, commits the money to projects. It is not necessarily obligation as we understand it in strict fiscal terms. So some of this money has undoubtedly been committed to a project, but the funds haven't been handed over to the contractor as an obligation.

(The following additional information was submitted:)

The $262.7 million in unobligated funds for Southeast Asia includes $1,752,000 for Planning and $260,947,000 for Construction projects.

Obligations in Vietnam and Thailand are not recorded in the same way as in other areas where work is done principally by lump sum advertised contract. In

areas outside Vietnam and Thailand, when a contract is awarded, an obligation is recorded and this constitutes 90% to 95% of the cost of the project.

In Vietnam and Thailand the work is accomplished by use of a CPAF contractor and by troop construction battalions. In the case of the CPAF contractor the contract obligation is not incurred until the contractor is given notice to proceed on a specific item of construction. The issuance of notices to proceed is scheduled in a combination of priority considerations and the completion of designs and specifications. In the case of troop construction a Miscellaneous Interdepartmental Procurement Request (MIPR) is issued for each item assigned to a troop construction unit for accomplishment. This establishes the cost limit for the project and authorizes the troop commander to begin construction but is not recorded as an obligation. The obligations are recorded as the troop commander processes requisitions and orders for materials, equipment, supplies, etc., and payrolls for native labor utilized. The documents parallel the course of construction progress. For these reasons, although the unobligated funds are required for approved and needed construction, the actual obligation of the funds proceeds incrementally on a schedule in line with the performance capability of the troop units and the availability of plans and specifications for contract work.

Senator ELLENDER. Do they operate differently than you do? When you say this huge sum is not obligated, it means no contract has been let? That is the way I would interpret it.

In any event we find ourselves with $262.7 million that has not yet been obligated.

General DALRYMPLE. There was very late funding, as you will recall, sir, last year. That was a contributing factor. The other contributing factor is that the contractual arrangements in Thailand and in Vietnam are on a cost-plus adjusted fee arrangement.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand, too, it is controlled by a few companies, Morrison-Knudsen and one other group.

General DALRYMPLE. There is a consortium, yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And all work is on a cost plus fixed fee?

General DALRYMPLE. If you would, sir, I would like for that question to be addressed to some other witness.

Senator ELLENDER. I wish you would put into the record the reason why so much of these funds are now unobligated.

General DALRYMPLE. We will do that, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I am sure that when the request was made, there was a need for the funds. Perhaps that need no longer exists. I presume some of this carryover may have been from 1966 and maybe 1965.

Am I right?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Will you tell us how much of this $262.7 million is from past appropriations, beginning with the earliest year? We might have appropriated some in 1965, some in 1966, some in 1967.

Give us an idea why it is that the money was not used.

General DALRYMPLE. I will provide that for the record, sir.

(The information follows:)

Distribution, by Program Year, of Unobligated Funds available for Southeast Asia as of 30 June 1967, is as follows:

	Thousands
Planning funds: fiscal year 1966	$1,752
Construction funds:	
Fiscal year 1965	4,339
Fiscal year 1966	100,247
Fiscal year 1967	156,361
Total	262,699

Senator YOUNG. If this freeze on construction continues for another year, wouldn't most of your planning be obsolete? In the meantime, under the Bacon-Davis Act, the wage scales will go up and other costs will go up. Wouldn't you have to replan?

General DALRYMPLE. The design of the structure would not change unless the mission for which it was originally designed changes. The cost would go up on a factor that we take roughly as 3 or 4 percent per year.

It depends on the locale.

Senator YOUNG. If you were not permitted to go ahead with the construction being delayed now, there would be considerable loss, am I right?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. Things would probably cost more if the present pattern continues.

Senator YOUNG. Do you think all these facilities are necessary?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. We would not appear before you to defend them otherwise.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. I wanted to ask if you are familiar with the airbase at Thailand that was under construction last December when I was over there. Has that been completed?

General DALRYMPLE. There are several there, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It is down in the southern part.

General DALRYMPLE. We have nothing to do with that, sir.

Senator THURMOND. That is Navy and you wouldn't know about it?

General DALRYMPLE. It is an Air Force project constructed by the Navy.

Senator PROXMIRE. General, you indicated to the chairman that with this kind of planning procedure we have now, or this kind of funding of your planning, you are in a stronger position, and we are in a stronger position to approve projects.

But we are in a weaker position to disapprove projects. After all, as I understand, we appropriate for public works planning on the basis of having approved of the project, knowing what the project is, having a chance to study it, considering whether it is worth spending any money on at all.

Here in the military planning, we give you a lump sum, in this case almost $30 million, and you go ahead and decide what you think is desirable and spend up to 6 percent, perhaps, of the cost, and then present it to us.

It is pretty hard for anybody who has had any experience playing poker, not to feel we have spent that money so we better go ahead and redeem it, to follow through with it.

General DALRYMPLE. Maybe I should amplify my comments to this extent. We have what we call a 5-year defense plan. Each of the services has this. This identifies all the projects we have scheduled to be completed or to be initiated over a period of 5 years.

Each year we revise it. So we can tell just about, if the program then goes through and is approved by the Office of Secretary of Defense, just about how much planning money we are going to need for

the year x, based on the total value of the projects as estimated at that time.

Let's say it is $500 million. We need about $30 million to plan for those projects. Of course, that planning would be phased. But in the process of going through the reviews and so on, it may end up that we end up with $700 million and we don't have enough planning money then.

But in order to answer your question as to making it better for us to make a better presentation, we are more firm on our cost estimates if the design has proceeded well down the road.

Senator PROXMIRE. That would be true in public works, too. I would like to see it, if I could, and I have talked to the staff briefly about it this morning after the chairman made his good point, to find out whether or not we had in fact lost a substantial amount of money under these circumstances, where the Congress felt on the basis of your planning that we shouldn't go ahead with the project.

It may be that we are better informed to make the decision and maybe not. At any rate, it is something I feel we ought to look into. I will not take your time and the committee's time to go into that further.

I have two other questions. If we go below the House, and the House cut from $29 million down to $25 million, with your asking for a $4 million restoration; if we should go below the House, then it would simply mean that you would have to postpone some of your planning for your 1969 and 1970 programs?

General DALRYMPLE. We would certainly have to take another look at the programs and see which had the priority to which to attach the planning money.

PLANNING FOR CONSTRUCTION IN VIETNAM

Senator PROXMIRE. The final question is: Who does the Vietnam planning for the Army?

General DALRYMPLE. Are you talking about planning the construction of a project, sir?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

General DALYRYMPLE. That is done in Vietnam by the Engineer Director on General Westmoreland's staff.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is done entirely by him? All the money on planning is expended for personnel and so forth in connection with this? Is there a private cnotractor?

General DALRYMPLE. I am certain there must be several architect-engineer firms.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you know who it is?

General DALRYMPLE. I don't know, but I can provide it for the record.

Senator PROXMIRE. There are a number of them, I understand.

General DALRYMPLE. I would think so, yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. If you can supply that for the record, I would appreciate it.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The following is a list of the architect-engineers firms used on the design of military construction for the three services in the Republic of Vietnam:

	Name	*Address*
1.	American Asian Architects-Engineers and Associates	Saigon, RVN
2.	American Engineers and Architects, Inc	Do.
3.	Asia Mapping Co	Do.
4.	Asiapac	Do.
5.	Associated American Engineers Overseas, Inc.	Do.
6.	Leo A. Daly Co	Omaha, Nebr.
7.	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall	Los Angeles, Calif.
8.	Lyon Associates	Baltimore, Md.
9.	Earl and Wright	San Francisco, Calif.
10.	Fargo Engineers	Saigon, RVN
11.	Douglas V. McMahon, Ltd	Do.
12.	Roscoe Moss Co	Do.
13.	Pacific Architects & Engrs., Inc	Los Angeles, Calif.
14.	Keller and Gannon	San Francisco, Calif.
15.	Ralph M. Parsons Co	Los Angeles, Calif.
16.	Certeza Associates, International, Ltd	Saigon, RVN
17.	Peril Triumph	Do.
18.	Pope Evans and Robbins International, Ltd.	New York, N.Y.
19.	Quinton Engineers, Ltd	Los Angeles, Calif.
20.	Rose M. Sigua Engineering Co	Saigon, RVN
21.	Tippet, Abbett, McCarthy & Stratton	New York, N.Y.
22.	Tech Data, Ltd	Saigon, RVN
23.	Tectonics Asia, Ltd	Do.
24.	R. M. Towill Corp	Honolulu, Hawaii
25.	Trans-Asia Engineering Associates, Inc	Saigon, RVN
26.	Adrian Wilson and Associates	Los Angeles, Calif.
27.	Brandow & Johnson	Saigon, RVN
28.	Frank J. Sindelair, Associates	Do.
29.	World Wide Consultants, Inc	Washington, D.C.
30.	Frederick R. Harris	New York, N.Y.
31.	Metcalf and Eddy	Boston, Mass.

ACCESS ROADS

Senator BIBLE. The next item is access roads, $1 million.

General DALRYMPLE. This consists of a request of $1 million for access roads located at the Presidio, San Francisco; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Meade, Md.; Fort Devens, Mass.; and the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah.

The total amount is $1 million.

Senator BIBLE. How much did the House Appropriations Committee allow?

General DALRYMPLE. Just half of it, $500,000, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on this item? (No response.)

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator BIBLE. Next item, minor construction, $10 million. This is authorized. How much did the House allow?

General DALRYMPLE. $8 million, sir.

Senator BIBLE. $8 million out of the $10 million authorized?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you want to tell us about this?

General DALRYMPLE. This has always been a very important item for the Army and I am sure for the other services as well. We feel

that it is very serious and that not even $10 million would properly accomplish what we need to accomplish this year.

These, as you know, are used to meet unforeseen, urgent problems of a minor nature. We seriously hope that you will consider restoration of that amount, sir.

In my personal opinion, I don't think $10 million is going to be enough this year, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Can you give us an example of the projects that would be built with this sum of money?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. The need might arise for an extension or an addition to a training range at a certain camp. As long as it is below the amount of $200,000, the station commander can come in over his personal certificate that this is an urgent project, it cannot be delayed, and he needs to have it right now.

There are certain amounts the Secretary of the Army can approve and certain amounts that have to go to the Secretary of Defense for approval. We process the paper to the appropriate approval and these are urgent requirements, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there a limitation as to the amount of money?

General DALRYMPLE. The limitation is $200,000 at Office of the Secretary of Defense level.

(SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS)

Senator BIBLE. If there are no questions, thank you very much, General.

It is 20 minutes to 1 and we have completed the first series of your items, though we still have reclamas.

We will be in recess until 2:30. We have three conference reports on three appropriation bills that have to come up right after 1 o'clock and many of us will be engaged in those conference reports.

Please return at 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m. the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m., the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'CLOCK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1967)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RECLAMAS TO HOUSE ACTION

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

When we concluded, we were about to move into the reclama items on Army. Please insert for the record your reclama statements.

(The information follows:)

RECLAMA STATEMENTS

1967 appropriation	$402,514,000
1968 estimate	471,946,000
House allowance	383,235,000
House reduction	88,711,000
Restoration requested	71,339,000

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Page 2, line 9: Strike out "383,235,000" and insert therein "454,574,000."

EFFECT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Amendment will restore $71,339,000 of the House reduction of $88,711,000 in the military construction appropriation bill.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The Department of the Army requests restoration of $71,339,000 of the $88,711,000 House reduction in the MCA appropriation so that authorized and urgently required construction projects may be initiated in FY 1968 to carry out mission and objectives which have been assigned to the Army. Justifications for the restorations are attached.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY—APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST FOR RESTORATION OF DENIALS AND REDUCTIONS MADE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1968

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Item	Budget request	Approved by House	Restoration requested
Fort Holabird	Alter building 12	588	0	588
Fort Meade	Army headquarters building improvement.	2,603	0	2,603
Redstone Arsenal	Metrology and calibration center addition.	253	0	253
White Sands Missile Range	SAM-D	2,000	0	2,000
Walter Reed	Addition to pathology building	7,570	0	7,570
USAREUR	Infrastructure	60,000	50,000	10,000
General authorization	Minor construction	10,000	8,000	2,000
Fort Lee	Academic building (deficiency)	1,100	0	1,100
Do	Chapel center (deficiency)	252	0	225
Undistributed reduction			0	45,000
Items not affected		369,396	324,396	0
Items denied or reduced (no reclama made).		18,211	839	0
Total		471,946	383,235	71,339

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Installation.—Fort Holabird, Maryland.
Line item.—Alter Building 12.

Budget request	$588,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	588,000

JUSTIFICATION

The alterations to Building 12 at Fort Holabird are required to eliminate intolerable working conditions and ensure a reasonable degree of efficiency in the accomplishment of the mission of the United States Army Intelligence Command (USAINTC). USAINTC conducts counterintelligence investigations, personnel security investigations, counterintelligence surveys and inspections, and operates the U.S. Army Investigative Records Repository (USAIRR), the DOD Defense National Agency Check (DNACC) Center and the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII). The DNACC, an extremely important USAINTC operation and an activity where unit integrity is paramount, has been split into three different areas due to space limitations.

Employed in the DNACC operation are 51 military and 281 civilians. These personnel are required to process and complete from 100,000 to 150,000 National Agency Checks per month for the three military departments, the Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office (DISCO), and other components of the Department of Defense as rapidly as possible in order to ensure maximum utilizatio nof manpower who require National Agency Checks or a security clearance. This work, which is a methodical, painstaking task is carried on in a poorly lighted, windowless, cramped, non-airconditioned area where summer temperatures range from 80° to 104°. Army standards recommend 65–90 square feet of floor space per person for administrative purposes. However, 80% of the 332 personnel in the area under discussion occupy less than 65 square feet per individual. The lighting provided is approximately 25 foot candles of light intensity at eye level as opposed to the 50 foot candles recommended. (Even this amount is less than the 100–150 foot candles of light intensity recommended by the General Electric Lighting Institute, and concurred in by the American Standards Association, for administrative use.) Air-movement in this area is presently accomplished by pedestal and wall mounted fans which results in important papers being blown off desks and tables and enhances the opportunity for error. Fifty-one personnel, representing security elements of the other military departments, ASA and a portion of the USAIRR work under the adverse conditions cited above with only approximately 48 square feet of floor space per person.

Over 7,000,000 personnel security dossiers are stored and serviced in the USAIRR portion of Building 12. Several thousand dossiers are taken from and returned to the shelves daily. The lighting intensity is less than 25 foot candles in this area, or 50% of the recommended amount.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 19)

The request of $588,000 for alterations to an existing permanent building to meet certain administrative requirements at For Holabird, Maryland is denied. Existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement at least for the present time.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Installation.—Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.
Line item.—Army Headquarters Building Improvement.

Budget request	$2,603,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	2,603,000

JUSTIFICATION

First United States Army at Ft. Meade is the headquarters from which the Commanding General controls the operational and administrative activities of the US Army in the NE United States. This headquarters has occupied three converted barracks as office space since 1947.

This project is essential to satisfy an urgent requirement to provide 303,770 sq. ft. of office space for the 1,800 personnel in this headquarters. The requirement for this project has been known since 1960, when approval was given to convert these barracks to office space. In 1965, Department of the Army, in testimony during hearings before the House of Representatives Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, 89th Congress, on Military Construction Appropriations, made it a matter of record that "In future year program approximately $2.9 million will be requested to modernize administrative facilities" for Ft. Meade.

In January 1966, First Army Hq and Second Army Hq were combined at Ft. Meade and this compounded the problem, as additional space had to be provided, on a crash basis, to accommodate the additional work load. This space added to the problem, as it was constructed as World War II Barracks and a portion of a hospital wing.

Deferment of this project will perpetuate present substandard operating conditions, specifically: lack of cooling and ventilation in the hot, humid summer months and heating in the winter season; room configuration where staff personnel are pushed together without regard to related functions and noise level far above that conductive to efficient personnel utilization; and an electrical system so deficient that additional electrical office machines cannot be utilized without constant overload of electrical circuits.

This project is the key element of a concerted effort by this headquarters to increase efficiency of staff actions, and provide maximum utilization of all available personnel and facilities. Records maintained by civilian personnel show that, of the civilian personnel quitting their jobs at this headquarters since Jan. 1967, 100 gave the reason for leaving was no air conditioning in summer, cold offices in winter, and offices being overcrowded and stuffy. The post safety office has determined that portions of the offices that occupy enclosed porches have an average temperature of 60–65° F. during the cold winter months. There have been cases of administrative leave being granted by branch chiefs due to excessive heat or cold.

This headquarters is one of the few, if not the only, permanent major administration complex in the Baltimore/Washington area which lacks air conditioning. Recruiting and retention of capable civilian personnel is extremely difficult with fully air conditioned modern facilities available in private and federal agencies in the immediate area.

The cost of the proposed building improvements at approximately $8.70 per square foot is extremely economical compared to the construction of a new administration facility at a much greater cost.

This project contains no facilities to support the proposed USAR Corps reorganization, for when firm requirements are known a project will be forwarded for approval.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 19)

Funds were requested in the amount of $2,603,000 for improvements to the existing headquarters building at Fort Meade, Maryland. Testimony before the Committee disclosed that this requirement is being met by utilization of existing facilities. In view of the present fiscal situation, this project has been deferred.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Installation.—Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.
Line item.—Metrology and Calibration Center.

Budget request	$253,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	253,000

JUSTIFICATION

The Army Metrology and Calibration Center, which was previously located in Philadelphia, required relocation prior to 30 September 1967 to comply with a base closure order. The activity has been relocated to Redstone Arsenal.

The activity has a strength of approximately 150 personnel. This work force has been divided into three buildings, each about 6 miles from the others. One of these buildings is assigned to CONARC and must be made available to CONARC by July 1968 to accommodate troop schooling for three additional missile courses: TOW, LANCE and Land Combat Support System (LCSS). The second building is a warehouse under Missile Command (MICOM) control and is scheduled to receive activities which are now occupying commercial leased

space, (Redstone Arsenal has a current deficiency of administrative space in excess of 150,000 square feet.) The third building is a laboratory and is the basic structure to which this requested addition is proposed.

The calibration and metrology function requires laboratory, engineering, and administrative space. The laboratory requirement was satisfied by utilization of existing facilities; therefore, this request is oriented toward engineering and administrative space.

No administrative space is available at Redstone Arsenal. The metrology and calibration offices cannot properly support the laboratory function without intimate collocation.

If this facility is not approved, the engineering and administrative functions of this highly sophisticated development system will be retarded with resulting degradation of the world-wide support rendered by the Army Metrology and Calibration Center.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 20)

. . . the request for $253,000 for an addition to the metrology and calibration center is denied. This function is presently being carried out at another location within the Army and the committee feels that it can remain at this location at least for the present.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Installation.—White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.
Line item.—SAM–D Facility.

Budget request	$2,000,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	2,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

SAM-D is being developed to complement NIKE-X for CONUS defense against aircraft and submarine launched ballistic missiles not within the NIKE-X capability. In addition, SAM–D will replace NIKE HERCULES and HAWK in the field armies with considerable overall savings in manpower, money and other resources. The currently planned program provides for an Advanced Development phase to verify system design, followed by an Engineering Development phase to establish production equipment configuration.

The approved Advanced Development Program will deliver hardware to White Sands National Missile Range immediately after the expected occupancy date of the requested facility. Missile firing tests and captive flight tests of the missile guidance system are scheduled for early calendar year 1969, and both require use of the requested facility. So far in the program, $12 million in FY 1967 and $21 million in FY 1968 have been spent in preparation for activities which will use this facility, with an additional expenditure of $18 million planned for the remainer of FY 1968. $120 million is planned for FY 1969. The effectiveness of this outlay will be considerably reduced if the requested test facility is not available on schedule.

Deferral of this facility for a year will delay the entire SAM-D program a year, leaving NIKE-X and thus the CONUS vulnerable for that period. The cost of this facility is small in comparison with its importance to the planned NIKE-X Deployment and making use of monies already spent.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 20)

The request of $2,000,000 for facilities in support of a surface to air missile development project is denied. Information made available to the committee does not disclose that progress in this research and development program is such as to warrant construction of these facilities in the fiscal year 1968 military construction program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Installation.—Walter Reed AMC, Washington, D.C.
Line Item.—Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Budget request	$7,570,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	7,570,000

JUSTIFICATION

An addition to the existing Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., is urgently needed to accommodate the permanent relocation of AFIP functions now housed in the AFIP Annex, 7th Street and Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C. The reason for this urgency is that the site at 7th Street and Independence Avenue has been selected for the Hirshhorn Art Museum and Sculpture Garden. Activities of the AFIP must be moved before construction can begin. If adequate facilities are not provided and the AFIP is forced to vacate the facilities at 7th Street and Independence Avenue the AFIP will have to seriously curtail or completely abandon the activities now housed there. These include the activities of the Geographic Pathology Division, which includes infectious diseases, mycobacterial diseases, geographic zoonoses and parasitology; Military Environmental Pathology Division, including forensic pathology and wound ballistics; Ear, Nose, and Throat Research; Tissue Reactions to Drugs; Professional Records; Medical and Professional Museum and portions of the Medical Illustration Service.

Approximately 40% of all AFIP research is conducted in the annex. The majority of the work done here is related to Southeast Asia. Research in pathology covers a wide study of disease. Much of this work is based on field investigations now being carried on in Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Uganda, Republic of South Africa, Ethiopia, and the Latin American Countries. Malaria is one of the diseases under investigation because of our Armed Forces in Southeast Asia. Case records from Vietnam are being compared with cases from other parts of the world. The Military Environmental Pathology Division is studying field data, autopsy tissue and photographs sent back from Vietnam by the Wound Data and Munition Effectiveness Team. Other diseases endemic to Southeast Asia under study are hemorrhagic fever, tuberculosis, leprosy and the tissue reactions to drugs used in their treatment.

The planning of the addition to the existing AFIP Building has received expeditious handling. Working drawings have been completed, bids scheduled for 15 November 1967, and contract award set for 15 December 1967.

The activities, facilities, equipment, and personnel at the AFIP Building at WRAMC ind the AFIP Annex at 7th Street and Independence Avenue, are closely and extremely complementary. The sooner that the facilities at the two separate locations are made contiguous to each other, the sooner the professional work related to Southeast Asia and other parts of the world can be more efficiently and economically carried out in the interest of saving lives.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 21)

Funds were requested in the amount of $7,570,000 for the construction of an addition to the pathology building at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D.C. These requirements are presently being adequately met in permanent facilities at another location within the District of Columbia. The Committee is quite cognizant of the fact that this move from the present location to Walter Reed is as a result of the selection of the site for the construction of the Hirshhorn Art Museum. While the Committee is well aware of the contribution such a museum would make to the cultural life of the Nation, it feels that this project can be deferred at least until the present critical fiscal situation with which we are faced has been resolved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE COMMON FUNDING—U.S. SHARE

Budget request	$60,000,000
House action	50,000,000
Restoration requested	10,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

The request for $60 million in the FY 1968 MCA budget is the best estimate of new obligational authority needed to meet the United States commitments to the NATO Infrastructure Common Funding Program, for projects contained in NATO approved Slices. Certain of these projects are expected to be readied by the host country for construction funding authorizations by the Payments and Progress (P&P) Committee during this period.

A $10 million reduction in the Infrastructure funding request for FY 1968 will preclude the U.S. from meeting in full its share of NATO Infrastructure commitments because there would be insufficient U.S. funds to cover all anticipated requests by the host countries for project funding authorizations. Consequently, the U.S. Representative on the P&P Committee will have to "reserve" on all new projects, or increased funding requests for on-going projects, after the $50 million NOA is exhausted during FY 1968. Such a reservation by one member country precludes any P&P Committee funding authorization for a project submitted by a host country, until sufficient funds are available from each country to meet estimated project costs. Therefore, proposed NATO approved construction would be delayed and some existing projects requiring increased funding will have to be curtailed or stopped. This would be embarrassing to the United States and could be taken as an indication of a weakening in U.S. support of NATO programs.

U.S. actual obligations for NATO Infrastructure totalled $61.8 million in FY 1966 and $74.2 million in FY 1967.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 13)

. . . The committee has approved $50,000,000, a reduction of $10,000,000 below the budget estimates.

. . . The committee believes that funds recommended are adequate to meet U.S. commitments during Fiscal Year 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Line item.—Minor Construction, Military Construction, Army.

Budget request	$10,000,000
House action	8,000,000
Restoration requested	2,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

Since the implementation of Section 408 of PL 84-968 (FY 57), the Army's requirements for minor construction projects to be financed by Appropriation, Military Construction, Army (MCA) have averaged over $15 million annually. Until Fiscal Year 1963, the Army was able to fund only about $6 million of these urgent requirements annually within the available minor construction MCA Appropriations. A revision in statutes in FY 62 by PL 87-144 prohibited 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 therefore be accomplished with MCA funds, placing a greater demand annually upon minor construction funds.

All prior fiscal year MCA funds appropriated for minor construction have been obligated except for about $2 million required to finance the completion of previously approved minor construction projects. During the first quarter of this fiscal year, approximately $7.5 million of the Army's requested MCA funds for minor construction in fiscal year 1968 have been committed to finance projects approved or pending approval by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to authority to make obligations for the fiscal year 1968. Numerous additional minor construction projects are currently under review by Department of the Army. Minor construction authority is the only vehicle available to the Army to provide facility support to meet unanticipated mission requirements on a timely basis, when not otherwise authorized by law. The reduction of $2 million would leave the Army with essentially no funds to cover urgent minor projects for the remainder of the fiscal year.

HOUSE REPORT

Not specifically addressed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Installation.—Fort Lee, Va.

Line Items.—USALMC Academic Building and Chapel Center.

Budget request	$1,325,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	1,325,000

JUSTIFICATION

The U.S. Army Logistics Management Center Academic Building, and the Chapel Center were funded in FY 1966 (PL 89-202) and are required to replace improvised temporary facilities which are structurally insuitable, inadequate and in some instances unsafe. This increase in funding is required to cover increased costs for the projects.

Six bids were received in June 1967 for the USALMC Academic Building. The spread between the lowest 5 bids was only 7%. Provisions have been made in the FY 1968 Military Construction Authorization Bill for deficiency authorization required at the current estimated cost of $4,000,000 based on this bid experience. Construction on this project can proceed without delay if funding approval is provided. The Chapel Center is ready to advertise and a construction contract can be awarded shortly after deficiency funds are provided. Failure to provide deficiency funding will not only defer construction for at least a year but also will result in an estimated increase of 3 to 4 percent in construction costs. If this cost increase materializes, we would have no alternative but to request additional deficiency authorization or delete essential features from the project.

Prompt construction of the USALMC project is necessary to train required number of logistics officers, release barracks sorely needed for housing purposes, and increase effectiveness of training.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGES 3 AND 19)

Page 3

No committee should recommend construction appropriations to the House of Representatives unless the estimates presented to it are based on reasonable cost data. As an instance, funds were requested in fiscal year 1966 in the amount of $2,900,000 for the construction of an academic building at Fort Lee, Virginia. After some discussion, funds were approved for these projects upon the representation that the costs were reasonably firm, although plans and design were not as far advanced as the Committee would have liked. This year the Congress is asked to approve funds for an additional $1,000,000 to cover an anticipated shortage in construction costs for the academic building, an increase of almost 40 percent above the initial estimate.

Page 19

As mentioned previously in the report, additional funds were requested for the construction of a logistics management school and a chapel at Fort Lee, Virginia. The Committee feels that these requirements can be at least deferred at the present time and activities of the school and chapel continue in existing facilities. The amount of $1,646,000 is made available for the construction of other facilities at this installation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

UNDISTRIBUTED DOLLAR REDUCTION

Budget request	$45,000,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	45,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

The financial plan for unobligated balances as of 30 June 1967 includes two categories, direct obligations and reimbursable items. The direct obligations which include only those items for which the Army has control totaled $442.5 million. The remainder of the unobligated $574.8 million shown in the financial plan represented reimbursable items for non-MCA work done on customers' orders.

The large unobligated balance of MCA construction funds that existed on 30 June 1967 ($442.5 million) reflects an abnormal situation that is the result of extenuating circumstances and is not an indication of surplus funds. Some of these circumstances are:

a. In FY 1967 the bulk of the new appropriations did not become available until April 1967, only three months before the end of the fiscal year. The FY

1967 Supplemental appropriation in the amount of $288.5 million was signed into law on 4 April and the funds were apportioned and allocated on 11 April 1967.

b. The FY 1967 Regular Military Construction appropriation ($114 million), although signed into law on 2 November 1966, was not apportioned and allocated until 20 March 1967, except that funds for Kwajalein ($29.8 million) were allocated on 26 January 1967. The delay in apportionment is attributable to the certifications and notifications to Congress required by Section 607 of the FY 67 Authorization Act, Public Law 89-568.

In a normal year, when new funds are available for obligation by October, awards are scheduled so that the program is substantially obligated during the remaining nine months of the fiscal year. In the abnormal FY 1967 situation, it was necessary to schedule awards for a large part of the program during the first six months of FY 1968 to avoid a pyramiding of awards during the last quarter of FY 1967. Attempting to award all projects during the short time remaining in the fiscal year would have created an insurmountable administrative burden on contracting officers and would only result in less keen bid competition with a resultant increase in bid prices. Because of the late availability of funds in FY 1967, the program will be substantially obligated by 31 December 1967 rather than by 30 June as is the case in a normal year.

The unobligated balance of $442.5 million as of 30 June 1967 includes $262.7 million for projects in direct support of Southeast Asia operations and $179.8 million for projects and planning in regular approved MCA programs. Of this latter amount $30.2 million has been awarded since 30 June, $24.5 million represents bids opened but awards not yet made, $17.2 million represents currently advertised projects on which bids have not yet been opened, and $25.0 million represents the amount needed to complete work now underway in order that a usable facility may result. These amounts reduce the non-SEA balance to $82.8 million.

The $82.8 million which would be the only source of funds within which to accommodate the $45 milion undistributed reduction represents valid Army requirements and which the Army plans to substantially obligate by 31 December 1967. These projects generally represent higher priority items than those in the approved FY 1968 Program. Thus it is essential that the reduction be restored.

Senator BIBLE. The first item, gentlemen, is Fort Holabird, alteration. The budget request was $588,000. Denial of the item by the House and restoration requested.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This building that is being used there and proposed for alteration is a building that was built back in the days of World War I when this station was a tank depot.

It required some alteration in the amount of $588,000 which would include putting in some partitioning, dropping ceilings, putting in new lighting, toilet facilities, painting, heating, air conditioning, and some asphalt tile flooring.

The facilities in which the people are working now are crowded. The Army usually likes to have 65 to 90 square feet per person. Here more than 80 percent are cramped into less than 65 square feet per person.

The lighting is inadeqaute. We need a lighting intensity of 50 foot-candles. In many places, we are only getting 25 foot-candles.

It is hot in the summertime. Quite often it is over 100° in there. We need to cool and ventilate it.

Senator BIBLE. How long has this building been used as it is at the present time?

General DALRYMPLE. This particular activity, the largest tenant there was established in March 1966. But the building has been used for a considerable period longer than that by the other tenants.

Senator BIBLE. Why won't the present structure not fulfill the requirement for the Army?

General DALRYMPLE. Those conditions of overcrowding, under poor climate and heat conditions, inadequate lighting, all contribute to lack of efficiency and poor morale, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any questions on this item?

FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, FORT MEADE, MD.

The next item on the reclama is Fort Meade, Army Headquarters Building, budgeted for $2,603,000. The House completely disapproved. You are asking for full restoration.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This involves the alteration of four buildings including the installation of central air conditioning, some elevators, some outside paving, walks, curbs and gutters, storm drainage and site improvement, a small amount for communications.

It has long been recognized that when Headquarters, 2d Army, was the sole tenant there that the facilities they were occupying needed improvement. Before one of the committees, not this committee, the Army testified that if this alteration project were approved it would obviate the necessity for a new headquarters building.

Now, we can do this alteration and improvement for $6.70 a square foot, which is a quite satisfactory price. Then the addition of some 400-odd people from 1st Army, when the consolidation of 1st and 2d Armies occurred, created an even more undesirable working condition. That is the reason for this project.

Senator BIBLE. Then, as I understand it, these three converted barracks have been used as headquarters since 1947? Is that a correct statement?

General DALRYMPLE. They were first converted from barracks to administrative use in 1960. The other building was used as a hospital back in the 1930's, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The House report simply says, "Testimony before the committee disclosed the requirement is being met by utilization of the existing facilities."

I suppose that is a correct statement; is it not?

General DALRYMPLE. It is being met by the existing facilities but it is not being met in the most efficient and comfortable manner, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How many years would you say it has been so met?

General DALRYMPLE. The alteration of the barracks occurred in 1960; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. When was this authorized?

General DALRYMPLE. This year, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why did you not ask for it before if it were so necessary?

General DALRYMPLE. It was asked for. I mentioned earlier that an Army witness had testified back before the House Appropriations Committee in 1965 for this project but it was turned down, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean authorization?

General DALRYMPLE. The authorization and the appropriation.

Senator ELLENDER. The authorization was turned down in 1965 and it was authorized in 1968?

General DALRYMPLE. It was authorized this year, 1968, sir. It was deleted by the House Appropriations Committee. Hence this reclama.

Senator ELLENDER. Why are you pressing it now? I have noticed, not only during the skirmish that we are having in South Vietnam but also during the Korean war, World War II, that the Army as well as the Navy and the Air Force took occasion to ask for construction of this character during the war because it felt that that was the time they could obtain it.

Now I am asking you, you got this authorized only this year and in view of the situation in South Vietnam I am just wondering why you are pressing for this item.

General DALRYMPLE. As I pointed out, we first asked for it in 1965 and it was turned down. This was prior to the amalgamation of 1st and 2d Army Headquarters. It was inadequate earlier. It is considerably less adequate now because some 450 people from 1st Army have come in there due to the consolidation.

Senator ELLENDER. It is entirely possible that it will become less adequate after we get through in Vietnam because here we are living in a missile age and it is my hope that something be done to curtail the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. I have been advocating that for several years now on the assumption that we can't keep all three services ready for conventional wars and also survive in the missile age. If we do all, we will go broke.

General DALRYMPLE. I would like to point out that this is based on the long-range requirement. Should we get the project approved and funded, we would expect to have a facility here that we could use for 20 to 25 years, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean the building will last that long but will it be needed? That is what I am talking about.

General DALRYMPLE. I cannot reply to that, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. No questions.

METROLOGY AND CALIBRATION CENTER, REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is Redstone Arsenal, an addition, 253,000. Disallowed by the House. You are requesting the full amount, $253,000.

General DALRYMPLE. The facility needed here consists of housing for the metrology and calibration center addition which is currently in three buildings widely separated at Redstone.

I should point out that the metrology and calibration center was previously located in Philadelphia but it relocated before September 30 to comply with a base closure order and is now relocated in Redstone Arsenal in the three buildings I mentioned.

The House in turning this down merely stated that the function was presently being carried out at another location in the Army and the committee felt it could remain at this location at least for the present. I have the feeling they felt it was still up at Philadelphia but it is not. It is down at Redstone Arsenal.

Senator BIBLE. Where is it in, operating in Redstone?

General DALRYMPLE. It is operating in three buildings. They are about 6 miles apart. One of them has to be returned to CONARC to accommodate troops who are going to take missile courses. Another

building has to be vacated to make room for the other activities in the arsenal which are in leased space. Furthermore, Redstone has an administrative space shortage of 150,000 square feet.

Senator BIBLE. How long has it been so located in these three buildings?

General DALRYMPLE. It relocated this summer, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It relocated this summer?

General DALRYMPLE. From Philadelphia, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there other facilities available in Redstone Arsenal for this activity?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. There is a current deficiency of about 150,000 square feet of administrative space.

Senator BIBLE. In the event this project is not funded, what effect will it have on the present situation as it affects the metrology school?

General DALRYMPLE. This extremely important mission that this facility served will be degraded. This project would support an organization that furnishes the worldwide support of the Army in the field of metrology and calibration.

Senator BIBLE. In the event it is not funded, you are not proposing that you will close the facility down?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. We would not close it down. We cannot do that. But the output would certainly be seriously degraded, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there any other facility that does the same thing?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir. This is it.

Senator ELLENDER. Has this anything to do with the weather?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; that has nothing to do with the weather. This is the science of measurements.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. NASA is using quite a little space at this installation. Their program is being rather sharply curtailed in some areas. This has only happened recently. Have you had a chance to check with them to see if they will relinquish some of their space?

General DALRYMPLE. I have not done so, sir, but I can assure you that there are people on the base who have done so.

Senator YOUNG. Their appropriations were cut recently, in the last few days, both in administration and some of their technical branches.

General DALRYMPLE. The latest report we had is that there is a shortage right now of over 150,000 square feet of administrative space.

Senator ELLENDER. Why did you leave Philadelphia?

General DALRYMPLE. It was a base-closure action, sir.

SAM D FACILITIES, WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE

Senator BIBLE. The next item is the White Sands Missile Range, an item for $2 million.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. Down at White Sands, as you probably know, it is extremely crowded. This request provides the specialized testing facilities for the Sam D missile system. The Sam D is a new missile undergoing research and development. It will be an area air defense system that will supplement the Nike-Hercules and Hawk systems and will also have as its primary need the air defense of the field army.

The House in its action indicated that it was not satisfied with the progress in the research and development program as being such as to warrant construction of the facilities in the fiscal year. We have discussed this with our research and development people and they tell us that the first missiles are expected to be there available for testing in early 1969. Therefore, we have got to get on with this particular testing facility in order to be ready for the missile system when it comes in to be tested.

We have so far spent out of prior year money for the hardware $12 million in 1967, $21 million in 1968, with an additional $18 million planned for the remainder of this fiscal year. We plan to spend something on the order of $120 million in fiscal 1969. We need this $2 million construction facility to take care of the testing of these systems.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, gentlemen.

I am going to defer to Senator Ellender. I have to go to the floor. They are calling up a conference report in which I am interested. I will be back just as soon as I finish there. In the meantime, Senator Ellender will preside.

HOUSE ACTION, SAM-D FACILITY

Senator ELLENDER. Can you inform us as to the reasons given by the House for their refusal to give you the money for this project?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. I will extract from the House report:

> The request of $2 million for facilities in support of a surface to air missile development project is denied. Information made available to the committee does not disclose that progress in this research and development program is such as to warrant construction of these facilities in the fiscal year 1968 military construction program.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that a must in your opinion?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. If so, give us the reason why.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. We expect the missiles to arrive to be tested in early 1969, January 1969. We have already spent in preparation for activities which will use this facility $12 million in 1967 and $21 million in 1968. This is not construction money.

Now, we have got to have these testing facilities to accept the equipment that comes in for testing. The hardware is well on the way. If they are going to begin testing the first missiles in January 1969, we have to get the construction of this $2 million test facility underway from this fiscal year's money.

Senator ELLENDER. Are those missiles now being manufactured?

General DALRYMPLE. Not manufactured, but developed, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Developed, R. & D.?

General DALRYMPLE. May I ask Colonel Stipo, who is in this field to join me, please?

Colonel STIPO. I am Lieutenant Colonel Stipo from the Office of Chief of Research and Development.

What was the question, sir?

General DALRYMPLE. The question is: Are they being manufactured? I said they are in R. & D.

Colonel STIPO. We are in the advanced development phase of the missile system, sir. The program as approved now for the advanced development will deliver hardware for purposes of testing in January of 1969 in order to verify system design. It will then be determined as to how we approach the engineering development phase to establish production equipment configuration. If the requested facility is not available for the testing phase in January 1969, the program then will be delayed for a year awaiting the facility.

The testing facilities at White Sands Missile Range, that are available and can be used, are being used. The facilities that this $2 million is being requested for, is for the construction of a missile assembly building, a missile assembly and checkout area, launch pad, instrumentation buildings, a blockhouse for monitoring test observation, camera stations, and mobile telescope stations for observation of the missile during flight. There are no missile assembly buildings available at White Sands that meet the requirements for checkout and assembly of the missile.

Senator ELLENDER. The general mentioned three appropriations.

General DALRYMPLE. Three appropriations for the production of the R. & D. systems.

Colonel STIPO. There will be a considerable number of missiles for testing purposes in the advanced development program. The money that General Dalrymple referred to was R. & D. money, sir.

OTHER FACILITIES FOR SAM–D

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any facilities now constructed at this place that could be used for this test?

Colonel STIPO. Not that are available for the Sam D program, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Could they be used; that is, are they so constructed that they could be used if they were not being used for other purposes?

Colonel STIPO. Yes, sir. We would be curtailing other missile system development in order to utilize those facilities.

Senator ELLENDER. You would be delayed? You could use the facilities that you have there now but you would be delaying the program?

Colonel STIPO. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That is, for other missiles?

Colonel STIPO. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. It would appear that this would be a necessary appropriation for going ahead with an ABM system. You made this request some time ago and you are already 4 months along in the fiscal year and it will actually be another month before you actually get the money. Will you need the full $2 million in this fiscal year?

Colonel STIPO. Yes, sir.

DESIGN STATUS, SAM–D

General DALRYMPLE. This project is 99 percent designed as of October 1. We could get a contract underway within a matter of just a very few weeks, just administrative work, the advertising for bids and the opening of bids and award.

Senator YOUNG. That is all.

Senator ELLENDER. How long will it take to construct the facility if you are given the money today?

General DALRYMPLE. We should have it by 1969.

Senator ELLENDER. When did you say you would be ready to try these missiles?

General DALRYMPLE. The portions of the systems in January 1969, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. The next item is for NATO infrastructure.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

HOUSE REDUCTION

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. This is a reduction from the $60 million requested in the budget to $50 million, a reduction of $10 million. I quote from the House report, page 13:

> The committee has approved $50 million, a reduction of $10 million below the budget estimates. The committee believes that the funds recommended are adequate to meet U.S. requirements during fiscal year 1968.

This $10 million reduction in the infrastructure funding request for fiscal 1968 will preclude the United States from meeting its full share of NATO infrastructure commitments because there will be insufficient U.S. funds to cover all anticipated requests by the host countries for project funding authorizations.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY NATO COUNTRIES

Senator ELLENDER. Could you tell us in what proportion are the other NATO countries contributing to this facility?

General DALRYMPLE. The U.S. share this year is 25.77 percent of the NATO funds for infrastructure. As far back as 10 years ago that figure was 36.98 percent. So, it has dropped 13 percent in the last 10 years. That is the U.S. participation, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What will be the entire contribution to infrastructure in fiscal year 1968? You are asking for $60 million which is only our share?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And this represents a fourth of the total contribution. So the total should be around $240 million.

General DALRYMPLE. I am going to ask one of my officers if I may, sir, and also a representative from the Department of Defense, to come forward and assist me with this. Some of this is items of policy that I am not completely familiar with.

Colonel Adams and Mr. Miller.

Senator ELLENDER. The reason I ask the question is that I recall reading somewhere where the cost of moving and constructing NATO headquarters would not be over $90 million.

MOVE FROM FRANCE

General DALRYMPLE. I think you are probably referring to something that is different—probably the move of the U.S. forces out of France. We have some projects that we incurred because we moved out of France and we intend to try to recoup these under infrastruc-

ture. We are going ahead on them because it is necessary to get the job done without waiting for the wheels to turn on infrastructure. But we have told NATO that we were going to recoup. This is not a part of the $10 million reduction we are addressing ourselves to at the moment. The question is what would be the total NATO funding program?

Senator ELLENDER. You just indicated that we are contributing at the rate of about 25 percent. If $60 million is our share, then multiplying that by four should give us the entire contribution which amounts to $240 million. Is that the figure?

COSTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Colonel ADAMS. I am Col. E. C. Adams, sir. The total U.S. commitment to NATO infrastructure has been through slice XX. The program is currently divided up into slices, II through XX. The total U.S. commitment, since the infrastructure account was established, through slice XVII, amounts to $1,368 million.

Now the balance of the commitment, U.S. share of the common funding of NATO infrastructure that is still outstanding, is $205 million through slice XVII.

Senator ELLENDER. Would that also cover what we had to give up in France?

Colonel ADAMS. The relocation from France is a different problem from what we are talking about. Normally, logistics facilities such as the Army had in France that had to be vacated are not eligible facilities for common funding under NATO infrastructure. It is a different problem, that is what I am trying to relate, sir. There are such things as airfields that United States and other NATO members occupied in France that had to be vacated, which are a part of the NATO infrastructure program.

Senator YOUNG. Will you yield for a question there?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Senator YOUNG. What was the total cost of the infrastructure of all the nations? You say ours was over a billion dollars. How much did it cost all the other countries?

Mr. MILLER. I am Mr. Miller of OSDISA. The total slices approved by the NATO Council have totaled in the neighborhood of $3.5 billion. These represent the total approved by the NATO Council. Now what we are talking about here are the authorizations to implement projects as approved by a NATO standing committee; this Committee being the NATO Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee. Once this Committee authorizes a project for funding, it is at that point in time that we have a U.S. obligation.

Getting back to your question, sir, the $60 million represents the U.S. share of total NATO projects of $208 million estimated for fiscal year 1968. By arithmetic you will find that the U.S. share is somewhat more than 25 percent. The reason it is more than 25 percent is because a good part of these projects that will be implemented in fiscal year 1968 were approved in earlier slices, when the U.S. share was higher than 25 percent. We still are committed to that cost-sharing arrangement. The $60 million we now request relates to projects which we anticipate NATO will start during the fiscal year 1968 totaling $208 million. The $60 million is about 28 or 29 percent of the total.

FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN INFRASTRUCTURE

Senator YOUNG. Does France share at all in the cost of this now?

Mr. MILLER. France has participated, of course, in the past. At the present, France participates on a pick and choose basis. France does participate in certain projects. France does not participate in other projects.

Senator YOUNG. Do they participate in this particular one?

Mr. MILLER. Again, sir, there is no "yes" or "no" answer. They do participate in certain projects. If they would want to participate in a particular project they will so speak up and they will share financially in accordance with their cost-sharing agreement. If they do not participate then the cost sharing is divided among the 14 as opposed to the 15 members of NATO.

Senator ELLENDER. Now you said that the original amount for intrastructure agreed upon in the past is $3.5 billion. Is that right?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. This represents approximately the value of the approved slices.

Senator ELLENDER. Let us talk about the amount that was agreed upon. You said that before any money was expended, that the NATO Council agreed on $3.5 billion. When was that figure of $3.5 billion reached?

Mr. MILLER. Sir, the $3.5 billion represents the total value of slices II through XVII approved by the NATO Council.

Senator ELLENDER. What do you means by slices?

Mr. MILLER. Annual programs, annual construction programs. The total authorizations to proceed would not be provided by the NATO Council but rather by the infrastructure payments and progress committee. It is at that point in time that the project is implemented. A NATO infrastructure project will not be implemented until the host country comes in with a technical estimate of cost, with a statement that land has been acquired, and so forth. The infrastructure payments and progress committee has authorized for implementation as of June 30, 1960, in the neighborhood of $2.9 billion of the $3.5 billion approved by the NATO Council.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of the $3.5 billion has been spent? I would like the entire amount spent.

General DALRYMPLE. $2.51 billion is the figure I have as of June 1966. You might have a later figure than that.

Mr. MILLER. No, sir, that sounds about right.

Senator ELLENDER. It is $2.5 billion. So there is a billion dollars left to be undertaken; am I right?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Now of the $2.5 billion that you spent for construction, how much of that is in France and is of no use to us now? If you can't give the answer now you may supply it for the record.

General DALRYMPLE. We will supply it for the record.

Of the total approved NATO Common Funded Infrastructure authorized, approximately $747.0 million is in France. The U.S. share of the total Infrastructure amounts authorized in France averaged 39.7 percent, or $296.6 million. The U.S. was primary user of $120.6 million worth of Infrastructure funded facilities in France, excluding value of multilateral use systems, such as communications, petroleum pipelines, electronics and military headquarters for multiple country usership or NATO integrated military usership.*

*Source: Report of Special Subcommittee Visiting American Military Installations and NATO Bases in France, by Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, dated September 12, 1966.

Senator ELLENDER. I would like you to tell us also if we have to add more infrastructures to take the place of those that have already been in France how much will they cost and when will they be constructed? Can you give us that?

General DALRYMPLE. We can attempt to, sir. We will make an effort.

(Information not readily available and to be provided the committee separately.)

Senator ELLENDER. It strikes me that you ought to be able to do it because we are getting knee deep again in this. It was my belief in the past that our allies should have done more than they did. So long as we keep on being soft they will lean on our shoulders. It seems that we are the only ones who scent the danger there.

General DALRYMPLE. We have reduced, as you pointed out, sir, the U.S. participation by 13 percent in the last 10 years and it was even higher than the 35-percent figure that I mentioned earlier in 1952.

FACILITIES OTHER THAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Senator ELLENDER. You are simply giving us the infrastructure. I presume that there are a lot of facilities that have been built there for our own use which you don't include in infrastructure. For instance, didn't we have some airfields of our own in France that we constructed ourselves?

General DALRYMPLE. I expect we do, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I am sure we did. Didn't we have some pipelines there?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Who paid for those? We did?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I would like to find out, if it can be obtained, how much money we really spent in Western Europe since NATO was organized exclusive of our contribution to NATO infrastructure.

Will you furnish that for the record?

General DALRYMPLE. We will make every effort to, sir.

(The information follows:)

Information follows for U.S. Army MCA only:

Fiscal year	Germany	France	Belgium	England	Netherlands	Italy	Austria	Total
1951	.....	51,500	.....	1,612	.....	.....	4,080	57,192
1952	74,687	5,714	.....	.....	.....	2,747	9,904	93,052
1953	.....	117,870	.....	1,755	.....	.....	10,442	130,067
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	4,059	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	4,085
1957	4,815	5,617	.....	160	.....	1,736	.....	12,328
1958	.....	12,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,883
1959	11,796	393	.....	40	.....	737	.....	12,966
1960	7,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	.....	8,185
1961	5,691	.....	.....	327	.....	.....	.....	6,018
1962	5,377	1,538	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	7,115
1963	498	2,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,023
1964	7,680	3,690	.....	841	.....	1,503	.....	13,714
1965	1,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,641
1966	1,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,652
1967[1]	14,495	.....	760	706	285	.....	.....	16,246
Total	140,157	201,730	760	5,667	285	7,142	24,426	(380,167)

[1] DOD (FRELOC).

Senator ELLENDER. Will you also furnish for the record how much out of the $2.5 billion paid for facilities constructed in France which can no longer be used by us? Will you give us that, too?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The information appears on p. 826.)

Senator ELLENDER. Could you also give us the cost to us of other structures we have built in France in order to assist our effort to protect Western Europe that we can no longer use because we were thrown out of France? Can you give us that also?

Mr. MILLER. We will attempt to do that, sir.

Approximately $550.2 million* was expended in France by the U.S. for military facilities, dependent housing and supporting facilities, other than NATO Infrastructure common funded items. Nearly all of these facilities have had to be vacated by the U.S. and have been or are being processed for disposal as surplus through the U.S. Military Liquidation Section collocated with the U.S. Embassy, Paris. The U.S. Pipeline system constructed in and through France is still available for peacetime use by the U.S. Forces, having an estimated cost of $48.9 million.

Senator ELLENDER. Now you say that the $60 million that you are now asking for is our share of a $208 billion program for infrastructure. Now where will those facilities be constructed?

Mr. MILLER. There is no precise way of determining now——

Senator ELLENDER. I mean countries.

Mr. MILLER. They will be constructed in the Western European countries.

Senator ELLENDER. Belgium?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. Belgium, Holland, Italy, Netherlands and other NATO countries.

Senator ELLENDER. The amount that you are asking is about 28 percent instead of the 25 percent you previously stated, General?

Mr. MILLER. 28.8 percent, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is it that we have to put up so much? That is not in accord with the agreement we made heretofore?

Mr. MILLER. It is in connection with projects that were included in the earlier slices. In the earlier slices the U.S. share ranged up to 43 percent. It has gradually been reduced. In the current slice costing arrangement the U.S. share is 25.7 percent. But it had been as high as 43 percent in the earlier slices.

Senator ELLENDER. If that is true why is it we are paying 28.8 of infrastructure in fiscal year 1968?

Mr. MILLER. The 28.8 percent represents the average for all slices in which we expect to have construction started in fiscal year 1968.

Senator ELLENDER. What is the time period covered by slices 7 through 11?

Mr. MILLER. For annual programs approved during the period 1956 to 1960 the U.S. share was 36.98 percent. For annual programs approved during the period 1961 thorugh 1964, the U.S. share was 30.85 percent. For the current series of slices, commencing with 1965, the U.S. share is 25.77 percent.

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*Source: Report of Special Subcommittee Visiting American Military Installations and NATO Bases in France, by Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, dated September 12, 1966.

DELAY IN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Senator ELLENDER. If they were approved so far back why is it you are now asking for the money at this time?

Mr. MILLER. Because these projects for various reasons had never been implemented previously.

Senator ELLENDER. Why weren't they? Why is it necessary to implement them now?

Mr. MILLER. They were not implemented previously for various reasons. There might have been some difficulty with land acquisition. There might have been some difficulty in getting utility lines constructed up to the project site. There might have been some delays in accommodating the military forces that were scheduled to be located on a particular installation. It could be a combination of many things.

Senator ELLENDER. Since you have been doing without those facilities for so long why are they necessary now? Is the threat increasing in Western Europe that you should want to build them now?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; it is not that. They were determined to meet a valid military requirement when first approved. These requirements are reviewed annually by the military commanders in NATO. They have determined that the requirements, the military requirements exist and should be met through the construction of these military facilities.

Senator ELLENDER. Has the fact that you were driven out of France had any effect in having us construct these that we are talking about?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; I would not say so. These were planned well before the French initiative in NATO.

Senator ELLENDER. Something I can't understand is that here we have infrastructures that were planned 12 years ago and we find that they are still needed. I just can't understand why you were able to get along without them until now.

Mr. MILLER. It is for those reasons, I believe, I previously mentioned. They also might be in the nature of an upgrading of an existing facility which had been previously constructed.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY OTHER COUNTRIES

Senator ELLENDER. Now if the committee decides to give you the $60 million you are asking for what assurance have we that the others will contribute their share of the cost of these infrastructures?

Mr. MILLER. They have entered, Mr. Chairman, the same obligations that we have. They have a cost-sharing agreement. I can see no difficulty whatsoever in obtaining a cost-sharing in accordance with the basic NATO agreements.

Senator ELLENDER. Has any of the money been made available up until now?

Mr. MILLER. You mean of the $60 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. No. By our allies on this $208 million that we are talking about now.

Mr. MILLER. This $208 million would represent projects scheduled for this year, fiscal year 1968. The NATO countries participate this year as they have in the past on projects which are authorized for construction. Costs of these projects will be shared by all NATO

countries in accordance with NATO cost-sharing agreements. We see no difficulty whatsoever in any of the other countries shirking their responsibilities, financially or otherwise.

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator ELLENDER. Well, I would like to believe that.

Have you information now to indicate what will this $208 million build? What is it for? Can you name some projects?

General DALRYMPLE. It will build such things as air defense ground environmental facilities, radar installations, communication facilities, radio navigation aids, surface to air missile facilities, surface to surface missile facilities, airfields, and the like, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Does that include the missiles also?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; this will be just the construction.

COSTS OF WEAPONS

Senator ELLENDER. Where will the missiles be obtained? And who will pay for them?

Mr. MILLER. Sir, there are no equipment costs here, weapons costs, rather, or missiles costs. This would be completely apart. What we have here would be the military facilities that have been screened by the various NATO military and civilian review authorities.

Senator ELLENDER. Don't you think it might be a good idea before we construct to find out who is going to furnish what?

Mr. MILLER. The facility is a NATO facility and the United States is making its NATO contribution.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that. But you are constructing the facility so as to use them as a base from which to fire missiles, according to what the general just said.

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; either store them or use them.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you know who is going to furnish those missiles, whether or not our partners are going to put up their share of the cost of the missiles?

Mr. MILLER. I feel certain that before SHAPE and the major NATO commanders would approve a facility for construction or submit it to the NATO Council for approval, that the matter of the equipment or weapons, be it communications equipments or missiles or whatever, would have been scheduled out to meet the construction completion dates of the facilities.

Senator ELLENDER. I believe this committee ought to be given that information. Certainly I wouldn't spend a dime here to construct these infrastructures if I felt that Uncle Sam would have to furnish all the missiles and the communications and what have you.

RESPONSIBILITY OF USER NATIONS

Mr. MILLER. May I say this: These NATO facilities have a user nation or user nations. It is the responsibility of the user nation to provide whatever missiles or whatever manpower or whatever other costs are associated with the use of the facility. In the event the United States is a user, then it would be the United States responsibility to see that the weapons are in place and are used. If the United States is

not a user then it would be incumbent on the user nation or nations to accept this responsibility.

Senator ELLENDER. Has that been done?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. Before any one of these projects is approved for construction the user nations must accept their responsibility as users.

Senator ELLENDER. I wonder if you can get something specific on that because I think it is important for us to find out what further obligations would be imposed on us aside from the $60 million in order to put in operational form the infrastructures that you expect to construct with this $208 million.

Mr. MILLER. Sir, I can state right now that as far as the U.S. responsibilities are concerned, the U.S. responsibilities under infrastructure would cease once the facility is operational. Now if the U.S. Army or the U.S. Navy or the U.S. Air Force is a user of the facility, depending on agreements with the host country, the responsibility of the respective service to use, maintain, and operate the facility would commence.

Senator ELLENDER. Can you find out of the structures that we are going to build with the $208 million how many will be our obligation? Can you find that out?

Mr. MILLER. We estimate that right now the United States would be user in approximately the same order of magnitude as our contribution. In other words, about 25 percent.

Senator ELLENDER. If missiles are to be used and they are to be obtained from us will the users in Western Europe pay for those?

Mr. MILLER. There is no longer a grant or military assistance program for the northern European countries, so they will have to pay for it.

Senator ELLENDER. Can we be assured of that?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. If they have accepted responsibility as a user, then it would be incumbent in that responsibility to make certain that the required weapons are in place.

Senator ELLENDER. Now are any of these infrastructures to be used as airfields?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; there are airfields, there are antisubmarine facilities. There are antisubmarine warning facilities, other naval facilities, POL facilities, special ammunition storage facilities, warheadquarters facilities, radio and navigation aids, radar installations, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All that is to be constructed with this $208 million?

General DALRYMPLE. Portions of it to be constructed with the $208 million, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I am still unclear. The submarine facility that you are going to construct there, for what purpose is that being built?

Mr. MILLER. May I say this, Mr. Chairman: What General Dalrymple has given you are categories of facilities as opposed to a specific facility in a specific location costing a specific amount of money. There is no way we have of knowing now what particular projects will go forward in fiscal year 1968. We get our estimates from our people in NATO on what they expect will go forward for implementation during this year. The backlog of projects that have been approved by the

Council but not yet started total something like $600 million. We estimate that about one-third of these would go forward this year. We cannot give you line items on it, there is no way we have of knowing which will be successful and which will be delayed.

Senator ELLENDER. Even though we put up our $60 million?

Mr. MILLER. We would not put up dollar No. 1 until a specific facility has been submitted for the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee and screened by that Committee.

Senator ELLENDER. How did you come to reach the figure of $60 million? You must have some kind of understanding.

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir, we reach that figure by our representatives in NATO from Ambassador Cleveland on down determining the approximate value of the projects that would be submitted for approval to the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee and then determining what our share would be on the basis of the estimated value of the projects.

What we have is an estimate of about how much would be airfields and how much would be submarine bases, and so forth. But we don't have any line items such as you normally find in the military construction program.

Senator ELLENDER. A few of our allies have submarines now, do they not?

Mr. MILLER. I would imagine so.

Senator ELLENDER. We are not the only one who has them. If we put up a facility for submarines I presume we will be the users and we will have to put up all the money necessary for its operation. Is that right?

Mr. MILLER. If the U.S. Navy is the user of the facility, then the operation and maintenance costs are normally the responsibility of the U.S. Navy.

Senator ELLENDER. As far as I am personally concerned, I would like to know what is proposed to be constructed with the $208 million, how much of it will be used by the United States, and what will it cost us in order to put this in operation.

The reason why I am asking that is that we have been carrying the load in Western Europe too long.

As I said on many occasions, when De Gaulle told us to get out of France 3 years ago I would have done just that, I would have walked out of there.

Senator Young, do you have any questions?

SHIFT FROM AID TO ARMY CONSTRUCTION

Senator YOUNG. Do you have a different standard now in justifying the needs of NATO than you had before when it was under the foreign aid appropriation?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir.

Senator YOUNG. It all seems to be a pretty iffy business. We don't appropriate money for our own services on this kind of iffy basis. We have to know what it is going to be spent for. But here it is hard to get any information. Now you people may be new in the handling of the budget, I don't know. I wish it were back in foreign aid rather than in here.

Mr. MILLER. I believe you will find, sir, it was just as iffy when it was in foreign aid. No one has been able to come up with specific line

items of construction and say positively that this many square feet of warehouse in this particular location costing this many dollars will be constructed on such and such a date. It has never been done that way.

Senator YOUNG. Do the Joint Chiefs of Staff have anything to do with the decisions that are made in matters such as this?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. All the projects that are submitted by the NATO military commands are screened by the Joint Chiefs.

Senator YOUNG. What harm would it do if we did not appropriate anything, in the meantime if the General Accounting Office could look into this more thoroughly and get better answers on what this money is going to be spent for? It could be handled in the first supplemental next year.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Young, if you will permit me, that is a mighty good question. They are constructing infrastructures that they were supposed to build 10 years ago. If they were able to do without them for 10 years why is it necessary to build them now? That is in line with the question just asked.

General DALRYMPLE. I think the magnitude of the program we are discussing causes some things to come first. We were talking about $4 billion over this period of time. When we start talking about an appropriation of $60 million this year and $80 million last year, whatever it might be, the fact is that it takes a long time to get to $4 billion. You just can't build them all simultaneously. Some had to take their order of precedence. Some, as was mentioned by Mr. Miller, are in the progress of upgrading. The state of the art has developed new things that will go in that we just didn't have 10 years ago.

Senator YOUNG. General, we have billions of dollars in addition to what we have put in NATO over the years.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; we have expended as of June 1966, according to my notes here, $1.03 billion U.S. share of NATO out of the $2.5 billion expended for NATO total.

Senator YOUNG. But we have spent billions of dollars on our own in countries like Germany.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; you are correct. This contribution does not qualify under the infrastructure.

Senator ELLENDER. What is that figure?

General DALRYMPLE. I don't have it at hand, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Can you furnish it?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The information appears on p. 827.)

Senator ELLENDER. With part of the fiscal year 1968 now passed what funding commitments have been made pending availability of fiscal year 1968 new obligational authority? You may provide details for the record.

(The information follows:)

The only U.S. financial commitments for NATO Infrastructure incurred in fiscal year 1968 relate to projects authorized by the NATO Payments and Progress Committee. To date, the U.S. share of these projects totals $7 million. This is not considered representative of the annual requirement, since (1) NATO adjourned during the month of August, and (2) the NATO International Headquarters has been preoccupied during this period with the physical move recently concluded, from Paris to Brussels.

PRIOR YEAR OBLIGATIONS

Senator ELLENDER. I have another question. If you don't have the information readily available you may furnish it for the record. These are questions that were to be propounded by the permanent chairman, Senator Bible.

I understand fiscal year 1966 obligations were $61.8 million and fiscal year 1967 were $74.2 million. Wasn't this largely because of the move out of France? Can't we expect that the 1968 requirements will be considerably less?

Mr. MILLER. Sir, the obligations for 1967 and 1966 have no relation to the move out of France. The move out of France was not accomplished with infrastructure funds.

RELOCATION IMPLICATIONS

Senator ELLENDER. That is something I can't quite understand. You built all of these infrastructures in France. You can no longer use them. I am wondering why it was necessary to build them if you can do without them now. Are you trying to construct them somewhere else to replace those in France? I just can't follow you.

Mr. MILLER. What I am saying is that these costs of relocation were not met in fiscal year 1966 or in fiscal year 1967.

Senator ELLENDER. So that you don't contemplate replacing those infrastructures out of the funds you are now asking for?

Mr. MILLER. This problem is now being reviewed by NATO as to what facilities must be replaced.

Senator ELLENDER. I wonder if you could get information as to what our three services are doing in order to replace the facilities that were in France and which were constructed for the use of our own armed services.

General DALRYMPLE. I can provide that for the Army, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All right, I wish you would put that in the record, please.

(The information follows:)

Military Construction, Army totaling $21.1 million has been authorized by DOD, with funding in the amount of $20.1 million being approved. Construction will be accomplished under NATO procedures to ensure protection of U.S. interests should recoupment become possible at some future date under NATO Infrastructure common funding procedures. Most of these projects are located in Germany with several projects located in the United Kingdom and Belgium.

In addition to the above, the FY 1968 MCA program, as authorized by Congress, pending appropriations, includes two projects related to the relocation from France, totaling $7.9 million. Although these two projects are not currently in an eligible category for common funding under Infrastructure procedures, NATO prefinancing procedures are being followed to ensure protection of U.S. interests should recoupment become possible at some future date.

The FY 1969 MCA program, now being considered by DOD, includes four projects related to the relocation from France, totaling $26.5 million. These are located in the Saarland and in Benelux areas.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young?

Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

RESTORATION OF $10 MILLION

This $10 million that you are asking to be restored—I had to step out of the room—as I understand it that would cover the reduction that was made by the House: is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator THURMOND. The $10 million for buildings, is that military construction?

General DALRYMPLE. It is construction of such things as airfields, radar installations, communications facilities, missile systems, items of that nature.

Senator THURMOND. Is this of a permanent nature or will you come back next year and ask for another appropriation for the same purpose.

TYPES OF FACILITIES TO BE CONSTRUCTED

General DALRYMPLE. Some of it is for an austere permanent feature. Some of it is upgrading of temporary facilities. And some of it would be temporary.

Senator THURMOND. Some is permanent and some is operational; is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. Some is permanent and some is something less than permanent. It could be temporary, it could be upgrading of what we have in there now. There is no housing involved? That is right, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Do you have administration buildings included in this?

General DALRYMPLE. There would be an operations and administration building inherent with the facility to be operated, yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Then this is chiefly a fund for operations, is it not?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. These are funds to provide the military construction necessary to certain operations.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, it is not for housing, it is not for administration buildings, or offices, but it is to conduct actual operations: is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. This is what they will be used for.

Senator THURMOND. Do you consider this is an essential requirement for us to operate over there?

General DALRYMPLE. For the NATO people to operate; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Our share of the total budget is 25 percent, is it?

General DALRYMPLE. Now it is at 25.77 percent.

Senator THURMOND. 25.77.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. This will furnish our share if it is raised to $60 million for this purpose?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Is there any shortage in any other way in regard to NATO? Any commitments that we have? Is this the only time we have failed to meet our commitment.

Mr. MILLER. Sir, this will meet the United States share of NATO infrastructure construction requirement for fiscal year 1968. We would construct a complete facility or improvements thereto, be it a warhead-

quarters, airfield, or naval base. What we would not do, we would not pay for putting the aircraft on the apron. We would not put the missiles on the site or we would not put the submarines in the submarine base. But this program would provide a complete physical military facility.

COST SHARING ARRANGEMENT

Senator THURMOND. Does this represent 25.77 percent or does it represent 28.8 percent?

Mr. MILLER. The $60 million is based upon $208 million worth of projects which arithmetically comes out to 28.84 percent. The reason is that in some of the older slices, in some of the older annual programs, the United States share was higher than 25.7. It was at one time as high as 43 percent and then went down to 37 percent and then down still farther to 31 percent. So several of these projects go back to older annual programs where the United States share will not be 25 percent, it would be 31 or 37 percent.

Senator THURMOND. Is that by agreement among the NATO countries?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. On one facility we will furnish 31 percent, another facility 28 percent, and so forth?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. That is correct. The cost-sharing agreement would be based upon the year in which the annual program was approved by the NATO Council.

Senator THURMOND. Under the previous arrangements, the contracts for the projected improvements that are designed here would average about 28.8 percent.

Mr. MILLER. Yes sir.

Senator THURMOND. Normally our share would be 25.77 percent of what?

Mr. MILLER. Our share of 25.77 percent relates to annual programs commencing in 1965.

Senator THURMOND. This $60 million here would include submarine bases, airfields and things of that kind; it does not include airplanes, it does not include missiles and so forth, but it includes the facilities, bases and airfields from which the equipment would operate; is that correct?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It is not administrative cost? It is not a place for stenographers and secretaries and others to do administrative work? These are actually facilities for operations?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; military operation facilities.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions on this item?

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The next item I think we have already covered, minor construction. The budget was $10 million, the House approved $8 million. You want $2 million back. I think you have already testified to that, General.

UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION

You also testified on the two Fort Lee items. That takes you down to the undistributed reduction of $45 million. The House made an undistributed reduction of $45 million. You want it back.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why?

General DALRYMPLE. This part of the $100 million that I believe Secretary McNamara indicated as one of the three important items addressed to you.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us why you want it back?

General DALRYMPLE. The Army's share is $45 million. The House in taking the action it did, I understand, based its action on the fact that we had a large unobligated balance as of the 30th of June. The large unobligated balance that existed on June 30 actually reflects an abnormal situation as a result of several circumstances and is not necessarily an indication of surplus funds. I would like to enumerate some of those circumstances.

Senator BIBLE. Give us the amount. It is still a substantial amount of money, that unobligated balance on June 30, 1967.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. $262 million was one item, I believe.

General DALRYMPLE. $262 million for projects in direct support of Southeast Asia operations, and $178 million for projects and planning in the regular approved program, that is, as of June 30, 1967.

As I mentioned earlier there have been some reductions in that latter figure. Some of the circumstances, one, the fact that the fiscal year 1967 appropriation for new appropriations did not become available until April of 1967, after about 9 months of the fiscal year had passed. We didn't get the funds apportioned until almost mid-April. The fiscal 1967 regular "Military Construction" appropriation, $114 million, was signed into law on November 2 but we did not get apportionment and allocation until March 20 except for certain funds that were allocated to Kwajalein.

There was a requirement placed upon us to certify and notify the Congress regarding our administration of this program. If we reduce the $179.8 million by the factors I mentioned earlier, we reduce the non-Southeast Asia balance to $82.8 million.

That is the only source of funds which we would have available to accommodate the $45 million undistributed reduction that is indicated by the House.

Senator BIBLE. Would you care to comment on the House reasons for giving you a reduction of $45 million across-the-board cut in this appropriation?

General DALRYMPLE. They felt we had too large an unobligated balance, sir. That is my understanding, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It seems like some of the figures justify their conclusion.

Are there questions on this item?

Senator ELLENDER. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. If this item were denied, then this could well be a part of a supplemental coming up before we adjourn, could it not?

General DALRYMPLE. I am not aware of any supplemental, sir. We do have plans to obligate a substantial portion of the $82.8 million prior to December of this year provided things are permitted to proceed in an orderly manner. If we drew out the $45 million from the $82.8 million it would leave the Army in pretty poor shape, sir.

Senator YOUNG. This is for Army construction?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir, non-Southeast Asia.

Senator BIBLE. This is not taken from Southeast Asia $262 million, is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It is not taken from there. It is taken from that other item of $179.8 million which they brought down by the contracts and awards and earmarking and so forth, down to $82.8. It is taken from the $82.8; is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. If we have to take it from the $82.8, if we can't find any other source for it from any of the other projects, and we think we have valid projects for all of the Southeast Asia portion, then it would cut the $82.8 by $45 million.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I guess that concludes the reclama items of the Army, gentlemen. Thank you very much for your appearance.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. We will next hear from the Navy.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. A. C. HUSBAND, CEC, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND; ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. J. H. HAWKINS, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND; COMDR. W. M. ZOBEL, CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND; T. J. SMYTH, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND; CAPT. J. G. DEVLIN, CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND; CAPT. W. N. GINN, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL SHIP SYSTEMS COMMAND; LT. COMDR. K. L. MUELLER, CEC, U.S. NAVY, FIELD SUPPORT ACTIVITIES; M. R. HANABURY, NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND; COMDR. J. A. WITKOWSKI, JR., CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL ORDNANCE SYSTEMS COMMAND; CAPT. R. F. PETERSON, U.S. NAVY, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL; A. P. KENYON, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL; REAR ADM. H. S. ETTER, MC, U.S. NAVY, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY; COMDR. H. C. SHERROD, CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND; CAPT. F. E. SWANSON, CEC, U.S. NAVY, OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH; G. S. NASH, OFFICE OF NAVY COMPTROLLER; CAPT. D. A. PATRICK, CEC, U.S. NAVY, OFFICE OF NAVY COMPTROLLER; DR. K. A. STRAND, SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR, NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND MAJ. R. E. WILTSIE, USMC, NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, the hearing will come to order.

The items that we will consider are the Navy military construction items. Our chief witnesses are Admiral Husband and Captain Hawkins.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir, and Commander Zobel.

Senator BIBLE. It looks like you have sufficient backup, so you may proceed with your statement.

Admiral HUSBAND. All right, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Adm. A. C. Husband, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

It is a pleasure and an honor for me to appear before you on behalf of the Navy's fiscal year 1968 military construction program.

With the chairman's permission, I would like to summarize the remainder of my statement and provide it for the record.

Senator BIBLE. The statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

(The statement follows:)

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 and an honor for me to appear before you on behalf of the Navy's fiscal year 1968 military construction program.

Early this year the President submitted the fiscal year 1968 budget to the Congress. Included in the budget were, in effect, two military construction requests, one for authorization and one for funding. You may find it useful in your consideration of the appropriation bill to have information readily available on the current status and statistical data on each of these Navy requests. The information is attached to my prepared statement.

The FY 1968 Military Construction Authorization Act, approved by the President on 21 October 1967, includes for the Navy $461.132 million for facilities in support of our regular forces; $17.964 million in support of our forces in Southeast Asia; and $4.5 million in support of our reserve forces. The reserve forces program was approved without change. However, authorization was deferred or denied for projects for our regular forces in the amount of $85.024 million and for our Southeast Asia forces in the amount of $3.3 million. A list of the line items denied authorization has been furnished to Mr. Rexroad of the committee's professional staff.

The budget submission included a proposal for appropriation of $5 million for the reserve forces program which has been approved by the House. The budget also proposed appropriation of $651 million for the remainder of our program. In considering this appropriation request, the House approved $484.731 million and denied funding of $166.269 million. The latter amount is composed of $86.638 million in authorization deferrals or denials and $79.631 million in reduction of amounts for authorized items. These congressional actions have made it necessary for the Navy to reduce our program by $113.44 million to a revised request for appropriation of $537.56 million. This revised funding program is based on new, deficiency, unfunded prior, and continuing authorizations in the amounts shown on the appended data sheets.

The major portion of the $537.56 million in our revised funding program consists of $450.728 million for line items authorized this fiscal year. These line items were reviewed in mid-July by this committee during the hearings on S. 1241 held jointly with the military construction subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Consequently, the portion of our program not yet reviewed by this committee consists of line items totaling $86.828 million.

The Navy respectfully requests this committee to restore to our program $49.238 million of the House reduction. We also recommend that $3.587 million be substituted into our program in place of a small portion of the authorization denials. This proposal has been approved by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. All of these projects are for replacement of damaged facilities under the continuing authorization in United States Code, title 10, section 2673; and are urgently required.

The Navy has furnished Mr. Rexroad of the committee staff, reclama statements for restoration of House reductions. The data sheets for the reduced items and for the substitute projects are included in the program books now before the committee members.

In addition to the $651 million in new obligational authority included in the President's budget, the Navy had reported a prospective carry-over of $155.3 million. Under this plan the Navy had intended to obligate $531.8 million during fiscal year 1968. Based on the revised request for appropriation of $537.56 million and our unobligated balance as of 30 June of $256.7 million the Navy expects to obligate $531.0 million during the fiscal year.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. We shall try to answer any questions you or any member of the committee may ask on projects in our program.

NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

[In millions of dollars]

	Requested	Approved	Difference
1. Authorization program (the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1968, was approved by the President on Oct. 21, 1967):			
Title II:			
(a) Regular program	545.581	461.132	[1] −84.449
(b) Deficiency authorization	7.991	8.529	+.538
(c) Emergency authorization (unfunded)	10	10	0
Title V: Southeast Asia program	21.264	17.964	−3.300
Title IX: Naval and Marine Corps Reserve program	4.5	4.5	0
Total	589.336	502.125	[1] −87.211
2. Funding program:			
A. Regular program:			
(a) New authorization	[2] 544.405	429.562	[3] −114.843
(b) Deficiency authorization	7.991	7.765	−.226
(c) Prior authorization:			
Specific line items	35.476	32.676	−2.8
Continuing authorization	41.864	36.764	−5.1
(d) Southeast Asia program	21.264	17.964	[4] −3.3
Subtotal	.....	524.731	.....
HAC general funding reduction	.....	−40	−40
Total	651	484.731	−166.269
B. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve program:			
(a) New authorization	4.5	4.5	0
(b) Prior (continuing) authorization	.5	.5	0
Total	5	5	0
Grand total	656	.....	.....
C. Revised funding of regular program:			
(a) Original request	.....	651	.....
(b) Less authorization denial	.....	−86.638	.....
Subtotal	.....	564.362	.....
(c) House funding reduction	.....	−79.631	.....
New obligational authority approved by House Appropriations Committee	.....	484.731	.....
(d) Additional, or substitute, items	.....	3.587	.....
(e) Requested restoration of House reduction	.....	49.238	.....
Requested revised funding	.....	537.556	.....

[1] Net.
[2] $545,581,000 less $1,176,000 in excess foreign currency.
[3] Includes $83,338,000 in authorization deferred or denied and $31,505,000 in funding reduction by House.
[4] Authorization denied.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. You may summarize.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, the major portion of the $537.56 million in our revised funding program consists of $450.728 million for line items authorized this fiscal year.

These line items were reviewed in mid-July by this committee during the hearings on S. 1241 held jointly with the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Consequently, the portion of our program not yet reviewed by this committee consists of line items totaling $86.828 million.

The Navy respectfully requests this committee to restore to our program $49.238 million of the House reduction. We also recommend that $3.587 million be substituted into our program in place of a small portion of the authorization denials.

This proposal has been approved by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

All of the substitute projects are for replacement of damaged facilities under the continuing authorization in United States Code, title 10, section 2673, and are urgently required.

Fiscal Data

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the unobligated balance carried over from fiscal 1967 to fiscal 1968, the Navy situation is as follows:

As of the first of July, except for Southeast Asia construction, the Navy had unobligated and available for new construction starts, $110.7 million.

So far this fiscal year, we have obligated on non-Southeast Asia items, $38.5 million, leaving a balance of $72.2 million available for new starts on approved projects.

Senator Bible. What is that balance again?

Admiral Husband. The balance is $72.2 million.

Senator Bible. $72.2 million of unobligated funds as of today?

Admiral Husband. Yes, sir; for unstarted non-Southeast Asia items.

Senator Ellender. You stated that the amount unobligated, exclusive of Southeast Asia, is $110,700,000. What is the amount of unobligated funds for Southeast Asia? Do you have that figure?

Commander Zobel. Actually, sir, there was an unobligated total on the Navy's books as of the 1st of July of $374 million. Of this, $256.7 million is in our regular Navy program and $117 million is in our reimbursable work for others.

Senator Ellender. $256 million is in your regular program?

Commander Zobel. Yes, sir. Plus $117 million of reimbursables.

Senator Ellender. You would add that 117 to the 256?

Commander Zobel. Yes, sir. Our total therefore is 374, sir.

Army Funds for Work by Navy

Senator Ellender. Would those balances be in addition to the Army's unobligated balances? Were you here when the Army testified this morning?

Commander Zobel. No, sir; I was not here.

Senator Ellender. The Army testified that it had an unobligated balance to be spent by the Navy——

Senator Bible. Spent by the Army.

Senator Ellender. No. It was appropriated to the Army, but the Navy spent it for them.

Admiral Husband. Mr. Chairman, these reimbursables in many cases are the same. We are the construction agent for work in Vietnam and Thailand. The funds for all the military services come to us for contract execution.

Senator Ellender. Is the sum you have given us, which in the aggregate amounts to $374 million, in addition to the $262.7 million that the Army says it has on hand for expenditure in that area?

Commander Zobel. No, sir; it would not be necessarily, because the $117 million that I mentioned was our reimbursable unobligated balance and may include some Army dollars.

Senator ELLENDER. Can you find that for us?

Commander ZOBEL. I think the easiest way to do that, sir, is to neglect the $117 million reimbursables I mentioned. I simply wanted to clarify for the record that it is carried as an unobligated balance of ours.

However, you can consider the Navy's portion separate from the Army, then the two could be added together. The Navy's portion is $256 million of unobligated funds.

Senator BIBLE. For Southeast Asia?

Commander ZOBEL. No, sir; that is our total, including Navy Southeast Asia.

Senator ELLENDER. You have us a little confused.

A while ago the admiral said that you had outside of Southeast Asia, $110,700,000.

Commander ZOBEL. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. In answer to a question just now, as I understood you, you had a carryover for Southeast Asia of $256 million.

NAVY UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Commander ZOBEL. No, sir. I am sorry, perhaps I misled you, then.

The $256 million is our total Navy regular program unobligated balance.

Senator ELLENDER. For Southeast Asia?

Commander ZOBEL. For all of our Navy program, including Southeast Asia.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of that is Southeast Asia?

Commander ZOBEL. It is included in the $146 million difference between the 110 that Admiral Husband mentioned, and the total of 256, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That would be about $146 million?

Commander ZOBEL. Not all of that, sir, is in Southeast Asia. The $146 million also includes those dollars which are not yet obligated on our regular program but which are reserved to complete it—that is, reserved for started line items on which we must yet obligate dollars for contingencey purposes, for administrative costs and for secondary contracts which will start later.

Senator ELLENDER. Surely you have on hand for contracts that you have let quite a nice chunk of money.

Commander ZOBEL. But these are the unobligated balances.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand. Why do you differentiate?

Commander ZOBEL. We are differentiating in that the $110.7 million unobligated as of July 1, 1967 are the dollars available to complete the unstarted line items in our program.

Senator ELLENDER. Unstarted?

Commander ZOBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. But they have been contracted for?

Commander ZOBEL. No, sir; they have not yet been contracted for.

RECAPITULATION OF STATUS OF FUNDS

Senator ELLENDER. So that we might get the record straight, let us start over.

Outside of Southeast Asia you said that you had $110.7 million?

Commander ZOBEL. Yes, sir, for unstarted line items.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that correct?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And out of that sum you have obligated since July 1, 1967.

Admiral HUSBAND. $38.5 million, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, what is the total amount of unobligated funds for Southeast Asia?

Commander ZOBEL. I don't have that figure immediately available, sir, but I'll provide it later.

(The following information was furnished subsequently:)

The unobligated balance for Navy program in Southeast Asia, as of July 1, 1967, was $68 million. This is included in the $256 million unobligated balance previously identified.

Senator ELLENDER. I am just wondering where you got the 256.

Senator BIBLE. Please explain the 256. As I understand it, the $256 million is the total unobligated balance for the Navy program.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Included in that is $110,700,000 for unobligated items for non-Southeast Asia.

NEW AND SECONDARY STARTS

Admiral HUSBAND. And for new starts, sir.

I think the difficulty is our definition of a "new start" or "unstarted" line item. These are items on which we have obligated no funds. Any item on which an initial obligation has been made is considered "started." For example, on a "started" item we may make a contract for the clearing, grubbing, and utilities on the site. We then reserve the funds for the building to go on that site, but which will not be obligated until a later contract is awarded.

But since that project has been started, we are reserving unobligated funds for its completion.

This is what Chairman Sheppard used to call the "full-funding concept." It is to insure that before the services began to build, they had in hand all of the moneys to complete that line item.

Senator BIBLE. As of July 1, you had $256 million in unobligated funds for the use of the Navy, is that a correct statement?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

As of 1 July 1967, Navy unobligated balances were as follows:	*Millions*
Reimbursables (work for others)	$117
Navy program:	
Unstarted line items outside Southeast Asia	111
Reserved to complete started line items:	
Southeast Asia	68
Other	78
Navy subtotal	257
Total	374

Senator BIBLE. Are there any further questions on the general opening statement? Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. No questions.

LINE ITEM JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator BIBLE. The first item that comes before us is the Naval Shipyard at Boston, Mass.—drydock 5 improvements—an item of $7,393,000.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASS.

Captain GINN. This is to take the drydock that was built during World War II and to convert it for deep-draft docking characteristics, Mr. Chairman.

We are deepening the dock by 16½ feet and lengthening it so that the facility will be able to accommodate the new long, deep-draft ships that are becoming part of Boston's workload and will be their future workload.

NAVY'S DRYDOCK DEFICIENCY

Senator BIBLE. I have been asked to inquire, is there a deficiency of drydocks on the east coast?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir, there will be in the future. At the moment it is a marginal situation. In the future there will be a deficiency of drydocks.

Senator BIBLE. What is the situation on the west coast?

Captain GINN. The west coast is in the same condition, sir. At the moment we are in a marginal condition. But in the future, into the 1970's, we will have a shortage of drydocks.

The exact extent of this is being determined right now in a world-wide drydock study that we are performing.

Senator BIBLE. How does the number of drydocks on the east coast compare with the number of drydocks on the west coast? Do you know, percentagewise?

Captain GINN. Let me do a quick mental calculation.

A quick calculation indicates we have 19 active graving docks on the west coast in the naval shipyards, excluding Pearl Harbor.

We have 23 active graving docks on the east coast, excluding the New York Naval Shipyard, which is already closed, but including the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard, which is still operational.

Senator BIBLE. I wanted a general idea of the drydock situation.

Are there drydocks on the gulf coast as well?

Captain GINN. Not graving docks. On the gulf coast we have no naval shipyard activities per se. There are a few docks that are operated by commercial shipbuilders that are leased Navy docks.

Senator BIBLE. When was this item authorized?

Captain GINN. In fiscal year 1966, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It was fully funded by the House this year for the first time.

Captain GINN. Yes, sir.

The authorization for this one was also augmented in fiscal year 1967. We had to change our plan due to the changed configuration of the sonar domes on the ships of the future.

It caused us to change the planning on the dock.

Senator BIBLE. You have an increased authorization?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir.

ELECTRIC POWER AT DRYDOCK 2 AND PIER 5

Senator BIBLE. How about drydock 2 and pier 5 electrical power, which is a $220,000 item? When was this authorized?

Captain GINN. This was also authorized in the fiscal year 1966 act.

Senator BIBLE. Was this funded by the House this year?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the necessity for this item?

Captain GINN. This is to improve the electrical distribution system serving drydock No. 2 and pier 5 at the Boston Naval Shipyard.

Pier 5 is the principal berthing area for the new deep-draft destroyer type ships and cruisers. These new ships have power requirements that are much greater than that envisioned by the original design criteria for power to this waterfront area. As a result, the drydock and the pier can no longer service the industrial load.

We presently take power from a single feeder. The load is such that we can no longer satisfy it through our present line and we are having to operate on a split basis and move ships around.

Senator BIBLE. Is this a total cost item—$220,000?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This completes the electrical power unit?

Captain GINN. It does for this particular area, drydock 2 and pier 5.

Senator BIBLE. Just limited to those?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir; but this is a complete item by itself.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. No questions.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, MASS.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is "Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass."—a $9 million item.

Admiral HUSBAND. I would like Admiral Etter to assist me, sir.

Senator BIBLE. First, when was it authorized?

Admiral HUSBAND. It was authorized in fiscal year 1967.

Senator BIBLE. This year?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. It was authorized last year.

Senator BIBLE. Authorized in 1966?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir—in calendar 1966 for the fiscal 1967 program.

Senator BIBLE. In this fully funded by the House?

Admiral ETTER. Fully funded by the House, sir, at the $9 million we request in this program. The original authorization in fiscal year 1967 was for $9.3 million.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The project, in effect, is to provide a new structure for 342 military inpatients and a large outpatient department to serve as a regional hospital for the entire area around the Boston-Chelsea area.

This will be in addition to a 120-bed dependents hospital built in 1944, which is a permanent structure that will be altered to take care of the dependent requirements.

Senator BIBLE. What area does this serve?

Admiral ETTER. This serves the entire northeast area for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Senator BIBLE. What medical facilities do the Army and Navy have in the Boston area at this time?

Admiral ETTER. The Army has a small facility at Fort Devens. They do not staff in depth.

In effect, our facility here, for which we are asking a replacement, would provide for all specialties across the board.

REPLACEMENT OF OLD CHELSEA NAVAL HOSPITAL

Senator BIBLE. You say "replacement." This is a replacement of what?

Admiral ETTER. This is for replacement of the old hospital which was built in 1913. A large number of cantonment buildings were added in World War II to provide for increased patient load at that time.

Senator BIBLE. What part of the Navy requirements could Air Force and Army medical facilities handle in the Boston area at this time?

Admiral ETTER. I think none, sir, to the best of my knowledge.

URGENCY FOR NEW HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA

Senator BIBLE. What is the urgency for this item?

As I understand it, the medical facility you have there now is an old one. Does it have enough beds? Are you short of beds?

Admiral ETTER. Actually, we would be replacing fewer beds than are actually in operation at this time. Right now we have, of course, a large increase in patient load due to Southeast Asia operations.

These beds were not taken into consideration in our determination of the new requirements for 342 beds, sir. Right at the moment we have enough beds, but they are in old facilities scattered all over the area.

The messing or feeding procedure is very, very difficult. The maintenance costs are very high. It is a very inefficient way to run a hospital, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Over how many years has Navy been requesting this facility?

Admiral ETTER. Last year, I think, in calender 1966, was the first time the project actually went into the program.

The Medical Department of the Navy, I feel, has been very remiss up to about 2 or 3 years ago in requesting these facilities.

Many others are in the same category.

Senator BIBLE. You mentioned the buildup in Southeast Asia. Are Navy personnel who are engaged in Southeast Asia hospitalized in this hospital?

Admiral ETTER. They are hospitalized in this hospital, sir, if this is their home of record and they ask to be hospitalized here when they are air evacuated to the States. If they come from that part of New England, they are hospitalized in that hospital.

Senator BIBLE. They first would come to Oak Knoll, for example?

Admiral ETTER. The great majority of cases, unless they are amputees, would go there. If they are amputees, they would go to Philadelphia.

Chelsea provides all facilities except those for amputee or hearing problems, which are handled in Philadelphia. Otherwise, we are staffed across-the-board there.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions on this item.

PROJECT DETAILS

Senator ELLENDER. How many beds have you in Chelsea?

Admiral ETTER. We are asking for 342 beds with the new construction, and alteration of an existing 120-bed space.

Senator ELLENDER. How many do you have there now? You said you had more beds than you contemplate providing for if this facility is constructed.

Admiral ETTER. Yes, sir. At the present time the normal-bed capacity on the basis of 8-foot centers, when we don't have to crowd to take care of increased loads, we have 560 beds, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And you want to replace that with 342 plus——

Admiral ETTER. 342 new plus 120 in the dependents hospital building, which would remain, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that a part of the present hospital?

Admiral ETTER. It is part of the present hospital.

Senator ELLENDER. So that will be 462?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, sir.

For your information in that regard, at the present time—this last week—the total census at Chelsea was 617, of which 134 were from Vietnam.

Senator ELLENDER. Now do you treat outpatients?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, a large number of outpatients, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Are those connected with Army, Navy, and Air Force?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, if they live within the area in which the hospital is located, they are, sir.

NUMBER OF GENERAL NAVAL HOSPITALS IN CONUS

Senator BIBLE. How many general naval hospitals are there?

Admiral ETTER. We have at this time 23 in the continental United States, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The largest of these is Oak Knoll?

Admiral ETTER. The largest is San Diego—about 2,500 beds.

Senator BIBLE. Will you provide backup information for the record, Admiral?

(The information follows:)

There are 27 naval hospitals, of which 23 are in the continental United States. These hospitals have a normal bed capacity of 17,608 beds of which 7,125 or 40% are in temporary buildings constructed during World War II or before. These buildings have reached a point where the aged structures with deteriorated wiring pose a critical fire hazard to the patients and staff. Fires in this type of building have increased inordinately as evidenced by the high fire loss in the past fiscal year. The hospital at Chelsea is 50% temporary construction while that at Memphis is totally temporary.

Hospital projects this year will replace these old facilities and are an essential part of an orderly hospital construction/modernization program developed to provide safe, proper, and modern facilities for our patients.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is on the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, "Removal of flight hazard, $2,500,000."

When was this item authorized, Admiral?

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION—REMOVAL OF FLIGHT HAZARD

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this was authorized by special legislation in fiscal 1965. It is the Navy's share of the cost of depressing Taussig Boulevard, which runs by the Naval Air Station at Norfolk.

As far as the highway construction is concerned, it does not need to be depressed to perform its highway function. It must be depressed below the level of the runway and run into a tunnel in order to provide aviation safety, since this is our major runway at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk.

Senator BIBLE. Did the House fund this item this year?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How has this been operating before?

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC HAZARDS TO AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Admiral HUSBAND. It has been operating at great hazard, sir.

Actually, with the Taussig Boulevard in its present configuration, we have had more deaths on the highway than we have had from aviation safety accidents.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a map or anything that illustrates this? As I understand it, you are going under a highway.

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. Major Wiltsie has a map, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think I understand it. This is similar to the Los Angeles International Airport.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Isn't this what you are attempting to do here?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Was the runway there when this highway was constructed?

Mr. HANABURY. This field has gone through several evolutions of development.

The highway was there when we last extended the runway in 1956. But the vehicular traffic has increased from about 3,700 vehicles in 1946 to 8,000 today. We predict 22,000 by the time the road is widened. And by 1980, our prediction is about 40,000 vehicles.

So the hazard is increasing, sir.

FUNDING OF HAZARD REMOVAL

Senator ELLENDER. What will be the entire cost of this underpass?

Mr. HANABURY. Approximately $3.2 million, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why should we put up two and a half? Aren't the local people willing to put up at least half?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir. It is primarily a military requirement to eliminate the hazard, sir.

We have met several times with the Bureau of Public Roads and the Virginia State Highway Commission. This is the best deal we could concoct. We think it is a good one, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You were there before the road was constructed, were you not, and before it became so busy?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir; but on the other hand, we continue to expand.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Senator BIBLE. The next item is the Naval Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., for $6,613,000. When was this authorized?

Admiral HUSBAND. It was authorized in fiscal year 1967, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Did the House fund this or not?

Admiral HUSBAND. They did fund it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It is funded for 6.6 million?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us the need and justification for it.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Admiral ETTER. This is to replace existing facilities which were built in 1943 as a temporary cantonment-type hospital to satisfy the requirement of the Naval Air Station in Memphis.

We are asking for replacement of 230 beds with an adequate outpatient department.

The existing buildings are the same type I spoke of before at Chelsea—the cantonment type. And they are scattered all over the area there. Water and steam lines are deteriorating.

Forty-seven of these temporary buildings are considered to be extremely high fire hazards.

The workload for fiscal year 1965, before the Vietnam buildup, amounted to 209 inpatients, 833 deliveries, and over 122,000 outpatient visits during that year.

The last census I had available as of last week showed a total in-house of 333 patients, of which 111 were from South Vietnam.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total strength? Is this in connection with the base?

Admiral ETTER. This is in connection with the base, but also provides support for the Army, Navy, and Air Force in that entire area.

For example, on the average, there are relatively few bed patients from the Air Force. In an average day in 1965, when these figures were provided, we had 122 Marine Corps, three Army, five Air Force, 30 dependents of Navy and Marine Corps, six dependents of Air Force, nine dependents of retired or deceased military personnel.

It primarily supports the base itself.

STATUS OF PLANS

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of the plans and design?

Admiral ETTER. It is now approaching the final concept stage, sir. Those plans should be in our offices—between Admiral Husband's and my offices—by the end of this month for review.

We expect to be able to let our first contract on this project by June of 1968.

Senator BIBLE. You would not let your first contract until June 1968?

Admiral ETTER. That is right, about right, sir, at the moment.

The concept plans have taken several months to complete. We think now that they are at the stage when we can approve them. If the funds should be appropriated, the project then goes to final drawings. It normally takes 6 months.

STATUS OF PLANS FOR CHELSEA HOSPITAL

Senator BIBLE. I should have asked the same question about the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

What is the situation there as far as plans are concerned?

Admiral ETTER. The same situation, sir. The concept plans for Chelsea and Memphis are coming in simultaneously, or at about the same time.

Here, again, we expect to let the contract in June 1968.

EFFECT OF FUNDING DELAY

Senator BIBLE. You would not be prepared to let the contract before June 1968 in the event these items were disallowed, and hospital items obviously have great appeal.

What would be the situation? You still have your planning money. If they went in the next fiscal year because of the budgetary situation, what delay would there be in getting the hospital under contract?

Admiral HUSBAND. We would be delayed, Mr. Chairman, until the fiscal 1969 funds are available, presumably in about November of that year—a delay of 5 or 6 months in awarding the construction contract.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we have to operate a little faster next year because it is a big election year. So maybe we would finish in September or October.

But on the date that we finish our final appropriations and the President signs the Military Construction Act, say we approve both of these items to be completely funded, from that day how long does it take you to let a contract?

Admiral HUSBAND. We normally get the funds after the appropriation within a matter of a few days, or weeks, at the most. Thereafter, we must advertise.

Senator BIBLE. I understand the advertising part of it.

I was wondering what the timelag was between the finally approved military construction appropriation and the actual awarding of the contract.

Admiral HUSBAND. In those cases where we have complete plans and specs at the time the funds become available, we can make an award within 3 months or less.

Senator BIBLE. Of course, according to your statement for both hospitals, the plans and designs are finally approved and you will be ready to go in June 1968. Is that a correct statement?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

MEMPHIS HOSPITAL BED CAPACITY

Senator ELLENDER. How many beds are there now in this hospital, Admiral?

Admiral ETTER. At the present time there are 455 beds, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Will this facility replace the one in which you have 455 beds?

Admiral ETTER. In toto, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. How many beds will that new facility have?

Admiral ETTER. 230.

Senator ELLENDER. So, you will be short 225 beds from what you now have?

Admiral ETTER. We would be, sir, but the 230 figure is based on pre-Vietnam statistics, which we must use to determine the requirement for our new facility.

We have to rely, then, in case of contingencies like Vietnam, on use of temporary facilities of cantonment type, or put the beds closer together.

Senator ELLENDER. You have sufficient beds now to take care of the situation, haven't you?

Admiral ETTER. At the moment, yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Here is an instance, Mr. Chairman, where I think a postponement is possible.

As I have said on many occasions in the past, it seems that the armed services are taking advantage of the situation we are now in to get these hospitals and other low-priority projects built.

Since this facility will provide fewer beds than they now have, it strikes me that we could delay it some.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that I have to go to a conference on the pending continuing resolution. I regret that I cannot remain to help you in the development of the record for the markup of the bill. But, I will be here tomorrow when your committee resumes the hearings.

Admiral ETTER. May I respond to Senator Ellender's statement, sir?

We could get along for another year. We have gotten along since 1945. I indicated earlier that the medical department of the Navy has been remiss for years in not providing new facilities. In our program for next year, we are also planning to include projects for replacement hospitals at, for example, Charleston, S.C., Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Corpus Christi, Tex.

As long as we keep delaying these kinds of facilities all of our other facilities will be delayed, with the result that we will never get caught up.

We are not trying to take advantage of the situation at the present time. I feel we have a real need for both of these facilities now, sir.

OVERALL NEED FOR HOSPITALS

Senator BIBLE. I am sure there is an overall, great need for hospitals not only for the naval personnel but in civilian life as well. If there is one thing we are short of in both civilian and military life, it is hospitals.

Hospitals, like human beings, get old and wear out, and they have to be replaced. So, the same thing applies both to military and civilians, it seems to me.

I am curious as to the total construction time that you anticipate in each of these hospitals.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION TIME

Admiral HUSBAND. We expect approximately 2 years on each of these hospitals.

Senator BIBLE. This is complete funding in each case if you do not hit unexpected increases in costs?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. When you ask for these items, you get the total item in hand, complete funding as you described from Chairman Sheppard's viewpoint—complete funding?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The staff rather bears you out on this. He says this present hospital would not take any blue ribbons or prizes for a complete hospital.

The Naval Research Lab, chemistry laboratory—$6,808,000.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this is an item first authorized in fiscal 1966.

CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

Captain SWANSON. Mr. Chairman, this structure will house the entire Chemistry Division at the Naval Research Laboratory.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the Naval Research Lab?

Captain SWANSON. Right in Washington, D.C., across the River, by Bolling Field.

Senator BIBLE. What is the naval lab that you have on New Hampshire extended.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is White Oak, Md., the Naval Ordnance Lab.

Senator BIBLE. What is the responsibility of this Laboratory?

Captain SWANSON. The Naval Research Lab is a basic research lab. We call it the corporate lab of the Navy, where we do all the basic research in all the fields.

The others are more specialized labs.

Senator BIBLE. When was this authorized?

Captain SWANSON. In fiscal year 1966 for $5 million. Deficiency authorization this year increased the amount by $1,808,000 to the new amount of $6,808,000.

Senator BIBLE. In fiscal 1966. Was it funded by the House this year?

Captain SWANSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the present need for it at this time?

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Captain SWANSON. This is to replace the facilities for the entire Chemistry Division, housed in seven old buildings which were built during World War II.

They are completely inadequate both in space and in quality of facility to do modern research in. They were built of temporary construction during World War II and we are still making them do.

Senator BIBLE. How many people do you have in this building?

Captain SWANSON. This is designed for 200 people, sir, and of course, for the necessary equipment.

Senator BIBLE. This is an overall total funding of $6,808,000?
Captain SWANSON. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions.
Our next item is "Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.—Weapons Shop Addition"—the sum of $2,876,000.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this project was first authorized in fiscal year 1966. The project is for funding the basic and deficiency authorization granted this year for a total of $2.876 million.
Senator BIBLE. Did the House fund this?
Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. What is the urgency for this item at this time?

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Captain GINN. Mr. Chairman, the urgency of this item is to equip the Long Beach Naval Shipyard to properly handle the workload that is being imposed on it by the advent of the missile ships into the fleet.
Long Beach is one of our principal missile-support shipyards, requiring the handling of extremely large fire-control units and requiring environmental-control space to do the overhauls on these pieces of equipment.
Also, we need environmentally controlled space whereby we can integrate all of the various subassemblies into a weapons assembly prior to putting this aboard ship.
Long Beach, due to the shortage of space and proper environmental control now, has to carry the individual subassemblies aboard ship; assemble the final system aboard ship; check it out; and where difficulties arise, pull the individual subassemblies and bring them back to the shop for repairs.
Senator BIBLE. This is fully funded in the House, you tell me.
Captain GINN. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions.

NAVAL DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

Admiral HUSBAND. This is the first item we have addressed which, although fully authorized, was denied funding by the House Appropriations Committee.
Senator BIBLE. It was authorized in 1966.
Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. And not funded?
Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.
Senator BIBLE. What reason did the House give for funding denial?
Admiral ETTER. The report stated that facilities at the present time are meeting the requirement and are adequate to continue to do so in the immediate future.
Senator BIBLE. Why don't you comment on the reasons the House gave you for denying it?

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Admiral ETTER. What we are attempting to do here is consolidate our facilities and, for the first time, build a modern outpatient department in the Pearl Harbor area for the care of the Navy and Marine Corps active-duty personnel and dependents in that area.

These functions are now split in 11 or 12 different buildings at six different locations.

The primary deficiency is the lack of indepth staffing in the several small existing facilities. We do not consider it prudent to place qualified, or board-certified, specialists in these spaces. Therefore, all the special referrals have to go to Tripler Army Hospital, which already has overloaded facilities.

If we can have this one facility to replace these various units, then we can staff it in depth with specialists to give the dependents the kind of outpatient care they deserve.

We can take care of them. We can cut down about 28 billets in one facility by consolidating these units and thus giving better quality medical care, sir, on an outpatient basis.

Senator BIBLE. The House report said you could continue to use them a little longer. I suppose that is true. If it is not funded, they will have to be used a little longer.

Admiral ETTER. We must carry on, of course.

Senator BIBLE. Is this a breakdown of two items? Could you build the medical facilities first and the dental clinic second?

Admiral ETTER. They are required at the same time, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You are building them both at the same time?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They are all located in one building?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, sir.

ADEQUACY OF ESTIMATED COST

Senator BIBLE. I note that you received the fiscal year 1966 authorization of $2,800,000. This year you received an increased authorization of $226,000, which is almost a 10-percent increase.

How firm is your cost estimate?

Admiral HUSBAND. We believe this is a good estimate, Mr. Chairman.

We have final plans and specifications on this structure.

Senator BIBLE. If I forget to ask you about plans and specifications, you tell me.

Your plans and specifications are a hundred percent complete?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You think this is a realistic estimate of your total costs?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Will dependents be treated in this facility?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, sir.

Admiral HUSBAND. Can they be sent somewhere else?

Admiral ETTER. They can be sent to Tripler for the inpatient requirement. This is only for outpatient treatment.

Senator BIBLE. Come again.

Admiral ETTER. This is only outpatient work. Tripler Army Hospital provides the entire capability for inpatient treatment on the entire island of Oahu.

Senator BIBLE. For Army, Navy, and Air Force?

Admiral ETTER. Yes, sir, and Marines.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Chief Petty Officers' Mess (open)—$510,000.

Authorized when, Admiral?

Mr. HANABURY. The authorization is under 10 U.S.C. 2673 for restoration of damaged facilities.

The CPO Club was totally destroyed by fire on May 16, 1965. It completely deprives some 850 chief petty officers in that area of recreation facilities.

Senator BIBLE. Did the House fund this?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I have no question on that.

SUBSTITUTE LINE ITEMS

The next category is the restoration of damaged facilities items for the total amount of $3,578,000.

You have testified as to the first one in Jacksonville, Fla. The next one is at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn. It is for $1,362,000.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make clear that the items we are about to discuss were not brought before the House. In other words, there has been no House action on these.

Senator BIBLE. How about the item that was just testified to?

Admiral HUSBAND. That was before the House.

Senator BIBLE. That was fully funded?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

The remainder of these items are for funding under the continuing authorization for restoration of damaged facilities and are recommended now by the Department of Defense as substitute, or additional, items.

Senator BIBLE. Will you describe those items for me?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Senator BIBLE. The NAS, Memphis, Tenn., Navy Exchange and Cafeteria.

Mr. HANABURY. On October 10, 1966, our Navy Exchange was practically destroyed by fire. Total property loss was about $1.9 million for the building and equipment. It was an old structure.

What is more important is that it completely deprived approximately 16,000 military people and 10,000 dependents in the area of a community center.

In the interim, we have moved into portions of three temporary buildings.

In the total of 16,000 military, there are approximately 10,000 students, who are the cream of the crop of Naval Aviation technical trainees. These are the people whom we strive and fight to keep in the service. These people, who must go to class all day and study at night, and are 18 miles away from town, essentially do not have a community facility.

We feel quite strongly that this should be funded, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You say it was burned down a year ago, in October 1966. What has been used in the meantime?

Mr. HANABURY. We have moved into portions of three other temporary buildings.

Senator BIBLE. I think it should be replaced at an early date.

Give me the next item, Admiral.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ATSUGI, JAPAN, COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS

Admiral HUSBAND. Atsugi——

Senator BIBLE. Is that in Japan?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Commissioned Officers' Mess (closed and open)—$500,000.

Mr. HANABURY. This is a structure that was also totally destroyed by fire, Mr. Chairman, approximately 2 years ago.

We have about 625 officers there, whose only dining and recreation facilities are in a community center which is far too small to accommodate this number of officers. The dining facilities are inadequate.

For the 625 officers there, we are depriving them——

Senator BIBLE. What is that strength, again?

Mr. HANABURY. 625, sir.

Essentially, we do not have an adequate open or closed mess at the station.

We are asking in this project for approximately 22,000 square feet and a half-million dollars to provide an adequate mess facility.

Senator BIBLE. How about your next item?

Admiral HUSBAND. I would like Lieutenant Commander Mueller to speak to Key West and to Charleston.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA., ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Senator BIBLE. Key West, Fla.—an administration building?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And Charleston, S.C.—enlisted men's club.

These are both buildings that have been destroyed by fire?

Commander MUELLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Commander MUELLER. On the fourth of May of this year the administration building at Key West was destroyed by fire.

This building was used by a test-and-evaluation unit of approximately 70 people who are engaged in evaluating new sonar and torpedo equipment.

As an interim measure we have moved them into another building, which they are sharing with the laboratory group there. This building is grossly inadequate in space and provides only approximately 70 square feet per man to work in. This is roughly 35 percent less than the criteria we say is needed for the proper work of this group.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C., EM CLUB

Senator BIBLE. How about the Charleston, S.C. item?

Commander MUELLER. In the case of Charleston, the facility was destroyed by fire in September of last year.

We have no facility at Charleston which we can use to replace this. As a temporary expedient we have used parts of three small building; however, this space is grossly inadequate.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, it appears that there are five line items here, each of which is for replacement of facilities destroyed by fire.

I am new in the chairmanship of this military construction committee. Isn't this an inordinate number of fires?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. We had an unusually good fire experience in prior years, but in 1966 and in 1967 we had a significant number of large and very destructive fires.

Senator BIBLE. Could you tell us why? Do you know what caused these fires?

Admiral HUSBAND. In most cases; yes, sir.

In every case, I believe, these fires occurred in World War II type timber structures. They were in the type of structure that the Navy would hope to have replaced with permanent structures at an early date. For that reason, most of them were not sprinkler equipped. This probably would have saved the buildings.

Senator BIBLE. How did these fires start? You might supply this information for the record.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, Sir.

(The information follows:)

The information on these five fires is as follows:

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLORIDA, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING B–9, 1712, 4 MAY 1967

The most probable cause of fire as reported in the official fire investigation was a breakdown of a live electrical circuit in the attic space of the building.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C., ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB, 0505, 24 SEPTEMBER 1966

Cause of fire was not definitely determined by official investigation, due to extensive building damage; however, there was no physical evidence or any information indicating the fire was intentionally set.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, NAVY EXCHANGE AND CAFETERIA, 1534, 10 OCTOBER 1966

Most probable cause of fire as reported in official fire investigation was an electrical malfunction originating in the attic.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA, THEATRE BLDG 96, 0100, 10 JULY 1967

Cause of fire as reported in official fire investigation was the failure of a thermostat element in a vending machine. A plywood wall became ignited and the fire spread quickly through the structure.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ATSUGI, JAPAN, COMMISSIONED OFFICERS MESS (OPEN/CLOSED), 0033 ON 30 APRIL 1965

Most probable cause of fire as reported in official fire investigation was insufficient clearance between a steam radiator and combustible material in the structure.

No Evidence of Arson

Senator BIBLE. Is there any evidence of arson or anything of that kind?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You say that the thing you would do to avoid the situation in the future, relative to the World War II clubs and buildings, is to come before the Military Construction Committee and ask for new fireproof buildings. Is that what you are saying?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; however, we have also taken other precautions, such as redoubling our fire watches, with primary emphasis, of course, on protecting life.

Notable among these losses is that there was no life lost. We did unfortunately, have loss of life in two family quarters' fires; but in the fires that destroyed these buildings which are now before you for replacement, there was no life lost.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

The next item—Is it the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. That is the Seabee Center at Port Hueneme, Calif.; the west coast base of the Seabees.

In July of this year, this theater was totally destroyed by fire.

Senator BIBLE. Is this a budgeted item?

Substitute Line Item—Theater

Admiral HUSBAND. This is an authorized item for our program, approved by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. It is a substitute for a portion of the authorization denials in our original program. It is for replacement of the theater destroyed by fire and is for $530,000.

Senator BIBLE. Did the House fund it for you?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. This is a substitute item that was not presented to the House since the appropriation hearings preceded authorization hearings.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

RECLAMA FOR RESTORATION OF HOUSE REDUCTIONS

Senator BIBLE. The next category is requests for restoration of House reductions. Please insert for the record your reclama statements.

(The justifications on reclama items are as follows:)

NAVY'S 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM

RECLAMA FOR RESTORATION OF HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FUNDING REDUCTIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and line item	Estimated cost	House action	Restoration
NPhib Base, Little Creek, Va.: BOQ and mess addition	1,755	−1,755	+1,755
Nuc Wep Tra Cen, Norfolk, Va.: Nuclear training building	1,557	−1,557	+1,557
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.: Turbo jet engine maintenance facility	400	−400	+400
ND and DC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Dispensary and dental clinic	3,026	−3,026	+3,026
Urgent minor construction (10 U.S.C. 2674)	10,000	−2,500	+2,500
General funding reduction	----------	−40,000	+40,000

Appropriation, Military Construction, Navy

1967 appropriation	$266,918,000
1968 estimate	651,000,000
House allowance	484,731,000
House reduction	166,269,000
Restoration requested	49,238,000
Additional projects requested	3,587,000
Total requested of Senate	537,556,000

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Page 2, line 23: Strike out "$484,731,000" and insert therein $537,556,000

EFFECT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Provides for the restoration of $49,238,000 and addition of $3,587,000. The House reduction consisted of $86,638,000 deleted by action of the Armed Services Committees and $79,631,000 deleted by the House Appropriations Committee.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The Department of the Navy requests approval of $52,825,000 to permit construction of authorized projects which are urgently required to adequately support the missions and objectives of the Navy. Detailed justification is provided in the pages which follow.

(House committee report No. 799, p. 22)

The Committee has approved $484,731,000 for Military Construction, Navy, a reduction of $166,269,000 below the budget estimate and $217,813,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967.

Installation: Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.

Line item: Bachelor officers' quarters and mess addition:

Budget request	$1,755,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	1,755,000

JUSTIFICATION

During the 1st quarter of FY 68 an average of 66 officers per month who were eligible for BOQ accommodations were required to find housing in the local community due to the shortage of space. In addition, 52 rooms or approximately 24%,

of the existing facilities are contained in WWII structures which are grossly substandard.

The existing mess, which is to be demolished as part of this line item, is in a temporary WWII structure, originally built in 1944 as an enlisted mess hall. In 1962 the main roof trusses of this building broke. Temporary repairs were made at that time, but further repairs are not economically feasible and the building is considered a safety hazard.

Overcrowding of the BOQ facilities is further aggravated by the high summer student loading, which is necessary since much of the training is conducted out of doors and must be held during favorable temperature and weather conditions.

HOUSE REPORT (P. 24)

The requests for bachelor officer quarters and mess facilities at the Naval Amphibious Base, Virginia, * * *, are denied. The Committee is not convinced that the construction of these items is necessary at the present time and feels that existing facilities are adequate to meet current requirements.

Installation: Nuclear Weapons Training Center Atlantic, Norfolk, Va.

Line item: Nuclear training building:

Budget request	$1,557,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	1,557,000

JUSTIFICATION

This activity provides the essential training and inspection functions to support nuclear weapons capability on Naval ships in the Atlantic Fleet which have increased from 60 in 1962 to 200 in 1967 and will be increased to 326 in 1971. The existing facilities provide only 70% of the required space; are scattered in 4 locations; and for the most part are old dilapidated temporary sheet metal buildings totally incapable of supporting the activity.

This activity must be retained on the East Coast and in the Norfolk area where the major part of this workload is performed for the Atlantic Fleet. About 95% of the student input is from operating ships of the Atlantic Fleet, with about 60% of this input coming from ships operating in Norfolk. The remaining students come from ships in other areas and a minor number from shore activities. The students almost always come from ships while they are in port. About 60% of all inspection work is done in Norfolk. Of the remaining 40%, about 35% is conducted on ships at other locations and 5% at shore activities. This inspection work is usually accomplished when the ship is in port. Obviously to locate this school out of the Norfolk area would increase operating costs, travel and per diem costs and one time costs for the necessity to provide additional personnel support facilities.

Prior to the House Hearings, other activities in the Norfolk area (FAAWTC Dam Neck, NAB Little Creek and NAS Oceana) were evaluated as possible sites for this activity. None of these activities had facilities capable of supporting the School. Subsequent to the House Hearings other locations on the East Coast were evaluated for the possible use of existing facilities. These were: NAS Albany (the former Turner AFB), NAVSTA Mayport, NAS Jacksonville, NTC Bainbridge, NTC Orlando, NAVBASE Philadelphia, NAVBASE Newport, NAVBASE Key West, NAS Cecil Field and SUBASE New London. There were no facilities available at these activities. In addition to not having any facilities available for the School's mission, all would require additional personnel support facilities, i.e. barracks, BOQs, etc.

HOUSE REPORT (P. 24 AND 25)

Funds are requested in the amount of $1,557,000 for the construction of a nuclear training building at the Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Norfolk, Virginia. This mission has been carried out principally in a building at the Naval Air Station since 1956. Testimony before the Committee disclosed that a thorough examination had not been made of the possibility of using existing facilities at

other locations. The request is denied and the Committee will expect the Navy to make a thorough study of existing facilities to meet this requirement.

Installation: Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.

Line item: Turbo jet engine maintenance facility:

Budget request	$400,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	400,000

JUSTIFICATION

Turbo-jet engines must be disassembled and inspected for wear, metal deterioration, failure or impending failure. In addition, repairs are performed such as compressor blade rework necessitated by foreign object damage. Subsequent to such disassembly and repair the turbo-jet engine must be proof tested for safe operating temperatures, thrust, fuel consumption, lubrication, and critical balance. To perform these tests it is necessary to have a weatherproof, fully instrumented, sound attenuated test facility. This test facility should be constructed within 500 feet of the engine maintenance shops being supported. Performance tests of the engine frequently require returning the engine to the repair shops for additional accessory alignment, clearance adjustments and/or component replacement. The considerable interdependency between the repair shops and test facility demands the placement of the test cell in close proximity to the engine repair facilities. This line item will provide an instrumented, sound attenuated, closed test facility for full power testing of turbo-jet engines in Tactical Area II. The test cell will complete the intermediate maintenance facilities necessary to support a Marine Aircraft Group with four tactical squadrons operating 54 to 60 high performance jet aircraft. The preponderance of these aircraft have two engines which doubles the workload per aircraft supported. There are two existing test cells at this Station, each in support of an intermediate maintenance activity, and both are well removed (1½ miles and 3½ miles) from the maintenance function in Tactical Area II. Each facility must support a comparable workload and does not have sufficient capacity (only one engine can be tested at a time) for the requirements of the other intermediate maintenance activities.

HOUSE REPORT

(Page 26) The request of $400,000 for the turbo-jet maintenance facility is however, denied.

(Page 4) The Committee is not satisfied that the Department is giving adequate consideration to the use of existing facilities including inter-service as well as intra-service utilization of the military base structure. * * * The program requested does not adequately reflect the savings previously estimated by the Department of Defense to be achieved by the utilization of various weapons systems which are common to more than one military service. This also applies to facilities required for the maintenance and operation of aircraft and major weapons systems of this type. There is concern also with the possibility that new facilities may be proposed for construction when equal facilities are available and usable either on the specific base involved or at some other military base.

Installation: Naval Dispensary and Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Line item: Dispensary and dental clinic:

Budget request	$3,026,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	3,026,000

JUSTIFICATION

The 11 separate buildings in use at 5 different activities are not meeting the requirement to provide comprehensive medical care to eligible personnel in the Pearl Harbor area. This results in excessive use of referrals to U.S. Army Tripler General Hospital. Continued use of existing facilities will require additional

funds for repairs, alterations, and conversions. This project will utilize limited funds in the most efficient manner and will provide a complete diagnostic and treatment capability in a modern facility. By consolidation, a broad base for staffing by specialists will be provided and more economical use of professional resources will result. This increased capability will relieve a portion of the outpatient workload at Tripler General Hospital.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 27)

The request of $3,026,000 for the construction of a dispensary and dental clinic at the Naval Dispensary and Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, is denied. Facilities in use at the present time are meeting this requirement and are adequate to continue to do so in at least the immediate future.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This project was authorized by Congress in the FY 1966 MCON program at a cost of $2,800,000, but not funded. Subsequent delays in funding have resulted in an increase of $226,000. Further delay will undoubtedly cause an additional increase. Final plans and specifications are complete. If funds are provided, construction could start almost immediately with expected completion in approximately 18 months.

Installation: Various locations

Line item: Urgent minor construction:

Budget request	$10,000,000
House action	−2,500,000
Restoration requested	+2,500,000

JUSTIFICATION

Title 10, United States Code, section 2674 authorizes the military departments to accomplish construction projects (not in excess of $200,000) urgently required which have not otherwise been authorized by law and which cannot await a future military construction program. The term urgent implies conditions directly affecting operations essential to support primary missions or conditions which present a significant hazard to safety of life or property. Urgent minor construction is the only means of immediate response to unprogrammed construction requirements which arise from:

a. New missions and tasks
b. Expanded workload
c. Installation of Equipment
d. New training requirements
e. New weapons systems
f. New RDT&E requirements
g. Severe safety hazards
h. Restoration of damaged facilities (not exceeding $200,000)

HOUSE REPORT

No specific reason stated for reduction.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Increased military operations throughout the world have caused a heavy increase in requirements for urgent minor construction. All urgent minor construction projects are individually reviewed and certified as an urgent requirement 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). Despite continuing stringent review procedure urgent minor construction requirements (approvals) during the past nine months have averaged $1,408,000 per month. In view of unstable world conditions this average requirement rate is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. $16,000,000 will be required to fund these urgently needed projects during fiscal year 1968.

Examples of these urgent projects are:
CBC Gulfport: Construction Equipment Shop
NAVCOMSTA Guam: Satellite Communication Ground Station
NOP Louisville: Electronic Assembly Clean Room
CBC Davisville: Seabee Team Training Facility
MCAS Cherry Point: T–76 Turbo-prop Engine Test System

Restoration of the $2,500,000 reduction and approval of the $10,000,000 in the original request are recommended.

Installation: Military construction, Navy, appropriations

Line item: General funding reduction:

	Total
Budget request	
House action	—$40,000,000
Restoration requested	+$40,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

It is the Navy's objective to reduce the Military Construction, Navy, unobligated balance at the end of the fiscal year to the minimum required to complete work already underway; i.e. to those funds required for secondary contract awards, administrative costs, and contingencies. During FY 1967, this objective was not achieved due to unusual circumstances that are not anticipated to recur. Any across the board reduction will undoubtedly result in the delay or deferral of required line items on which construction could otherwise commence. In order to prevent such delay and consequent disruption of construction execution plans, full restoration is requested.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 5)

Summary: There is a growing tendency in the Department of Defense to permit the accumulation of large unobligated balances in the construction appropriations. The excessive accumulation of large unobligated balances threatens Congressional control of programs through the appropriation and authorization process. The Committee has reduced the request for new appropriations in each of the three military services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The $374 million reported by the Navy was unobligated at the end of FY–67 and quoted on page 2 of the HAC Report No. 799, included $117 million for the accomplishment of reimbursable type projects. These funds cannot be obligated for Navy line items since they have been provided to cover the execution of specific non-Military Construction, Navy, projects. As a result, in evaluating the end year position of the Navy's Program, they should be excluded.

The balance unobligated during FY–67 totals $256.7 million. Of this total, only $110.7 million is available to complete unstarted line items. The difference of $146.0 million is required to complete line items on which initial awards have been made, i.e. for secondary awards, administrative costs and required contingencies.

Of the $110.7 million available for items unstarted on 1 July 1967, particularly unusual circumstances apply to the following:

(1) $35.4 million of FY–66 deferred line items were included. The FY–66 Deferred Program, totalling $121.3 million, was available for obligation only after release in late January 1967. As a result, obligations could be incurred against this availability for only 5 months instead of the normal 9 months.

(2) $39.0 million of FY–67 Program line items were included. The FY–67 Program, totalling $126.9 million, was available for only four and one half months.

(3) $31.6 million of FY–67 Supplemental line items were included. This Program totalling $140.0 million was available only since April 1967, a period of 3 months.

These unusual circumstances are not anticipated to apply to the FY–68 Program and it is the Navy's intention to reduce unobligated balances to those funds required to complete started items. This procedure will require restoration of the $40 million across the board cut made in the House to avoid the arbitrary delay of essential items.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

Senator BIBLE. First is a reclama item at Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.; an item of $1,755,000, for BOQ and mess addition.

The House disallowed the total item. You ask for a complete restoration.

Commander MUELLER. Our reclama is based on the fact that at present an average of 66 officers per month, who are eligible to be housed in the BOQ, are required to live ashore because there is no space for them on base.

In addition, 52 rooms of the present facility, approximately 24 percent, are grossly substandard.

Further, the mess—a closed mess used primarily for the feeding of bachelor officers—was originally built in 1944. Its main trusses failed in 1962. Temporary repairs were made at the time, but an analysis has shown that it is not economically feasible to do further repairs of the building, and it is definitely considered to be a safety hazard.

PEAK TRAINING LOAD IN SUMMER

One of the problems that we have at Little Creek is that we have a peak influx of students in the summertime for short-term training. Since the training must be conducted out of doors, we have to take advantage of the favorable temperature and weather conditions during this time. This peak summer load is not properly reflected in the average yearly loading, and the conditions are much more acute than are at first indicated. In addition, the vast influx of people to this resort area in the summertime further aggravates the condition that we have by making off-base housing difficult to obtain.

REASON FOR HOUSE DENIAL OF FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. What did the House say in disallowing this item?

Commander MUELLER. The requests for bachelor officer quarters and mess facilities at the Naval Amphibious Base, Va., are denied. The committee is not convinced that the construction of these items is necessary at the present time and feels that existing facilities are adequate to meet current requirements.

Senator BIBLE. Are the existing facilities adequate to meet present requirements?

Commander MUELLER. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why?

Commander MUELLER. As I have stated, of the approximately 200 rooms that we have, 52 of them are grossly inadequate, and we have an overflow of approximately 66 officers per month—who have to live ashore because there is no room for them here.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have quarters in the Norfolk area?

Commander MUELLER. None that can be used for this.

There is a deficiency in BOQ space in other activities in the Norfolk area.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total Navy BOQ capacity in the Norfolk area?

Admiral HUSBAND. I would like to supply that for the record.

Senator BIBLE. You may supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

BOQ ASSETS, NORFOLK (VA.) COMPLEX

Station	Requirement (spaces) [2]	Assets [1]		Present condition (average of all structures) [3]	Distance from NAB, Little Creek (miles)
		Adequate (spaces)	Inadequate (substandard) (spaces)		
Sewells Point complex:					
NAVSTA Norfolk	367	0	152	+178	12.1
NAS Norfolk [4]	798	0	375	+323	9.9
HDQ CINCLANTFLT	279	0	79	+67	9.7
AFSC Norfolk	65	0	55	+206	9.8
Little Creek complex: NAB, Little Creek	841	110	142	+623 +245	----------
Oceana/Dam Neck complex:					
NAS, Oceana	533	0	200	+360	12.3
FAAWTC, Dam Neck	260	0	120	+125	19.0
Portsmouth (Va.) complex:					
NAVHOSP, Portsmouth	220	0	21	−21	12.9
NNSY, Portsmouth	50	0	54	+135	13.1
Total	3,413	110	1,198	----------	----------

[1] Adequate assets are in accordance with OSD "minimum standards of adequacy." Inadequate assets are the number of actual accommodations not meeting the habitability and space criteria of the minimum standards and exceed the designed capacity. Structures capable of accepting rehabilitation would provide a reduced number of adequate accommodations after modernization.

[2] Requirements are those developed by OSD-directed bachelor housing survey of summer 1967, corrected and validated for individual stations.

[3] "Present condition" is expressed as a numerical score obtained by detailed engineering evaluation of the condition and habitability of the structures produced by NAVFACENGCOM "Adequacy Appraisal Rating System." Range of possible scores is from −1,000 to +1,000. Structures meeting OSD minimum standards of adequacy would be rated in excess of +600.

[4] Fiscal year 1968 project will provide rehabilitation of 375 existing inadequate accommodations into 273 adequate accommodations.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TRAINING CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

Senator BIBLE. Our next item is the Nuclear Weapons Training Center at Norfolk—"Nuclear Training Building, estimated cost of $1,557,000."

The item was disallowed by the House. You are asking for full restoration.

Why do you need this item in this year's program?

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, this activity, the Nuclear Weapons Training Center, provides, essentially, the training and inspection functions to support nuclear weapons capability on naval ships in the Atlantic Fleet.

The number of ships in the fleet that have nuclear weapons aboard has increased from 60 in 1962 up to 200 at the present time, and it will increase to 326 by 1971.

The present capacity of the facility will allow for only 70 percent of the students and the inspection party items that are required to handle the load in the Atlantic Fleet.

Accordingly, we are asking for the construction of facilities which will take care of the deficiency and, at the same time, replace the substandard facilities that are now being used in the Norfolk area.

REASON FOR HOUSE DENIAL OF FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. Why did the House deny the amount?

Mr. KENYON. The House indicated in their report:

This mission has been carried out principally in a building at the naval air station since 1956. Testimony before the committee disclosed that a thorough examination had not been made of the possibility of using existing facilities at other locations. This request is denied, and the committee will expect the Navy to make a thorough study of existing facilities to meet this requirement.

STUDY OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

In clarification, Mr. Chairman, we had previously looked at facilities in the Norfolk area, such as those at Dam Neck, Little Creek and the Naval Air Station at Oceana.

Since the meeting with the House Appropriations Committee, we have examined and evaluated other locations outside the Norfolk area.

I should say at this point that this facility really needs to be in Norfolk, because the major portion of its activities are in the Norfolk area. However, we have looked at other places, such as the Naval Air Station at Albany, Ga.; the Naval Station at Mayport, Fla.; the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla.; the Naval Training Center at Bainbridge, Md.; the Naval Training Center at Orlando, Fla.; the Naval Base at Philadelphia; the Naval Base at Newport; the Naval Base at Key West; the Naval Air Station at Cecil Field; and the Submarine Base at New London.

There are no facilities presently available at any of these locations, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Have you completed your study, then, pursuant to the suggestion in the House report?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir. We have examined and evaluated all of the areas that are known to us; and we have completed the study, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I note you state in your justification that three of the existing buildings will be demolished and two will be diverted to other use.

Mr. KENYON. The one for the naval air station is required by the naval air station for support of their functions.

The one at CinCLant Fleet Headquarters will be used for the staff of the CinCLant Fleet Headquarters.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Admiral.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF., TURBOJET ENGINE MAINTENANCE FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. Your next item is El Toro, Calif., a turbojet engine maintenance facility—$400,000.

It was completely disallowed by the House?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Major WILTSIE. This item is to construct a turbojet engine test cell in support of the intermediate maintenance shops in tactical area II. The maintenance concept is such that directed removals, periodical removal of the engine requires disassembly, inspection and repair for wear where required.

Subsequent to this disassembly and repair, the jet engine must be proof tested for safe operating temperatures, thrust, fuel consump-

tion, lubrication, and critical balance prior to the engine's being installed in the aircraft for operation.

To perform these tests we must have a weatherproof, sound attenuated, fully instrumented test cell. This line item is to construct such support.

Senator BIBLE. Why can't you do it elsewhere?

Major WILTSIE. Sir, the criteria for construction of such a test cell requires that the cell should be constructed within 500 feet of the engine shop that it supports. There is a great interdependency between the test cell and engine shops. It is frequently necessary to return the engine to the shop for additional repairs and adjustment for correct tolerances, for example, when the engine does not perform according to specifications. It is necessary again to disassemble it, replace a bearing, replace a seal, and so forth, and to put it in a test cell and proof test it again.

Repeated trips are frequently necessary between the test cell and the shop. To transport this engine in a relatively open condition, long distances across the station to a remote facility is not good practice.

Senator BIBLE. What level of maintenance will be performed here?

Major WILTSIE. This is an intermediate level maintenance activity, sir. This is maintenance performed as the next step above the organizational or operating squadron level.

Senator BIBLE. Will this replace any existing facilities?

Major WILTSIE. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is the Marine Air Group for which this facility is proposed still at El Toro?

Major WILTSIE. No, sir. The group that normally occupies this area is deployed at the present time. There are other aircraft operating from this area, sir. This facility is needed to meet a continuing, peacetime requirement.

Senator BIBLE. If this amount is granted does this request complete the requirement for this facility?

Major WILTSIE. Yes, sir, for the bare construction.

Senator BIBLE. This is a total one-shot deal?

Major WILTSIE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is all, Major. Thank you very much.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS, URGENT MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The next item is urgent minor construction, $10 million.

Admiral, the House cut it back $2.5 million. You asked for the full restoration. The $10 million request, I believe, is higher than previously. Will you explain that?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this is the means that the Navy has at its activities to adapt to changing urgent workload and tasks. This is the way by which we meet emergency new requirements when the cost does not exceed $200,000. We have many more requirements than we can meet, at this level of funding.

Senator BIBLE. How is minor construction defined?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is for urgent projects costing no more than $200,000 each, sir, which cannot await a future military construction program.

OVERALL REQUIREMENTS

Senator BIBLE. Less than $200,000 each? I notice in your information sheets that you indicate $16 million this year. How did you arrive at that?

Commander ZOBEL. Sir, we have processed all our minor construction projects through a very stringent review chain. However, even after this very close review, we have averaged during the past 9 months about $1.5 million per month for these particular critical and urgently required items. Based on this rate we expect that we will require some $16 million in fiscal year 1968.

Senator BIBLE. How much did you require in the last fiscal year? How much did you spend?

FISCAL 1967 RECORD

Commander ZOBEL. Our commitments in fiscal year 1967 were $15,599,559.

Senator BIBLE. Does that mean you actually spent that?

Commander ZOBEL. No, sir. That included all of our approved items for which funds were not necessarily assigned, but all the items were approved. This is a continuous process during the year, and it includes approval, then assignment of funds, and then construction.

PAST 5-YEAR RECORD

Senator BIBLE. How about the preceding fiscal year?

Commander ZOBEL. During the preceding year, sir, we had commitments of $10,041,000.

Senator BIBLE. How about the year before that?

Commander ZOBEL. Mr. Chairman, may I supply that for the record?

Senator BIBLE. Would you supply it for the record. The average, if I take you correctly, is about $10 million up to 3 or 4 years ago and all of a sudden it gets up to $15 million or $16 million. Why don't you supply for the record the moneys actually expended on minor construction under this $200,000 definition for the periods of the last 5 or 6 years.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE

Commander ZOBEL. May I make that "obligated," sir, so that we may show the dollars that were obligated in each year?

Senator BIBLE. Will you distinguish for me between obligated and spent?

Commander ZOBEL. Yes, sir. When we award a construction contract to take care of one of these requirements, the money is at that point "obligated." It is "expended" over the following period of months. In the case of a very large project, usually not minor costruction, the expenditure may be over a period of a year or more.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying is that there might be an overlap and you obligate in one fiscal year but you do not clean up the job until the next?

Commander ZOBEL. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right, obligated will be all right.

(The information follows:)

Minor construction obligations in each of the past 5 years are as follows:

1963	$4,406,000
1964	3,750,000
1965	4,924,000
1966	9,091,000
1967	7,281,000

Since items are not finally approved unless funds are available for their completion, urgent items have been delayed from fiscal year 1967 until fiscal year 1968, awaiting funding. Maximum obligations of available funds were made in fiscal year 1966 and fiscal year 1967. Even with the restoration of the $2.5 million disallowed by the House, it is anticipated that reprograming action will be required to meet the Navy's critical needs.

HOUSE GENERAL FUNDING REDUCTION

Senator BIBLE. The next item is general funding reduction. The House reduced the general funding $40 million. You ask for restoration of the complete amount. Will you comment briefly as to why this should be restored?

JUSTIFICATION FOR RESTORATION

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I alluded to this in my opening remarks. It has been the Navy's practice to operate on what we call "full funding." We can't say that in any one fiscal year we are going to obligate all of the moneys available to us. But we have been coming pretty close to it and we feel that if these moneys are not restored there is a likelihood that some projects will have to be deferred to another funding year.

Senator BIBLE. How does that relate to this very, very large amount of money, this $256 million that you have in your unobligated balance as of July 1, this year, 1967? You testified earlier that you had $256 million unobligated balance as of July 1, 1967.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. But, you remember, I also said that, for those projects other than in Southeast Asia, we had available at the commencement of this fiscal year only about $111 million available to complete unstarted line items. This in effect, then, was our real carryover.

Senator BIBLE. In addition to that you said between July 1 and today you obligated $38 million, leaving $72.2 million.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; at this point in time.

Senator BIBLE. Unobligated at this point?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

DESIGN STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1968 PROJECTS

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of designs of the 1968 program?

Admiral HUSBAND. Almost all of the projects are under design at the present time. They are in various stages of completion, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. What amount of obligation authority do you expect to carry over in fiscal year 1969?

Admiral HUSBAND. We would expect of all moneys available to us including reimbursibles, some $358 million from 1968 into 1969, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Which would be almost a hundred million dollars more than you were carrying in from 1967 to 1968.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. But again the figures are distorted by these reimbursibles which we carry on our books as work to be done for other services.

PLANNING AND DESIGN FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. How much do you carry in your planning account? I asked this question of the Army. Do you carry this as a separate item under your Navy procedures?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; this procedure is common to all services.

Senator BIBLE. How much money do you have for planning and design? I think the Army had $29.6 million. The House cut them back to $25 million. They had a carryover of $6 million going into this year for planning and designing.

Admiral HUSBAND. Our figure in the budget was $30.6 million. It was cut back to $28 million by the House.

Senator BIBLE. The House cut you back to $28 million?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have not asked for restoration of that?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much did you carry forward from July 1, 1967, into this present fiscal year?

Admiral HUSBAND. $400,000, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Only $400,000?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Was your desire for reclama thwarted somewhere along the way?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What is the breakdown for the Navy of design work done with Navy forces, and that done by contract architect-engineers?

Admiral HUSBAND. For the relatively small regular 1967 program, we did approximately 35 percent of our design in-house, and 65 percent by contract with architect-engineer firms. For the much larger 1968 program, we are accomplishing about the same dollar value in-house, but a much smaller percentage. For 1968, it is approximately 10 percent in-house and 90 percent by contract.

Senator BIBLE. Other members of the Appropriations Committee, Admiral, have suggested these questions. I would like to ask them now.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

No. 1, on the naval shipyard in Portsmouth, N.H. I note that the authorizing legislation this year increases one previous item for sewage facilities and includes two new items. Are these items all needed?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Please provide for the record a brief justification for each item.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Electric Power, Berths 6, 11, and 13 ..... $525,000

There is insufficient AC power in the Berth 6 area to support either the Berth 6 needs or the large industrial demands of Building 80, Inside Machine Shop. This power is needed to serve Berths 6A, 6B, 6C, 7A and 7B and Building 80. Currently 320 KVA is available, and 1,500 KVA is required. Lack of adequate power severely limits the usefulness of these berths and prevents the performing of many industrial operations within this area. Berths 11 and 13 are the major shore berths for overhaul, fitting-out and ship service for the nuclear submarine program. With the exception of AC circuits restricted to special tests of nuclear ship equipment, AC power for hotel service and welding is limited to 320 KVA at each of these berths. Minimum requirements for hotel shore service to each SSB(N) is 960 KVA. At each of four ship locations, a minimum of 240 KVA of AC power is required for operation of dockside welding rectifiers needed for ship repair/overhaul. This item is required to correct this wide deficiency in AC shore power to support the present and anticipated workload.

Electrical Network Improvements $50,000

The Shipyard 440 volt AC distribution system is a network. When it is necessary to work on a network transformer the unit may be isolated by disconnecting the 13,200-volt primary by a disconnect device and by de-energizing the associated draw-out type network protector. However, feed back through the 440 volt system maintains the 440 volt distribution bus in the vault as well as one side of the network protector buses energized. The cable limiters in the network ties between stations are bolted in place between individual cables and the bus. When a limiter blows, it must be replaced hot, or the entire secondary network must be de-energized. Installation of disconnect switches between the tie cables and the Station bus in each vault will permit de-energizing the local Station 440-volt bus when a limiter must be replaced or other work accomplished. The absence of these devices has resulted in accidents, one a total disability, in the past four years. Both accidents occurred when men were working in the energizing system which could not be isolated. The one disabling accident is costing the Government an estimated $50,000. If this item is not provided, a serious safety hazard will continue to exist.

Sewage Disposal System	$700,000
Authorized in FY 1965 by P.L. 88-390	2,220,000
Appropriated in FY 1965 in P.L. 88-576	2,000,000
Authorization unfunded	220,000
Deficiency authorization in FY 1968 by P.L. 90-110	480,000
New line item total	2,700,000
Less: Previous funding	−2,000,000
Total funding request	700,000

Bids taken in May 1967 established that existing authorization and funding is insufficient to construct the entire system as authorized in FY 1965. Bids received are considered reasonable and have proven original estimates to be too low. The cost of connection to the municipal system is within the original estimate of constructing a Navy-owned plant. The States of New Hampshire and Maine have enacted pollution control legislation which requires that municipalities and industry within the Piscataqua River and its tributaries and watershed have treatment facilities installed and in operation. To comply with Executive Order 11288 the Shipyard must meet the State controls imposed upon the civilian population and industry. This is required to comply with State programs for abatement of pollution of inland waters caused by dumping untreated human and industrial wastes directly into river waters. The present Shipyard system is a combined sanitary and surface drainage system using approximately 37 individual outfalls dumping into the river around the island perimeter at the most convenient locations. If this is not completed, a direct violation of the Executive Order will exist and antipollution measures adopted by the States of Maine and New Hampshire for the Piscataqua River and attendant tributaries will not be met.

This line item is required to comply with Presidential order directing Government agencies to take necessary action in cooperation with state and local authorities for control of water pollution resulting from Federal activities, and to conform with state and local programs for pollution abatement.

The line item consists of sewage treatment facilities, pumping stations, collector systems of interceptor mains for connections to existing combined storm drainage outfalls, and separators for sanitary sewage and storm drainage. This includes a combined system for the Shipyard, Disciplinary Command and Naval Hospital, and is coordinated with the sewage system plans of the adjacent City of Kittery for a total combined area sewage system.

$2,220,000 was authorized in the Fiscal Year 1965 Military Construction Program. However, only $2,000,000 was appropriated. Bids received in May 1967 for construction indicated that funds were insufficient to construct the entire system as authorized. Available funds were sufficient and a contract was let for the major portion of the system; however, it was necessary to eliminate the system serving the Naval Hospital and the Disciplinary Command from the contract. It has now been determined that the $220,000 authorization plus an additional $480,000 resulting from price escalation will be required to complete the entire project as originally planned. Additional authorization of $480,000 and funding in the total amount of $700,000 will permit completion of the entire project as planned in an orderly and feasible fashion at the minimum cost.

Senator BIBLE. How does the announced closure of the Portsmouth Shipyard affect these items?

Admiral HUSBAND. They are needed in spite of the announced intention to close the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in the seventies, sir.

FUNDING REQUIRED

Senator BIBLE. Did you request funding for the sewage facility item?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; but it was not approved in the review process.

Senator BIBLE. Do you intend to proceed with this project at the full authorized amount?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir; within available funding, since it is the second phase of a project now underway and required only amended authorization.

Senator BIBLE. Are you requesting funding of the two utility items?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. They are not in our funding request. Since they are "new starts" we would require funds to proceed.

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record I wish to insert a joint statement of Senators Cotton and McIntyre concerning these items at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

JOINT STATEMENT OF SENATORS NORRIS COTTON AND TOM MCINTYRE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee; the Military Construction authorization and appropriation request for the fiscal year 1968 includes three projects for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

These projects include $525,000 for electrical power improvements at berths 6, 11 and 13; $50,000 for additional protection for workers by the installation of electrical safety disconnect devices; and a $700,000 deficiency appropriation to complete work already started on a sewage collection system for the Shipyard.

We believe, and are confident the Committee believes, that the construction, overhaul and repair of our nuclear submarine fleet require the most modern, up-to-date facilities possible; and we further believe that approval of these projects will go a long way towards helping Portsmouth Naval Shipyard maintain our *Polaris* and nuclear attack submarines in peak operating condition.

Although the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is scheduled for phase-out in approximately nine years—a decision we are confident will be reversed—the Yard is now operating at peak workload and employment. There is more work to be done today than there are shipyards to handle it; and all shipyards, including

Portsmouth, will experience additional strain on their facilities in the next few years.

Employment at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard has soared past 8,000—up 2,000 in two years. The current and projected workload includes construction of two nuclear attack submarines; construction of a deep diving research submarine; overhaul and repair work on two nuclear attack submarines; and complete overhaul of three Polaris submarines.

The USS *Daniel Webster*, which arrives at the Shipyard next Fall for a complete overhaul, will probably, at the same time, undergo conversion to the new Poseidon missile.

The build-up of our nuclear attack submarine fleet, additional Poseidon retrofits, the normal requirements of the fleet and unforeseen circumstances will all generate further work for this important facility.

The nuclear submarines which are now the backbone of our nation's deterrent capability require great quantities of alternating electrical current. Because of the huge amount of electrical equipment on board and the lengthy testing period they undergo, the requirements for electrical current far surpass both past needs and present capacity. That is why it is vitally important that the Congress appropriate the $525,000 in funds necessary to boost the shipyard's ability to meet the electrical power requirements of the nuclear age. The provision of sufficient power at berths 6, 11 and 13 will eliminate present limits on the usefulness of these facilities.

Installation of safety disconnect devices—at a cost of $50,000—will provide badly needed protection to the highly skilled workers at the shipyard.

The absence of these devices has already caused two serious accidents and their speedy installation is absolutely vital to the prevention of further accidents.

It is our firm belief that both of these projects are fully justified and will enable the shipyard to carry out its assigned workload with greater efficiency and with added safety for its workers.

The $700,000 requested to complete work on the shipyard's sewage collection system will enable the shipyard to meet its commitment to end water pollution in the Piscataqua River and comply with relevant federal and state statutes.

A total of $2.22 million was authorized and $2.0 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1965 Military Construction bill for a new sewage collection system at the shipyard.

The new sewage collection system, designed to tie in with a similar system being constructed by the adjoining town of Kittery, Maine, would go far towards alleviating the pollution of the Piscataqua River and bringing this federal installation into compliance with new standards and new goals in water pollution abatement—including those standards outlined under the Water Quality Act passed by the Congress in 1965.

Actual construction of this project was delayed, however, until this year. Because the original authorization was limited to 2.22 million and because of the rise in costs during this period of delay, it was not possible to award a contract for the entire system.

Two areas were omitted therefore from the system—the Naval Hospital on the grounds of the Shipyard, and the Marine Disciplinary Command.

Orderly completion of the entire system and extension of the presently contracted system for these two areas can be realized through $700,000 in additional funds. Completion of the presently contracted work at the Shipyard is scheduled for November, 1968. The sewage treatment facilities contemplated by the Town of Kittery can be completed as early as 1969. And we have assurances from the Navy that, if the $700,000 in additional funds are authorized and appropriated by the Congress this year, and the funds are received in time, then the entire project can be completed in coordination with Kittery's project. Any further delay will mean added expense and unnecessary further pollution of the Piscataqua River.

It is important to note that, as authorized at the present time, this project does not do the full job it is supposed to do. When it authorized and appropriated funds for this project in fiscal year 1964, Congress intended that the full project be completed. The additional funds which we request under the fiscal year 1968 budget will enable the Navy to complete this project in a timely and orderly fashion—and as the Congress intended.

Wise and prudent spending today can save unnecessary delay and unnecessary additional expense at a later date.

It is our hope that the Committee will agree that these projects are necessary and vital to the efficient performance of one of our nation's finest defense installations.

Approval of $700,000 for completion of a new sewage collection system at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard will make a significant contribution towards abatement of pollution in the Piscataqua River; and approval of the electrical improvement and safety projects at the Shipyard will make a significant contribution toward helping the Shipyard maintain our nuclear submarine fleet in top operating condition.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., TELESCOPE AND LABORATORY BUILDING

Senator BIBLE. Now, a second series of questions by another member of the Appropriations Committee dealing with the Naval Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., telescope and laboratory building, an item of $704,000. What was the reason given by the House for deletion of this item?

Admiral HUSBAND. Dr. Strand from the Naval Observatory.

REASON FOR HOUSE DENIAL OF FUNDS

Dr. STRAND. The House report said the committee has denied a request for $704,000 for the construction of a telescope and laboratory building at the Naval Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

The committee questions the requirement for the facility at the present time and will expect the Navy to make a more detailed study of the feasibility of using existing facilities available to the other military services and private institutions to meet this requirement.

OTHER OBSERVATORIES

Mr. Chairman, before we planned this facility we had already studied this part of the question raised here by the committee. There are no other facilities available for this purpose within the Armed Forces. The Naval Observatory is the only existing laboratory within the Navy which has such equipment. We have found outside the Naval Observatory only five telescopes of similar structure as the one that we now have in storage.

These telescopes, however, are used for other projects. These private institutions are such institutions as the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Chicago, the Lowell Observatory, and the University of California.

Incidentally, the Naval Observatory has had the facilities at the Lowell Observatory for use for this particular program for several years. Unfortunately, we are not able to use these facilities any more because of the need of the Observatory itself for the facility and also because of a contract that the Lowell Observatory has with the U.S. Air Force.

EFFECT OF FUNDING DENIAL

Senator BIBLE. Doctor, what will be the effect if Congress decides not to fund this project? It is authorized, the House declined to fund it.

Dr. STRAND. It will mean a very serious delay in the type of work that we will do with this telescope in connection with star trackers for the Armed Forces, in connection with geodetic worldwide programs such as the PAGEOS program.

Senator BIBLE. Is this the total item, $704,000?

Dr. STRAND. It is the total item; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It does what? It builds the house for the facility for the telescope?

AVAILABLE TELESCOPE

Dr. STRAND. It builds the facility for the telescope which we now have available. It is not a new telescope. It is a telescope that has been installed elsewhere before.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the telescope now?

Dr. STRAND. The telescope is in storage at Flagstaff.

Senator BIBLE. It is in storage?

Dr. STRAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You can't make the telescope operational until you have the building to put it in?

Dr. STRAND. In astronomy we need a very intimate connection between the observatory structure and the telescope itself. It is a unique building that has to be constructed particularly for that type of telescope when we are talking about telescopes of this size.

Senator BIBLE. In other words, until you get the $704,000 to build the building and laboratory this telescope is still going to stay in storage; is that right?

Dr. STRAND. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. How much a month do you pay for storage?

Dr. STRAND. It is stored in our own facilities.

Senator BIBLE. Please insert in the record a summary statement for this item, similar to your other reclama statements.

(The information follows:)

INSTALLATION: U.S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, FLAGSTAFF STATION, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

LINE ITEM: 23-INCH TELESCOPE AND LABORATORY BUILDING

Budget request	$704,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	0

JUSTIFICATION

The U.S. Naval Observatory, in its direct support of the U.S. Navy's operations, makes observations which are essential to all phases of navigation, celestial charting, and for the determination of time and time interval as the single manager for the Department of Defense. The facility will house an existing telescope essential to this operation, and provide necessary space for the development of sensors for low intensity light sources.

HOUSE REPORT (P. 26)

The Committee has denied the request for $704,000 for the construction of a telescope and laboratory building at the Naval Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. The Committee questions the requirement for the facility at the present time and will expect the Navy to make a more detailed study of the feasibility of using existing facilities available to the other military services and private institutions to meet this requirement.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The U.S. Naval Observatory has made a study of the feasibility of using existing facilities elsewhere. Only the U.S. Naval Observatory has telescopes of the required construction within the Department of Defense. Telescopes of the same type, with apertures of the same size or larger, exist at only five private institu-

tions within the United States. All five telescopes are being fully used by these organizations with no time available to the U.S. Naval Observatory. Moreover none of these institutions have personnel with the necessary training in the type of observations which are required.

Without the requested construction an extremely valuable telescope, necessary to the operation of the U.S. Naval Observatory, must be left in storage.

NAVAL STATION, NEWPORT, R.I.

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, Senator Pastore has asked me to inquire into the item for a commissioned officers' mess (closed) at the Naval Station, Newport, R.I., for $621,000 which was denied funding by the House. Tell us about the requirement for this item.

Admiral HUSBAND. The existing commissioned officers' mess at Naval Station, Newport, is a temporary, wood frame, one-story World War II building, which due to rotten wood impregnated with grease, deteriorated electrical wiring, and lack of sprinklers must be replaced. The possibility of food contamination and the ever-present rodent and cockroach problem results in a potential health hazard. In addition, the building itself is a serious potential fire hazard.

Due to the numerous officer schools at the naval base and limited time allowed for meals, a large number of junior officers are required to use the present inadequate mess facilities. The building structure is in such an advanced state of deterioration that any funds used for rehabilitation or modernization are wasted. New construction adjacent to new bachelor officers' quarters presently under construction is the only economical solution. If this item is not approved the above unacceptable condition must continue to exist, which can only contribute to a lowering of morale and lower retention rates.

Senator BIBLE. What did the House report say about this item?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, the House report did not single this item out with a specific comment, but apparently included it along with a number of items in a general comment as follows:

HOUSE REPORT NO. 799, PAGE 4

The committee insists this year as it has in the past that maximum utilization be made of existing facilities. The serious budget deficit with which this Nation is confronted at the present time makes it even more essential that this policy be followed. In this respect, a number of items requested to replace existing so-called inadequate facilities have been deferred until the present budgetary problems have been alleviated.

Senator BIBLE. Will you comment on the House report?

Admiral HUSBAND. As previously mentioned, sir, the present building is a severe health and fire hazard, and in addition, the new bachelor officers' quarters are being constructed without messing facilities. The occupants of these new facilities must have a place for meals.

Senator BIBLE. At this point, I wish to place in the record a telegram to Senator Kuchel who has so requested:

VALLEJO, CALIF., *October 26, 1967.*

Hon. THOMAS KUCHEL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Mare Island needs a new engineering building. M–CON P–056 refers. Engineering staff of 1,150 now unsatisfactorily housed in 13 buildings, widely separated (up to 1 mile apart) creating costly control and management problems. Buildings used are minimally converted shops and warehouses. Several 113 years old. Volume engineering business over $22 million per annum.. Estimates consolidation will create efficiency increase worth $1 million per annum. House deletion this item based on merger consideration of Hunters Point and Mare Island Yards. Building need is no—repeat—no longer significantly related to merger design functions. These yards requirements are sufficient for Mare Island alone. Ability to recruit and retain at current levels seriously effect by work environment. Rapidly expanding technology requires more engineering talent be used in ship building and repair in attempt to contain rising costs; 4.481 million price for building is excellent bargain both from amortization standpoint but also as real necessity long recognized. Plan building is extension of existing main office on best location. Mare Island needs it.

LOU BURGELIN,
President, Navy Yard Association of Mare Island.

Senator BIBLE. At the request of Senator Dirksen, I wish to place in the record information concerning a request for $1,561,000 for a new hospital corps school at the Naval Hospital Corp School, Great Lakes, Ill., which was denied funding by the House. The information consists of a summary statement of justification and a letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Installation: Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, Illinois.
Line item: Hospital Corps School.

Budget request	$1,561,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	0

JUSTIFICATION

A study conducted in November 1965 by medical training personnel of the Army, Navy, and Air Force determined that the basic training of medical personnel was strictly service oriented, while the technical training might lend itself to common support in some areas. Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, is a basic training facility which must graduate personnel oriented, motivated, and intellectually capable of becoming qualified for duty in medical departments ashore, afloat, and with the Fleet Marine Forces. In many cases, due to the nature of the activity or ship to which assigned, Nurse Corps officers are not available. Hospital corpsmen must be, and are, relied upon to provide the broad skills from operating room assistants to charge nurse functions in wards and intensive care units or the heroic life-saving first aid of front line corpsmen. Cases in point where major definitive surgical treatment is routinely provided are the 400-bed Station Hospital Da Nang; collecting and clearing companies with the Fleet Marine Forces; and the LPH casualty receiving capability now functioning in support of operations in South Vietnam. From the first day in Corps

School and maintained throughout his career, his emotional attitude and his teaching/training is directed toward fulfilling these mandatory requirements. This project is urgently needed to obtain, train, and retain qualified corpsmen.

HOUSE REPORT (P. 25)

The request of $1,561,000 for the construction of a Hospital Corps School at Great Lakes is, however, denied. The Committee is aware of the temporary nature of the existing facilities used for this school but feels that they can continue in use for the present. Meanwhile, it will expect the Navy to study the feasibility of combining at least a portion of this hospital corps training program with those of the other military services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The present facilities, despite maintenance efforts, have deteriorated to such a level that even major rehabilitation costing more than the structures are worth cannot correct unsafe electrical wiring, wornout plumbing, and general age produced dilapidation. The effect of existing facilities on the Navy's effort to instill the esprit-de-corps required of these impressionable young men is difficult to overcome and, if allowed to continue, may become insurmountable.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., May 6, 1966.

Memorandum For: The Surgeon General of the Army; the Surgeon General of the Navy; and the Surgeon General of the Air Force.

Subject: Study on the feasibility of training medical *technicians* and other personnel on an intra-Service basis.

Reference is made to memorandum Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical), subject as above, dated 29 November 1965, and reply from The Surgeon General, Department of the Army, dated 27 January 1966.

The study conducted by the Surgeons General, under the leadership of the Army Surgeon General and transmitted by referenced memorandum, has been evaluated by representatives of the Department of Defense. Concurrently the representatives evaluated a trip report covering a physical inspection of the academic and support facilities at the three affected Services locations. The inspection was conducted by representatives of OASD(M) and the Services.

Based on the analysis of the Study and the Trip Report, it was concluded that the Services should continue to conduct medical technician and related training within the individual Services for four principal reasons:

(*a*) Expanding student load because of increased requirements for technicians in Southeast Asia.

(b) Difference in quality of personnel, especially because of the large number of selectees in the Army.

(*c*) Differences in Service missions.

(*d*) The increasing numbers of technicians required by the three Services will require all existing training capabilities and indeed indicates a need for future expansion.

The conclusions of this study were approved and are the basis for the DOD position to continue this training within each of the three Services for the foreseeable future.

SHIRLEY C. FISK, M.D.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Health and Medical).

Senator BIBLE. I also wish to place in the record a statement from Congressman Morton, along with a summary statement of justification for an aircraft maintenance facility at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md.

STATEMENT BY ROGERS MORTON, REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARYLAND, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having this opportunity to express my support for the restoration to the Military Construction Appropriation Bill $948,000 for the Aircraft Maintenance Facility at the Patuxent River Naval Air Test Center.

While I believe we must hold the line on Federal expenditures in view of the projected $28 billion deficit in this fiscal year, there are strong arguments in support of this item which cannot be overlooked.

First, consolidation of the functions will facilitate maintenance of the aircraft assigned to the center. At the present time, ten widely scattered buildings are required to do this job, which necessitates duplication of equipment and manpower.

Secondly, the facility will provide for maintenance of the delicate electronic equipment necessary to the operations at the Center.

Finally, the establishment of this facility will result in annual savings of $270,000 through more efficient use of manpower and equipment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee to restore the $948,000 for the Aircraft Maintenance Facility at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

Installation: Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

Line item: Aircraft Maintenance Facility.

Budget request	$948,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	0

JUSTIFICATION

This item involves increased operational readiness of fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare and test aircraft located at the vital Patuxent River facility. Consolidation of the aircraft maintenance functions into a centralized facility is urgently required to provide effective support for the large quantity and variety of aircraft located there. The 204 planes now on board include 62 different models and 89 different configurations. Maintenance efforts in support of these units are now widely scattered in 4 different hangars and another 8 smaller buildings. The hangar space currently being diverted for this usage is needed for the performance of assigned test functions and squadron organizational tasks. In addition, the division of maintenance operations into so many different areas results in the dispersal and necessary duplication of equipment and manpower. Consolidation of the Aircraft Maintenance shop facilities will permit the reassignment of 49 military personnel and 2 trucks to other functions and will result in a $270,000 annual reduction in the charges for aircraft maintenance.

Nearly one-half of the new facility will be devoted to the maintenance and repair of the aviation electronic components and systems that play such a significant role in every modern aircraft model. This vital AVIONICS equipment is extremely sensitive and very critical to proper flight and weapon system performance. A proper facility in which to perform the delicate checking of this equipment is urgently required and will be provided by this item. A suitable place for working on aircraft oxygen and nitrogen equipment is also badly needed and is included. Prompt construction of the requested facility is urgently required to permit effective performance of the aircraft maintenance portion of the Station mission.

HOUSE REPORT (P. 24)

The request of $948,000 for an aircraft maintenance facility at this installation—NATC Patuxent River—is denied. Existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement.

Senator BIBLE. At this place in the record, Mr. Reporter, please insert tables showing the reductions made by the authorizing action by the Congress and the reductions made by the House Appropriations Committee in the Navy section of the bill.

NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1968 MCON AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM LINE ITEM AUTHORIZATION DENIED AND ADDED TO ORIGINAL PROGRAM BY HOUSE AND SENATE

Station	Line item	Amount (in thousands)
NSY, Portsmouth, N.H.	Electrical network improve.[1]	+$50
	Electrical dist. to DD's [1]	+525
NCBC, Davisville, R.I.	Equipment repair shop	−1,355
NPWC, Newport, R.I.	Marine term. bldg. pier 2 [2]	−1,528
NAS, Quonset Point, R.I.	A/C carrier pier utilities	−503
NAS, Lakehurst, N.J.	Messhall	−980
NATF, Lakehurst, N.J.	Taxiway extension	−591
NSPCC, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Computer center alter	−850
NSD, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Administration space alter	−296
NATC, Patuxent River, Md.	Technical support fac.	−1,118
	BOQ and mess	−2,210
Flt. AAW Tra. Cen., Dam Neck, Va.	Computer bldg. add	−450
	CIC instruction bldg. A/C	−114
NSCO Scl, Little Creek, Va.	Instruction bldg	−1,171
	BOQ and mess	−3,000
NSY, Norfolk, Va.	Waste disposal incinerator	−2,220
NS, Norfolk, Va.	BOQ	−1,055
NDeg Sta, Norfolk, Va.	Degaussing range fac.	−364
NRS, Northwest, Va.	Admin. bldg. and dispensary	−169
	Navy exchange	−177
NAS, Oceana, Va.	Barracks	−1,419
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla. (to be accomplished under authority of 10 U.S.C. 2673).	CPO mess (open)	−510
NS, Mayport, Fla.	Commissary store	−622
NTC, Orlando, Fla.	Indoor rifle range	−322
	Recruit REOU bldg.	−2,034
	WAVES recruit camp (7 line items)	−5,291
NOTU, Patrick AFB, Fla.	Wharf exten. and land acquis.	−7,188
NPWC, Pensacola, Fla.	Steamplant and elect. sys. add.	−3,001
NWS, Charleston, S.C.	Reentry body assembly bldg.[3]	+1,528
FTC, Charleston, S.C.	ASW trainer bldg.[3]	−174
NAS, Glenview, Ill.	Commissary store	−122
NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.	Recruit tra. bldg. add.	−1,164
	Recruit REOU bldg.	−4,061
MCAS, Yuma, Ariz.	Wheels up-wave off lighting	−105
NOTS, China Lake, Calif.	Communication center	−555
	Undersea warfare lab. (Los Alamitos)	−8,495
NSY, Long Beach, Calif.	Waterfront protection	−137
PMR, Point Mugu, Calif.	Barracks add. (San Nicolas Island)	−194
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif.	Combat veh. maint. shop	−494
NAS, North Island, Calif.	Carrier berthing util.	−1,046
NS, San Diego, Calif.	Pier 3 utilities	−1,342
Flt. ASW Scl, San Diego, Calif.	Unified admin. and comm. cen.	−1,842
NTC, San Diego, Calif.	Recruit REOU bldg.	−2,787
NAS, Lemoore, Calif.	CPO barracks	−261
NPGScl, Monterey, Calif.	Library	−1,794
NMRU, Oakland, Calif.	Animal colony fac.	−412
NSclsCmd, Treasure Island, Calif.	Applied instr. bldg.	−6,788
HQ, CINCPACFLT, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	HQ bldg. alter.	−735
NSC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	POL pipeline and stor. fac.	−918
NF, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	Oceanographic res. fac. [4]	−2,000
NS, Adak, Alaska	PW and ships div. fac. (2d incr.)	−1,400
	Community center	−2,413
NARL, Barrow, Alaska	A/C maint. hangar	−1,563
N & MC survival measures	Fallout protection fac.	−3,000
MCSC, Barstow, Calif.	Central repair shop improve.	−182
	Electric power plant	−58
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.	Electric power for MACS 4	−240
	Heat. modernization (Pulgas) [5]	−753
	Heat. modernization (San Mateo) [5]	−796
Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii	Barracks [6]	+1,549
Reductions inside the United States		−84,479
Additions inside the United States		+3,652
Net reduction inside the United States		−80,827
Classified location	Research complex	(−1,533)
NCS, North West Cape, Aus.	Warehouse	−426
NF, Guam, MI	Oceanographic research fac.[7]	+2,000
NS, Guam, MI	Ammunition wharf	−3,663
Reduction outside the United States	Unclassified	−4,089
Addition outside the United States	Unclassified	+2,000
Net reduction outside the United States	Unclassified	−2,089
Reduction outside the United States	Classified	(−1,533)
Total net reduction		−84,449

[1] Added by Armed Services Committees of Senate and House.
[2] Withdrawn by Navy.
[3] Added by Navy.
[4] Relocated by Navy to Guam, PAC area.
[5] Withdrawn by MARCORPS.
[6] Added by MARCORPS.
[7] Relocated by Navy from NF, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, 14 ND.

Recapitulation

	Thousands
Original authorization, inside the United States	$495,660
Net reduction in authorization, inside the United States	−80,827
Revised authorization, inside the United States	414,833
Original authorization, outside the United States	41,604
Net reduction in authorization, outside the United States	−2,089
Revised authorization, outside the United States	39,515
Original authorization, classified	8,317
Net reduction in authorization, classified	−1,533
Revised authorization, classified	6,784
Total, revised authorization in title II	461,132
Original authorization in SEA program, title V	21,264
Reduction in authorization in SEA program	−3,300
Revised authorization in SEA program, title V	17,964
Total net reduction in title II	84,449
Added by Congress, not in funding program	+575
Authorization "dropouts" in title II	85,024
Excess foreign currency	−1,176
	83,848
Reduction in title V	3,300
Total authorization "dropouts" in funding program	87,148

NAVY—FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL

House Appropriations Committee reductions

	Thousands
NS, Newport, RI., commissioned officers mess	$621
Naval School Command, Newport, R.I., technical training building	2,848
NADC, Johnsville, Pa., Aerospace Crew Equipment Laboratory	1,449
NATC, Patuxent River, Md., aircraft maintenance facility	948
Naval Amphibious Base, Va., BOQ and mess, addition	1,755
Headquarters CIC, Atlantic Fleet, BOQ and mess	2,508
Armed Forces Staff College, Va., BOQ and mess	808
Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Va., nuclear training building	1,557
Naval Hospital Corps School, NTC, Great Lakes, Ill., Hospital Corps School	1,561
Naval Observatory, Ariz., telescope and laboratory building	704
MCAS, El Toro, Calif., administration building	400
NSMSES, Port Hueneme, Calif., administration building	1,591
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif., administration building	2,119
NAS North Island, Calif., aircraft systems training building	4,200
NTC, San Diego, Calif., Recruit School	1,684
NSY, San Francisco, Calif., engineering building	4,481
Dispensary and Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, clinical facility	3,026
Minor construction	2,500
Planning	2,600
Classified: NSS, Washington, D.C., convert to administration space	2,271
Due to large unobligated balances	40,000
Grand total	79,631

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when we will proceed on the Air Force items and followed by the Defense items.

I am hopeful we will be able to conclude tomorrow at the usual time.

Thank you very much, Admiral Husband, for your appearance.

Admiral HUSBAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 5:15 p.m., Thursday, October 26, 1967, the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, October 27, 1967.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1967

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. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Ellender, Young, 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; ELMO CECONI, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. P. APGAR, AEROSPACE PROGRAMS; COL. WILLIAM L. ROSS; AND MAJ. LESTER REED, JR., PERSONNEL

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. General Curtin, it is good to see you again. The hearing will resume. You are the first witness.

Do you have an opening statement?

General CURTIN. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

General CURTIN. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Your long statement we will put in the record, and the short statement you may read.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear again before this committee in the continuation of its hearings on the fiscal year 1968 "Military construction" appropriation.

I have a very complete statement based on the original appropriation request made by the Department of Defense for this year's military construction program for the Air Force. With your permission, and in view of the prior hearings conducted by this committee jointly with the Senate Armed Services Committee, I will file the complete statement.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, I will put my statement in the record at this point.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we are here to present the Air Force Military Construction Appropriation request for FY 1968.

The posture hearings, and briefings given to this Committee earlier by Department of Defense and other Department of the Air Force representatives have addressed the total objectives of the FY 1968 budget. Our purpose is to explain more fully the important aspects of the military construction program, and how its contents relate to over-all budget goals. Military Construction, though a modest percentage in dollars of each annual budget, looms much larger in importance in the eyes of our service personnel and the general public. To our servicemen and women, the construction program provides the environment in which they do their job and in which they eat, sleep, and relax. Repeated personnel motivational surveys have shown that the adequacy of real property facilities ranks closely with pay in determining attitudes toward a service career. To the general public, our existing base structures, and the continued new construction necessary to adapt these installations to the support of new or changing weapon systems, is permanent and tangible evidence of the capabilities of our armed forces. In light of these factors, we feel that the development and presentation of the construction program entails responsibility to our personnel and the public that go beyond its small percentage of the total defense budget. In the discharge of these responsibilities, we are presenting to your Committee a program that is responsive to the operational effectiveness of our forces. It provides for the needs of our personnel who support and operate the forces. It also recognizes our importance to and relations with the surrounding community.

VIETNAM

As a general practice in the past the construction funds necessary to fully support our Air Force units deployed in Southeast Asia have been authorized and funded by the Congress in special legislation. The most recent of these requests was the FY 1967 Supplemental. As a departure from prior practice, this FY 1968 request includes projects for the direct support of our operational units in Southeast Asia. We recognize that the distinction between direct and indirect support of our forces in Southeast Asia is a fine line. Each construction project in this and preceding annual programs, insofar as it enhances at any point our worldwide operational, training, maintenance, and logistical capabilities also contributes to the success of our efforts in the conflict in Southeast Asia. The distinction is that projects that would have been required under normal circumstances to support our regular force deployments are not identified in the Southeast Asia support grouping. All other are identified in the SEA package which totals $34.0 million.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The basic objectives of each annual Air Force Construction Program 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; (2) to provide some improvement in troop housing, dining and personnel support facilities for our service people and their dependents; and, (3) to achieve these objectives by maximum utilization and adaption of existing facilities, requesting new construction only where there are no suitable Air Force or other government-owned facilities that can be made available. To these three goals we can now add facilities required to support Air Force units fighting in Southeast Asia.

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 the real property facilities provided by the Congress is that no new construction will 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 an 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 space in our real property facilities. Only after

this Board has agreed that there is no available suitable space, nor is there any function that can be consolidated, is a request for funds to alter an existing facility or to construct a new 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 they are forwarded to Air Force headquarters. While there will probably always be honest differences of opinion as to the suitability or availability of existing structures to meet new requirements, we assure the Committee that a sincere effort is being made by the Air Force to reduce these differencs to zero through systematic reviews and continuing emhpasis on utilization at every level of management responsibility.

Conditions of Facilities

A carefully developed utilization plan coupled with a strong and effective maintenance program has produced results. Visits to our Air Force bases around the globe will show this. However, as stated in the introductory remarks last year, there is a recognizable limit to what a sound utilization and maintenance program can do in prolonging the effective life span of these structures. Today, there are many of the mobilization type World War II and Korean War structures still in every day hard use. We are past the point of diminishing returns in the retention of many of these buildings. Most should be replaced at the earliest possible time. In this program, there is a continuation of our previous efforts to replace and modernize those facilities in our existing plant that are essential to our mission. The size of our request for this type of project has been tempered somewhat by available resources. Therefore, this FY 1968 program does not include all facilities we would like to upgrade in this time period. We have limited our request to those that are in the most critical condition and to those that make the greatest contribution to our immediate operational effectiveness. While our requests are being held to minimal levels, we are continuing our planning on a broad scale to insure that we are in a position to move out quickly on a comprehensive updating effort at the proper time. These planning studies, conducted by independent architectural engineering firms, have shown that the centralization and consolidation of selected functions on our existing bases can produce tangible results in the areas of efficiency and economy within a reasonable amortization period. We are continuing these planning studies with our own forces, and will use the product, in whole or in part, in our future program presentations and justifications. When circumstances permit, we will recommend a higher level of funding be provided for the modernization, updating, and replacement of our currently existing real property facilities.

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 analysis, and utilization evaluations that have been followed in our recent years program development. The effort that is exerted at every level of the Air Force from the smallest base up to the Secretary's office to insure our construction requests are directed towards our most urgent needs is truly impressive. This is a year round effort for many of the people appearing before you today, and for many others who do their work at our major commands and bases.

As 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 since our review encompassed an examination and establishment of a construction program for each year through FY 1972 as an integral part of our construction plans for the future, we feel we are in a much better position to discuss needs of the present.

Program Summary

The preceding comments have covered some of the broader aspects of the program. I will now address the specifics.

Appropriations for Air Force military construction requested in the Bill before this Committee amount to $618,000,000. The following table summarizes the content of this request:

FISCAL YEAR 1968 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Inside the United States	$414,812,000
Outside the United States (except Southeast Asia)	126,588,000
Southeast Asia	34,000,000
Design	30,000,000
Minor construction	12,000,000
Access roads/minor land acquisition	600,000
Total request	618,000,000

The following comments about the Air Force program are given in two major groupings. First are those projects for our forces deployed outside the geographical area of Southeast Asia. This worldwide program amounts to $584,000,000. Second will be those projects in the Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand. These projects amounting to $34,000,000 make up the balance of our program.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS (EXCLUSIVE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA)

Construction is planned at 131 major bases in this Bill. Of these, 109 are located within the fifty states, territories, and possessions, 16 are in the Atlantic, European/Middle East area, and 6 in the Pacific area. The program also includes construction at a number of minor sites such as communications stations, missile range stations, AC&W network sites, and sites for classified activities.

Table I, attached to the printed copies of this statement, summarizes the appropriation 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 also 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. However, this combined utilization makes command totals an imperfect indicator of the missions supported by our construction effort. A better evaluation of program direction by missions is obtained by use of the program package management totals, the system now used throughout the Department of Defense. Table II, also attached, summarizes the request in these program packages. I will now provide further detail on the content of each program package, in turn, and then follow with a brief 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 you can achieve a quick and perhaps better analysis of our request.

STRATEGIC FORCES

Under this program, which covers Offensive and Defensive Strategic Forces, we are requesting $115.1 million of appropriation. Of that amount, $60.1 million is for Strategic Offensive type forces, and $55.0 million for Strategic Defensive systems.

STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE FORCES

Construction keyed to our Strategic Offensive Forces is a little over 10% of our total program. This comparatively small percentage is not symptomatic of a deemphasis of construction for our Strategic Forces. The substantial sums of money spent in the past years on our Strategic Forces, both manned and unmanned, have now provided the essential facilities needed for effective operation of the force. While certain new facilities are requested in this program, we have reached a plateau in our Strategic Force real property requirements. The directional trend of this requirement in the future cannot be determined at this point. It is largely dependent upon national decisions in the missile, anti-missile and manned strategic system areas.

Support of our established manned strategic weapons, the B–52, KC–135, B–58, and SR–71 in the fiscal year 1968 Military Construction Program now before you amounts to only $1.8 million, while $6.1 million is requested to provide for the beddown of the newer FB–111 at bases inside the United States. Our operational missile systems will share $18.8 million of the Strategic Forces amount. Updating of electronic systems to incorporate the latest developments and to improve survivability is $9.6 million, buildings for storing, testing, and inspecting reentry systems are $3.5 million, and foundations and housing for antennae systems at

one operational MINUTEMAN wing, plus new corrosion control features, $3.9 million. The provision of helicopter pads at selected missile sites is estimated at $0.4 million. The balance of the fund for unmanned systems provides for launch crew training and component test facilities to assure that both the crew and the missile are ready to perform their function at all times.

In each major program package, there is a subidentity of projects characterized as "base operational support." These projects, not directly or intimately meshed with the various named systems, house the people, equipment, and supplies that make the operating base, where the systems are deployed, a going concern, and enable it to support the operational systems. Base operations support construction for the Strategic Offensive Forces is $33.4 million. The major single item in this group is $4.8 million for the construction of a headquarters for the 15th Air Force located at March Air Force Base, California.

There is also $6.2 million for medical facilities at four locations, $6.3 million for dormitories and officers quarters, $1.3 million for space to house data processing equipment. The balance of the base support projects provide various maintenance shops, community support facilities, and pollution abatement plants.

STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE FORCES

The mix of our defensive forces places primary emphasis on electronic warning and control systems, manned interceptor aircraft, and passive defense measures. Our construction program provides the facilities needed to establish or to enhance the effectiveness of each of these defensive systems. There are no projects in this request for anti-aircraft missile facilities nor for anti-missile facilities. We are requesting only $0.5 million for direct support of our F–106 interceptor aircraft. This will provide a modest alteration to an aircraft shelter and a training facility. However, there are many projects for facility improvements at our interceptor bases which fall in the base operating support package. Those facilities will be addressed in a moment.

In the Control and Warning area of our Strategic Defense program there are several significant projects. First, there is $4.3 million for the Over-the-Horizon radar system. This is the second increment of this program, making a total of $5.4 million of construction effort that will have been invested. Construction to be accomplished with this amount includes the technical and support facilities at one new location and the replacement of interim facilities at currently operational sites. The amount of $2.5 million is requested as the fifth increment of the installation of backup interceptor control equipment for SAGE. This program, known as BUIC III (*B*ack *U*p *I*nterceptor *C*ontrol) involves a number of currently owned control and warning sites located within the conterminous United States. This system will provide a capability for continued control of the interceptor force should the primary system be destroyed.

Last year, the appropriations requested for NORAD Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colorado included amounts for new work and for the payment of contractor's claims. The amount for claims related only to those approved through that date. It was then recognized as a possibility that additional claims would be approved. This has, in fact, occurred. To meet our obligation to pay these claims as promptly as possible, the least urgent of the new work approved last year was held in abeyance. This year we include in our request the amount of $1.2 million for NORAD. Completion of the new work which was deferred to pay claims is $0.7 million of that amount. Payment of other pending claims, $0.5 million constitutes the remainder of our request. The increased costs incurred, reflected in the contractor's claims, have been fully reviewed and approved by competent authorities. Prompt payment of these claims is well justified. It is felt that no further appropriation will have to be requested in future years for claims. The remaining major item in the control and warning area is an investment of $2.2 million at 11 sites to improve the quality and reliability of the electric power. The balance of the projects in this grouping are alterations and additions to facilities at three locations to meet their special needs.

As a passive defense measure, this program includes a request for $1.0 million as a first increment of a program to provide fallout shelters for base personnel both military and civilian. The amount requested will provide 9,852 spaces at 31 locations. It is understood, I'm sure, that this request complements our continuing program of providing fallout protection as an integral part of normal construction projects where conditions and costs permit. The purpose of this program is to speed the date when we will have enough adequate shelter space on all our installations to house all the people who live and work at the base.

Base operating support projects for all Strategic Defense missions total to $42.4 million. Included in this grouping are two composite structures to be built at Cape Lisburne Air Force Station and Tatalina Air Force Station, both in Alaska. These structures are similar to the one at Tin City Air Force Station, Alaska that was approved in our FY 1966 Military Construction Program. Each of these facilities will house under one roof all the operational and support functions of these vital control and warning stations. The present facilities at these sites consist of separate working, eating and sleeping structures that have been kept in service long beyond their intended life span. The rigors of the northwestern Alaskan coastal climate does not permit any compromise in facility conditions. Since these sites are scheduled for indefinite retention, provision of new facilities suitable for contnued use in the Arctic climate is an operational necessity. The cost of these structures is $6.0 million at Cape Lisburne and $6.9 million at Tatalina. Our program at Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado totals $6.3 million. The bulk of this request, $5.9 million is for our continuing program to provide facilities to relieve the crowded situation now existing at the Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado. This year an administrative building for $1.2 million, a 600-man dormitory for $1.5 million, and major utility additions for $1.5 million are the principal items proposed. The other project at Peterson Field for $0.4 million is the acquisition of some existing facilities to be used by the unit providing pilot indoctrination training for the Air Force Academy cadets.

Other major projects in this grouping, also coincidentally in Alaska are a relocation of a primary taxiway at Elmendorf Air Force Base for $2.0 million, additions to the primary electric power generation plants at Elmendorf Air Force Base and at Galena Airport for $1.2 million each, $1.8 million at Elmendorf Air Force Base for the construction of a new four million gallon a day sewage treatment plant, and a major alteration of the heating plant, also at Elmendorf Air Force Base, for $1.1 million. Also included in the base support package is $2.6 million for a hospital at Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts, $1.3 million for dining hall, dormitory, and officers quarters improvements and construction at eight locations, and $2.9 million for implementation of the pollution abatement programs at 25 of our operating locations. Provision of a deluge system for fire protection in a large aircraft maintenance hangar at Shemya Air Force Station, Alaska at $1.2 million and numerous other smaller aircraft and auto maintenance shop projects, comprise the remaining construction requested.

General Purpose Forces

One dollar out of every four requested in FY 1968 is for our General Purpose, or Tactical Forces. This emphasis is in keeping with the high degree of training and readiness that these forces must maintain to be able to perform their mission. The amount of funds requested, $160.9 million, will continue our effort to increase the reliability and versatility of this critical force. These facilities will enhance our ability to operate and train these units in the United States, and will improve the capabilities of units deployed to forward bases in the European and Pacific areas. All construction related to direct support of our tactical forces deployed in Southeast Asia will be discussed later. The tactical force construction now being addressed is that supporting our training, operations, and deployments in all other areas around the world.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

As additional units are equipped with the F–4 aircraft, certain general and specialized facilities must be provided to insure that the aircraft can be used to their full potential. The amount of $1.9 million for this purpose provides sound suppressors at two overseas locations, squadron operations buildings at three overseas locations and one in the United States. A training facility, two shops, and a rocket storage building complete the package.

Operational deployment of the F–111 aricraft is planned in the time period covered by this FY 1968 Military Construction Program. Projects in the amount of $5.3 million are included for this purpose. Projects include flight simulator training facilities, squadron operations buildings, target intelligence training facilities, and maintenance docks.

Range operation techniques applicable to our new aircraft and evolving weapons delivery techniques have necessitated revisions in our gunnery and bombing range boundaries. This program includes $0.5 million for the acquisition of 1,810

acres for the Claybourne Range adjacent to England Air Force Base, Louisiana, to make its configuration conform to current functional concepts.

CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The capability of our general purpose forces to respond to contingency situations with a prompt and measured effort is largely dependent upon preparations made before the contingency develops. While we, and the other services, have demonstrated our capability in Southeast Asia to develop austere operational airfields in short periods of time, we are still talking in terms of weeks and months. Manifestly this is not a capability in being. To achieve a true "in being" capability, the facilities to handle aircraft and ancillary equipment must be built before the need arises. We propose an initial increment of $29.4 million which will give us the facilities necessary to enhance contingency flight operations.

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 can reduce the vulnerability of our bases in Europe and the Pacific against low level attack with conventional weapons. The $25.9 million requested this year will allow a significant start on the program to reduce base vulnerability. A major portion of this request, $7.7 million, is for shelters to protect aircraft and selected runway repair equipment from conventional explosive and gunnery damage. The balance of the funds will provide construction that will enhance the survival of fuel tanks, communication centers, and other base structures essential to continued operations.

TACTICAL COMMAND AND SUPPORT

This area of our program, totaling $56.3 million, contains the items to support our tactical forces at locations in the United States. The projects cover the gamut of facilities that we provide. Operational and training facilities are $6.4 million of that amount, the significant projects being $1.9 million to increase apron and taxiway facilities at Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, to improve our capability to handle the rapid tactical deployment of troops and equipment from the adjacent U.S. Army installation, Fort Bragg. The personnel and the on-base community type facilities account for $27.5 million. That includes $17.5 million for dormitories and dormitory improvements, $4.1 million for officers quarters, $2.2 million for dining halls, and $3.7 million for on-base community facilities. The medical program for tactical bases provides two composite medical facilities at a cost of $6.7 million and two dispensaries for $0.9 million. The balance of the tactical support program, $14.8 million, will provide maintenance, supply, administrative facilities and utilities and land at various locations.

OVERSEAS THEATER SUPPORT

Our request for construction funding in overseas areas to provide forward operational facilities for our general purposes forces is $41.6 million, exclusive of the amount discussed earlier for base vulnerability reduction. A significant part of this amount, $19.5 million, will provide storage space for war readiness material (WRM). Essentially, these funds will provide for ammunition storage, liquid fuel storage, and expendable equipment storage. This construction, at various worldwide locations, will insure that adequate stocks of WRM are on hand to respond immediately should a contingency situation develop. The balance of the $41.4 million not associated with WRM storage is $21.9 million. We propose to use $14.2 million in the European/Middle East and $7.9 million in the Pacific area. In the European/Middle East area appropriation we are requesting $2.8 million for Ankara Air Base, Turkey, as the first increment of an $11.5 million program to get our offices, billets and support functions out of the downtown Ankara area. Construction of these facilities is proposed in an enclave on the outskirts of the city. This site, where a high school, elementary school, student quarters, a cold storage building, and a basic utility net have already been constructed, was provided with the assistance of the Turkish Government for our development. Consolidation of our facilities here will provide a more efficient working and living environment.

Facilities to reestablish units formerly located in France are requested at two locations in the United Kingdom at a cost of $2.8 million. Also at Mildenhall Air Base, England, we propose a runway extension to accommodate assigned aircraft at a cost of $1.2 million. At bases receiving the new dual pilot tactical aircraft we are requesting $1.9 million for officers quarters.

In the Pacific area, again exclusive of projects in direct support of our combat forces in Vietnam, we are providing a variety of facilities that will improve our operational posture to meet unforeseen contingencies wherever they may arise. Among these projects is automation and modernization of the air defense and air traffic control system of the Ryukyu Islands at $4.3 million. The other projects include an explosives holding facility at Clark Air Base, Philippines, a fuel pipeline on Iwo Jima, increased warehousing at Kadena Air Base, electric power improvements at Naha Air Base, both on Okinawa, and a base operations building at Kunsan, Korea. Proposed housing and community support facilities include officers quarters and two dependent schools.

Specialized Activities

The functions grouped under the specialized activity program include intelligence activities, communications systems, and aircraft traffic control and landing systems. Construction related to these activities in this program total $20.4 million. In the intelligence area we are requesting $12.1 million, the principal item being $7.1 million for a technical intelligence laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Communications systems, including fire protection features for systems at established sites requires $4.0 million, and air traffic control systems $4.3 million.

Airlift

The continued rapid introduction of new aircraft into the airlift system is again reflected in our construction request. It was only two years ago that we justified the first facilities for the C–141, the first pure jet aircraft designed specifically as a cargo carrier. This year, while still requesting facilities to beddown the continuing production of C–141 aircraft, we are including the first construction to support operational C–5 aircraft. At its home base, where servicing and maintenance functions must be accomplished, certain specialized construction is required for the C–5. Of the $39.0 million requested for the airlift program, $9.1 million is for engine test cells, field training classrooms, maintenance docks, and aircraft fueling systems to insure that we can maintain and operate this aircraft to its full potential. An additional $2.1 million is programmed for C–141 facilities. The balance of our airlift request, $27.8 million provides facilities at Military Airlift Command operating locations to enhance their capabilities. Many of these projects are also at bases where the C–141 and the C–5 aircraft will be stationed. Significant items are a headquarters for the Military Airlift Command at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, $7.5 million; dormitories for 733 men at Norton Air Force Base, California, $1.9 million; maintenance docks at Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, and Travis Air Force Base, California for a total of $4.6 million; an air freight terminal at McClellan Air Force Base, California, $0.9 million; and a dependents school to replace a deplorable facility at Kindley Air Force Base, Bermuda, $1.0 million. The remaining projects cover a wide range of facilities, including airfield pavements, fire station, maintenance shops, fuel storage, service clubs, and pollution abatement facilities for Military Airlift Command units in the United States, and two projects, a fuel pipeline, and a supply and issue shop for the Military Airlift Command on Wake Island.

This is a comprehensive airlift construction program that significantly increases the funding requests of recent years for the airlift force. This is a trend that will continue in the coming years. Studies now underway indicate that improvements must be made in our support equipment and facilities to cope with the complexities of our airlift force. These type of facilities, not included in this program, will be addressed in future years requests.

Research and Development

The tremendous strides forward in Air Force equipments and technologies that are represented in the strategic, tactical, and airlift forces stem from the groundwork started years ago in our research and development laboratories. What has happened in the past is continuing today. A significant measure of the effectiveness of the Air Force of the future can be had from gauging the excel-

lence of our research effort today. The success of many research and development programs is dependent upon the timely provision of the specialized facilities in which the various scientific investigations and tests can be conducted. Frequently, because of their unique aspects, construction of research and development facilities is also a real test of the excellence of the engineering profession.

Included in the $75.4 million of construction requested in the research and development programs are several complex facilities that are singled out for your attention. The largest individual project in this group is the construction of an Avionics Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio for $7.8 million. Other major laboratories that will expand or reinforce our basic research and development programs are an Environmental Oral Physics Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, $1.3 million; an Optical Physics Laboratory at Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Massachusetts, $1.0 million; a Non-nuclear Armament Research Laboratory at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, $2.9 million; and an Energy Conversion Laboratory, $3.1 million, a Flight Dynamics Laboratory, $1.6 million and an Impact Test Laboratory, $2.7 million, all located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

MISSILE/SPACE FACILITIES

Foremost among our efforts in research for the future is our Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL) program. Recent programs provided the necessary ground support and launch facilities for the MOL. This request contains $1.0 million for construction of facilities to handle the MOL recovery from orbit operations. While MOL is our prime space program, we are investigating the space activities on other fronts as well. Modifications of a launch pad at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California to accommodate the Titan III launch vehicle is included for $6.5 million. Our Tactical Satellite Communications program for providing reliable command and control communications with combat mobile forces requires that a $0.3 million modification be made to a launch pad at Cape Kennedy, Florida. As the number of satellites, boosters and "space junk" in orbit continues to grow we must expand our satellite tracking system. Last year a major increase in this system was approved, however, since that time the need for additional electric power at our Sunnyvale Control Center, California, has been confirmed. This additional power, at a cost of $4.0 million, technical updating of several tracking stations for $1.7 million, and various supporting facilities at our tracking stations for $1.4 million are the projects that comprise the $7.1 million for the Satellite Control System. These projects coupled with the construction of facilities supporting advanced ballistic missile reentry systems tests at a cost of $1.1 million show the wide range of our space technology effort.

TEST RANGES

The very nature of the activities conducted at the Eastern Test Range (ETR) originating at Cape Kennedy, Florida, and the Western Test Range (WTR) originating at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California dictate that continual updating of, refinements to, and additions to the physical plant must be accomplished. Our request this year is for $13.1 million at the WTR, and $5.3 million at the ETR. This total of $18.4 million will supply the necessary authorization to improve range operations, control, administration, and utilities support to insure that the range missions can be fully accomplished.

RESEARCH SUPPORT

Just as they are to our operational bases, support facilities are vital to the operation of our research and development centers. A major investment in this area of research support is the construction of a runway and basic support facilities at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee for $1.9 million. The purpose of this construction is to allow direct air delivery to A.E.D.C. of test articles. With this capability, the danger of damage to complex, delicate, and costly test components, while being transported from the nearest airfield, will be eliminated. Also, use of this proposed landing strip will remove the hazard involved in transporting larger rocket engineering and toxic fuels through developed areas.

Other support projects total $13.5 million and include $2.1 million for administrative buildings, $1.1 million for warehousing, $2.8 million for dormitories and officers quarters, $0.6 million for community service buildings, $1.2 million for fire protection systems and utilities, and the balance, $5.7 million for various other facilities at the research centers.

Logistics

The Air Force logistics system consists of seven major depots strategically located across the country. These are connected to our operating units by air and surface transport nets that deliver supplies and equipment for our worldwide Air Force operations. Each depot is a large industrial complex of shops, warehouses, and logistical administration buildings as well as being an operating air base. The $21.8 million appropriation requested for our logistics operations includes twenty-one projects for shop and depot maintenance type facilities for $6.9 million, two medical facilities for $2.5 million, logistics administration facilities at five locations for $4.7 million a major administrative headquarters buildings at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma for $1.3 million, personnel housing and community facilities at six locations for $4.5 million. Six projects for waste treatment plants, fire protection systems, and utilities complete the request for construction at the logistics bases.

Personnel Support

This segment of the construction program contains the facilities necessary to conduct and support our personnel training programs. This includes the entire spectrum of our training responsibilities from the indoctrination of newly enlisted airmen up through professional training for our senior officers. The facilities we are requesting for this training effort total $94.8 million.

RECRUIT TRAINING

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas is the location where all newly enlisted Air Force personnel will be assigned for recruit training. Of the $39.4 million requested for this base, $25.7 million is directly associated with the training of recruits. This amount includes $16.9 million for five additional composite recruit training buildings. Each of these buildings houses 1,040 men, and contains under one roof the recruits quarters, dining room, academic classrooms, and a covered formation area. Prototype buildings, provided in prior years programs, are now in use and have proven to be extremely efficient. With the confidence of this experience, we feel we should move out rapidly to provide improved recruit training facilities. Management and operation of the recruit training program requires administrative processing space, personnel, and support facilities. Our program request includes $2.0 million for expanded records and data processing administrative space, $1.3 million for dormitories and officers quarters for the training cadre, and $5.5 million of base support and personnel facilities to service the increased base population.

The remaining project at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas requests $13.7 million to provide for a significant increase in the capability of the existing composite medical facility in support of base, regional, and worldwide missions.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Classes conducted at our technical training centers teach the operation and maintenance of our complex and varied aerospace systems. The classrooms themselves are often duplicates of the shops or "clean rooms" in which the students will ultimately work in operational assignments. As such, these technical training buildings are more complicated structures than general academic classroom space, and are more expensive. Our request for facilities to house technical training activities is $6.3 million for 8 projects. The types of specialized training to be conducted in these facilities includes aircraft weapons, photo processing, ground communications, precision measuring equipment maintenance, and civil engineering crafts and services.

FLIGHT TRAINING

The increase in our undergraduate pilot training program (UPT) has been accomplished without a major impact on facilities requirements. Construction to activate our 9th UPT base at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas was previously provided. However, the increased UPT load at all our bases contributes to the inadequacy of some of our existing facilities, and makes their early replacement or modernization more pressing. As a part of this program, we are requesting the replacement of flight training space and classrooms at four locations in the total amount of $2.5 million, and the replacement of a high altitude training chamber for $0.1 million.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Expansion of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado was initiated with the funds provided in the FY 1965 Military Construction Program. At that time we estimated the entire expansion program could be completed for $40 million. This FY 1968 Military Construction Program contains the last facilities needed to complete the expansion program. Including this request for $4.5 million, the total of all our expansion construction at the Academy since FY 1965 will be about $39 million. This is within our originally stated estimate. This final increment of $4.5 million includes $1.2 million for the addition to the physical education building, $1.0 million for an addition to the composite medical facility, and $2.3 million for similar increases in other Academy facilities. There are two projects in our request for construction at the Academy that are not associated with the cadet expansion program. They are estimated to cost $0.8 million making our program at the Academy this year total $5.3 million.

TRAINING SUPPORT

Each one of our training bases is in itself entirely in support of the assigned training missions. Training is a major effort in the Air Force. Our personnel return again and again during their service career for new or upgrade training. The $33.4 million requested for base operating support projects at our training bases will make accomplishment of their training mission more efficient and effective. These projects, which we will address in detail during your review of the Air Force Training Command, include aircraft maintenance facilities, fire stations, fuel storage, composite medical facilities, administrative facilities, dormitories, officers quarters, chapels, service clubs, and utilities.

ADMINISTRATION

The last of the major program packages established by the Secretary of Defense groups all the facilities which are primarily for headquarters and administrative functions. For the Air Force this includes construction for Air Force headquarters, Headquarters Command, Southern Command, and the Accounting and Finance Center. Projects in this grouping total $56.6 million. Included in that amount is $3.5 million for the initial site preparation and relocation of utilities for the Defense Office Building to be built at Bolling Air Force Base. Continuation of the construction of the Air Force portion of the Bolling-Fort Myer Washington area cantonment facilities is included for $8.7 million. Construction at Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, will provide more on base troop housing for our personnel and provide improved electric power.

This program package also includes: the funds necessary to cover our construction design costs, $30.0 million; the funds for minor construction projects that are urgent requirements we must build before the next annual program could provide them, $12.0 million; the funds for off base access roads to connect our bases to public highways, $0.5 million; and minor land acquisition, each parcel costing less than $25,000, for $0.1 million.

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

The preceding comments have addressed program packages each of which are self contained units providing all types of facilities necessary for that particular function. However, there are certain facets of our program that are obscured in the program package approach. The full scope of our efforts to provide an improved environment for our personnel, better medical facilities, reduce pollution of the air and water, and provide protection from the hazards of fire are best illustrated by the grouping and evaluation of all like types of construction. A brief analysis of the program by categories can highlight these areas. A summary of the appropriation request by construction category is provided in Table III attached to the printed copies of my statement.

The projects in the Operational, Training, Maintenance, and Supply categories, which together comprise approximately 40% of our program, have been covered in the earlier portion of this statement. These are the pavements, airfield lights, test cells, academic facilities, aircraft shops, and warehouses that were mentioned as the system they support was discussed.

Research and Development, as a category, was, in effect, fully covered in the presentation on the program package with the same title.

The medical category requires further comment. At $53.7 million, this category makes up almost 10% of our request. When judging the proportion of our

request directed to medical facilities, one must examine the basic need for the projects, and also recall that last years' request included only $0.7 million for medical projects. Medical facilities proposed are the replacement of composite medical facilities (hospitals) at seven locations for $22.8 million, major additions and or alterations to composite medical facilities at eight locations for $23.9 million, work on dental clinics at three locations, $0.8 million, and construction of three dispensaries and the alteration of one other for $3.7 million. Medical research facilities also included in this category are a Regional Environmental Health Laboratory at Kelly AFB, Texas, $1.0 million, and an Epidemiological Clinic/Laboratory at Brooks AFB, Texas, $1.5 million.

Twenty percent of our program, or $108.8 million is proposed for troop housing, dining, and community facilities. The importance of providing our service personnel with an adequate environment in which to live cannot be underestimated. We are convinced that continued expenditure of funds to construct these types of structures will pay dividends in the attitudes, motivations, and in the retention of our personnel. As a step toward achieving these objectives, we have included the construction of 20,100 dormitory spaces at $56.3 million, and 2,000 new officers quarters at $18.3 million. As a part of our continuing effort to make full use of existing facilities, we propose in addition to alter and upgrade many dormitories and officers quarters. The proposed expenditure for these projects is $4.6 million and $1.2 million respectively. Our program also contains eight new dining halls for $3.0 million.

Recreational facilities for off duty activities have an equal role with troop housing and dining facilities in contributing to the welfare of our people. In this program we are requesting $10.6 million which will build two libraries, five service clubs, seven non-commissioned officer open messes, two officers open messes, five gymnasiums, a social center, a theater, and a swimming pool.

Community facilities are the third aspect of our personnel package. Here we are asking for $11.2 million for fourteen religious facilities, three commissaries, seven schools in overseas areas, and two base exchange stores.

Our program request for this category of facilities is, like that for medical items, a reflection of current valid needs that have grown by virtue of our small program request last year.

The utilities category of this program is $43.0 million. Almost one-half of that amount is for the normal electric power and heating projects. The other half includes virtually all the projects of two groups of facilities that are worthy of special comment.

We are vigorously expanding our efforts to bring all sources of air and water pollution generated by Air Force operations within the applicable federal, state, and local standards. This years' program contains 67 projects at a cost of $15.8 million for domestic and industrial water pollution control plants, collection mains, exhaust gas precipitation fuel conversions, and other types of work that will reduce or eliminate the emission of water and air pollutants. Sixty of these projects at a cost of $12.0 million are directed toward water pollution abatement. The remaining seven projects at $3.8 million relate to air pollution. Our goal of total compliance with the national pollution abatement standards as they are established today for water pollution alone is estimated to cost approximately $25.0 million. With the assistance of the Department of Defense and the Congress, we feel that this is an attainable objective. We plan to phase the remainder of our needs over the next few years.

The entire scope of the air pollution requirement is not so clearly defined. Federal, state, and local governments are now establishing air pollution standards. Until these are firmly fixed, it is impractical to project a total cost of accomplishment. However, it appears at this juncture that compliance with the most modest standards being discussed will require substantial construction in future years.

The second topical grouping, fire protection, consists of 53 projects amounting to $7.5 million that are for fire protection and fire detection. All of our new construction includes fire protection and warning devices that are in accordance with Department of Defense and Air Force standards. However, there are existing facilities, which for reasons of age, different utilization, or changed criteria, are not now protected by adequate fire suppression or fire alarm devices. The full scope of this situation was brought into focus when the results of an Air Force wide survey of the potential fire risks became available last year. Deficiencies that fell within our own approval authority are being corrected. Where the reallocation of space or revised building occupancy could eliminate risks,

that was done. After these actions, there remained an irreducible problem that can only be corrected by the provision of protective systems in our annual construction program. The total bill for this protection is about $40 million, including the $7.5 million in this request. We have selected for inclusion in this program those projects that involved the highest hazard and that will provide the greatest protected value to cost ratio. The remaining projects have been aligned on a priority basis for inclusion in future annual programs. Here, as in pollution abatement, it would be desirable to accomplish all needed work at the earliest possible date. However, we have tempered our request in the specialized areas in light of the realities of the over-all needs of the Air Force. We feel this is an equitable solution, and one that will produce the desired results in an acceptable period of time.

Construction in Southeast Asia

The construction requested in this Bill for Southeast Asia amounts to $34.0 million. It is for projects in South Vietnam or Thailand that are in direct support of our Air Force units and personnel as well as their free world forces counterparts engaged in the conduct of combat operations in Southeast Asia. We propose to construct facilities in South Vietnam that will cost $24.2 million, and in Thailand that will cost $9.8 million. Table IV, attached to the printed copies of my statement shows the distribution of our request by country and by base.

All of the construction to be accomplished in Vietnam is to provide facilities for the forces presently deployed. These units have attained an operational capability from a base facility structure that is very austere by any standards. The projects in this program provide the elements of construction that, coupled with the projects in previous programs, can improve our operating capability. The primary thrust of our effort, some $9.6 million, will be to provide troop housing and community facilities, mainly dormitories and officers quarters. Provision for the training and housing of free world military forces is programmed at $11.2 million. The balance of $3.4 million is directed to the areas of supply, maintenance, and utilities.

In Thailand, the entire $9.8 million is planned to be used at Kamphaen Saen. This construction is a second increment in replacing facilities that were made available to the United States Air Force at Korat.

Table V also attached to my printed statement shows an analysis of our $34.0 million request by construction categories. The small amounts in the operational and maintenance area and the large portion in the supply, administrative, and personnel areas show the emphasis we are now placing on the items that were deferrable in the initial press of urgency to get an operational capability.

Status of Prior Years Program

The Air Force was granted new obligating authority in the amount of $401.5 million for FY 1967. This included $205.5 million for our regular program and $196.0 million for the Southeast Asia program. The Secretary of Defense transferred $71.3 million for Southeast Asia to our regular program giving a total of $472.8 million. Our unobligated carryover from FY 1966 amounted to $354.7 million; $111.8 million for SEA, and $242.9 million for the regular program giving us a total funding availability for FY 1967 of $827.5 million.

Our total obligations for FY 1967 are $567.3 million. This is $85.0 million more than was presented to you in our original budget submission. This increase in obligations for FY 1967 is due primarily to the release of the deferred items and the approval of the $196.0 million FY 1967 Supplemental Appropriation. This now leaves us a carryover to FY 1968 of $260 million or approximately $100.0 million less than that of last year. This unobligated balance is further broken out as $115.0 million for Southeast Asia and $145.0 million for the regular program which is $100.0 million less than last year.

The Air Force is requesting $618.0 million for FY 1968 in new obligating authority under the Appropriation: "Military Construction, Air Force." These funds, together with the estimated unobligated carryover of $260 million from FY 1967 and $1.0 million of anticipated reimbursements will provide a total availability of $879.0 million to finance the Air Force construction in FY 1968. This again represents the total program, regular and Southeast Asia, and is exclusive of Family Housing

STATUS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN

Design of the FY 1968 Program was started in the late fall of 1966 and design progress is now approximately 40% complete. 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 FY 1968.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement on the Military Construction Appropriation request for Fiscal Year 1968. 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.—*Summary by command*

Inside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	$18,056,000
Air Force Logistics Command	50,612,000
Air Force Systems Command	56,260,000
Air Training Command	81,295,000
Air University	6,334,000
Alaskan Air Command	25,068,000
Headquarters Command, USAF	12,183,000
Military Airlift Command	33,930,000
Pacific air forces	3,066,000
Strategic Air Command	40,654,000
Tactical Air Command	55,890,000
U.S. Air Force Academy	5,323,000
Aircraft control and warning system	1,876,000
Various classified	24,265,000
Total, inside the United States	414,812,000
Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	1,125,000
Air Force Systems Command	4,959,000
Military Airlift Command	1,580,000
Pacific air forces	3,806,000
Strategic Air Command	3,123,000
U.S. air forces in Europe	18,124,000
U.S. Air Force Southern Command	1,625,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service	486,000
Various classified	91,760,000
Total, outside the United States	126,588,000
Minor construction	12,000,000
Design	30,000,000
Support activities	
Access roads	500,000
Land acquisition ($25,000 and under)	100,000
Total, support activities	600,000
Total program	$584,000,000

TABLE II.—SUMMARY BY PROGRAM ELEMENT

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Strategic Forces	$115.1	19.7
General Purpose Forces	160.9	27.6
Specialized activities	20.4	3.5
Airlift and Sealift	39.0	6.7
Research and development	75.4	12.9
Logistics	21.8	3.7
Personnel support	94.8	16.2
Administration	56.6	9.7
Total	$584.0	100.0

TABLE III.—PROGRAM BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Operational	$138.7	23.8
Training	20.7	3.6
Maintenance	45.2	7.7
Research, development, and test	64.0	11.0
Supply	29.9	5.1
Hospital and medical	53.7	9.2
Administrative	33.9	5.8
Housing and community	108.8	18.6
Utilities and ground improvements	44.6	7.6
Real estate	2.5	0.4
Design	30.0	5.1
Minor construction	12.0	2.1
Total	$584.0	100.0

TABLE IV

Republic of Vietnam:	
Bien Hoa Airbase	$1,189,000
Binh Thuy Airbase	455,000
Cam Ranh Bay Airbase	3,736,000
Danang Airbase	2,455,000
Nha Trang Airbase	3,987,000
Phan Rang Airbase	7,231,000
Pleiku Airbase	933,000
Phu Cat Airbase	1,333,000
Tan Son Nhut Airbase	2,831,000
Total, Republic of Vietnam	24,150,000
Thailand: Kamphaen Saen	9,850,000
Grand total	$34,000,000

TABLE V.—PROGRAM BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Operational	$0.8	2.4
Training	11.2	32.9
Maintenance	2.3	6.8
Research, development, and test	0	
Supply	1.9	5.6
Hospital and medical	1.8	5.3
Administrative	.9	2.6
Housing and community	13.2	38.8
Utility and ground improvements	1.9	5.6
Real estate	0	
Total	$34.0	100.0

PROGRAM TO DATE

Senator BIBLE. Please proceed.

General CURTIN. I propose to discuss at this time only: (1) the prior year and permanent authorizations for which appropriations are requested, and (2) the action taken by the House of Representatives on the appropriation request.

Our original appropriation request was $618 million. This involved $17.6 million for prior years' authorizations and $42.6 million for permanent authorization, such as minor construction and advanced planning and design.

An Air Force adjustment subsequently reduced the prior years' request to $16.9 million.

As a result of reductions in authorization for fiscal year 1968, the appropriation request would be reduced by $136.2 million and provide matching appropriation of $481.8 million. Against this maximum, the House Appropriations Committee recommended funding in the amount of $415.5 million.

A table tracing the development of this program to date will be furnished for the record. We are, however, prepared to discuss any aspect of the program which the committee desires to pursue.

(The table follows:)

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	New authorization	Appropriation for prior and permanent authorization	Total appropriation
Original AF request	557,760	60,240	618,000
Deletions requested:			
Charleston	−2,935	.....	−2,935
Tinker	.....	−720	−720
Miscellaneous	−3,839	.....	−3,839
Additions requested:			
Altus	+3,655	.....	+3,655
Williams/Nellis	+3,821	.....	+3,821
Revised request	558,462	59,520	617,982
Authorized deletions	−136,206	0	−136,206
Program after final authorization	422,256	59,520	481,776
House appropriations deletions	.....	.....	[1] −66,239
Appropriation program approved by House	.....	.....	415,537

[1] Net reduction which includes addition of 985 for Eglin.

PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATIONS—$16.9 MILLION

Now, I would like to address briefly those programs and projects which have not been specifically addressed during the earlier joint hearings.

The projects authorized in prior years for which funding is requested include troop housing facilities at four bases totaling $3.4 million; depot logistical facilities at two locations totaling $0.9 million; conversion of the Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, heating plant from coal to oil for $1.1 million, acquisition of a gunnery range at Cannon Air Force Base, N. Mex., at a cost of $0.8 million; a runway

at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, for $1.9 million; and miscellaneous projects at six locations for $3.5 million.

Also included is $5.3 million for projects presented during the joint hearings.

Senator BIBLE. Just a minute. Included is "$5.3 million for projects presented during the joint hearings." That is this year's authorization.

General CURTIN. No, sir, it is prior years' authorization, Mr. Chairman. This actually refers to a larger package of which this was a part, relating to the reduction of theater-base vulnerability overseas.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION—$42.6 MILLION

PLANNING AND DESIGN

The first of these is planning and design for which $30 million is being requested. As this committee will appreciate, planning and design is the lifeblood of our construction program.

These funds are required to provide for design of facilities in the fiscal year 1969 and prior years' military construction programs. The funds are required to prepare working drawings, specifications, and improved program cost estimates of construction projects.

The funds also provide for necessary site surveys and the development of initial base master plans. This request, in our judgment, is not only most important but only barely adequate for the next year.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Secondly, we have the minor construction program. This is the primary means available to the Air Force to meet smaller but urgent facility requirements that do not exceed $200,000 in cost.

These projects are generated by situations of such urgency that they must be accomplished prior to the time approval could be obtained through the normal military construction program cycle.

The present atmosphere of rapid change and technological advances, and the need to be able to respond in some degree to worldwide military contingencies, make the availablity of a reasonable level of minor construction funds essential. While the funds requested for the minor construction program are only a relatively small percentage of the total Air Force request, it is an invaluable program.

For these purposes, the Air Force over the last 5 years has obligated an average of some $15 million per year. Our proposal for $12 million for fiscal year 1968 is considered modest and a minimum.

Rounding out our request for appropriations for permanent authorizations is $500,000 for construction and improvement of access roads to Air Force installations and $100,000 for acquisition of land interests costing less than $25,000.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS DELETIONS

There are several general deletions which the House has made. We feel a brief discussion of two of these may be helpful to this committee.

Senator BIBLE. You can mention them here, and then we will go into them when we get to your reclama.

General CURTIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Because we have line items on the reclama which you filed. Why don't you define it first here? We will go back into it, probably, in detail when we get to the reclama.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

First, I would like to touch on this.

REDUCTION IN UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

One of the most difficult proposed reductions for the Air Force to accommodate to is the deletion of $15 million without regard to specific line items.

From time to time this type of reduction has been made in the past. Presently, however, we have an authorized valid program well in excess of our fund capability. Such a reduction this year increases this problem to the extent that we will not be able to construct certain valid and sorely needed items.

During October 1967 we analyzed the end September 1967 unobligated balances related to major construction. The SEA balance was $89.6 million.

Senator BIBLE. As of September 30, 1967?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

All of these funds are required to support approved SEA programs just now moving to the contractual stages.

Within the regular major construction category we had an unobligated balance of $87.9 million. Of this, $30.5 million is committed to funded projects under contract or to supporting programs. A further $29 million is needed for projects in the process of being awarded.

This leaves a balance of only $28.4 million to apply against remaining firm project requirements of $58.8 million at today's estimated costs. Thus, we are already $30 million deficient. A reduction of $15 million in this program will critically disrupt our ability to move forward with badly needed approved projects.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know but what this is about as good a point to go into the unobligated balance on which the House reduced this by $15 million and you are reclaming for the full amount.

You said here that you need the full amount. Your unobligated balance as of September 30 in programs other than the SEA program is $87.9 million.

General CURTIN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Of that you say $3.5 million is committed to funded projects under contract or to supporting programs. Do you draw a distinction between the projects under contract and supporting programs?

General CURTIN. Yes.

Of the $30 million, Mr. Chairman, $16 million is reserved for planning, for minor construction, for the minor land acquisitions, and for access roads. It is not obligated at the present time.

The remainder of that, approximately $14 million, is committed to partial awards relating to work already underway.

For example, landscaping projects related to a construction program are not normally awarded until the construction is completed or essentially completed. So, there are several small contracts that relate to this going work.

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand that this figure of 87.9 includes moneys for planning and designing?

General CURTIN. The residual amounts that are left for those accounts; yes, sir. This is all the construction appropriation that is unobligated both for major construction as well as the supporting programs I referred to, yes, sir.

PLANNING AND DESIGN—UNOBLIGATED

Senator BIBLE. Do you carry a line item for planning and designing that the other services do?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you all do it the same way?

General CURTIN. We carry a line item for planning and design, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. As I recall the planning and design for Army and for Navy, this was in the neighborhood of $30 million, and the House made some reductions in that planning and design.

Is that a reclama item as far as you are concerned?

General CURTIN. Yes, but it was not supported by the Department of Defense, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. How much do you have for planning and designing for fiscal 1968?

General CURTIN. We went into the current fiscal year, Mr. Chairman, with approximately $5.5 million carried over from prior years.

Senator BIBLE. That is for planning and designing?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

As of the moment I believe the balance reported as of September 30 was just under $400,000; $388,000 is the figure that comes to mind as the residual unobligated balance in this account, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Then, in addition to that, how much is in the appropriation bill allowed by the House for fiscal 1968?

General CURTIN. We had requested $30 million, and the House allowed $22 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. You are not reclaming?

General CURTIN. The Air Force requested reclama action to the Department of Defense.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. But they did not support you?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

If I may add a sentence, of the $22 million, I would like to make the point that as we are sitting here right now, $12 million of that is committed to completing the design on the 1968 and the prior program. That will leave approximately $10 million only to apply to the 1969 program.

Senator BIBLE. You plan programs 1 or 2 years in advance?

General CURTIN. We normally plan 1 year in advance, with some rare exceptions.

Senator BIBLE. How about the other items? You differentiated between the projects under contract and the supporting programs.

General CURTIN. Right.

Senator BIBLE. You say a further $29 million is needed for projects in the process of being awarded?

DOD FREEZE ON CONSTRUCTION

General CURTIN. These are projects that are on the market being advertised and that we hope will be awarded right after the November 9 date, in accordance with the latest instructions from the Department of Defense.

These are projects that are presently on the market.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the date the freeze order is lifted?

General CURTIN. We are anticipating it will be; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I didn't know.

General CURTIN. We are not certain of this, either, but this is the only guidance we have, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If the freeze order is lifted on November 9, you will be in a position to start the awards of an additional $29 million of contracts?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

FIRM PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Senator BIBLE. Then you say this leaves a balance of only $28.4 million to apply against remaining firm project requirements of $58.8 million at today's estimated costs?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Will you explain "firm project requirements"?

General CURTIN. These are previously authorized and funded. The significance of the word "firm," Mr. Chairman, is this: As our program progresses we periodically review the requirement, its validity in the current time frame, to assure that we are not going out on the construction market advertising a project for which there is any doubt about the validity of the requirement.

Therefore, as the requirement exists today we see approximately $60 million of projects previously authorized and appropriated, against which we have approximately $30 million of cash that we can apply to them.

Senator BIBLE. In effect, what this does, then, is just stretch you out on your firm project requirements?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

The point we are making is that our unobligated balance this year when we went into the current fiscal year was approximately $260 million. This is roughly $100 million less than it was the year before.

It was within $5 million of our estimate that we had at the beginning of the year. We feel our program has been well managed. We feel the unobligated balance is accountable in very definite terms, as has been proven out by our position as outlined to you on the 30th of September. Therefore, a further $15 million reduction in it, to us has serious impacts.

Senator BIBLE. The Air Force requests full funding just the same as all the other services.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand from previous testimony—this is my first tour of duty as the chairman of the Military Construction Committee—this is Chairman Sheppard's viewpoint, on the House of Representatives side, that to fund any of these projects they should

be fully funded and not a part this year and a part next year and a part the third year.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION TIME ON PROJECTS

Senator BIBLE. What, in general, is your construction time on these projects? Is it 2 to 3 years?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Award to acceptance?

General CURTIN. Award to acceptance will vary anywhere from 10 to 12 months for a small project—like dormitories—and 16 to 18 months for more complicated facilities like technical items. It may take up to 2 years for a hospital.

I would say the average of all projects is something of the order of 14 to 15 months.

Senator BIBLE. I suppose the hospital would be around 2 years.

General CURTIN. Right. Laboratories and these sorts of things do run into an extended period.

Senator BIBLE. Do you care to question on this item, Senator Ellender?

SEA—UNOBLIGATED

Senator ELLENDER. You stated that the unobligated balances for Southeast Asia amounted to $106 million.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of that have you obligated since June 30?

General CURTIN. There has been in Southeast Asia obligated since June 30 approximately $16 million.

Senator ELLENDER. So that you have as of September 30——

General CURTIN. We have approximately, say, $90 million unobligated related to the Southeast Asia program as of September 30, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that a normal unobligated balance?

General CURTIN. I feel so, sir, when we go back and consider that the program, the larger increment of this program, almost $200 million, was made available in the March and April time period of this year.

The bulk of this, almost $80 million of it, relates to that appropriation.

Senator ELLENDER. The Navy as well as the Army has much larger unobligated balances than you have. Are any of the facilities constructed by the Army or Navy of benefit to you? Are all of the services working together in Southeast Asia?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I think the working relationships are optimum in Vietnam, where the total construction effort is coordinated by the director of construction under General Westmoreland.

There is one focal point, you might say, for the management both for the development of requirements as well as pursuit of the program.

Senator ELLENDER. Who constructs the facilities that you plan in Southeast Asia?

General CURTIN. It varies from country to country.

In Vietnam, the bulk of the construction for the Air Force is done under civilian contract under the employ of the officer in charge working for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that the consortium there composed of Morrison-Knudsen and Jones?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. They work for all of the services. They do the bulk of our work too, sir.

PLANNING—SEA

Senator ELLENDER. The planning is actually done under your direction.

General CURTIN. First of all, the requirements and the general statement of the needs are made by the 7th Air Force in the country and processed up through the Washington level.

The engineering planning is done, again, by the Navy.

Senator ELLENDER. By the Navy?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that done on a reimbursable basis?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We actually furnish them the money for that account.

Senator ELLENDER. Of the money that the Navy has carried over, is any part of that your money?

General CURTIN. No, sir. They are reporting only appropriations made to the Navy. As I understand it, we are reporting appropriations made to the Air Force.

Senator ELLENDER. In your program you have a separate line item for planning only.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I hope a better job of planning is being done now as compared with the past. I do not like to bring this up too much, but we had a situation in my own State wherein the Navy came in to construct an air field which I opposed, believe it or not.

The field was going to be constructed on some of the best farm land in my State which made no sense to me. I thought that a former blimp base, already in existence in Louisiana could be improved so as to accommodate the Navy's need for an airbase. Needless to say, the Navy won.

I was not listened to. The best land in my State was taken for the airfield and before the base was completed it was abandoned.

Now a similar situation has arisen in Glasgow, Mont., wherein the Air Force has spent a hundred million dollars-plus on a base there and now that has been declared surplus to the needs of the Air Force.

How do you folks let things like this happen? It strikes me there must be poor planning somewhere for bases to be declared of no use before they are completed. What is your answer to that?

General CURTIN. I don't know that I have a precise answer. But I think we have to go back to a basic fundamental as far as the Air Force is concerned, and that is that the adjustments that are made in the programing cycle—first, in strength figures; second, in composition of the force by types of aircraft and the emphasis placed on the dif-

ferent military concepts of operation—means that the requirements have to be considered periodically on a very flexible basis.

It is unfortunate that these situations do develop. But turning the situation around, the cost of operating and maintaining a large base as a separate installation, when in fact you could consolidate on other installations, becomes an expensive proposition, too. It is a question frequently of deciding which is the lesser of the two evils.

Senator ELLENDER. I know, but here is one that was constructed. You must have had some space that you could have used before making this enormous expenditure.

That is what makes a good many of us very fearful of advance planning. Sometimes you might do it too far in advance.

General CURTIN. Could I speak to that latter point on the advance planning?

Senator ELLENDER. I wish you would. The answer you have just given is not satisfactory, by any means.

General CURTIN. I am not sure that I can give you the answer that you are seeking in that particular one.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any others that you have abandoned?

General CURTIN. We have, as you know, in the last announcement, several installations announced for closing.

If I may, I would like to go to the heart of your question, the question of advance planning.

I gather from your comment or your question that possibly you have some concern that some of this planning is lost and is accomplished to no avail.

Now, we have had over the past year—or actually 2 years, really—an extreme shortage of planning money, at least from my point of view.

Senator ELLENDER. That might have been a good thing.

General CURTIN. In some cases, I think, it might have been. But I would like to point out that we have to review this program periodically.

We started out last fall with a program going to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1968. I will take that program just as an example.

We went forward with approximately $900 million in this program. Now, in order to get planning of that program started, we had to look at this and find out or make a judgment decision as to which of these items are real hard-core items.

We started in August with a planning cycle of something of the order of $100 to $125 million of that $900 million. We started design on projects in that amount. We progressively reviewed the balance as it went through the review cycles in higher headquarters.

We released it out to the design agencies in increments of $5 to $7 million every 4 to 6 weeks. Actually, by the time that we had the budget decisions from the Department of Defense in the January or February time period of this year, we had something of the order of $350 million on which design had been initiated.

By the time that the authorization bill was pretty well crystallized in Congress early this fall, we had something of the order of $445 million under design.

I do not want to prolong the story, but, actually, the difference between the program that we started out when we came to Congress this year was $525 million of new projects.

AUTHORIZATION REDUCTION

The authorization bill as finally put into law reduced that figure to about $400 million. So there is a difference there of $125 million.

Senator ELLENDER. Who did that reducing?

General CURTIN. That was done in the Congress.

Senator ELLENDER. By the Congress.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. So, I have to immediately address myself to those projects and their status as to design.

Actually, of the $125 million worth of projects, we had not started design on approximately $70 million. So there were remaining then about $55 million on which projects—on which design had been started and had been accomplished to a varying degree.

Of the $55 million, we are just going ahead and completing the design on $45 million because we envision it will be incorporated into the 1969 program and come back to Congress with a better project next year than we had this year.

Of the $10 million in projects that no decision has been made on, approximately $300,000 would be a fair figure to cover the design cost thus far.

But the point I would make, even that $300,000, which is less than 1 percent of our total design program, is not completely lost, because a lot of the basic engineering has been accomplished and can be applied to other projects.

I think that as far as planning money is concerned, the breakage, if you will, in the Air Force, by virtue of program fluctuations during the review cycle, is extremely small.

Senator ELLENDER. Could you give us an estimate of the percentage of the money spent over the past few years for planning that was unnecessary or the project was not carried to fruition?

General CURTIN. It would have to be purely an educated guess, Senator. I would guess that it would be something of the order of something less than a million dollars a year out of our $30 to $35 million that we have been obligating for planning per year.

Senator ELLENDER. Per year?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Again I make the point that if a particular project didn't go, but a lot of the engineering, and so on, related to it could have been applied, and probably was, to other work.

Senator ELLENDER. That is all.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond, this is the item about the unobligated balances. Maybe I am a little ahead of the way I originally planned it, but General Curtin has testified rather in depth on unobligated balances.

Do you have any questions on this prompted by their request for a reclama of the full amount of $15 million?

Senator THURMOND. My question is on these plans and designs.

HOUSE APPROPRIATION REDUCTION OF DESIGN DOLLARS

Senator BIBLE. Yes, that is embraced within this. Then I want to take it up line by line on the line items.

Senator THURMOND. General, the House Appropriations Committee report No. 799 criticized the services for lack of progress on design of facilities. At the same time the House Appropriations Committee reduced your request for design funds by about 25 percent.

My question is, how do you propose to improve your design of facilities when your funds are reduced by that amount?

General CURTIN. Senator, quite frankly I address myself to this question because it presents a most serious problem from our standpoint in managing the construction program.

We have been great supporters, I feel, of what we have understood to be the desires of Congress to come forward each year with projects on which we are at least well advanced in design and on which the cost estimates are reasonably firm.

We had asked for $30 million this year, which we felt was barely adequate to carry us through the fiscal 1968 time period. This was reduced to $22 million by the House action.

Of the $22 million, we will have to apply $12 million of that, approximately, to complete the design on the current program and prior years' programs. It will take $12 million, in other words, merely to keep abreast of the 1968 program. We will then have only $10 million to apply against the 1969 program.

We estimate that to design out the 1969 program will probably run us something over $30 million, as we now see it, recognizing that the full scope of the program is not clearly identified at this time but is something of that order of magnitude.

Therefore, when we went to the Appropriations Committee of the House this year, our average program, as I recall, was approximately 40 percent designed out. We were at a 40-percent level.

I would envision that unless we get some relief somehow—and I am not sure how—that when we come forward next year, it will be something in the order of the 15- to 20-percent level of design.

So to answer your question, we cannot improve our design situation with this level of funding.

Senator THURMOND. I know it is in the report of the military construction appropriation bill by the House. They commented on the subject in these words:

COMMENTS IN HOUSE APPROPRIATION REPORT

Projects were eliminated or funds reduced where funds and designs were considered inadequate. For the past several years the Committee has attempted to stress the need for submission of budget estimates for line items based on adequate realistic plans and designs. Although progress has been made in this area, much remains to be done.

Do you have any comment on that?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I would summarize it this way.

Over the past 3 years, to my knowledge, our design situation, we feel, has improved measurably each year. Looking to next year with this level of funding, I see us having no alternative but to retrograde in terms of progress.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Louisiana.

Senator ELLENDER. There is one question I would like to ask you. How much of your planning and designing is done under contract?

General CURTIN. The bulk of our planning and design, as you know, is done by our construction agent, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Just as a rule of thumb, at the moment I would say that within the Corps of Engineers, based on our reports, approximately half of the effort is by civilian contract and approximately the other half by the in-house force.

As I recall—and this is from memory—the Naval Facilities Engineering Command does about one-third in-house and about two-thirds with civilian force.

Within the Air Force about 90 percent of the work we do with civilian architect-engineering firms and the other 10 percent would be in-house.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that planning and designing?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; the small amount that we do. We do some of the military construction program.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of the work do you do?

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to pose this same question to the Army and the Navy.

Senator BIBLE. Will the staff make a note and ask the same questions.

Senator ELLENDER. As to how much of the work for the designing and planning is done in-house by the particular service by the Corps of Engineers, and how much is done by contract.

General CURTIN. I would say that if we were to take all of the Air Force military construction—and you realize that regardless of who does it, the financing comes out of this appropriation——

Senator ELLENDER. I understand.

General CURTIN. I would say—and this, of course, would be subject to their detailed reports—that it will break out about half and half.

When you get the composite program from the Army, Navy, and Air Force and put it together, probably half will be done by in-house force and half by civilian architect-engineer firms.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you know whether or not the Navy and the Army use the corps to the same extent as you do?

General CURTIN. The bulk of the Army work, of course, is done by the Corps of Engineers, and the bulk of the Navy work is done by their own people.

I am only addressing myself to Air Force projects accomplished by those services. I can't speak to work that they are doing for themselves.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, General. You are now down to "Minor construction." I think you can develop that in full. This is a reclama item.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is in your opening statement. You may proceed.

General CURTIN. Minor construction:

The House reduction of $2 million in our request for minor construction is a restriction on a relatively small but extremely vital Air Force program.

As I have previously stated, our obligations under this program have averaged some $15 million per year. During fiscal year 1967 we approved $12 million worth of urgent projects to be accomplished from this program. Even with the most rigid management we need the full $12 million requested in fiscal year 1968 to finance the minimum urgent requirements that experience has shown develop each year.

The committee has been provided detailed reclama impact statements of other House deletions. At this time we are prepared to discuss these projects in depth if you so desire. We are also prepared to cover any other projects now under consideration by this committee.

This concludes my statement. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any questions on the minor construction items reclama of $2 million?

MINOR CONSTRUCTION LIMITATION

Senator ELLENDER. What is the maximum amount that you can spend on a project?

General CURTIN. The maximum—and that has to be approved in the Office of the Secretary of Defense—is $200,000.

Senator BIBLE. That is the same for all the services?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

CIVIL ENGINEERING FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. Now, if we can go to your items of projects from previous years' authorization, your first item is "Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla.—combined civil engineering facility"—$459,000.

First, when was it authorized?

Colonel FENLON. The project was authorized in fiscal year 1967, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Was it funded by the House?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it was funded by the House.

Senator BIBLE. Now, tell us about this facility and what is the urgency. Why do you have to have a combined civil engineering facility at this time with the pressures on the dollar?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, the functions being performed by the civil engineers at Tyndall at the present time are being performed in buildings that are over 20 years of age. They are World War II, for the most part, mobilization buildings built in the early 1940's.

Many of them are beyond economical repair as far as putting any real O. & M. money into them. The Air Force felt that it was very prudent at this point in time to replace these facilities with a modern complex.

Senator BIBLE. This will accommodate how many people?

Colonel FENLON. The civil engineering force working out of there, Mr. Chairman, will be between 350 to 400 people.

Senator BIBLE. This is a fully funded item? This is a total package, what you call total funding?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This will fund the entire authorization.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on this item?

Senator ELLENDER. This is a permanent base?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You now have facilities there in which you have been carrying on this work for the last few years?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, Senator, we are operating out of mobilization-type buildings that were built in the early 1940's.

Senator ELLENDER. Could you go along for another couple of years with the facilities you have there now in view of the great demand for funds in Southeast Asia?

Colonel FENLON. Senator, once you perform a function like this in these buildings for these numbers of years, it is difficult to say that at a point in time you can no longer carry it out. I will have to agree they are carrying the function out today in these buildings.

Senator ELLENDER. As I have said on occasion, the Armed Forces take advantage of the conditions that are now prevailing.

They think they have a better opportunity of getting funds when the troops are engaged in battle.

Colonel FENLON. This certainly is not the case here.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I have been told, but I have doubts, with all due respect.

Senator BIBLE. Are there further questions on this item?

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The next item is "Officers' quarters, air conditioning—$35,000—Tyndall Air Force Base."

When was this authorized?

Colonel FENLON. This project was also authorized in 1967, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Did the House appropriation allow the item?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, they did.

Senator BIBLE. So it is authorized and funded in fiscal——

Colonel FENLON. It was authorized in 1967. The House action this year has funded it.

Senator BIBLE. It was authorized in 1967 and funded in 1968?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Briefly tell us about this item.

Colonel FENLON. This is to air condition existing—again, World War II type—officers' quarters. These quarters are housing students who are participating in the Air Defense Flying School, which is, of course, an around-the-clock operation.

With the climate there, it is felt that in the interest of getting these people proper rest for this type of work that we should proceed with this project.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on this item?

Senator ELLENDER. How many people are involved?

Colonel FENLON. 80 officers.

Senator ELLENDER. It costs $35,000. Is that a central unit?

Colonel FENLON. There are five buildings involved, Senator. There are 16 men in each building. This is for air conditioning all five of them, but it is a central system for each building; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. A central system for each building?

How old are those buildings?

Colonel FENLON. These buildings were originally built in the 1940 time period. They have been modified and updated.

Senator ELLENDER. What is the difference between those buildings and the ones that you want to replace? Were they built about the same time?

Colonel FENLON. They were built about the same time. They are stucco-type buildings. They were built as quarters.

They have been upgraded through the years to make them adequate in that sense, whereas the more warehouse-type buildings, in which the civil engineering function is in, were not.

It is a light-frame building. However, they were built in the same time period.

Senator ELLENDER. It is different?

Colonel FENLON. It is a different type of structure. It is not as permanent a structure in nature. It is a lighter frame building.

Senator ELLENDER. How long do you expect that these facilities will be usable, that is, the officers' quarters?

Colonel FENLON. We would be planning approximately 15 to 20 years.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

How many different buildings here are involved with air conditioning?

Colonel FENLON. Five.

Senator THURMOND. That is an average of about $7,000 a building.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir—$6,400.

Senator THURMOND. You say it accommodates 80 officers?

Colonel FENLON. Sixteen in each building—a total of 80.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

AIR POLICE OPERATIONS

Senator BIBLE. The next item is "Air Police Operations, Deficiency Replacement" in the sum of $156,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This was also authorized in fiscal year 1967.

The House approved the appropriation this year.

Senator BIBLE. Funded it for 1968?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us about that.

Colonel FENLON. This was a building that was built very close to the highway here at Tyndall, which was a contractor building when the majority of the construction of this base took place.

It is a light-frame building, a very old building. It is beyond economical repair as far as upgrading.

It also is functionally poor for the mission of the air police.

Again, we feel that it would be prudent to replace it at this time.

Senator BIBLE. How long has it been so operated?

Colonel FENLON. It was built in 1942 as a contractor's building. It was not part of the base.

Senator BIBLE. How long has it been used in air police operations at Tyndall?

Colonel FENLON. I think approximately about 10 years.

Senator BIBLE. How many men use it?

Colonel FENLON. Working out of it, sir, the air police force, I would estimate to be approximately 100 to 125 people.

Senator BIBLE. On an around-the-clock basis?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. There is a function of the air police similar to a police station, if you will, that is an around-the-clock operation.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any further questions?

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

AIRMEN DORMITORY ADDITION

The next item is on the Hill Air Force Base at Ogden, Utah—"Airmen Dormitory Addition."

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

This, again, was a fiscal year 1967 authorization. It was funded by the House in 1968.

This is a facility out at the Hill Air Force Range, which is 120 miles from Hill Air Force Base. These people work out on the range for munitions testing.

At the present time in the existing facility they have some 56 spaces. We have crowded them up beyond the criteria. The balance of the people have to commute.

Senator BIBLE. It accommodates how many?

Colonel FENLON. This particular request is for 54 spaces.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. Where will this be constructed?

Colonel FENLON. At the range, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. At the range?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Where will the rest of the people reside?

Colonel FENLON. If we were to construct this, we would accommodate the full requirement out there at the range.

Senator ELLENDER. Where do they now live?

Colonel FENLON. They now are either crowded into the 54 spaces that we have existing, or they are commuting from the base.

Senator ELLENDER. What will happen to the place where they are now residing?

Colonel FENLON. The base will stay—that is, the depot.

Senator ELLENDER. Will the facility be used?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. The range in this case, as you well know, is across the Great Salt Lake. It is about 60 or 70 miles from the base.

I visited this recently. I can personally attest to the need for relieving the living conditions at that isolated location.

Senator ELLENDER. How long do these people usually remain at the range?

General CURTIN. They would be permanently assigned there to operate the range on a continuing basis.

Senator BIBLE. What is the distance from Hill to the range?

General CURTIN. Actually, flying miles by direct air line, I would say, is about 60 miles across the lake.

Senator BIBLE. Do they fly them in every morning, then?

General CURTIN. Some go by road. Some go by helicopter; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So the great thrust of your argument on this, it seems to me, is that you are moving the dormitory for the men to where the facility is.

General CURTIN. Where their work is; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Where their work is?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. It gives a much more effective operation.

On top of that, it improves, what I consider to be, the really inadequate accommodations at the base, because through our effort to achieve this optimum in economy we have crowded in more people than the existing accommodations were built for.

It is almost an intolerable situation.

Senator BIBLE. What do you have in the way of other facilities at the range?

General CURTIN. They have magazines for storing the Minuteman missiles and also for examining them.

Senator BIBLE. I did not mean in the operational part of it. I meant in the support part.

Do they have messhalls?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; they have a messhall, a small dry room, automotive-maintenance shop—in which they maintain their vehicles out on the range.

It is basically a small operation by itself.

Senator BIBLE. So if this item were allowed, would you put an item in next year for an additional messhall to accommodate the men?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The messhall is there?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; the messhall is there and is quite adequate.

The problem is, the nature of the mission has changed over the past year, as they have gotten more experience with the operation and these additional people are actually required out there to carry this mission on.

Senator BIBLE. Is this a mission that is apt to last for some years?

General CURTIN. I see this mission in its functional form lasting as far as you can foresee.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. If this item is not approved, what provision would you make?

Colonel FENLON. We would have to continue to operate in our present manner, which would be to put as many people out there as we can and then to commute the rest.

Senator THURMOND. What handicap would that be, say for a year or maybe 2 years?

General CURTIN. Actually going by helicopter, which is the fastest way. It involves approximately an hour each way.

I do not have a feeling for the road because I have never driven that, but I would say in a very short period of time, charging off the man-hours used, you could amortize the project.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, it would pay for itself in a reasonable length of time?

General CURTIN. Definitely. Not only that, but you would get a better job done at the range.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

M'CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

DEPOT LOGISTICAL FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. The next item is "McClellan Air Force Base, Calif., depot logistical facility, addition/alteration, $660,000."

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this item was authorized in the fiscal year 1966 program. It was funded this year—part of the project was funded—by the House.

This is for 54,400 square feet. It would finish off the basement area of the existing building. It is a complex which we have been building in increments to take care of the increased clerical work load in this very important depot.

Senator BIBLE. How many does it accommodate?

Colonel FENLON. Well, this is a part of the overall space required to take care of the depot clerical work, which is a total of some 1,230 people.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions?

Senator ELLENDER. Where are those people housed now?

Colonel FENLON. They are now crowded into existing shelter, a center, which is very inadequate in nature as to lighting and ventilation.

Senator ELLENDER. How long have they been so crowded?

Colonel FENLON. The consolidation of 2 years ago increased the problem. This was a part of the problem. They have been working for 2 or 3 years in this situation.

Senator ELLENDER. You say you consolidated. With what?

Colonel FENLON. There were additional people who came in here 2 years ago, which increased the problem.

Senator ELLENDER. Did they come from another base?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. A base that was closed?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

This is part of an item that was identified in 1966 for this purpose.

Senator ELLENDER. Will this building be constructed on a permanent basis?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. A lifetime of what?

Colonel FENLON. The structure would be for at least 25 years.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE

DEPOT LOGISTICAL FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. The next item is on Tinker Air Force Base, Okla.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this is a similar facility at Tinker, that was authorized in fiscal year 1966 and was funded this year by

the House in the fiscal year 1968 program.

Senator BIBLE. Authorized 1966, funded 1968?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Colonel FENLON. This is, again, some 20,000 square feet—as I say, for the same purpose that we mentioned at McClellan, to house the clerical force to operate the depot, at Tinker.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on the item?

Senator ELLENDER. Where do those people work now?

Colonel FENLON. They are crowded into the existing facilities—substandard facilities—there at the base.

Senator ELLENDER. Was that crowded due to a transfer from another base?

Colonel FENLON. This base was also involved in additional people in the 1966 period.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that because of closure of other bases?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. There was a consolidation of the air materiel areas.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this to be a permanent building?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this is a permanent addition to a permanent building.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

ENGINEERING TEST LABORATORY

Senator BIBLE. "Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, engineering test laboratory, $269,000."

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This project was authorized in the fiscal year 1967 M.C.P.

It was originally authorized at $525,000. With the additional time we had, we reviewed this, and there were some changes made out at Wright-Patterson in units by which we were able to accommodate this in another facility, which we can alter and provide sufficient facilities for the amount of $269,000, which we are now requesting.

This was an item, again, that was moved to Wright-Patterson in the previous time period.

Senator BIBLE. I am advised, Colonel, that the Air Force has a large number of laboratories in the bill, authorized and unfunded.

LABORATORIES AUTHORIZED AND FUNDED

General CURTIN. We have some, Mr. Chairman, but several of the laboratories that we had requested were denied at Wright-Patterson. I will have to get the exact figures.

Senator BIBLE. Will you supply them for the record?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I am interested in those you have had authorized and funded in this bill.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO—LABORATORIES REQUESTED FOR AUTHORIZATION AND/OR FUNDING IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1968 MCP

Project	Scope	Cost (in thousands)	Authorized fiscal year—
Engineering test laboratory (conversion)	22,500 square feet	$269	1967
Engineering conversion laboratory [1]	76,800 square feet	3,140	1968
Flight dynamics research laboratory	149,151 square feet	1,563	1968
Aerospace medical impact laboratory [1]	22,500 square feet	2,740	1968
Avionics science laboratory	178,350 square feet	7,833	1968
Medical science laboratory [1]	6,912 square feet	231	1968
Technical intelligence laboratory [1]	LS	7,084	1968
Total		22,860	

[1] Authorization denied.

Note: All authorized labs at Wright-Patterson were funded by the House.

URGENCY OF PROJECT

Senator BIBLE. I am wondering if it is not possible, since this is a laboratory project, to wait until some future date when our financial situation may be improved.

Give me the urgency on this, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. One of the urgencies is that it was not funded when we initially needed it when we moved this unit up there. We now have had to move them up into a jerry-rigged situation where they are not adequately housed to perform a mission.

We have had a delay here by lack of appropriation. Therefore, we feel we should go with this at this point in time.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you facilities there now to accommodate these people?

Colonel FENLON. This is modifying, sir, an existing facility. They are in there now in an inadequate facility; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. How long have they been there?

Colonel FENLON. About 4 months, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. Where were they before?

Colonel FENLON. They were at Mobile, Ala.

Senator ELLENDER. Was Mobile closed?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this is one of the proposed moves.

Senator ELLENDER. To save money?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. I have no questions.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Senator BIBLE. The next item is on the officers' quarters at the same base.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this item was also authorized in the fiscal year 1967 program.

It is a requirement to provide space for 96 officers.

Senator BIBLE. You say it was authorized in the same program. Was it also funded this year?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it was funded by the House in 1968.

Senator BIBLE. Authorized 1967 and funded 1968. Very well.

Colonel FENLON. The total cost is $871,000.

This is to satisfy only part of our considerable deficiency here at Wright-Patterson.

Senator BIBLE. What do they have in the way of officers'—Well, this is an additional officers' quarters to take care of how many?

Colonel FENLON. This would take care of 96 additional.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. What type of buildings will be constructed?

Colonel FENLON. These are for bachelor officers. At the present time they are proposed to be built in the motel style of our standard definitive.

Senator ELLENDER. Out of brick construction or what?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; brick, permanent construction.

Senator ELLENDER. That is about $9,000 a man, in round figures.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, $8,500 a man.

Senator ELLENDER. Where are they accommodated now?

Colonel FENLON. They are in some cases crowded into the existing BOQ's, and in other cases they are forced to live off base. We have a tremendous number of students here at Wright-Patterson as well as permanently assigned people.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there allowance sufficient to pay for quarters when they live off base?

Colonel FENLON. I will ask Major Reed to answer that.

Major REED. Our permanent-party officers do receive sufficient allowance to find adequate quarters. These are people permanently assigned and can go and execute leases for a year or so. We project in the future that we will continue to use the civilian assets for these personnel. Right now we have approximately 400 people in this category. We project in the future to continue having approximately 400 in this category.

However, the crux of this problem is the students who come in on a TDY basis for several months, we are paying them in lieu of housing at our base, $16 a day to find motels—most of which are as far away as Dayton.

We issue 700 or 800 certificates a month to these students for whom quarters are not available. This is after housing 700 people in what is adequate for 500 officers.

PER DIEM COSTS

It is difficult for these people even at $16 a day to get a place to live and also provide their own transportation back and forth to the base. Plus there is the fact that the demand of training time in the program is such that we want them on the base in order to have them near the school and in an appropriate place to study.

Senator ELLENDER. How many people do you accommodate at the base?

Major REED. We have adequate accommodations at the base for 416 people right now. We have another 101 spaces which are substandard. They are old buildings with very small rooms, which we are also using.

We have funded, but not constructed, another hundred spaces.

Senator ELLENDER. When did you start that?

Major REED. It is now presently under design and should be going very soon.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of this increase is due to the South Vietnam conflict?

Major REED. It is a long term mission. It is not directly related to Southeast Asia. It is due to needs to increase the training of people in supply and materiel management, and civil engineering.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Does $16 a day cover the meals?

Major REED. $16 covers the meals, yes, sir, the additional cost of meals, $8 approximately—50 percent, is considered by the Government to cover the facilities for living—the other $8 for meals and incidental expenses.

Colonel FENLON. $16 a day is the flat per diem rate.

Senator ELLENDER. If they live on the base——

Major REED. We pay them $8 a day, plus, if the club is available, we reduce that somewhat, because meals are available at a reduced cost.

Senator THURMOND. $8 for meals and $8 for room?

Major REED. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Does it take $8 a day for meals?

Major REED. In a civilian environment, where we are talking about downtown, yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You can go to a place that costs $20. But you can eat cheaper than $8 a day.

Major REED. $1 is provided in the per diem for incidentals, such as additional cleaning that has to be supported, and so forth, while a person is away from his normal domicile.

The remaining $7 goes for meals. It appears that this has been a validated per diem cost. I am not adequate to discuss how it is validated. You will have to get the finance people to do that, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there a commissary on the premises?

Major REED. The commissary is on the premises. But the TDY person we are discussing does not buy his own food and cook it. He will eat in the officers' open mess.

Senator ELLENDER. If he buys in the mess, what is it apt to cost him per day?

Major REED. His per diem is reduced, first of all, $5.15, I believe, from $8 off base.

Senator ELLENDER. He can do that if he desires?

Major REED. If he lives on base, yes, sir, then the mess is available for him to eat in. But if he is living downtown, for example, he will probably get breakfast before he comes to work. Then there is his evening meal after he returns to his domicile and cleanup, and so forth, for dinner.

Senator ELLENDER. If he does not live on the base, can he use the eating facilities there?

Major REED. Yes, sir; he could.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. That is all I have.

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENNESSEE

RUNWAY

Senator BIBLE. The next item is "Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee"—a runway, the sum of $1,861,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, this was authorized in the fiscal year 1967 bill and was funded by the House in fiscal year 1968.

This is to provide an austere facility capable of handling the aircraft delivering the test articles to this center.

This is an item that involves not only economics but also safety in the fact of having to move the large test items several miles across country into this center at the present time.

Senator ELLENDER. Several miles?

Colonel FENLON. Several miles, sir. If we bring them in at Sewart we have to move them as far as 60 miles.

Senator ELLENDER. Where are they brought from?

Colonel FENLON. They are brought from the various contractor facilities that construct them.

These are large rocket engines.

Senator ELLENDER. Do they come from all over the country?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; they come from many vendors.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is it necessary to bring them by air?

Colonel FENLON. The very nature of the item, the fragileness, I should say, as far as shipping is concerned.

It is more economical, more practical to fly them across the country than to attempt to ship them in some type of outsized vehicle.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from South Carolina.

Senator THURMOND. I have no questions.

WESTERN TEST RANGE

RANGE CONTROL CENTER, VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE

Senator BIBLE. The next item is on the Western Test Range at Vandenberg, $2,001,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

This is an item that was authorized in the fiscal year 1967 program. The House did not appropriate this item in 1968.

This is a range control facility at Vandenberg to consolidate the operations of many various facets of the operation of this test range to bring them into proximity and to make a coordinated control effort much more possible than we can under the existing situation.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I notice you have $2,001,000. What is the unit cost?

Colonel FENLON. The actual unit cost was $20 a square foot, Senator, for the 86,465 square feet of actual space.

Senator THURMOND. Is that about the average?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is a good cost per square foot for the facility.

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS

AIRMEN DORMITORY

Senator BIBLE. The next item is on Chanute Air Force Base, Ill., first, "Airmen dormitory," $1,048,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

This item was authorized in the fiscal year 1966 and funded by the House in fiscal year 1968.

This is a request for 600 dormitory spaces. These are to replace very inadequate World War II type dormitories.

Senator BIBLE. They are living in inadequate dormitory space at the present time?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, they are.

Senator BIBLE. How many airmen are aboard? What is the strength?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, we have a total programed strength on the base of 14,900 personnel. Of that number, permanently based airmen are some 3,900. And students—airmen students, this being a technical training center—are 7,650.

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on this item?

Senator ELLENDER. You say they are now in a dormitory but it is old?

General CURTIN. These are World War II mobilization dormitories that they are in, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is the increase here at Chanute due to consolidation?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. This has been a programed workload as far as these airmen are concerned.

Senator ELLENDER. Just an added——

Colonel FENLON. There have been certain increases by virtue of weapons systems and state of the art.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FACILITY

This is our Minuteman technical training facility. Through the years there have been increased student loads.

General CURTIN. This is also part of a long-range program to vacate these old dormitories that were built during World War II. And by virtue of the fact that we didn't have sufficient land, we had to put them close to the approach zone of the runway.

They are in an area where from a living point of view the occupants are frequently disturbed by high-level intensities of the aircraft approaching and leaving the field. This is one reason that these dormitories have not been upgraded over the years—because of their location.

There are two facets involved: one, the location and, secondly, the poor condition of the dormitories.

Senator ELLENDER. You say there are 14,900 people at the base. How many of them are airmen?

Colonel FENLON. There is a total airmen strength, including permanent-party and students, of approximately 11,500.

Senator ELLENDER. Do any of these people learn to fly?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; this is a technical training program for airmen. These are technicians or mechanics, who operate the various systems.

As I say, predominantly the large mission here is the Minuteman training.

Senator ELLENDER. These 600 students——

Colonel FENLON. There are some 7,600 students.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Do you feel this is a project that might wait, or do you feel that it is so urgent that we ought to try to go ahead on it now?

Colonel FENLON. Senator Thurmond, we have waited for these. Since they were authorized in 1966.

I personally have viewed these quarters. They are in pretty bad shape as the general said, both location and condition.

I feel we should go ahead.

Senator THURMOND. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The next item: "Chanute, officers' quarters"—in the sum of $935,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

This is, again, an item that was authorized in fiscal year 1966 and was funded by the House in this fiscal year 1968.

This is a similar situation to the dormitory. It is to provide adequate facilities for some 100 officers stationed here at Chanute.

This would be two motel-type officers' quarters.

Senator BIBLE. Where are the 100 men living now?

Colonel FENLON. May I ask Major Reed to give the statistics?

Major REED. Sir, the majority are now living off-base, and being paid the basic allowance for quarters.

At the present time we are paying approximately 500 single officers this base allowance for quarters in lieu of providing adequate housing.

Additionally, we are putting some other officers in dormitories—airmen dormitories, not configured for officers use—particularly some of our foreign students whom we are obligated to keep on-base.

Senator BIBLE. It is very much the same situation as you just testified to on Wright-Patterson.

Major REED. Very much the same.

It is the students that we are concerned with, getting them on the base so that they can do the best in their training.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

HEATING PLANT

Senator BIBLE. The next item is the Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska—"heating plant, $1,135,000."

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

This was authorized in the fiscal year 1967 program and was funded by the House in fiscal year 1968.

This is a similar item to the item that the committee heard yesterday on Fort Richardson.

It is a conversion project coal to gas. It has tremendous savings involved. It is very similar to the Richardson project. It could be amortized within a 10- to 12-month period from savings alone.

Senator BIBLE. The appeal to me yesterday in hearing the Army testimony is that in a short time it will amortize itself.

This takes the natural gas, as I understood it, from a field that is reasonably close—I don't know how far away.

There is something that indicates that there is a dwindling coal supply, as well. Is that correct?

General CURTIN. There are two things on the coal. I can't speak to the total supply, but I do not know that over a period of time the quality of coal available has gone down and the cost of coal has gone up. I attribute this to the difficulty in mining.

CONVERSION FROM COAL TO GAS

Senator BIBLE. May I be clear on this? Is this a conversion item from coal to gas, or is this something different?

General CURTIN. It is to convert an existing plant from coal to gas, as you originally stated, Mr. Chairman. It is a companion project to the Army project at Fort Richardson.

Our estimates, which I feel are conservative, are that by expenditure of this $1.1 million we can save something of the order of $1.2 million to $1.4 million a year.

Senator BIBLE. The thrust of your argument is the same as the thrust of your argument on the other item.

General CURTIN. That is right.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE, ARKANSAS

COMMISSARY

Senator BIBLE. Are there questions on this item?

If there are no further questions, the next item is on a commissary in Blytheville, Ark.—$132,000.

Colonel FENLON. This is an item that was authorized in the fiscal year 1966 military construction program and was funded by the House in 1968, the current program.

This project is to provide adequate space for a commissary. The one that exists was built in 1959 and was built to accommodate the then program strength of the base and to handle some $35,000 a month of sales.

We are averaging now around $180,000, and we are asking to add an additional 7,000 square feet to the facility.

Senator BIBLE. This is an enlargement of an existing commissary?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Based on the ground that you have more men there now than you did when you constructed it originally?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that operated by the service?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And all of the expenses to operate it are paid by the Federal Government?

Colonel FENLON. Yes; the provision of physical plant, maintenance.

Senator ELLENDER. How far is that from civilian shopping facilities?

Colonel FENLON. The city of Blytheville, Ark., is about 4 miles from the base. The base is some 65 miles north and east of Memphis.

Senator ELLENDER. Can you tell me how much less percentagewise the people who buy on the base pay?

Colonel Ross. The latest survey we made in response to that question, sir, is 38.13-percent price differential cheaper than the supermarket in town.

Senator ELLENDER. 38.3 percent.

Colonel Ross. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. This is furnished by the Government and no charge is made for the rental of the commissary?

3-PERCENT SURCHARGE

Colonel Ross. There is a 3-percent surcharge. I am not an expert on that point, which is paid on top of the purchase price.

Senator ELLENDER. Isn't that to go to an unappropriated fund of the Air Force?

Colonel Ross. It goes to a fund which I cannot speak on, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. But it is not a charge for services? That 3 percent is put in a fund that goes to the benefit——

Senator BIBLE. Well, supply that for the record.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The exact breakout of the surcharge and its use. I would like to supply the information for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

A 3% surcharge is paid by Air Force commissary patrons, in addition to the labeled unit prices. The monies thus collected are expended for several categories of costs, including procurement and maintenance of operating equipment (display cases, walk-in refrigerators, cash registers, carts, meat choppers, etc.), and expendable supplies (paper, bags, string, etc.). Losses caused by shrinkage, spoilage, and pilferage are offset by the surcharge fund. In the United States, the surcharge pays also for the transportation of supplies to the commissary and for all utilities provided to the commissary.

SAVING

Senator ELLENDER. As you have just stated, the buildings are furnished and all of the labor necessary to operate the commissary comes out of Government funds.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. The differential you said is 38.3 percent.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That is quite a saving.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator ELLENDER. One of the fringe benefits.

Senator THURMOND. And a very important one for the morale of the service.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from South Carolina.

Senator THURMOND. I have no questions on that point. I think the commissary is a very vital fringe benefit for the men in the service. The only question in my mind is whether this could be delayed a little while until the Vietnam war is over.

What do you think about that?

Colonel FENLON. Again, Senator Thurmond, this is an item which we attempted to build in fiscal year 1966. We feel that we should go ahead with this this year.

Senator THURMOND. How is that being handled now?

Colonel FENLON. They are in about 50 percent of what is required to properly handle this volume of business.

Senator THURMOND. That is all.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that I was not questioning the advisability of a commissary at all. I know of its importance. But I simply want to point this up for the record to indicate that all of the men in the service at all of our various camps and facilities benefit to the point of about a third of the cost of their living at the commissary. I realize that is a very important fringe benefit. I just want to point out that it is something that should be considered when in the next couple of weeks we are going to be asked to raise the salaries about 4½ to 6 percent. Usually salaries are raised because of the additional cost of living. I am not sure that can be justified with all of the benefits that are given to the services by way of medical attention and allowances for quarters and retirement pay without contribution. All of those things, it strikes me, ought to be brought to the surface when this fourth raise in the last 4 years comes up before the Senate.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure there will be some extended discussion on it.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

LAND FREE PURCHASE

The next is Cannon Air Force Base in New Mexico, a fee purchase of land in the sum of $800,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This again is a fiscal year 1967 item which was funded this year in 1968 by the House.

Senator BIBLE. Authorized in 1967 and funded in 1968.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is needed and urgent for this item?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this is to provide an adequate range for the tactical forces here at Cannon to perform the many delivery methods that are required for their mission. This is a bombing range configured for the tactical delivery of weapons.

Senator BIBLE. I happen to have more than passing acquaintance with bombing ranges, coming from Nevada, where we have one of the largest land bombing ranges in the country. How much range do you have there and why do you need this additional amount and why can't you get Federal land?

EXPANSION OF RANGE

Mr. CECONI. The present range is about 7,700 acres, 2 by 6 configuration, but that is inadequate for the systems that we now have and for the future systems.

The expansion of this range will be to 21,000 acres. In the House-Senate conference last year on appropriations they deferred funding pending an attempt by the Air Force to work out an exchange plan. We have worked out an exchange plan with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. So far the State of New Mexico has agreed to exchange approximately 6,700 acres. However, we cannot complete the exchange until we have funds to extinguish the outstanding rights in the State lands.

AIR-TO-GROUND GUNNERY

Senator BIBLE. What type of air-to-ground gunnery do you do here contrasted to that which you do at Nellis? At Nellis they certainly have sufficient range. I forget the total amount of that Nellis range.

Mr. CECONI. Nellis range is about 2.9 million acres. At Nellis you have various systems that are accomplished at that range compared to this range, which is considered a back door range. I would like to defer to Colonel Apgar.

Colonel APGAR. We have, sir, a requirement for a range in this particular area because of the proximity of Cannon Air Force Base. To transit to Nellis to use the Nellis range is just too far for the time and money required, plus the fact we would not be able to meet our schedule for commitments for training.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you move the airplanes and supporting personnel from Cannon up to Nellis? Couldn't you do that?

Colonel APGAR. Not under the present system, sir, because we just don't have the facilities at Nellis.

Senator BIBLE. If you had more facilities at Nellis you could accommodate them. You have the range at Nellis, you have the field.

How large is Cannon?

Colonel APGAR. At the present time we have about 3,500 people there.

Senator BIBLE. Are you projecting an increase in strength?

Colonel APGAR. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. To what figure?

Colonel APGAR. It will be upward to between 7,000 and 7,500.

Senator BIBLE. Over what period of time?

Colonel APGAR. In the next 2 years.

Senator BIBLE. Through 1970?

Colonel APGAR. By 1970.

Senator BIBLE. By 1970 you will go up 7,000 to 7,500?

Colonel APGAR. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Double the strength.

Colonel APGAR. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. This is a fighter base?

Colonel APGAR. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this increase due to Vietnam?

Colonel APGAR. No, sir. The increase is actually tied to a new weapons system, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, gentlemen.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

The next item is George, Calif., division headquarters, $292,000.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, this is an item that was authorized in fiscal year 1967 and was not funded in the action by the House in 1968. This is a replacement of existing substandard facilities for the operational division headquarters located here at George.

Mr. Chairman, this is to provide operational control facilities for the division, the tactical division headquarters. They are currently operating in the upstairs of another building in some 4,000 square feet. The requirement is actually closer to 11,000 for the people assigned.

Senator BIBLE. How many men will be in division headquarters?

Colonel FENLON. I don't have that figure immediately available to me. I will furnish that for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Will you supply it for the record?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The proposed division headquarters in the fiscal year 1968 MCP appropriation was programed to accommodate 48 men.

DELETION BY HOUSE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND HEADQUARTERS FACILITIES

Senator THURMOND. I notice in the House Appropriations Committee report and from the debate on the floor of the House that major cuts were made in Air Force administrative and headquarters facilities. While generally these may be items that can wait, I have some concern about some of the major headquarters and just how long they can wait. For instance, what about the SAC Headquarters in California and the Military Airlift Command Headquarters in Illinois?

General CURTIN. I will try to respond to that, if I may, Senator. Your observation is correct. The House was, we feel, very strict on this question of improved headquarters facilities, particularly this year. One of the two items you mentioned, I believe you are referring to the 15th Air Force Headquarters at March Air Force Base in California.

In my judgment, sir, and I visited that and know the area pretty well, the conditions there border on being deplorable from the standpoint of mission and the capability to perform a mission. I think we have pointed out before they are in old mobilization hospital buildings that are widely dispersed. They are functionally, in my judgment, entirely unsuitable for use as administrative space. Also, I think the one that you point out represents perhaps the worst situation in terms of headquarters that exist in the Air Force today, that particular one.

The other one was Military Airlift Command. The Military Airlift Command situation at Scott Air Force Base, Ill., is somewhat different. They are widely dispersed over the base. They do, however, have some permanent facilities that we would hope could be used for other administrative uses on the base if we had new facilities for headquarters, but they are in a large number of older buildings that we would hope would be deleted from the inventory. These, again, are mobilization buildings. The important thing, I think, in the military airlift situation is the question of mission. With the ascendancy in importance of airlift as demonstrated in Southeast Asia, to me it just makes good sense to provide the manager and commander of that operation an adequate environment in which to carry out this most important mission, and he certainly does not have that today.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

KUNSAN AIRBASE, KOREA

BASE OPERATIONS TERMINAL BUILDING

Senator BIBLE. The next item is the Kunsan Airbase in Korea, consolidated base operations terminal building at a cost of $196,000.

Colonel FENLON. This was authorized in the fiscal year 1967 program and funded by the House in fiscal year 1968. This is a replacement item for some existing quonset buildings that have been used for the base operations and terminal functions here at Kunsan. Additionally we have a location problem here. The inadequate facilities that we are currently using are located near an apron servicing the Korean Air Force. Therefore, we have a transiting problem of our operations being at one end of the complex and the aircraft they service parked at the other end.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Louisiana.

Senator ELLENDER. You say there is an existing facility there now?

Colonel FENLON. They are operating out of some old quonsets, Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. I remember examining some of the people who advocated it at the hearings on the authorization. I know for the past 2 or 3 years I have been suggesting that we get out of South Korea. We have 18 ROK divisions there which are well trained. We started that in the hope that they would be able to take care of the situation. I am very much in hope that we will get out of there soon. Should we get out soon there would not be any need for what you are asking.

Colonel FENLON. Our current mission at Kunsan, we rotate a fighter squadron and base it in there temporarily—by rotation I mean we put one squadron in for a period of time and rotate it with another squadron that is permanently based in Japan. It is a forward tactical requirement for the Air Force in the foreseeable future.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that more or less training?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. They do train, yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Why are they sent there?

Colonel FENLON. To support our forces that are in South Korea.

Senator ELLENDER. In case of attack.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any other airbases in Korea at the moment?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. We have a base at Osan, Seoul, and at Kimpo.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you looked at the feasibility of using some of these other facilities?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, we have.

Senator ELLENDER. That is all.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. The next item is the Tab Vee protective facilities.

General Curtin, we did hear this in depth during our authorization hearings. I am completely familiar with this item but tell me, when was the $5,281,000 authorized.

Colonel FENLON. In fiscal year 1967.

Senator BIBLE. How about the funding?

Colonel FENLON. It was funded by the House in this amount in 1968.

Senator BIBLE. It was funded for this amount?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The House funded $5.281 million against fiscal year 1967 authorization and $13.839 against the fiscal year 1968 authorization. Total funding approved by the House is $19.120 million.

Senator BIBLE. These are the revetments, isn't this correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This was a combination of dispersal pavements, upgrading pavements so that they could be used for dispersal. In addition the sheltering for protection of the tactical aircraft.

Senator BIBLE. This is located generally in Germany?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, we covered this in depth, as you point out, in the classified session. Therefore we may not be able to respond to some of the questions.

Senator BIBLE. You can indicate where you can't testify. I recall the testimony very clearly. Would you tell me this? What was the total price tag if you are to go forward with this project? This is not a full funding, is it?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; this is the first increment approved.

Senator BIBLE. What was the total?

Colonel FENLON. I believe right now it is around $175 million.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this in addition to our NATO obligations?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator ELLENDER. Has any effort been made to get Germany to pay for some of this?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, not Germany. I think the NATO countries as a whole have been considering the possibility in the future.

Senator ELLENDER. All they do is consider and we do the paying. That is what I have been finding out right along. The NATO obligation that we discussed yesterday goes into the hundreds of millions of dollars. I am trying to get for the record the additional sums that we are spending over and above our NATO contribution. This is one here.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from South Carolina.

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator BIBLE. The next item is on planning and design, which we covered in your basic presentation, General Curtin. How much did the House give you of that $30 million?

General CURTIN. $22 million of $30 million requested.

Senator BIBLE. Are you reclamaing 8 on this?

General CURTIN. The Air Force asked OSD, as I pointed out——

Senator BIBLE. I see, they did not give you clearance.

General CURTIN. That is correct. But I have outlined the situation in the previous testimony.

Senator BIBLE. You certainly have.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The next item is on minor construction, and you have already outlined that.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You are asking for 12. The House gave you 10. You are filing a reclama for $2 million.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have testified to that.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

ACCESS ROADS

Senator BIBLE. Our next item is access roads, $500,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, this is an increment of $500,000. These projects are required for replacement or relocation of roads necessitated by our airfield expansion. It covers projects for many bases but it has to do with access roads to our airfields.

Senator BIBLE. Exactly where do they go? Minor land acquisition, $100,000. That is a small item for the Air Force.

General CURTIN. These are minor acquisitions, Mr. Chairman, that are under $25,000. We have a requirement as we see it now possibly of the order of $150,000 in this time period. With our carryover from prior years plus this $100,000 that is in this program we will be able to meet that and other contingency needs.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me, did the House fund this $500,000?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, both of these items are funded.

Senator BIBLE. Both of these are fully funded?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

RECLAMA ITEMS

1967 appropriations	$401,495,000
1968 estimate	618,000,000
House action	415,537,000
House decrease	202,463,000
Restoration requested	21,273,000
Total requested of Senate	436,810,000

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Strike out "$415,537,000" and insert in lieu thereof $436,810,000 an increase of $21,273,000 over the House approved appropriation.

EFFECT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Provides for the restoration of $21,273,000 of the House reduction of $202,463,000. Included in the reduction were funds in the amount of $136,224,000 deleted by the action of the Armed Services Committees resulting in a net reduction by the House of $65,239,000.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The Department of the Air Force requests the restoration of $21,273,000 of new obligation authority in the Appropriation Program so that urgently required projects may be initiated in FY 1968 to provide facilities for support of approved and essential missions and objectives.

RESTORATION OF LINE ITEMS

Justification for restoration of unclassified line items in the Appropriation Program are specifically supported by Command and Base or Program on the pages that follow.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTIONS WITH JUSTIFICATIONS FOR RESTORATION OF REDUCTIONS AND DELETIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

Command base project	Air Force request	House approved	House reduction	Air Force restoration request
U.S. air forces, Europe:				
Lakenheath RAF, United Kingdom:				
Flight simulator training	286	0	286	286
Shop aircraft general purpose	52	0	52	52
Shop armament and electronic	63	0	63	63
Shop ground support equipment	43	0	43	43
Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom:				
Power check pad	67	0	67	67
Shop aircraft, general purpose	42	0	42	42
School dependent, elementary	167	0	167	167
Water storage tank	53	0	53	53
Various locations:				
Minor construction	12,000	10,000	2,000	2,000
Unobligated balance	15,000	0	15,000	15,000
Headquarters Command: Bolling Air Force Base	3,500	0	3,500	3,500
Total Air Force restoration request				21,273

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—RAF, Lakenheath, England.
Line item.—Flight Simulator Training.

Budget request	$286,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	286,000

JUSTIFICATION

It is important to remember that this project involves off shore procurement and work of this nature is neither processed nor achieved as expeditiously as things are done here. The Air Force purpose here is to maintain continuity in the transportation, preparation, installation, check-out, and final adjustment of the flight simulators to support the units at both Lakenheath and Upper Heyford. If the building at Lakenheath becomes available in the same time period as the one at Upper Heyford it will allow the manufacturer to use the same team of experts for both bases. This saves money and provides an opportunity to apply lessons learned from one job to the other. This will also provide for slippage both in the building project and the final installation of the simulator and still provide an adequately tested properly functioning flight simulator when the unit arrives.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 34)

Funds were requested for the construction of facilities at Upper Heyford and Lakenheath, United Kingdom in support of activities at these bases, some of which were made necessary as a result of the transfer of units from France. The Committee is in agreement with the Air Force as to the long-range requirements of these bases. It questions, however, the requirements for all of the facilities requested at these two installations and believes that a number of them are not in phase with the scheduled troop and aircraft deployments contemplated here. It has therefore eliminated four items at Upper Heyford totalling $329,000 and four items at Lakenheath totalling $444,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—RAF, Lakenheath, England.
Line items.—Shop, ACFT General Purpose; Shop, Armament & Electronics; Shop, Ground Support Equipment.

Budget request	$52,000 63,000 43,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	52,000 63,000 43,000

JUSTIFICATION

Projects are required in time frame satisfied by the FY 68 MCP in order to insure availability of required support of the programmed weapon systems. Administrative processing and construction effort under the management of the Ministry of Works requires considerably more lead time than is normally programmed for similar projects managed and constructed by other agencies.

Deferral of these projects to the FY 69 MCP will not insure timely availability of critical support facilities.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 34)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—RAF, Upper Heyford, England.
Line items.—PAD, Power Chk.; Shop, ACFT General Purpose.

Budget request	$67,000 42,000
House action	
Restoration requested	67,000 42,000

JUSTIFICATION

Projects are required in time frame satisfied by the FY 68 MCP in order to insure availability of required support of the programmed weapon systems. Administrative processing and construction effort under the management of the Ministry of Works requires considerably more lead time than is normally programmed for similar projects managed and constructed by other agencies.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—RAF, Upper Heyford, England.
Line *item.*—Dependent Elementary School, Conversion.

Budget request	$167,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	167,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project responds to a problem which resulted from the movement of units from France to bases in the United Kingdom. The relocation of certain of these units to Upper Heyford necessitated changes in building utilization in order to meet expanded base support requirements. One of the changes dictated by the move was the conversion of airmen dormitories to school use. Due to the influx of personnel from France, the school enrollment at Upper Heyford, grades 1 through 9, increased by over 69% during school year 1966–67. The conversion of dormitories to school use represented the most economical method of providing a satisfactory school facility capable of handling the increased enrollment. These buildings were not, however, designed as school buildings. Modifications are necessary to provide a facility which will support the needs of the educational program.

This project represents an immediate requirement. The pupil enrollment has already increased and must be accommodated. Failure to fund this project will preclude accomplishing the modifications necessary to provide a satisfactory facility.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 34)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—RAF, Upper Heyford, England.
Line item.—Water Storage Tank.

Budget request	$53,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	53,000

JUSTIFICATION

This storage facility is required to provide an adequate water supply capability in support of all newly programmed facilities for the Tactical Fighter mission at this base. If not provided, inadequate fire protection in high value and mission requirements would prevail in an area where it is needed most, and further, an insufficient domestic supply would present a serious potential health hazard to assigned personnel. This base water system does not have sufficient capacity to provide adequate service in periods of heavy demand. Normal operation of a water system is to refill storage facilities during off-peak hours for subsequent discharge to supplement the available supply during the heavy demand period. To provide adequate fire protection both volume and pressure must be available immediately. With the addition of the facilities to support the TAC mission, these conditions cannot be met without this additional storage tank.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 34)

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Committee is in agreement with the Air Force as to the long-range requirements of these bases. It questions, however, the requirements for all of the facilities requested at these two installations and believes that a number of them are not in phase with the scheduled troop and aircraft deployments contemplated here. It has therefore eliminated four items at Upper Heyford totalling $329,000 and four items at Lakenheath totalling $444,000."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Design of this project is 70% complete.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—Various Worldwide.
Line item.—Minor Construction.

Budget request	$12,000,000
House action	10,000,000
Restoration requested	2,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

The Minor Construction Program is the primary means available to the Air Force to meet facility requirements that are generated by unprogrammed actions that are such an urgency that their implementation cannot be deferred until the next regular Congressional construction program. These include mandatory progressive redeployments to meet everchanging long range objectives as well as military contingency situations and to support rapid technological advances. Even with the most rigid management of the program, the full $12 million Air Force request will be needed to finance these urgent requirements which experience has shown will develop and require construction during FY 1968.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 35)

General Authorization.—The amount of $32,600,000 is approved for various general authorizations of the Air Force as listed in the following tabulations:

Minor construction	$10,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—Entire program.
Line item.—Reduction in unobligated balances.

Budget request (committee grand total	$430,537,000
House action	−15,000,000
Restoration requested	15,000,000

JUSTIFICATION—UNOBLIGATED BALANCES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Regular	Southeast Asia	Total
June 30, 1967	155,087	105,105	260,192
Sept. 30, 1967	87,887	89,605	177,492

All unobligated balances for appropriations legislated specifically for programs in support of the Southeast Asia contingency as of 30 September 1967 is $89.6 million.

The unobligated balance as of 30 September 1967 for authorized Air Force military construction (other than SEA) is $87.9 million. This amount will be applied to the following categories of work:

A. For major construction projects in the U.S. and overseas:

	Millions
(1) Required to complete projects under contract	$14.5
(2) For projects in process of contract award	29.0
(3) Funds available for additional valid projects to be awarded	[1] 28.4
Total	71.9
B. For support activities (planning, minor construction, access roads and minor land)	16.0
Total unobligated balance as of 30, Sept. 1967 (other than sea)	$87.9

As of 30 September 1967 the AF did not have sufficient funds to permit advertising and contract award of its approved prior years programs as follows:

	Millions
Additional projects	$58.8
Funds available (see above)	28.4
Deficiency	30.4

The Air Force has available project listings to support the above categories of major construction.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 5)

The House has reduced the request for new appropriations by $15,000,000 without any corresponding reduction in program. The report on page 5 states "There is a growing tendency in the Department of Defense to permit the accumulation of large unobligated balances in the construction appropriations. This can only be interpreted as an indication of poor planning and management . . . As was pointed out in the report accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriation Bill, 1968, the excessive accumulation of large unobligated balances threatens Congressional control of programs through the appropriation and authorization process. Although the Committee does not believe that this point has been reached with reference to the military construction appropriations, it sees danger on the horizon. There is a need for the constant review of all facets of the construction program both by the military services involved as well as by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. . . .

"All possible sources for the recoupment of funds must be carefully examined on a continuing basis. To make the first move in preventing the occurrence of this undesirable fiscal situation, the Committee has reduced the request for new appropriations in the three military services by $100,000,000 in addition to those reductions based on specific line items. It will expect the Department of Defense and the military services to thoroughly review their outstanding programs and to make proper use of previously approved but unexpended funds to meet existing construction requirements."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Air Force program undergoes a thorough and continuing financial review. Small accounts such as minor construction are under tight financial control. Funds are not released until contract documents are ready for delivery to the contracting officer, and only in a sufficient amount to cover the government cost estimate. In major construction, funds are continuously cycled project by project so that no excess monies are held in the field. With each change in the programs and deployments that approved construction supports, unawarded projects are re-evaluated to determine their continuing need. As stated in the above justification, available uncommitted funds are not sufficient to cover the cost estimates of projects for which funds have not been released by $30.4 million. The House reduction will further increase this deficit to $45.4 million and will in all probability necessitate the deferral of projects until the availability of FY 1969 appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Installation.—Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.
Line item.—Defense Office Building.

Budget request	$3,500,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	3,500,000

[1] Projects available to be funded total $58,800,000.

JUSTIFICATION

The need for permanent office space for the Department of Defense Agencies, now widely scattered in temporary and substandard spaces, has been generally recognized. The substandard space allocation coupled with inadequate lighting, lead to inefficiencies. Of a far more serious nature is the actual safety of employees working in such structures at the Main Navy Building. Recent surveys have revealed such serious structure deficiencies as to necessitate the evacuation of certain areas completely, thereby causing even further overcrowding and inefficiency. Likewise, the demolition of several temporary buildings from the Mall has been desired by the Federal and Municipal Governments for some time. To partially alleviate these situations, the construction of the 10,000-man Defense Office Building at Bolling Air Force Base has been proposed and is currently scheduled to begin in January 1969 with an estimated completion time of 39 months. In order to adhere to the current schedule, $3,500,000 is being requested in the FY 1968 MCP. The $3,500,000 will be utilized to prepare the site for the ultimate building construction.

The removal of the underlying compressible silt and backfill under the main building complex is estimated to take one year to accomplish. Further, the replacement and relocation of recreation facilities, necessitated by the construction of the DOB, will likewise take approximately one year to complete. Also, the construction of a portion of the internal roadway system, necessary to permit continuous, adeqaute movement of Bolling Air Force Base traffic and material flow during the construction period, will require approximately one year to accomplish. The construction in FY 1968 of the aforementioned items, together with demolition and the relocation and construction of utility lines, will provide suitable construction site for the Defense Office Building. Should the requested funds not be provided in the FY 1968 Military Construction Program, the Defense Office Building project will be seriously delayed resulting in a continuation of the use of substandard, and in some instances, hazardous space.

Construction costs are currently increasing at a minimum of 4% per year; therefore, a delay in the construction of this sorely needed project will result in an increased cost to the Government.

All preliminary design of the project has been completed, architectural and engineering drawings have been prepared indicating not only the size, shape and mass of the complex, but also the structural and mechanical systems to be employed. In addition, architectural and functional layouts of all areas have been prepared to assure a well developed highly functional and economical design. The project will soon enter the final design stage for the preparation of contract drawings and specifications.

The site development work should go forward in this fiscal year, otherwise we will lose nearly a year in construction time on the building itself. The work contemplated by this $3.5 million would provide such things as removal of the underlying silt and then backfill, relocation and construction of facilities, construct portions of the internal roadway system to permit regular traffic into Bolling, as well as traffic in connection with the construction, and utilities to serve the site of the building.

HOUSE REPORT (PAGE 32)

". . . has also denied the request of $3,500,000 for the initiation of the construction of the Defense Office Building."

LAKENHEATH, RAF, UNITED KINGDOM

Senator BIBLE. Now we go to your reclama items. The first item I have is U.S. Air Force, Europe, Lakenheath, RAF, United Kingdom, the flight simulator training, the Air Force requests $286,000. Completely disallowed. And you are appealing.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe you want to take these altogether.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, I think the situation prevails both in Lakenheath and Upper Heyford, Mr. Chairman. As I understand, the sense of the House was that these items were not required in the time period and therefore could be deferred.

We have reexamined both of these in that light and find that the situation is that by having them in the 1968 program it is true that they may be available to us, say 3 to 4 months before our actual scheduled need, but the most important thing is if we wait until 1969 we will be 6 to 8 months behind the scheduled need. This I think was the major point of contention here. We would like in this committee to reaffirm our feeling that the inclusion in the 1968 program is the appropriate time frame.

STATUS OF DESIGN

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this, and there may be variances in the various items. Are these all completely planned and designed and a hundred percent ready to go?

General CURTIN. No, sir. They are not completely planned and designed but they are in such a situation that we will be prepared to go to contract with them in the early months of next calendar year. This would give us the availability date that I referred to.

Senator BIBLE. This is something in the time frame, if the items were allowed, you possibly could go to contract because you could complete your planning and design of various items by what month, May, June?

General CURTIN. We would have them ready to go to contract in the May-June time period, yes.

Senator BIBLE. Again, why can't these be deferred, because this is what the House feels?

General CURTIN. The reason is that the new equipment to which these are related and for which they are specifically required will be coming in in such a time frame that if we allow again for the 14 to 18 months construction you referred to earlier we will have them in adequate time. In fact, we could have them to or 3 or 4 months before the equipment arrives. If we wait until the 1968 time frame, we will be 6 to 8 months late in having them for the new equipment.

Senator BIBLE. Your answer is that by putting them in now you save 6 to 8 months toward total operations, is that a correct statement?

General CURTIN. We will actually get them in the inventory about a year earlier than we could otherwise but the important thing is that 6 to 8 months of a year, as you point out, they will be required for the operation.

Senator BIBLE. Of all the Air Force projects deleted by the House, why did you give these the highest priority?

General CURTIN. As you recall, the Air Force recommended to the Department of Defense other items but these were selected by the Department I assume because of their military orientation and by the fact that for the equipment scheduled into these bases the items are essential for the operation.

Senator BIBLE. What effect did the move out of France have on these bases?

General CURTIN. These items were programed for the equipment are not directly related to that.

COMMENTS ON HOUSE REPORT

Senator BIBLE. The House report says "Construction is not in phase with the troop and aircraft deployment." What is your comment on that?

General CURTIN. As I say, we have reexamined this in light of that comment, Mr. Chairman. We feel that while a point can be made that we could have the items 3 or 4 months in advance of the scheduled

deployments, that by the same token if we were to wait until 1969 to program we would be 6 to 8 months late in having them, as you pointed out earlier.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. This expenditure is in addition to NATO commitments?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION ASIDE FROM NATO OBLIGATIONS

Senator ELLENDER. During the course of hearings with the other services I asked that all services give us the amount of money that is being spent in Western Europe, including England, aside from our NATO obligations. I presume you will be in a position to furnish that.

General CURTIN. We will furnish that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows:)

Funds in the amount shown below were allocated as of 30 June 1967 to US unilateral (Non NATO sponsored) construction within NATO countries:

Country	Base construction	Family housing	Total
Belgium	$169,200		$169,200
France	187,470,792		187,470,792
Denmark			
Germany	20,804,597	$114,000	20,918,597
Greece	3,207,384		3,207,384
Iceland	106,712,827		106,712,827
Italy	10,620,930	1,803,000	12,423,930
Norway	130,600		130,600
Turkey	66,259,267	3,976,000	70,235,267
United Kingdom	255,878,047	3,269,000	259,147,047
Total	651,253,644	9,162,000	660,415,644

AMOUNTS ALLOCATED JUNE 30, 1967, TO NON-NATO COUNTRIES FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Country	Base construction	Family housing	Total
French Morocco	$382,629,707	$489,537	$383,119,244
Libya	61,111,758		61,111,758
Spain	135,055,628		135,055,628
Total	578,797,093	489,537	579,286,630

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. You have already testified on the minor construction item which you are appealing, and the unobligated balance item which you are appealing. The next item is the Headquarters Command at Bolling Air Force Base, which we heard extensively during the authorizing hearings. Before I get to that, let me direct these questions to you, General.

Senator BIBLE. At this point we will insert in the record a statement by Senator Lister Hill of our committee.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LISTER HILL, ALABAMA

Members of the Subcommittee, the requirement for the U.S. Air Force Archives Facility at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama is urgent and necessary.

The primary importance of an archives building is, of course, for the housing and protection of irreplaceable U.S. Air Force documents. The archives document

collection dates back to 1907 and contains one and a half million documents, comprising twenty-three million pages. Stored in the present facility, these are deteriorating, and the basic requirement is for temperature and humidity control, as well as fire protection and security storage to preserve them over the coming years.

The Chief Historian of the Air Force is located at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, and the overall historical function of the Air Force is the responsibility of this command. We have recognized a requirement and submitted proposals for appropriate protection for the past twelve years. It is difficult to say what qualitative effect an additional year's deferral will have upon the condition of the collection. On the other hand, we do know that its inclusion in the Fiscal Year 68 Military Construction Program appropriations would not provide us beneficial occupancy until approximately 1970. This means another two years before we can expect appropriate protection for this valuable collection.

An immediate consideration with respect to the Archives Facility is the warehousing problem associated with the DOD closure action of Storage Facility 1748, Montgomery, Alabama (known locally as the H&R Point). Currently the bulk of Maxwell Air Force Base storage requirements is satisfied by this Facility. A Department of Defense decision has been made to phase out use of Storage Facility 1748 and to allocate the warehousing to the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, a non-appropriated fund activity. This decision was based, in part, upon an understanding that the present USAF Archives would be housed in a new building, thus providing some critically needed warehouse space on Maxwell Air Force Base itself. In other words, the Archives presently housed in approximately 25,000 feet of warehouse space on Maxwell AFB would be moved to the new USAF Archives Facility, when completed. Thus indoor storage of selected critical items displaced from Facility 1748 could be provided on base. It should be noted that Maxwell Air Force Base has been using 173,000 square feet of storage space in Facility 1748. The 25,000 square feet made available by relocating the Archives would provide storage for only a small percentage of the items presently under covered storage in Facility 1748. The remainder would be stored out of doors, under canvas.

Although the USAF Archives Facility cannot be directly related to Southeast Asian operations or to new weapon systems, it appears in the best interests of economy and to the advantage of the United States Government to appropriate $632,000 in the Fiscal Year 1968 Military Construction Program for a new Archives building at Maxwell Air Force Base.

This project has been under serious scrutiny for many years and repeatedly postponed. However, the progressive deterioration of these irreplaceable documents can no longer be accepted without serious loss. In spite of recent fund limitations, the Air Force believes this project should now be given a high priority.

As I have mentioned before the Archives collection can not be properly protected or preserved in the building persently being used. The threat of losing the entire collection by fire causes is great concern. Documents are deteriorating, some to the extent of disintegrating, under the variable heat and humidity conditions. Temperatures in the metal file cabinets range from 30°F in winter to 130°F in summer as heat radiates from the metal roof. During these extremes of temperature the personnel who service and research the documents can stay in the files area for limited periods of time.

In the anuual reports to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, the Air University Board of Visitors has expressed serious concern over the existing conditions.

Further delay will only contribute to accelerated decay of these invaluable documents.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA

USAF ARCHIVES

First, the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base. There is an item of U.S. Air Force Archives, $632,000.

Please explain just what function the Air Force Archives performs for the Air Force.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We will do that, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, this project that you spoke of, the U.S. Air Force Archives addition, this project provides for adequate depository for the Air Force Archives comprising some one and a half million documents, the history of the Air Force from 1907 on. This is the nature of the items to be stored in this facility.

Senator BIBLE. Would you start over again, Colonel?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This item supports the repository, if you will, of documents of the Air Force dating back to 1907. They are currently being housed in inadequate warehousing space. This is a two-prong problem. Because of the lack of climatic control, heat and cold, it is difficult to maintain the records in presentable order.

Secondly, the access to them is difficult in this type of situation. I might mention that this problem has one other facet in that we need the warehouse space for other use. We have a requirement to move the warehousing out of what was the Montgomery Annex or Maxwell Annex, into the base.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the installation in relationship to the Air University?

Colonel FENON. It is on the Air University at Maxwell.

Senator BIBLE. The Air University is right on the Maxwell Air Force Base?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This is an addition to present library building.

Senator BIBLE. My understanding is that this item was authorized but not funded by the House.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

M'CHORD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

PASSENGER TERMINAL

Senator BIBLE. At McChord Air Force Base, passenger terminal in the sum of $1,800,000. I note the Air Force did not request this item and appealed from the House action. What is the requirement for the air terminal?

Colonel FENLON. I might say to begin with, Mr. Chairman, the Air Force again did request this item of the Department of Defense but they did not honor the reclama. This item is to support the terminal facility at McChord. The main thrust through this terminal is the support of the personnel stationed in Alaska. However, with the Southeast Asia conflict going on there, of course, has been increased load due to the over-the-top support of Southeast Asia through Anchorage and Tokyo. Again this is a replacement of an existing substandard facility for an air terminal.

Senator BIBLE. Is the present terminal adequate for the present time?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; it is not. It is a building that was built in 1951, of a temporary nature. Temporary-type construction. It is not an adequate facility nor of the proper size. It is about half the requirement that we now have for a terminal facility.

Senator BIBLE. There has been an increase in the Military Airlift Command passenger traffic at this base in the past 2 years?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. I have some statistics here. In July 1966, for instance, they processed 15,000 passengers. In April of 1967 they

were processing 23,500. So there has been a tremendous increase. Some of this, of course, is attributable to Southeast Asia. However, the main mission here is the support of the units stationed in Alaska, rotation of people.

Senator BIBLE. You consider this an urgent operational requirement?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we do.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

CONSOLIDATED WING HEADQUARTERS

Senator BIBLE. The next item, Nellis Air Force Base, consolidated wing headquarters, item of $541,000. First, has Nellis Air Force Base received a new mission in the past few months? Is this mission connected with Southeast Asia?

Colonel FENLON. It has received a new mission, yes.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure it is directly related.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. There is a mission that would be directly related.

Senator BIBLE. The present strength at Nellis is in the area of 6,000?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have projected a buildup of some 3,000 over the next 2 years.

Colonel FENLON. 2,600, approximately, about 8,400 total forecast.

Senator BIBLE. Forecast of 8,400 over how long a period of time?

Colonel FENLON. In the next 3 years.

Senator BIBLE. What was the reason given by the House for deleting this? This is an authorized project and not funded?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, it is authorized and not funded.

General CURTIN. I don't believe the answer to your question is clear from the extract of the report I have here. The report says merely:

> Funds have also been denied for the construction of a Division Headquarters facility in the amount of $292,000 at George and construction of Wing Headquarters facility in the amount of $500,000 at Nellis.

I don't believe it reflects a specific reason.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. In what condition is the present headquarters building?

Colonel FENLON. The present facilities, sir, are some 19 widely scattered World War II facilities. They would be scheduled for removal if we were to construct this particular project.

Senator BIBLE. Is the present headquarters large enough to accommodate the new wing mission?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, it is not.

Senator BIBLE. Does Air Force favor the inclusion of this item?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. This was another item that was requested by the Air Force and the reclama requested was not supported by the Department of Defense.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions on these items.

Senator Ellender?

Senator ELLENDER. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record I wish to insert tables showing the reductions made by the authorization action on this bill, also the reductions made by the House Appropriations Committee action.

AUTHORIZATION DELETIONS WITH SERVICE DELETED PROJECTS IDENTIFIED

[In thousands of dollars]

Command/base and State	Item	Authorization deletions by committee	Service deleted projects	Total amount
	INSIDE UNITED STATES			
Air Defense Command:				
Otis AFB, Mass	Composite med fac (repl)	2,621	.....	.....
Peterson Field, Colo	Academic classroom	78	.....	.....
	Officer quarters	374	.....	.....
	Power communications (alt)	60	.....	.....
Total		3,133	.....	3,133
Air Force Logistics Command:				
Hill AFB, Utah	Missile load/unload area	.....	100	.....
Kelly AFB, Tex	Regional environmental health lab, def/repl.	999	.....	.....
Tinker AFB, Okla	Composite med fac add/alt	.....	1,042	.....
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	Energy conversion lab	3,140	.....	.....
	Area med impact lab	2,740	.....	.....
	Medical science lab	231	.....	.....
	Tech intelligence lab	7,084	.....	.....
Total		14,194	1,142	15,336
Air Force Systems Command:				
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.	Recreation facilities, multipurpose	150	.....	.....
Eastern Test Range:				
Cape Kennedy, Fla	Integrate transfer-launch complex, Cape Kennedy (alt).	300	.....	.....
	Range control center, Cape Kennedy (alt).	60	.....	.....
Antigua Air Station, Leeward Island Group, West Indies, Atlantic Ocean.	Officers quarters, Antigua Air Station	267	.....	.....
Eglin AFB, Fla	Commissary addition	263	.....	.....
Holloman AFB, N. Mex	Civil engineer maint and adm fac, replacement.	502	.....	.....
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex	Photo lab, tech, conv	.....	170	.....
Western Test Range: Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	Equipment test lab, addn	366	.....	.....
	Contractor supt fac, def/repl	2,086	.....	.....
Total		3,994	170	4,164
Air Training Command:				
Craig AFB, Ala	Fire protection-deluge	100	.....	.....
Lackland AFB, Tex	Composite med fac add/alt	13,737	.....	.....
	Airmen dormitory	518	.....	.....
	Officers quarters	800	.....	.....
	Student officers quar (ACND)	456	.....	.....
	Student off open mess add/alt	396	.....	.....
Lowry AFB, Colo	Classroom and clin services	.....	.....	.....
	Fac (retraining)	320	.....	.....
	Dormitory-alt	290	.....	.....
Mather AFB, Calif	Training Buildings (fire protection) alt	83	.....	.....
Sheppard AFB, Tex	Crafts and serv trng (def/repl)	1,145	.....	.....
	Comp med fac (add/alt)	2,867	.....	.....
Williams AFB, Ariz	Auto maint adm (repl)	68	.....	.....
	Fire Protec and water storage	66	.....	.....
	Land fee purchase	.....	945	.....
Total		20,846	945	21,791
Air University:				
Maxwell AFB, Ala	Comp med fac addn	2,400	.....	.....
	Command post addn	3,000	.....	.....
Total		5,400	.....	5,400

AUTHORIZATION DELETIONS WITH SERVICE DELETED PROJECTS IDENTIFIED—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Command/base and State	Item	Authorization deletions by committee	Service deleted projects	Total amount
Alaskan Air Command:				
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska	Primary power gen (add)	1,160		
Tatalina AFS, Alaska	A.C. & W. composite bldg (repl)	6,943		
Total		8,103		8,103
Headquarters Command:				
Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C	Auto maint shop (def/repl)	1,042		
	Warehouse (repl)	400		
	Admin office (repl)	2,922		
Total		4,364		4,364
Military Airlift Command:				
Charleston AFB, S.C	Hydrant fueling, extend	167		
	Academic classroom addn		200	
	Flight sim training red		225	
	Maint dock large A/C reduct		2,265	
	Utilities reduction		245	
Dover AFB, Del	Heating plant replacement		346	
McGuire AFB, N.J	Heating plant, fuel conv, alt	700		
Norton AFB, Calif	Headquarters AF (conv)	234		
	Officers quarters def/repl	748		
Scott AFB, Ill	NCO open mess, repl	678		
	Steam heat mains extend	172		
Total		2,699	3,281	5,980
Pacific Air Forces (zone of the Interior):				
Hickam AFB, Hawaii	Administrative office	500		
Strategic Air Command:				
March AFB, Calif	Readiness crew addn	141		
Offutt AFB, Nebr	Exploitation lab conv	150		
	Hq major command atl		49	
Pease AFB, N.H	Field training fac alt	122		
Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y	Storage igloo		68	
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich	Officers quarters	166		
Total		579	117	696
Tactical Air Command:				
Bergstrom AFB, Tex	Administrative base supply	187		
	Access roads	312		
	Vehicle parking	96		
Cannon AFB, N. Mex	A/C gen purpose shop (def/repl)	828		
	Airmen dorm (scope reduct)	1,500		
England AFB, La	Composite med fac (repl)	3,627		
	Commissary (addn)	167		
	Land fee purchase		43	
Forbes AFB, Kans	Data processing plant (alt)		26	
George AFB, Calif	Chapel center (def/repl)	722		
Luke AFB, Ariz	Warehouse (add)	361		
MacDill AFB, Fla	Base communications (add)	210		
Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C	Squadron operations (alt)		176	
	Field training fac (add)		262	
	Ordnance equipment shop		110	
Total		8,010	617	8,627
U.S. Air Force Academy:				
USAF Academy, Colo	Cadet phys trng fac (outdoor)	485		
	Vehicle parking	190		
Total		675		675
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
Air Defense Command:				
Hall Beach DEW Station, Canada	Liquid fuel pipeline (add)		122	
Thule AB, Greenland	Utilidor	185		
Total		185	122	307
Military Airlift Command: Kindley AFB, Bermuda	School dep ele (red frm $1,012 to $500)	512		512
Pacific Air Forces (overseas):				
Kadena AB, Okinawa	Warehouse (repl)	380		
	Dep elem school (add)	925		
Total		1,305		1,305

AUTHORIZATION DELETIONS WITH SERVICE DELETED PROJECTS IDENTIFIED—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Command/base and State	Item	Authorization deletions by committee	Service deleted projects	Total amount
U.S. Air Forces, Europe:				
Athenai Airport, Greece	Auto maint shop (add)	95		
Spangdahlem AB, Germany	Sound suppressors		380	
RAF Upper Heyford, UK	Parachute/dinghy shop	170		
Total		265	380	645
Sea: Vietnam	Various	10,120		10,120
VARIOUS				
Ballistic missile and space system	Minuteman facilities	447		
Command, control and communication system.	Technical weapons control	2,500		
	Support weapons control	1,754		
War reserve materiel storage		14,500		
Contingency operations	Air staging facilities	20,000		
	Various oper facs	4,382		
Various locations, overseas	Tab vee protective facs	6,739		
Various locations, United States	Personnel fallout shelters	1,000		
Total		51,322		51,322
Total deletions		136,206	6,774	142,980

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DELETIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1968 MCP

[In thousands of dollars]

Command base support	Project	Amount denied
Various locations	Planning and design	8,000
ADC:		
McChord AFB	Air passenger terminal (DFRP)	1,058
Peterson Field	Administrative office (DFRP)	1,198
AFLC:		
Kelly AFB	LOG facility depot (ALT)	353
McClellan AFB	Dispensary A and occupational health (RPMT)	1,500
Do	LOG facility depot (ADAL)	2,222
Tinker AFB	Headquarters, regional GEEIA (DFRP)	1,297
AFSC:		
Brooks AFB	Environmental oral physics lab (DFRP)	1,257
Do	Clinical lab (epidemic)	1,444
Edwards AFB	Warehouse, supply, and equipment base	719
Holloman AFB	Headquarters division (DFRP)	1,082
L. G. Hanscom Field	Optical physics lab (OAR)	998
Western Test Range	Range control center (RPMT)	2,001
ATC: Craig AFB	Academic classroom (DFRP)	498
Air U: Maxwell AFB	U.S. Air Force archives (ADDN)	632
AAC: Elmendorf AFB	Sewage treatment and disposal	1,757
Headquarters Command:		
Bolling AFB	Clothing sales store	262
Do	Ground improvement—Dob	3,500
MAC: Scott AFB	Headquarters, Major Command	7,500
SAC: March AFB	Headquarters numbered AF (DFRP)	4,754
TAC:		
Cannon AFB	Administrative Wing maintenance control	242
England AFB	Dormitory, airmen	1,960
George AFB	Headquarters division	292
McConnell AFB	Dormitory, airmen	1,316
Nellis AFB	Consolidated wing headquarters (RPMT)	541
Pope AFB	Dispensary B—Military (DFRP)	419
Do	Headquarters, TAC airlift center	593
Shaw AFB	Administrative wing maintenance control (addition)	106
U.S. Air Force Academy:		
USAFA	Officers quarters	350
USAFA	Open mess, NCO	502
SAC—O/S: Ramey AFB	Officers quarters	431
USAFE:		
Athenai Apt	PME Lab	87
Do	Cold storage base	118
Do	Dormitory, airmen	307
Do	Dining hall, airmen	155
Lakenheath RAF	Flight simulator training	286
Do	Shop, aircraft, general purpose (alternate)	52
Do	Shop, armament and electric (alternate)	63
Do	Shop, ground supply equipment (conv.)	43
Upper Heyford RAF	Power check pads	67
Do	Shop, aircraft, general purpose (conv.)	42
Do	School dependents, elementary	167
Do	Water storage tank	53
Support: Various locations	Minor construction	2,000
Unidentified HAC deletions		15,000
Total deletions		−67,224
Adds—Eglin—Funding of deficiency authorization		+985
Net		−66,239
Total, fiscal year 1968 MCP as approved by HAC		415,537

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL GALANTIN, NAVAL MATERIEL COMMAND; ACCOMPANIED BY REAR ADM. W. M. ENGER, VICE COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE

Senator BIBLE. I will now turn to the Headquarters Command at the Bolling Air Force Base. We heard this again in some depth in our authorizing committee. So whoever are the spokesmen for the Headquarters Command, Bolling Air Force Base, will they please come forward.

General CURTIN. We have two Navy witnesses. Admiral Galantin and Admiral Enger, to speak to the requirement and the technical features of this project.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. For the information of others who are here, it is my intention to recess as soon as we complete the Headquarters Command items. We will resume this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the remaining reclama items that we have, namely, Department of Defense and involving the emergency fund, family housing, and their general reclama. There are three general items that will take up the Department of Defense.

We will conclude this morning's session with the Bolling Air Force Base item which I again repeat we heard in depth in the authorizing hearings which we jointly head as an authorizing and preparations committee. My understanding is that this project is authorized.

Admiral GALANTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. The House denied it and you are appealing?

Admiral GALANTIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Will you tell us why you are appealing?

STATEMENT OF CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIEL

Admiral GALANTIN. First, I would like to say that I am very grateful that you permit me to state the Navy's case for the importance of this building to us and, in fact, the growing urgency of continuing on the schedule that was originally laid out.

I head the Naval Materiel Command. That comprises all of the technical people who develop, acquire, produce in some cases, monitor, all the materials, all the weaponry that we provide to our Navy and Marine Corps. This includes things as technically complex as POLARIS, POSEIDON, nuclear reactors, and the whole gamut of advanced weaponry.

Another way of saying it is that our job is to translate the $18 billion which the Congress put into our hands this year for the acquisition of materials and logistics support services, to translate that vast sum into the weapons that we are using today and may have to use in the future.

PERSONNEL FACTORS

To do that, I have the job of recruiting and retaining quality people, both civilian and military, and very highly technically trained people.

Second, I have to have these people in the proper numbers. And third, I have to provide for them the most suitable working condi-

tions. The building we are talking about, the two buildings that we presently occupy, are the Main Navy and Munitions Buildings——

Senator BIBLE. Where are they located?

EXISTING BUILDINGS

Admiral GALANTIN. On Constitution Avenue between 17th and 21st Streets. These temporary buildings date not from Korea, not from World War II, but from World War I. Today they are 50 years old. Even before this building could take their place it will be some 5 more years. Hence, it is really urgent that we not lose any more time than is absolutely essential. To confirm that, I give this fact: Very recently there have been condemned a hundred thousand square feet in one of the wings of the Main Navy Building.

This was done by the General Services Administration following a very careful civilian engineering survey. That portion of the building is unsafe. They have judged that in view of the age, the advanced deterioration of the building, further expenditures are not warranted. It is reasonable that this condition may appear elsewhere in the building.

PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

Another facet that makes it very difficult for me to recruit and retain the proper types of people is that it is not as sanitary as we should like it. It is not unusual when leaving my office after dark and walking through the rear wings to see rats, sizable rats. This is outside the building itself. Inside I have only mice.

Obviously this is known by the people who work in the building; they see them too. Women particularly don't like to work there. Further, we cannot offer parking space to some highly paid and highly skilled people. These things militate against not only the quality but the numbers of people that we need.

INDUSTRY COMMENTS

I would like to pass on, too, a comment I received from various people in industry. They tell me this: "Admiral, we don't like to go to your building to discuss our contracts because we come into a very small, crowded space, typewriters clacking, files everywhere, other people present. Sometimes they are competitors. We cannot discuss in adequate privacy some very sensitive proprietary things or cost factors."

This again works to the Government disadvantage.

It is chiefly in the contractual area I would say that this difficulty makes itself manifest. I have about a 33-percent annual turnover in my contractual people, people who are handling the $34,000 a minute in logistic effort that we are responsible for.

The building itself inevitably will go incident to the city's beautification program or incident to increasing deterioration. I feel that it is really urgent that we adhere to the plan which has been approved, very carefully thought out, and tailored to our needs, sir.

EXISTING BUILDINGS

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, that is a very fine statement. The buildings that you are now occupying are located within this general Constitution Avenue area?

Admiral GALANTIN. They all front on Constitution.

Senator BIBLE. How many buildings are there?

Admiral GALANTIN. There are two main ones, sir. The ones you see that front directly on Constitution Avenue. Behind those, inserted in what was once parking space, are two other wooden temporary buildings.

Senator BIBLE. You have people actually employed there on a 24-hour, around-the-clock basis with their overtimes and two shifts, whatever the situation is?

Admiral GALANTIN. Our total Navy population there is 13,000. Obviously they don't work 24 hours a day.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. The total number for these two buildings plus these other minor buildings that you described houses 13,000 people?

Admiral GALANTIN. That is correct.

AUTHORIZATION AND FUNDING

Senator BIBLE. This is an authorized item. The House denied it. As I recall the report, they gave no reason for denying it, but they simply denied it.

Admiral GALANTIN. In view of the stringency of the budgetary situation, we recognize that.

Senator BIBLE. Did they put it on that ground? I am also told they also denied the request of $3.5 million for initiation of construction of the Defense Office Building. If these funds are denied what effect will it have on the plans of the Navy to obtain office space?

Admiral GALANTIN. We would be forced not only to endure this almost intolerable housing situation for a longer period of time, but we would have increasingly to use rental space for a longer period of time. This itself requires us to come back to the Congress. Associated with our problem is this factor: In addition to the 13,000 I mentioned that we have in these two main buildings, I have smaller pockets of people in numerous other areas. We are trying to bring them together, to locate them initially in the building we are in and ultimately into the new building.

BUILDING CONDEMNATION

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand that at least part of your presently occupied space may be torn down and you may be required to move? Is that correct or is that not correct?

Admiral GALANTIN. There is no current date or definite tear-down date.

Senator BIBLE. The staff suggests as to the condemned part you might very well be required to move because it is condemned.

Admiral GALANTIN. We have vacated those spaces already. These were walled off.

Senator BIBLE. Where have you put the people that used to be there?

Admiral GALANTIN. We further compressed into the spaces we have, sir.

PLANS AND COST ESTIMATE

Senator BIBLE. How far along are the plans for the building?

Admiral GALANTIN. I would like to ask our facilities engineering expert to answer that, sir.

Admiral ENGER. Mr. Chairman, since the joint hearings concluded we have continued with phase 2, the design development for this building. This phase is now approximately 75 percent complete. We anticipate completion of the design development stage in January. This design development has further firmed up our conviction that the $112 million estimate that was given at the joint hearings, I believe in June, is valid. The total cost of the project will not exceed the $112 million. There is every probability indeed that the funds required for the total project may be reduced somewhat by the time we come back to Congress next year for the total appropriation.

FISCAL YEAR 1968 FUND REQUEST

The $3½ million we are asking for this year is the amount necessary to demolish some of the buildings on the site, to provide some of the roads that are going to be required during the construction period, to relocate two sewage lines that pass through the project and in other ways to prepare this site for the total construction project that we would like to start in the spring of 1969. If we don't get the $3½ million this year to do this site work, then the project will be delayed by a period of 6 months to 1 year. This would result in an escalation of the price because of the 4 percent increase we experience in construction costs each year. If the minimum period of 6 months is the delay, we would expect an increase of at least $2 million in our total construction cost.

STATUS OF PLANS

Senator BIBLE. I missed one of your answers. You said the plans and designs were 75 percent completed. They will be 100 percent completed when?

Admiral ENGER. Our contract with the architect-engineer was divided into three basic phases. One was the schematic design. That had been completed at the time this project was originally discussed with the Joint Committee. At that time, it was estimated at $112 million. About the same time we started the phase 2 which is the design development stage. This is a phase in which all the final engineering determinations are being made. This is a stage that is now about 75 percent complete and will be completed in January.

Senator BIBLE. January 1968?

Admiral ENGER. 1968, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How about the third phase?

Admiral ENGER. The third phase will be the preparation of the final plans and specifications by which we will let the contracts. That will be completed within a period of about 1 year, by January 1969.

Senator BIBLE. That is actually for the building itself, I presume?

Admiral ENGER. For the building and all the remaining site development work necessary.

Senator BIBLE. That is January 1969?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

COST ESTIMATE

Senator BIBLE. In your best judgment the estimate of $112 million is a sound estimate and will hold if you go forward at this time?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir. We are firmly convinced that the $112 million is the maximum that this project will cost us if we proceed on our current schedule.

FUNDING DELAY

Senator BIBLE. If you do not proceed, the funds are denied or lost in conference, you expect that will result in a 6- to 12-month delay in moving forward?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir. If the funds are denied this year, but granted next year.

Senator BIBLE. You have to put a second assumption in there because they might be denied this year and denied again next year.

Admiral ENGER. If we were denied funds this year but granted the total next year we will delay the project at least 6 months.

Senator BIBLE. And at an approximate increase in total overall cost of 4 percent per year?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Thurmond?

MILITARY USE OF BOLLING PROPERTY

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, I am vitally interested in this Bolling property. I feel that we would make a great mistake to convert it into a housing project for civilians or dispose of it in any way other than using it for military purposes that I feel are essential. There are certain groups in Washington, of course, who have been urging that this be devoted to a housing project. As I understand your position, you feel it should be retained for military purposes.

Admiral GALANTIN. Unquestionably, sir.

Senator THURMOND. This is the only property that we have close in around Washington that might be used for many valuable military purposes, is it not?

Admiral GALANTIN. That is my understanding, sir.

USE FOR HOUSING PROJECT

Senator THURMOND. Once we dispose of it for a housing project it is gone forever.

Admiral GALANTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator THURMOND. There are many places that could be used for housing projects but this is the only place that really could be used to serve so many useful military purposes, is it not?

Admiral GALANTIN. I agree with that, sir. I think it is confirmed by the fact that we have recently put up another military, very important military building, one housing the Air Force and Navy bachelor enlisted men. We also have a very important Navy photographic laboratory there. These things are already there. There are other activities that should be sited in this complex.

RETAIN FOR MILITARY USE

Senator THURMOND. I know there will be a very strenuous effort made on the theory of humanitarian purposes, on the theory of equalizing people, and on the theory of opportunities for the downtrodden,

underfed, undernourished and inadequately clothed, and various welfare groups as well, but regardless of the pressure brought I hope you military men will have the fortitude to stand firm in retaining this property for military purposes.

That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Admiral, and thank you gentlemen, for your appearance here today.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The hearing will stand in recess, as I previously stated and announced, until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when we will go to Defense items.

General CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m. the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1967)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

STATEMENT OF HARRY W. POOLE, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will resume.

The items on this afternoon's schedule are Department of Defense items. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. POOLE. No, I have not. I am here to touch on a few things for clarification purposes.

Senator BIBLE. Identify yourself for the record.

Mr. POOLE. I am Harry W. Poole. I am in the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller.

Senator BIBLE. You indicated there was something to the record that should be clarified. You proceed accordingly.

ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

Mr. POOLE. One of the witnesses, I forget who it was, yesterday, when he was asked who owns the property where the Pathology Institute is on Independence Avenue, he said it was owned by the Department of Defense.

Senator BIBLE. Which item are you talking about?

Mr. POOLE. The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and its present location.

The answer was that we in Defense owned it. That is erroneous because Congress last year passed an act which appropriated that property to the Smithsonian Institution.

Senator BIBLE. The act that carries that out has been handed to me, approved November 7, 1966, Public 89–788, and it will be made part of the record at this point.

(Public Law 89–788 follows:)

[Public Law 89–788, 89th Cong., S. 3389, Nov. 7, 1966]

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

SECTION 1. (a) The area bounded by Seventh Street, Independence Avenue, Ninth Street, and Jefferson Drive, in the District of Columbia, is hereby appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution as the permanent site of a museum and the area bounded by Seventh Street, Jefferson Drive, Ninth Street, and Madison Drive, in the District of Columbia is hereby made available to the Smithsonian Institution as the permanent site of a sculpture garden, both areas to be used for the exhibition of works of art.

(b) The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution is authorized to remove any existing structure, to prepare architectural and engineering designs, plans, and specifications, and to construct a suitable museum within said area lying south of Jefferson Drive and to provide a sculpture garden for the use of the

Smithsonian Institution within the areas designated in section 1(a) of this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) The museum and sculpture garden provided for by this Act shall be designated and known in perpetuity as the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and shall be a free public museum and sculpture garden under the administration of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. In administering the sculpture garden the Board shall cooperate with the Secretary of Interior so that the development and use of the Garden is consistent with the open-space concept of the Mall, for which the Secretary of Interior is responsible, and with related development regarding underground garages and street development.

(b) The faith of the United States is pledged that the United States shall provide such funds as may be necessary for the upkeep, operation, and administration of the Joseph H. Hishhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

(c) The Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden shall be the permanent home of the collections of art of Joseph H. Hirshhorn and the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Foundation, and shall be used for the storage, exhibition, and study of works of art, and for the administration of the affairs of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

SEC. 3. (a) There is established in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees to be known as the Trustees of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, which shall provide advice and assistance to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on all matters relating to the administration, operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden; and which shall have the sole authority (i) to purchase or otherwise acquire (whether by gift, exchange, or other means) works of art for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, (ii) to loan, exchange, sell, or otherwise dispose of said works of art, and (iii) to determine policy as to the method of display of the works of art contained in said museum and sculpture garden.

(b) The Board of Trustees shall be composed of the Chief Justice of the United States and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who shall serve as ex officio members, and eight general members to be appointed as follows: Four of the general members first taking office shall be appointed by the President of the United States from among nominations submitted by Joseph H. Hirshhorn and four shall be appointed by the President from among nominations submitted by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The general members so appointed by the President shall have terms expiring one each on July 1, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975, as designated by the President. Successor general members (who may be elected from among members whose terms have expired) shall serve for a term of six years, except that a successor chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term of office of his predecessor shall be chosen only for the remainder of such term. Vacancies occurring among general members of the Board of Trustees of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden shall be filled by a vote of not less than four-fifths of the then acting members of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 4. The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution may appoint and fix the compensation and duties of a director and, subject to his supervision, an administrator and two curators of the Joseph H. Hirshshorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, none of whose appointment, compensation, or duties shall be subject to the civil service laws or the Classificaiton Act of 1949, as amended. The Board of Regents may employ such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient administration, operation, and maintenance of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

SEC. 5. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $15,000,000 for the planning and construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and such additional sums as may be necessary for the maintenance and operation of such museum and sculpture garden.

Approved November 7, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 2222 (Comm. on Public Works).

Senate reports: No. 1538 (Comm. on Public Works) and No. 1583 (Comm. on Rules and Administration).

Congressional Record, Vol. 112 (1966):

Sept. 1: Considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 17: Considered and passed House.

Senator BIBLE. That clears that one.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Mr. POOLE. Coming back to the appropriation "Military construction, Department of Defense," the Department of Defense requested $240 million in the fiscal year 1968 budget to finance $242 million worth of projects. We were able to save $2 million from prior-year appropriations so that although our program was $242 million, we only requested an appropriation of $240 million. Subsequent to that we were able to make other arrangements to finance an additional $3.2 million of programs with other resources. The sources of those funds, Mr. Chairman, are sensitive and classified, and I do not want to explain it in an open session.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Are there items here that you can explain in an open session?

Mr. POOLE. I would like to explain our request for $1 million for minor construction and a request of $1,250,000 for planning. Although our budget included $2 million for planning and the House reduced that amount to $1,250,000, and we are not asking for any restoration.

Senator BIBLE. So, you are filing a reclama for that amount of money?

Mr. POOLE. No, sir; we are not. We are, however, filing a reclama for two items which were deleted by the House. One is $20 million, the estimated cost of a new headquarters of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and another item of $50 million which is requested in the Secretary of Defense's contingency fund.

Two gentlemen are with me this afternoon to testify in detail to the extent the committee desires. They are Lieutenant General Carroll, who will be here, and Brigadier General Raymond. I would request, however, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, that their testimony be taken in closed session because of the sensitivity of the things that they want to explain to you.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. We will proceed accordingly. Those are the two items.

Mr. POOLE. Those are the two items in our reclama.

Senator BIBLE. The items that you are asking for reclama are those that you have suggested be heard in closed session.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. POOLE. I have another item, Mr. Chairman, which, with your permission and if you desire, I would like to explain. It seems to me that in discussing the request by the Department of Defense yesterday in the Army appropriation, namely, restoration of $10 million for infrastructure, I think the record became a little confused in several places. If you will permit me, I will attempt to explain and clarify the record. It is a very, very difficult subject.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. POOLE. Infrastructure is a multilaterally financed program in support of NATO. It began some time around 1951, the organization in 1951 began by approving a program estimated to cost a little over $1.7 billion. I will not try to explain the program or specific line items. However, I will try to outline and explain for the record the procedure which has been followed in financing those programs.

The agreements by the 15, now 14, members of the organization call for a unanimous agreement in everything. Just to give you an example of what that means, if one of the members whose contribution to this total can be a fraction of 1 percent does not like something, it could be something that we, the United States, desire, he could veto an approval.

Of the total approved since the beginning, since 1951, up to the last couple of years, we are talking of a program roughly around $4 billion which was mentioned yesterday.

When the program began in 1951, the United States agreed to pay approximately 44 percent of the total cost of construction in support of NATO. That percentage was used to calculate our share of the cost between 1951 and 1956. That is to say, the United States would pay 44 percent of any project approved during that period when the project was completed. The U.S. contribution was gradually reduced as follows: 1956 to 1960, 37 percent; 1961 to 1964, 31 percent; 1965 to the present time, 26 percent. Annual payments are made for projects which could have been approved in any one of these periods. It is possible that in a particular year we can pay for the cost of projects in varying percentages mentioned above.

Our request in fiscal year 1968 represents our judgment of the cost of projects which will go ahead and which may be presented for payment for work which will be completed in fiscal year 1968 or future years. The estimate anticipates obligations and payments for programs approved since 1956, which are under construction and may be completed in 1968 and a relatively few projects which will be approved in 1968.

Payment for such construction is as follows: The host country constructs the facility involved, billing each one of the NATO members for the agreed percentage of the cost. If, let's say, the particular facility were in Germany and it was approved in an annual program in 1961, the United States would get a bill for 31 percent of the total cost of that project and the rest of the members will get bills for their agreed costs.

The point I want to make, Mr. Chairman, is that the $60 million is different from the rest of our military construction program. We are not going to approve a new program and ask for $60 million to finance it. We are asking for the $60 million to cover estimates which we are going to receive in 1968 for projects approved for the last 15 or 16 years. The work may be completed in 1968 or later but the bills will have to be paid. We are honoring a prior-year commitment and we have to pay.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to have the record clarified to that extent, Mr. Poole. Do I understand correctly that if this item is restored, $50 million of the $60 million goes toward the payment of the U.S. Government's share of commitments already made and incurred?

Mr. POOLE. Mr. Chairman, our guesstimate, and that is about all you can say, we think that $12 million of that $60 million will be used to pay our share of the costs of projects that were approved around 1956 and they are just being completed.

Senator BIBLE. $12 million then pays, I guess as we would say, past-due bills——

Mr. POOLE. No. Pays for past-approved programs which are being started or completed or both. Let us say some of these programs were in Germany or in the Netherlands or in Italy or in Greece or in

Turkey, that particular project, whatever it may be, now is being completed and that country is billing everyone its final share of that particular project. We pay our share across the board, not for the things that we ourselves only use. Others pay their share for projects which are used only by U.S. forces.

Senator BIBLE. How about the other parties to this NATO infrastructure common funding program?

Mr. POOLE. With the exception of Iceland, everyone else pays to a varying degree from a fraction of 1 percent to the percentage we pay. Germany is the other one who pays the largest share, 22 percent. The German Republic and the United States are the two big payers.

Senator BIBLE. What have the parties to the agreement actually done insofar as paying in their pro rata share, whatever it is?

Mr. POOLE. So far as I know, Mr. Chairman, no one has defaulted. Whenever bills were rendered to date—I don't know what France is going to do from now on but to date they have paid their bills.

Senator BIBLE. On time?

Mr. POOLE. So far as I know; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Do you have anything else to explain?

Mr. POOLE. Nothing at all. I think that clarifies the record a little more. If the committee or the chairman desires additional information as to the various prior years, we will be only too glad to provide it.

Senator BIBLE. While you are here, Mr. Poole, these questions, I think, are properly directed to you on the justification that you have on your family housing. Why must the U.S. Government pay $1,700,000 in land taxes to the Federal Republic of Germany?

TAXES IN GERMANY

Mr. POOLE. Subsequent to a treaty with the Germans, Mr. Chairman, we entered into all kinds of agreements, both multilateral and unilateral, between the United States and Germany. By a supplemental agreement around 1963—we agreed to assume certain financial responsibilities.

One of those responsibilities was that for certain holdings in Germany we will pay taxes to the local political subdivisions the same way that the Federal Republic pays. In other words, if the West German Army has family housing at Wiesbaden, let us say, they pay taxes to the local political subdivision. We agreed that for our family units at Wiesbaden or Frankfurt or Heidelberg, etc. if the Federal Republic pays taxes we will pay our taxes, too. That became effective in 1964. This came to our attention for the first time a little over a year ago.

We made every effort to find means to meet those obligations without requesting dollar appropriations. Fortunately, there were at that time certain unexpended balances of deutsche marks left over from the occupation payments. Therefore, we used roughly around, or I should say we decided to use some of those unobligated credits to pay those taxes to the Federal Government which in turn paid the local political subdivision. We decided to use approximately $8 million in deutsche marks equivalent to pay the local taxes via the Federal Republic. These resources however have been exhausted. Therefore, we now come before the Congress and request a little over $2 million to pay for those taxes; $500,000 of that was in the Air Force appropriation and 1.7 was in the Army appropriation. The House deleted or refused to recommend

appropriation of the 1.7 but they recommended the $500,000 to the Air Force.

The inconsistency was unintentional. Before, however, we went ahead and made those credits available for payment of the taxes and following our normal procedures in keeping both this committee and the House committee informed, sometime in October a year ago the Secretary of Defense wrote this committee and the House a letter telling of the situation and saying that we have to pay this particular bill and we are going to do it this way. As I said, we called this particular problem to the attention of both committees. We went ahead with arrangements to use the occupation marks that were available, but we have just about run out of them and we have to have some dollars from now on.

Senator BIBLE. I think I understand the statement you are making. The House does say in previous years the payment of this land tax has been financed by the use of residual deutschemarks, that such payment required in the future should continue to be paid in this manner. You say that payments are required in the future, but you don't have any more deutschemarks left?

Mr. POOLE. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any at all?

Mr. POOLE. As a matter of fact as of right now we are over committed to cover all the needs which came up.

Senator BIBLE. You are saying that the only way that you can make the payments that are required, apparently which the House Appropriations Committee does not question, in other words, the House says these should be paid——

Mr. POOLE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Are you going to come into any more deutschemarks?

Mr. POOLE. No. The only deutschemarks that are made available to us now are for the Berlin magistrate. We are still getting deutschemarks for most of our costs for our local Berlin expenses, or a good portion of our expenses for the people who are in Berlin but not the rest of the Republic.

Senator BIBLE. So, if you are going to make the required payment your statement for the record is that the only way you can do it is to have the dollars appropriated to make the payment.

Mr. POOLE. That is the Department of Defense position, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If we do not appropriate the money what happens?

Mr. POOLE. I don't know what the German Government is going to do to us, but we will just owe them some money. I don't know what will happen to tell you the truth.

Senator BIBLE. Does the U.S. Government own the land?

Mr. POOLE. No, sir. We own nothing in Germany or any other country for that matter except our embassies, of course.

Senator BIBLE. How do you hold this property? By virtue of a lessor agreement or what?

Mr. POOLE. A use permit, under the status of forces agreements.

Senator BIBLE. A use permit for what length of time?

Mr. POOLE. Indefinite in Germany, or as long as we have a requirement in Germany.

Senator BIBLE. Any cancellation if they get mad at us or something?

Mr. POOLE. So far as I know we have no such agreement in Germany. In some other countries, in Spain, for instance, we have—specific term agreements.

Senator BIBLE. Do they have to pay the residual value or can you move off the improvement?

Mr. POOLE. The residual value is subject to negotiations.

Senator BIBLE. By whom?

Mr. POOLE. The U.S. Government and Spain.

Senator BIBLE. Who speaks for the U.S. Government?

Mr. POOLE. The State Department, supported by the U.S. agency involved.

Senator BIBLE. If they don't arrive at an agreement where do you go?

Mr. POOLE. I don't know.

Senator BIBLE. Supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

If not already firmly committed to relinquishment of the facilities concerned, we could retain possession of them until the residual value question is resolved. As the question of relinquishment is usually determined by internal considerations of economy, it would be against our interests to continue in possession, even if it were possible, for the sole purpose of having a lever for use in the residual value negotiation. In such case we would more probably exercise whatever right we had to remove the improvements. Absent such right or the economy of removal, we would leave the improvements and continue to press diplomatically for resolution of the residual value issue.

Senator BIBLE. What agency of the U.S. Government made an agreement to pay these taxes?

Mr. POOLE. The Department of State.

Senator BIBLE. This is the Department of State?

Mr. POOLE. Yes, sir. We are not the only ones. Whatever the State Department occupies in turn, because they built housing under the Deutsche marks, they pay taxes, too. It is not just us. All family housing available to us or, I should say in permit to us because we don't own in fee simple, we pay taxes now to the Federal Government which in turn pays the local political subdivision.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Poole, simply to give me some backup because I am frank to say that I know nothing about this particular problem, supply for the record, even though you have to confer with the State Department, an account of what the land arrangement is, secondly, what happens in case of termination. You say they negotiate out the residual value in case the agencies of the U.S. Government and the Federal Republic of Germany do not agree on the price of residual value who decides it. Will you furnish that for the record?

Mr. POOLE. I will be glad to, sir.

(The information follows:)

Under the terms of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement the family housing property and other real property being used by the U.S. Military Forces in Germany will revert to the Federation of Germany without reimbursement when the U.S. forces no longer need the facilities. Therefore there will be no residual value to the U.S. at such time. However, the taxes must be paid in connection with the current use by the U.S. Forces of these facilities.

ARTICLE 63

1. If and to the extent that it is provided in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Article, no payment shall be made for property or services used by a force for its

own purposes or for the purposes of a civilian component or rendered to it for such purposes.

2. Public roads, highways, and bridges may be used free of charge by a force or by a civilian component.

3. A force or a civilian component shall enjoy free of charge administrative services and assistance, including the services of the German police, public health, and fire protection, as well as meteorological, topographical, and cartographical services to at least the same extent as the German Armed Forces. The same shall apply to the use of navigable waters.

4. (a) Except to the extent that other arrangements have been or will be made, property legally owned by the Federation (rechtlich im Eigentum des Bundes stehend) or which has been or will be procured or constructed from funds of the Occupation Costs and Mandatory Expenditures or support Costs budgets, *may be used free of charge by a force or a civilian component.* This shall not apply to the use of property owned or administered by the German Federal Railways or Federal Post.

(b) Except to the extent that other arrangements have been or will be made, the Federal Republic shall ensure that a sending State to which property legally owned by a Land (rechtlich im Eigentum eines Landes stehend) has been or will be made available for use is relieved from the liability for any possible claim to compensation that may be due to the Land under German law.

(c) Except to the extent that other arrangements have been or will be made, rental for the use of property not falling under the first sentence of sub-paragraph (a) or under sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph and which has been or will be reconstructed with funds made available by the Federal Republic or with a sending State's own funds shall be reduced in the proportion which the cost of reconstruction bears to the total value of the property.

(d) Exemption from payment for the use of property as set forth in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) of this paragraph shall not, however, extend to—

(i) cost of repairs and maintenance;

(ii) current public charges on property to the extent that the Federation is obliged under German law to pay or reimburse such charges;

(iii) other operating costs.

5. (a) The following items of the expenditure arising in consequence of goods and services demanded or rights restricted, transferred or withdrawn under German laws at the instance of a force or of a civilian component, shall not be borne by the sending State:

(i) compensation payable under the Land Procurement Law with the exception of

(aa) compensation for anticipatory possession (Besitzeinweisungsentschädigung) except in the case of Land Procurement actions (Landbeschaffungsvorhaben) initiated after the entry into force of the present Agreement;

(bb) compensation payments for the use of accommodation made available to the force or the civilian component and not legally owned by the Federation or by a Land (nicht rechtlich im Eigentum des Bundes oder eines Landes), except in the case of accommodation made available to the force or the civilian component after the entry into force of the present agreement.

Senator BIBLE. The committee has received additional information concerning the NATO Infrastructure and it will be inserted at this point in the record.

SUMMARY ON NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

The purpose of this summary is to provide some key facts about NATO Infrastructure and how it works and to describe, in brief, why and how the United States participates. The Infrastructure Program was inaugurated at the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Ottawa in 1951 and was based on the theory of inter-dependence and mutual aid in the construction of military facilities having a high degree of common use or common interest. It had the practical basic purpose of building European defenses quickly wherever they were required by military plans and without regard to the economic capacity of the host governments. The United States had to contribute heavily in the early years but as the economic recovery of Western Europe progressed the program emphasis shifted from mutual aid to the concept of integration and cooperative sharing.

What is NATO Infrastructure?

It is a commonly-financed NATO program. As it has developed, the program does not accept as eligible for common funding some important types of military facilities such as general purpose depots, barracks and other personnel support facilities. It does include some hardware items such as communications equipment which the Department of Defense handles under major procurement. It is important to remember that Infrastructure provides weapon facilities such as NIKE and HAWK battery sites but that it provides no weapons. These are provided by the nations themselves or, in special cases like the F104G, Sidewinder and Bullpup, are supplied from joint production.

NATO Infrastructure is a cost-shared military construction program providing facilities required by NATO member countries for use by NATO forces in support of NATO defense plans. It is jointly financed by 13 nations (less Iceland) plus France for certain projects. It is managed on the basis of agreed rules, procedures and standards. It is implemented by host country agencies or, for special cases, by Supreme Command Headquarters.

What kinds of facilities does infrastructure include?

There are thirteen categories of NATO Infrastructure. Some are basic and will appear in each annual Slice program. Others are minor and may, as in the case of antisubmarine warning installations, appear in only one or two Slices to meet a special requirement. Three major categories—airfields, communications and POL facilities—account for 62% of the work done since 1951.

Airfields include tactical airfields, maritime airfields, heliports and air weapons training installations.

Naval Base Facilities include complementary installations at existing naval bases for fuel, ammunition and repair facilities.

Petrol-Oil-Lubricant Facilities include tanker discharge installations, pipelines and storage depots.

Communications include submarine and underground cables, radio relay systems, radio stations, open wire lines and related communications equipment required to improve existing national networks. Some parts of the system, notably the ACE High Tropospheric Scatter Chain, are operated by NATO-assigned military forces.

Navigation Aids include fixed and mobile TACAN stations and naval navigation aids.

Antisubmarine Warning Facilities refer to the so-called Fehmarn Belt which covers the approaches to the Baltic Sea.

Radar Warning Installations include early warning for air defense and coastal and mine-watching radars.

NADGE (Air Defense Ground Environment) is a control and reporting system for air defense of ACE. (Allied Command Europe.)

War Headquarters include hardened sites and mobile facilities designed to insure survival of ACE integrated command elements.

Training Installations now include only the Crete Missile Range for annual service practice with HAWK, NIKE and SERGEANT. The program for tank and artillery ranges is suspended because many countries have national ranges.

Surface-to-Air Missile Sites include NIKE and HAWK battalion sites and related support facilities.

Surface-to-Surface Missile Sites include launch and support facilities for MACE A and B and support facilities for SERGEANT and PERSHING.

Special Ammunition Storage include facilities for storage of nuclear weapons in U.S. custody at airfields and missile sites.

What has infrastructure accomplished?

The basic complex of airfields, communications, POL and air defense missiles is essentially complete. There is a SHAPE requirement for extension of pipelines into the forward defense area of Germany but in general we are now in the modification and modernization phase for most categories of Infrastructure. The three major program areas which are expected to be most important for the future are all in the general category of multiple-user command and control programs crossing several borders and serving more than one country.

Major achievements since 1951 are:

Airpower: 220 modern airfields.

Communications: 27,000 miles of land-lines, submarine cable, and radio links.

Fuel: 5,300 miles of fuel pipelines, 2 million cubic meters of fuel storage for ground, sea and air bases.

Air defense: 104 NIKE sites, 104 HAWK sites.

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF MILITARY FACILITIES PROVIDED BY INFRASTRUCTURE SINCE 1951

	Percent	Amount (millions)
Airfields	34.1	$1,170
Communications	15.0	515
Petrol-oil-lubricant (POL)	12.8	441
Surface-to-surface missiles, warning installations, special ammunition storage, training, installations, navigation aids, antisubmarine warning	9.4	408
Air defense ground environment (NADGE)	9.0	308
Naval facilities	8.4	288
Surface-to-air missiles	7.2	250
War headquarters	4.1	51
Total	100.0	3,431

How much has Infrastructure cost?

In order to have a complete picture of the financial status we should look at amount programmed or committed, amount funded or, for the US, obligated and amount expended.

The figures as of 30 June 1966 are:

[In billions of dollars]

	NATO total	U.S. share
Programed	3.91	1.47
Funded	2.96	1.16
Expended	2.63	1.03

Where are Infrastructure projects located?

During the first 14 years of the Infrastructure program 60% of the work was concentrated in France, Germany, Italy and Turkey. For the same period approximately 25% of the program was in France. The great bulk of the French facilities were programmed by 1956 and implemented by 1960. Her share of the projects in Slices 16 and 17 had fallen to about 6%. Germany shows the opposite trend. NATO facilities in Germany were paid for out of occupation funds and are not considered as Infrastructure charges. Since she joined the Program in 1956, Germany has absorbed an increasing share of the projects—15% of the total through 1964 and 32% of Slices 16 and 17. This trend should continue with the shift of the rear area from France to the north and the planned improvements in communications and POL facilities.

How is Infrastructure financed?

Common financing of Infrastructure facilities is worked out on the basis of a cost-sharing plan drawn up and agreed to by NATO countries. Table 2 shows the percentage shares contributed by each country under the various cost-sharing agreements since 1951. There are two points of detail which should be mentioned. Slice 1 shares in the first column were established under the Brussels Treaty and are not considered as part of the Infrastructure Program. This is why we always begin Infrastructure with Slice 2. It will also be noted that the cost-sharing for Slices 2–7 is marked as having been agreed in 1960. This Group of Slices covered several different sharing agreements which were averaged out for bookkeeping purposes. For example, the US share ranged from 48% to 41% during this period and was averaged at 43.67% under the final arrangement.

Theoretically the cost-sharing percentages of the participating countries are based on such considerations as ability to pay, and economic benefit to be derived from NATO projects. In fact, when we see the actual percentages under the various agreements on the chart it will be noted that the shares for some countries have been changed very little since the beginning. Each time we have negotiated a cost-sharing agreement the United States objective has been a reduction and we have achieved it in each case. We reduced to 36.98% in 1957, to 30.85% in 1961 and 25.77% in 1966.

TABLE 2.—COST-SHARING FORMULAS

[In percent]

Country	Past				Present, slices XVI to XX
	Slice I	Slices II to VII	Slices VIII to XI	Slices XII to XV	
	Cost sharing approved in 1950 (Brussels Treaty Powers)	Cost sharing approved in June 1960 (Paris) [1]	Cost sharing approved in February 1957 (Paris)	Cost sharing approved in February 1961 (Paris)	Cost sharing approved in January 1966 (Paris)
Belgium	13.18	5.462	4.39	4.24	4.61
Canada	----------	6.021	6.15	5.15	5.48
Denmark	----------	2.767	2.63	2.87	3.07
France	45.46	15.041	11.87	12	13.16
Germany	----------	----------	13.72	20	21.86
Greece	----------	.75	.87	.67	.65
Italy	----------	5.681	5.61	5.97	6.58
Luxembourg	.45	.155	.17	.17	.18
Netherlands	13.64	3.889	3.51	3.83	4.23
Norway	----------	2.28	2.19	2.37	2.59
Portugal	----------	.146	.28	.28	.3
Turkey	----------	1.371	1.75	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	27.27	12.758	9.88	10.5	10.42
United States	----------	43.679	36.98	30.85	25.77
Total	100	100	100	100	100

[1] Average of agreed slices II to VII.

Note: Common financing of facilities is worked out on the basis of a cost-sharing plan drawn up and agreed to by NATO countries.

What are US policy objectives in Infrastructure?

Generally speaking, from 1951 to 1966 the main objective was to provide through common-financing the installations required to support the military end items being furnished to its European allies under the Military Assistance Program. Infrastructure was also supported as a device for integrated facilities planning and for providing common projects crossing borders. Later, as the economic recovery of Europe became a reality the US pressed for inclusion of a maximum number of US projects in the program.

Current and future objectives are:

1. Maximum NATO common funding of facilities required by US forces in European NATO area.
2. Maximum NATO common funding of certain costs of US relocations from France without regard for normal Infrastructure funding criteria.
3. Continuation and strengthening of integrated facilities planning.

Who in NATO is responsible for Infrastructure?

It is necessary to understand the relationship between the North Atlantic Council and the Infrastructure Committee, which are in a sense the legislative branch of NATO, and the International Staff Directorate which might be called the executive branch. The main point to be made here is that NATO does not have a classic legislative-executive relationship as we understand it in the Federal Government. Major NATO policy is passed on by the North Atlantic Council as are proposals for expenditure of money. When a program is approved, however, it is not handed to the Secretary General and his staff, it is handed back to responsible Standing Committees of the Council. The classic role of the Secretary General is in service to the Council and to these Standing Committees. In Infrastructure the detailed rules and procedures and the continuing supervision of the program are carried out by the Infrastructure Committee. Both Committees, incidentally, are chaired by the Comptroller for Infrastructure who is a US member of the International Staff. On the relationship between the two Committees, the Infrastructure Committee is responsible for policy and for the review of the annual program, while the Payments and Progress Committee is responsible for technical review of individual projects as they are presented by host countries for funding.

How is the U.S. delegation organized?

Backing up each Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council is a Delegation staff of specialists in the political, economic, military, logistics and other areas of NATO activity. The principal sections of the U.S. Delegation are Defense, Political, Public Information and Economic Affairs. U.S. Delegation messages are sent simultaneously to the Departments of Defense and State. Information copies may go to other Washington agencies or to other Embassies or commands overseas. Our instructions come to us in joint messages from Washington. The Infrastructure/Logistics Division, which is under the U.S. NATO Defense Advisor, is responsible for providing representation to the Infrastructure Committee and the Payments and Progress Committee. Division staffs work closely with members of the Political Section on all major policy questions under consideration in these two Committees. They also provide representation to the Special Working Groups which are set up by the Commitees to deal with problems requiring long-term consideration and which need to be prepared for Committee action.

How does infrastructure work?

The NATO Infrastructure Program is administered under a multitude of NATO policy directives and decisions, and applicable national laws of each host country responsible for the execution of the works located within its geographical boundaries. Each member nation has the right to veto any proposal. All must agree. These practices are time consuming and at times appear cumbersome but are considered necessary to safeguard the interests of individual nations. The following basic rules are applied:

a. NATO policy in general requires a project be jointly used by two or more NATO countries to be eligible for common funding; and/or otherwise of sufficient common interest to the NATO Alliance. Common interest is the basic requirement for establishing NATO eligibility.

b. The project must be supported by a NATO Supreme Commander as being a NATO minimum military requirement.

c. The host country must agree to sponsor the project and to provide the necessary land, local utilities, etc., at its own extra expense.

d. Where there are detailed criteria, as in the case of airfields, they must be met or waived by the Infrastructure Committees.

There are three phases of Infrastructure program management:

1. Preparation and review of annual programs:
   a. Subordinate commands and host countries develop intial requirements.
   b. Project detail and cost data reviewed by Supreme Commander (SACEUR or SACLANT).
   c. Supreme Commander consolidates program and cost data and forwards to national authorities for review. (First US National Review.)
   d. National comments are returned to Supreme Commander and revised program is developed after discussion at Infrastructure Conference held in September each year.
   e. Supreme Commander forwards revised program to Military Committee for military review and to Infrastructure Committee for technical and financial review. (Second US national review and resolution of issues.)
   f. Agreed program is forwarded to North Atlantic Council for final action.
2. Implementation of approved projects:
   a. Host country submits project in approved program, acquires land and submits detailed plans and cost estimates to Supreme Commander (SACEUR or SACLANT).
   b. Supreme Commander reviews and reaffirms military requirement.
   c. Payments and Progress Committee carries out detailed technical and financial review and authorizes host country to commit funds. (US obligation is recorded at this point.)
   d. Host country invites competitive bids, awards contract and administers project as agent of NATO. (In addition to acquiring land, host country is responsible for providing access roads and local utilities to project boundary at its own expense.)
   e. Progress and final inspections are carried out by representatives of Supreme Commanders, International Staff and user nations. Payments and Progress Committee approves final acceptance inspection report.

3. Cash payments:

a. Host countries submit semi-annual financial requirements to Payments and Progress Committee. (Based on cash requirements of all programs in progress.)

b. After review of estimates committee agrees on cash payments to be made in following two quarters. NATO itself does not hold funds, it merely acts as a clearing house.

c. Quarterly pay sheets indicate net payments due by contributing countries (after balancing offsets) to various host countries in accordance with agreed cost-sharing percentages. (US records expenditure at this point.)

d. US payments are made by designated US disbursing office.

In addition to planning, administration and land acquisition, the host country must provide at its own expense access roads and local utilities including power to the project boundary. For the Program as a whole this cost has been estimated at about 13% of project cost. Since it is not an infrastructure charge, this cost has not been included in the figures given in this briefing.

The team which carries out the final acceptance inspection files a report which is presented to the Payments and Progress Committee by the International Staff. This report will include notes on work which has exceeded criteria and on deficiencies which require correction. When such a report is approved by the Committee the facility is considered to have officially entered the NATO inventory and the host country has discharged its responsibility for carrying out the contract.

The so-called prefinancing procedure in infrastructure is a variation on the normal pattern for programing and implementation which is often used by the U.S. Services in Europe. It simply means that a user country can carry out an urgent project at its own expense and protect its right to reimbursement from infrastructure by notifying the Payments and Progress Committee according to a standard format. The rules require that this be done before contracts are let and that normal infrastructure procedures and standards be observed unless they are specifically waived by the Payments and Progress Committee. The user country proceeds at its own risk although a standard project already in the program will usually be funded later without question. Risk to the user is much greater if the project is not in a standard category and is not programed at the time of construction.

Fiscal year 1968 budget request

Table 3 below is a breakdown by category of the estimates of U.S. contribution to NATO infrastructure for fiscal year 1968.

TABLE 3.—*U.S. contribution to infrastructure fiscal year 1968 request—by category*

	Thousands
Airfields	$9,348
Communications	10,152
War headquarters	3,914
Pol facilities	8,682
Naval facilities	2,185
Radio navigation aids	523
Training facilities	618
Radar warning installations	311
Surface-to-air missile facilities	9,288
Special ammunition storage facilities	2,228
Surface-to-surface missile facilities	2,929
Antisubmarine warning facilities	178
Air defense ground environment facility	4,906
Controlled humidity storage	2,590
Relocation and other unallocated costs	2,148
Total	60,000

U.S. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

SEC. 503 (B) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED

"The President is authorized to furnish Military assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine, to any friendly country or international

organization, the assisting of which the President finds will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace and which is otherwise eligible to receive such assistance, by making financial contributions to multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of facilities for collective defense."

Senator BIBLE. Is there anything else you care to add?

Mr. POOLE. That concludes my statement and my explanation, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. We very much appreciate having you here. We will now go to the item of family housing.

Mr. Reed is speaking to that point.

Mr. Reed, it is good to see you again.

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR FAMILY HOUSING

FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. REED. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to be here.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement but I do have some thoughts and comments.

Senator BIBLE. Let us put it in proper perspective. My information indicates that the 1967 appropriation for family housing was $507,196,000. I assume that is a correct figure. How much of that was carried over from the 1967 appropriation into the 1968 fiscal year?

Mr. REED. I believe Mr. Poole has a carryover figure, Mr. Chairman. You should realize that in 1967 there were no new construction funds in the bill.

Senator BIBLE. I realize that there was no housing in the last military construction bill. How much carryover did you have?

Mr. POOLE. Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, the appropriation for family housing is in two parts. One is an annual appropriation and the other is a no-year appropriation. Of the no-year appropriation we entered the fiscal year 1968 with approximately $159 million of unobligated balances primarily for new construction.

Senator BIBLE. Of unobligated balances?

Mr. POOLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any other items that you are carrying forward?

Mr. POOLE. All this represents primarily new construction.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; and this, Mr. Chairman, represents mainly the 1966 construction program which was deferred and then was released in January of this year.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Senator BIBLE. Total unobligated figure which you are carrying forward into July 1, 1967, is what again?

Mr. POOLE. $159 million. I am giving you to the nearest $1 million.

Senator BIBLE. That is close enough.

How much obligated money are you carrying forward to July 1, 1967?

Mr. REED. Some contracts have been awarded and we will have to supply that figure for the record. The awards started, sir, about February of this year. Again, all this money is planned for commitment against previously approved projects.

(The information follows:)

The unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1967, were about $31 million.

Senator BIBLE. I am interested in knowing how much you are carrying forward, obligated and unobligated.

Mr. REED. A rule of thumb at this moment is that approximately 50 percent of the fiscal year 1966 program is presently obligated.

Senator BIBLE. How much does that involve?

Mr. REED. Approximately $80 million, as of now.

Senator BIBLE. Is that over and above the $100 million?

Mr. REED. No, sir; that would be part of the $159 million.

Senator BIBLE. The $159 million is a total figure.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; unobligated as of July 1, 1967.

Senator BIBLE. Carried to July 1.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

AMOUNT OF RECLAMA

Senator BIBLE. Your 1968 estimate is $787 million.

The House allowed you $702 million, a reduction of $84 million, and your reclama is $43 million.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. Of the $43 million, 1.7 million was earmarked for the German land tax. The additional $41.7 million would be for new construction of 2,109 units which have been authorized in the recent bill and for which the Secretary would like to seek reinstatement. This would be funds for a total of 10,609 units, which was the recently authorized figure.

UNAWARDED UNITS

Senator BIBLE. How many units are unawarded at the present time wherever the program came from?

Mr. REED. At the moment, 5,048 units are unawarded. These are from the fiscal year 1966 program. These are pending awards. We hope to have the majority of these under contract as soon as the 9th of November action comes upon us.

Senator BIBLE. They are unawarded as of today.

Mr. REED. As of today.

Senator BIBLE. You have to have them awarded and contracted by what date?

FREEZE ACTION

Mr. REED. We are at the moment under a 30-day freeze action. This is scheduled to expire on the 9th of November. At that point we should be in a position to get the vast majority of it out on contract.

Senator BIBLE. Has the schedule of unfreezing been announced?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. POOLE. At that point the Secretary's directive to the military departments actually covered 30 days, from the 9th of October to the

9th of November. In other words, unless there is other action by him—he does not have to take any action—when November comes along you might say the freeze is over.

Senator BIBLE. Is that what the order of October 9 says?

Mr. POOLE. It says between these two dates you will not award any contracts or ask for any bids for new contracts.

Mr. REED. The Secretary testified in the other body recently, sir, that it is his expectation that this is a temporary situation.

Senator BIBLE. This is different from what Mr. Poole testified to. I think the memorandum speaks for itself on this item, that projects on which bids have not been opened as of October 9, 1967, the opening date shall be postponed until at least after November 9, 1967. This does not seem to be the same thing you are saying, Mr. Poole. Maybe there is something later. If there is, I want to get it in the record.

At this point in the record insert the memorandum by the Secretary of Defense, concerning "award of Military contracts."

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS, OCTOBER 5, 1967

Subject: Award of Military Construction Contracts.

Because of the uncertain state of federal finances, the following actions in respect to military construction contract awards will be put into effect immediately:

1. For all projects on which bids have been opened on or before October 9, 1967, awards shall be consummated in accordance with normal procedures.

2. For projects on which bids have not been opened as of October 9, 1967, the opening date shall be postponed until at least November 9, 1967. However, each such project shall be reviewed by the Secretary of the Department concerned, and any which are clearly associated with new weapons systems, or in direct support of Southeast Asia, may be approved for earlier opening. Any others which a Secretary desires to open because of exceptional circumstances shall be referred to Mr. Nitze or me for approval on an individual basis.

3. Effective October 9, 1967, no new invitations for bids shall be issued except for those projects clearly associated with new weapons systems or in direct support of Southeast Asia, as approved by the Secretary of a Military Department. Any other exceptions recommended by a Secretary will be referred to Mr. Nitze or me for approval on an individual basis.

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA.

Mr. POOLE. Mr. Chairman, we have been living with this particular problem for the last few weeks. The Secretary expressed himself a little more in detail once or twice after that.

Senator BIBLE. If you are permitted to quote the Secretary, how does it interpret this?

Mr. POOLE. In one of his statements he said that he hopes to end this freeze sooner than the 9th of November.

Senator BIBLE. That is a hope. Did he say it would be ended positively and unequivocally on November 9?

Mr. POOLE. No, sir, he did not say that. He said he hoped this temporary delay could be terminated before November 9.

Senator BIBLE. By the time we are progressing along with this bill it will probably be November 9. So we will know whether this is firm or just a hope. Then your statement, Mr. Secretary, is that if your hopes are realized there will be 5,000 previously funded housing units that will be ready for award. Is that what you are saying?

PRIORITY LIST

Mr. REED. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. The majority of those would be awarded in November and December. That is the current

planning of the military departments. The basic reason for the delay, sir, was because of the cost limitations; as you know, the Congress just gave us the relief we needed. Now these projects are ready to go and will be awarded under the revised cost limitations.

Senator BIBLE. Now you have a priority list for your housing program?

Mr. REED. For 1968?

Senator BIBLE. The one you just testified to and you hope you will jar loose to give you 5,048 unawarded homes on November 10.

Mr. REED. It is not a priority list as such, Mr. Chairman. We have a list of the tentative award dates if that will be useful.

Senator BIBLE. It will be useful. Will you supply it for the record?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, we will be happy to.

(The information follows:)

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING—FISCAL YEAR 1966 PROJECTS NOT UNDER CONTRACT AS OF OCT. 9, 1967

Location	Number of units	Tentative award date
ARMY		
Atlantic Side, Canal Zone	100	November 1967.
Pacific Side, Canal Zone	260	Do.
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif	150	December 1967.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	50	Do.
Fort Monmouth, N.J	100	March 1968.
U.S.M.A. West Point, N.Y	200	Do.
Total, Army	860	
NAVY		
NC South Bay, Calif	40	October 1967.
NC East Bay, Calif	400	March 1968.
NC West West Bay, Calif	300	April 1968.
NTC Great Lakes, Ill	200	February 1968.
NB Newport, R.I	200	Do.
NPGS Monterey, Calif	208	April 1968.
NS Sangley Point, Philippine Islands	140	Do.
Total, Navy	1,488	
AIR FORCE		
Vandenberg AFB, Calif	124	October 1967.
Andrews AFB, Md	250	November 1967.
Keesler AFB, Miss	100	March 1968.
Cannon AFB, N. Mex	150	November 1967.
Pacific Side, Canal Zone	250	Do.
Langley AFB, Va	100	December 1967.
Scott AFB, Ill	150	January 1968.
England AFB, La	300	December 1967.
Eielson AFB, Alaska	200	Do.
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska	200	Do.
Ent AFB, Colo	40	Do.
Nellis AFB, Nev	1	Do.
Clark AB, Philippine Islands	300	February 1968.
Kadena AB, Okinawa	175	April 1968.
Classified location	160	Do.
Do	200	March 1968.
Total, Air Force	2,700	

FULL FUNDING OF 10,609 UNITS REQUESTED

Senator BIBLE. Then the reclama which you are filing is for the restoration of sufficient money for this fiscal year to give you how many additional family housing units.

Mr. REED. The 10,609 that were authorized in the fiscal year 1968 bill.

Senator BIBLE. 10,609 were authorized in fiscal year 1968?

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir. The House recommended funding of 8,500 of those units. Our position this afternoon is to appeal to you to request funds for the full funding of the 10,609 units.

Senator BIBLE. So you want a restoration of 2,100, whatever it is?

Mr. REED. Yes, and it would require $41.7 million.

Senator BIBLE. $41,744,000 gives you the money to make up this deficiency between the authorization and the funding?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In addition to that you also have the 5,048, that is over and above?

Mr. REED. These are from the prior year 1966 and are in the pipeline.

Senator BIBLE. You are going to give us a priority list on that. Can you give us a priority list in the event that the Senate should allow your full request for 2,109?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Taking it up to 10,609.

Mr. REED. This would then bring us to the complete authorization which is available and we will submit it for the record.

Senator BIBLE. It does not need to be duplicated. That was submitted at the time of the authorization hearings.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, and each project was spelled out.

Senator BIBLE. There is no need to duplicate that. In the event it goes to 8,500, what would the list be?

Mr. REED. We would have to complete our reanalysis which is underway. We consider that all 10,609 are very urgent, of course. The 8,500 that would have to be selected out for that funding figure is currently being worked upon.

DEFICITS IN FAMILY HOUSING

Senator BIBLE. At various times we have heard estimates of so-called deficits in family housing. I think the House report figure is 40,000.

Mr. REED. This is approximately the figure; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is approximately the correct figure in the shortage of family housing of which you have 5,000 in the pipeline, 8,500 in the House figure, 10,609 which you request. So, if this is leveled out at somewhere between the 5,000 or 10,000 figure per year, this means that in 4 to 6 years you pick up this 40,000 deficiency.

Mr. REED. The deficiency figure assumed completion of the fiscal year 1968 program and as being in the inventory. It also assumed that the Congress would give us the requested program of 12,500 units in fiscal year 1968. To do an arithmetic summation here would be difficult because the 41,000 is the residual figure after the completion of the 1968 program and prior year programs.

Senator BIBLE. Is what you are saying that your so-called deficit in family housing is 41,000 plus the 5,000 in the pipeline plus the 10,000 that you hope to get in 1968?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You say as of now with the McNamara freeze order in effect your shortage is in the range of 56,000. Is that the correct figure?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Is this fully developed and substantiated in the hearings before the authorizing committee?

Mr. REED. I believe it is, sir, but I will doublecheck.

Senator BIBLE. I sat in on parts of it, but I can't specifically bring back to mind the justification for the 10,609. I am not questioning what you say, and the record will speak on that point. I will ask the staff to check it out so that the record will show specifically what your request entails.

Mr. REED. You may recall we were seeking an orderly resolution of this deficit at the 12,500 annual level. Having not had a program in 1967 we have slipped, and we were asking the Congress to put us back on that level which is designed to satisfy the deficit. The deficit, however, is not static. This is part of the problem in using figures in this context, Mr. Chairman, because people come and go into the inventory. Their ability to pay changes, the cost of facilities within the communities changes. We make a census once a year, and these figures are used for benchmarks.

Senator BIBLE. One other figure occurs to me. Whatever number of dollars are allowed for family housing, from the date you know what that allowance is, say it is for the House figure of 8,500, it does not make any difference as far as the figure is concerned, how long does it take the Defense Department or the respective services to make their allotments? You say you are in the course of doing that now as far as the 8,500 are concerned.

Mr. REED. To make the allotments to the Department, sir?

Senator BIBLE. Correct, to the services.

Mr. REED. This is done by my office and it is done almost immediately with the military departments after the appropriation figure is known. We are doing this constantly in revision with them, reflecting their most urgent needs.

PREDOMINANT NEEDS

Senator BIBLE. How does it break out servicewise? I suppose you are prepared to testify the 10,609, that is what you did in the authorizing hearing. How does that break out, one-third, one-third, one-third?

Mr. REED. No, sir; it is not a one-third allocation. The predominant needs at the moment are the Air Force and the Navy. These are perhaps about 70 percent of the total or a little better than that, maybe 80 percent. What we attempt to do is to bring into parity all the different bases regardless of which service uses that base. Because the Navy has been further behind in satisfying their deficit than the other two services and because the Air Force is probably the most dynamic missionwise as far as changes in people, and so forth, these two have represented our greatest needs. But we look at each proposed project which has been authorized and bring that within a percentage satisfaction of the total need. That is the way we try to equitably distribute this.

Senator BIBLE. You are asking for 10,000-plus?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Assume we allow 5,000-plus and assume that 40 percent of that went to Navy and 40 percent went to Air Force and 20 percent went to Army, would that percentage hold in the 50-percent reduction?

Mr. REED. If we were faced with that, I would say as a rule of thumb that would be, to give you an indication, that would mean that Air Force would be roughly 1,600 units, Navy would be 2,100 perhaps, and Army about a thousand.

Senator BIBLE. It roughly would hold to the same percentage, whatever the reductions or increases were?

Mr. REED. The project list was built upon the degree of satisfaction of the total need. So the distribution tends to follow that.

Senator BIBLE. So, if one looks at your justification for the 10,609, and its breakout as between Navy, Air Force, and Army, then whatever reductions are made will in general proportionately follow the same breakout that you testified to in front of the authorizing committee?

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir. In the past when such an event occurred, we have generally been asked our advice as to what the dollar split would come to between the departments when the committee completes its deliberation on what funds to put into this program. This has worked very well in the past.

Senator BIBLE. I think the only additional question I have, Mr. Reed, because I really did not really follow through, from the final action on this bill and assuming an x number of family housing units are allowed for the 1968 fiscal year, you say that almost immediately after the appropriation bill is signed into law, you would be in a position to make a breakout as between the services?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We immediately would convene with our counterparts in the three military departments and get that out to them.

Senator BIBLE. Thereafter what would be the next step?

Mr. REED. The next step is that they start submitting to us individual project letters with their CWE, current working estimate, for the project where they are then funded jointly by the Comptroller's office and my office and go out to bid on that project. Now we set a schedule with the departments in this process. You might be interested in what our current plan is as an illustration. We assume enactment of the appropriation by November 1. Congress, of course, has given us advanced planning money so that the departments have been working on the detailed building plans for these projects in the past months. They will be ready to go on many of the projects as soon as the funds are appropriated.

On the basis of a 10,600-unit program, the departments will be prepared by the 1st of May to have 56 percent of it actually contracted for with the first contracts starting February 1968. Now, this allows time for seeking bids, advertising bids, bid evaluation time, researching the contractors' reputation and financing capability, and so forth, and actually getting him to work. The departments have done a very good job in responding to this. So they are equipped and ready to go and they can handle a 10,000-unit-level program.

INVITATIONS FOR BIDS

Senator BIBLE. Then after that step, goes the invitation for bid?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the time involved in that?

Mr. REED. Generally the invitations have a 60-day response time.

They then come back and another 30 to 45 days, depending on the complexity of the project, is utilized in the bid evaluations and the award follows after you have done the contractor capability studies.

COMPLETION AND ACCEPTANCE

Senator BIBLE. I know it varies according to areas of the country and regions and climatic conditions and that sort of thing, but from the time the contractor is awarded his contract for *x* number of family housing units, how long does it take until completion and acceptance?

Mr. REED. The general rule is somewhere between 14 and 18 months, the size of the project being a factor. They bring these in in lots, in increments, of the total. Of course, if they have to go into a raw site as against connecting to existing utilities, it takes more time. They bring them in in blocks. In other words, some portion of the total project will be completed in toto, roofed in and people moved in, while some other part of the project is still under construction.

Senator BIBLE. 14 to 18 months is a good round figure?

Mr. REED. That is a good estimate.

Senator BIBLE. From the date of award of contract until acceptance?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. In that period you, of course, start getting benefits from occupancy, maybe that is 6 to 8 months in some cases.

INCREASE IN COSTS

Senator BIBLE. What is the statistic or record as to the increase in cost for every year's delay in the closing of a house?

Mr. REED. Do you mean delay between contract and award?

Senator BIBLE. No, I mean instead of getting 10,000 houses to go with this year, this fiscal 1967, in fiscal 1968 suppose you were to be OK'd and cleared and funded for 5,000 instead of 10,000, how much additional money and, assuming again that the additional 5,000 were delayed a year in funding, how much would that add to the cost?

Mr. REED. First, it would definitely add to the cost. We made an analysis along that line very recently. During the period from December 1965 when the fiscal year 1966 program was deferred, until August 1, 1967, the residential cost index, the one recognized professionally and covering only residential-type costs, had increased 10.6 percent during that interim period. That is very frightening when you are dealing with the volume that we have and with the cost limitations that we must have.

Senator BIBLE. That certainly would not be industrywide correct, would it, today?

Mr. REED. This is the current situation, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. This is current? I was of the impression with building and construction down at least in Western United States, costs were going down.

Mr. REED. We are dealing with averages and there are geographic differences. This again is using the index which is most widely recognized as being the best and the most responsive figure. The disturbing thing to us is that for the past 3 months the rate of increase has been 1.3 percent per month. That is a very steep cost curve. The people who are most knowledgeable in this business are disturbed that we are

facing this situation. It is not only military housing but it is all residential construction that is being faced with this situation. These are very difficult costs for us to deal with at this point in time. I can only answer your question that if 5,000 units were delayed it would cost us more. How much more depends on whether this curve tends to flatten out or whether the slope of it continues at the current trend.

Satellite Pentagon Building

Senator Bible. In this morning's testimony we went into the so-called satellite Pentagon building. If that were delayed 8 months to a year that would be increased approximately 4 percent. That might not be applicable in a situation such as yours because we are talking about a $112 million project in that case.

Mr. Reed. That is right. You are talking of different trades also; you are talking about structural steel riggers and that sort of thing which are not involved in our case.

Senator Bible. They talk about 4 percent. It is an enormously much larger project and different type of project. Even there it was a 4-percent increase.

You and I have talked at various times, Mr. Reed, about homeowners assistance?

Mr. Reed. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. To refresh my memory, and I realize that this is not a reclama item, the amount authorized in the statute was what, again?

Mr. Reed. The amount authorized, sir, was $27 million.

Senator Bible. In the statute?

Mr. Reed. In the statute.

Senator Bible. The statutory law puts $27 million for homeowners assistance.

Mr. Reed. Yes, sir. That is in the Military Construction Act this year. There must be a specific authorization. In the underlying basic authorization there is no dollar figure as such.

Senator Bible. This has to be done each year. It was turned down and you made the request in a supplemental at one time.

Mr. Reed. That is right.

Authorized Amount

Senator Bible. What is the amount authorized now?

Mr. Reed. It is now $27 million. The House reduced the appropriation to $20 million. Their rationale was that so much of the year had progressed that we could probably only use $20 million. I cannot take issue with that finding; $20 million would give us a start. We just ask that you recognize that these costs are still with us. If they are not appropriated for this year undoubtedly we must come back in future years to get them.

Senator Bible. This will be a recurring item for how long a period of time?

Closures

Mr. Reed. We estimate we will go through fiscal year 1970 on the current base closing schedule. This is because some of these closures were announced but have not actually occurred.

Senator BIBLE. Does this take care of civilians as well as military?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, it does.

Senator BIBLE. Then on your projections on base closures—I realize this is a terribly iffy question, what would the total impact of this legislator authorization be?

Mr. REED. The total impact, net cost to the Government, sir, our estimate is still around $50 million.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have said that repeatedly. The overall total final figure would be in the range of $50 million.

REVOLVING FUND

Mr. REED. Yes. Again the Congress has authorized a revolving fund here so that when FHA sells these properties the proceeds come into this fund and permit disbursements against it. But we estimate that the net cost to the Government, when this benefit is completed, will be $50 million.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. REED. Thank you, sir.

TRIBUTES TO HARRY POOLE

Senator BIBLE. I think maybe this is as good an opportunity as any to say a few words about a man who has been of inestimable value to this committee. I have been advised that he is soon leaving. I want to pay tribute to Harry Poole. He is retiring in the not very distant future. He has been involved in military construction, I understand, through 20 annual budget cycles. You probably have been before committees over that period of time, Mr. Poole, and have seen many chairman and committee members. You have always been very knowledgeable at times that I have had my dealings with you. I am sure that the others who have preceded me have the same feeling. I know that you are deeply respected for your broad knowledge and your tireless devotion to work. We have always found you to be. I want you to say this is it, that is the correct answer. You are a man of great integrity. The staff people who have worked more closely with you than those of us who are seated on the committee know of the many, many hours of midnight oil that you have spent in wrestling with these very difficult and knotty problems. I know that I express the wishes of all my fellow committee members both on the subcommittee and on the full committee and for the staff as well in just wishing you worlds of happiness in your deserved retirement and good wishes of all of us go with you, Mr. Poole.

I do not know where you are going in private life but I suppose you will probably find your way back working out a budget for somebody else. Just worlds of good luck to you. We are deeply appreciative for the many, many fine contributions and help you have given us. Good luck and God speed to you as you go along. [Applause.]

Senator YOUNG. I wish to add my own tribute to the well-chosen words of our able chairman. Although I have not been a member of the Military Construction Subcommittee for a long time, I have had ample opportunity to observe the splendid work which Harry W. Poole has done in times past. You will recall that in the days when Mr. Poole first came to work on military construction, the funds were

handled in a supplemental bill which always came at the end of the session. At that time, supplementals and deficiencies were considered by a Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Army Civil Functions. I was a member of that subcommittee from 1949. So through the years, I have observed the work of Harry Poole and done so with admiration. He never equivocated with the committee. His testimony was always forthright and constructive. We could depend on what he said. He gave us the facts regardless of the consequences. The staff has told me how he and his associates have cooperated with them through the years, thus contributing greatly to expediting the bill. We owe you, Harry Poole, our heartfelt thanks for a job well done. May your future years be ones of happiness.

Mr. POOLE. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. This being Friday afternoon and the Congress now being in adjournment you can make a little speech either off or on the record.

Mr. POOLE. I do not mind telling you that all through these 20 budgets I enjoyed every one of them. I have made a lot of people mad and a lot of people made me mad. However, I always tried to do the best I could. Whatever little knowledge I feel I have I tried to use it for the common good. You have been very kind and very flattering. I want to thank you and the committee and the staff. They are friends of mine and they are going to remain friends of mine and they will see me once in a while.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Again let me say, Mr. Poole, good luck to you.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON

MCARNG PROGRAM

All of the projects on our shopping list of 13 July 1967 are considered essential for the training and administration of the Army National Guard. Experience has proven that adequate facilities greatly enhance the effectiveness of the individual Guardsman and of units.

However, due to the current reorganization and restructuring of units, the armory projects on the list have a lower priority for construction than the non-armory facilities. Although new armories are essential to our program we want to delay construction of them until we can confirm from the new stationing plans that armories at the locations shown will still be required.

As for the non-armory projects at both State and Federally operated field training sites, these projects are urgently required to provide adequate facilities for Annual Field Training of both the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve. I consider that we must do everything possible to improve the combat readiness of our Reserve Forces and these projects are designed to assist in meeting this objective. These training camps each support training of the Reserve Components from several States and are vital to the Reserve Program.

If we cannot have $10 million for FY 1968, I would propose to defer the armory projects and minor new construction which together with a reduction in planning funds, would give us $8 million to be applied exclusively to facilities at at the training camps listed. Any further reduction in the program would have to come out of the training camp projects and I would, but reluctantly, reduce the $3.7 million increment of construction programmed for Camp Roberts, California.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator BIBLE. We next will take a look at the National Guard. We have an old friend of ours here.

General, do you want to come forward?

We are very happy to hear from you.

General WILSON. Thank you, sir.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the authorization bill authorizes $10 million of authorization for the Army National Guard. The House Appropriations Committee did not allow the $10 million. There is no official Department of Defense request on this. I was asked to appear over here today. I would like to state, sir, that as you know, the Army National Guard has been in a state of not knowing exactly the position it was going to be in for the past 3 years. We have had no funds authorized or appropriated for construction in 1966 or 1967. At the present time we are now about to have a reorganization of which we will need construction money for the proper establishment of facilities and training installations for the support of the reorganized Army National Guard, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, General. I will incorporate in full the statement concerning the fiscal year program. I recognize that you have not filed your reclamas. We will follow this very closely.

General WILSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. JOSEPH F. CARROLL, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIRECTOR, ARLINGTON HALL STATION, ARLINGTON, VA.

BUILDING SITE

Senator BIBLE. We will now take up the Department of Defense, Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Southeast Asia situation; namely, the Secretary of Defense Emergency Fund.

Our first item is on DIA, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va. The budget request is for $20 million.

The House deleted the funds requested for DIA. It proposed deferral because of the controversy over the selected building site and present stringent fiscal situation of the Federal Government.

General Carroll is the Director of DIA.

The stage is yours, General.

General CARROLL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate this opportunity to present for your consideration an urgent requirement for the defense intelligence operations and academic building.

The House of Representatives, in their consideration of the military construction appropriation bill, did not include funds requested for this project. This statement is both a reclama to that action as well as request to the Senate to restore funds for this building in fiscal year 1968.

The proposal for this construction was first submitted for congressional consideration in the fiscal year 1964 authorization request. Authorization was not provided because further study of the requirement and location of the facility was felt required.

Chairman Vinson of the House Committee on Armed Services established a special subcommittee headed by Congressman Hébert, both to inquire into the merits of the proposed new facility and to review the planning and consultation procedures required by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as they applied to the project.

The Hébert subcommittee report, dated June 2, 1964, unanimously recommended approval of the proposed facility for DIA at Arlington Hall Station.

The Military Construction Authorization Act of fiscal year 1966—Public Law 89-188, 89th Congress, September 16, 1965—authorized $17,900,000 for operational and training facilities for the Defense Intelligence Agency at Arlington Hall Station.

As planning and design would not be finished and actual construction could not be undertaken in fiscal year 1966, no funds were appropriated for the building that year. Since that time, design work has continued and numerous further consultations have been held with the National Capital Planning Commission—NCPC—the Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission, and Arlington County officials.

OTHER AGENCIES' APPROVAL

We have complied with the legal planning and consultation requirements of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952. The NCPC, on April 6, 1967, gave its approval to the final site and building plans for the DIA operations and academic building, and also approved the revised master plan for Arlington Hall Station.

The NCPC staff noted that—

(1) the revised master plan does not represent a major departure from the scope of activities already taking place on the Federal installation;

(2) the master plan would, in fact, substantially improve working conditions of the Federal employees on the station; and

(3) the master plan would significantly improve the visual appearance of the station itself and reduce its impact on the surrounding area.

At the present time, about 90 percent of the design work has been completed. The final working drawings are in process and will be completed before the end of this calendar year.

There has been no fundamental change to the building requirement since its inception. A modification has been made in the central heating plant included in the recently approved master plan for the station in order to comply with the 1966 Executive order for "Control of Air Pollution Originating From Federal Installations." The present design will provide for use of relatively clean fuels and will reduce air pollution to acceptable standards.

Based on the present architect-engineer design effort and more refined design data, it is now estimated that a total of $20 million will be needed for the building construction.

The request for the increase of $2,100,000 was favorably considered by the authorizing committees of Congress and is included in the fiscal year 1968 Military Construction Authorization Act.

If construction funds are made available in fiscal year 1968, the Corps of Engineers will award the construction contract shortly following receipt of construction funds. Construction time is projected at 30–33 months, and completion of the building is scheduled for the fall of 1970.

In its consideration of the "Military construction, Defense agencies," appropriation request for fiscal year 1968, the House of Representatives deleted the $20 million requested for this project.

The House Appropriations Committee report did not challenge the need for our proposed building, but centered its deferral on the controversy over the selected location, as well as the present fiscal situation in the Federal Government.

Deferral of our request will require continued occupancy of temporary World War II buildings constructed about 25 years ago. These highly flammable wood-frame structures provide only crowded, inefficient, makeshift, substandard accommodations which fall far short of meeting space needs and the security, and fire protection necessary for this important national defense intelligence operation.

Deferral now would probably mean 5 more years occupancy of the present buildings.

IMPACT OF DEFERRAL

Senator BIBLE. Clear that up in my mind. It means 5 more years because of the total length of time from the commencement of construction until the end?

General CARROLL. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Really, if you got the same amount a year from now, you would be delayed a year. Is that not true?

General CARROLL. The only point I want to make is that we have been occupying the substandard and rather hazardous buildings for several years now. Each year that goes by aggravates the situation.

It is going to be 3 years before we can have beneficial occupancy, provided the Congress sees fit to appropriate the funds.

Senator BIBLE. It will be closer to 4 years, will it not?

General CARROLL. The construction time is estimated to be 30 to 33 months. I believe it would take the Corps of Engineers about 2 months to receive bids from the contractors and to select a contractor for the construction.

Senator BIBLE. But taking your figure of 3 total years, the point you are making is that a 1-year delay worsens the condition of the buildings in which you are now working, plus the fact that it keeps you 1 year longer before you get into the completed structure?

General CARROLL. That is correct, plus the fact that in the event we are required to make a resurvey and select a different site, it would be impossible for us to get anything in the fiscal year 1969 budget. We would probably be deferred to fiscal year 1970 for consideration.

Senator BIBLE. I was not getting to that, because I think you started developing that in order to attempt to meet one of the two objections of the House Appropriations Committee.

General CARROLL. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Because it says it centers its deferral on controversy over the selected location.

I guess you are going to address yourself to that, now.

General CARROLL. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

General CARROLL. Restoration of the $20 million in fiscal year 1968 construction funds is urgently required and is requested.

Prior to selection of Arlington Hall Station as the site for our proposed building, we exhaustively reviewed 22 sites in the Washington, Virginia, and Maryland areas.

After careful consideration of various factors bearing on site selection, such as the size, ownership, and availability of the land; utilities and road network available; distance from the Pentagon; the security in-being; and cost, it was concluded that, on balance, Arlington Hall Station is the best location for the proposed building.

Arlington Hall satisfies the operational requirements of the Agency and is in close proximity to the Pentagon Building.

The controversy over Defense Department use of the 87-acre tract of land at Arlington Hall Station stems from a local group that indicates a desire that the Federal Government make the land available for other use.

This land was purchased by the Army on open market in 1942 through commercial real estate agents acting in behalf of the private

owners—Arlington Hall Junior College—at a cost of $650,000. Fee simple title to this property is now vested in the Federal Government.

The position of the Department of Defense concerning use of this property is that regardless whether the DIA building is approved, there is no intention of disposing of the station. It will continue to be needed for the foreseeable future for the activities being conducted there. At no time since the property was acquired has the Department of Defense indicated the possibility or likelihood of vacating this installation.

We have given consideration to the suitability of locating the facilities of the Defense Intelligence School, now planned as part of the new building, at other locations—not only in the Metropolitan Washington area but elsewhere.

Because the training curriculums of the school make full utilization of guest lecturers on selective topics, and require the expertise available in the Department of State, CIA, the FBI, and other agencies as well as professional talent of the DIA, its location in the Washington, D.C., area is highly desirable.

The physical location of the Defense Intelligence School within the building structure will materially assist the training program by providing immediate liaison and exchange of both classified and unclassified information between the training staff, students, and intelligence collection, production, and management personnel.

Additionally, such collocation will minimize security and logistics problems, with attendant economies of operation.

Fire Hazards

We are most concerned with the conditions that prevail in the temporary buildings now occupied by our personnel. A recent fire in one of the temporary buildings at Arlington Hall Station caused a loss of 4,900 man-hours of effort and considerable property damage.

Fortunately, this fire was limited to one of the few relatively fireproof cement and brick basement rooms of the primarily wood building. No one was injured, and the extensive intelligence data base was not destroyed.

However, this fire serves as a reminder of the precarious situation now existing, which is a matter of constant concern, as well as a risk to national security. Although great care is taken in enforcing safety precautions and fire prevention measures, there is a high degree of risk of loss of this vital production capacity and the tremendous accumulation of highly classified intelligence material which constitutes the national military intelligence data base.

We are keenly aware of the present fiscal situation in the Federal Government and have attempted to effect such economies in our operations as are possible with consideration of the ever-increasing requirements levied on the Agency.

The need for a new building has been recognized since the Agency was created. To realize optimum efficiency, it is essential that related and interrelated functions be colocated insofar as possible.

In conclusion, I urge you to approve our request for fiscal year 1968 construction funds for the following reasons:

(*a*) The new building is urgently required now.

(*b*) Although other sites might conceivably be utilized for this purpose, Arlington Hall Station meets all the requirements for the location of the proposed building.

(*c*) The land is owned in fee simple title by the Federal Government, and the Department of Defense has no intention to vacate the installation.

(*d*) The National Capital Planning Commission has approved the site and building plans.

(*e*) The planning and design for the building at Arlington Hall Station is almost completed, and this urgently needed new construction can be initiated quickly.

I will answer any questions the committee may have.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement, General. It seems to me it comes to grips with the problem that I know has been bothering you people for a number of years.

Orient me as to the Arlington Hall location.

Mr. BRIGHAM. [Referring to graphic.] This first chart shows the location of the building.

Here is the Pentagon and here is Arlington Cemetary. Over here is Arlington Hall Station.

Senator BIBLE. What street is that close to?

I know where Route 50 is. Now place it in connection with Route 50.

Mr. BRIGHAM (pointing). This is Route 50, Arlington Boulevard, along here. This is Glebe Road. This is Columbia Pike.

Senator BIBLE. Where is Route 50, again?

Route 50 is Arlington Boulevard?

Mr. BRIGHAM. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That is enough idenification.

General, are there other activities besides DIA at Arlington Hall Station?

General CARROLL. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The Army Security Agency also occupies Arlington Hall Station.

The only two organizations at Arlington Hall Station are DIA and the Army Security Agency. Both of us have high security requirements. Consequently, there is in being already the kind of physical area security which is essential to both of our needs.

Senator BIBLE. Is there any other building into which you could move, General?

General CARROLL. Absolutely none, Mr. Chairman.

I have been wrestling with building and space problems ever since the Agency was created. We have exhausted all possibilities that we could conceive of to acquire another building.

We are located in a number of buildings. We have not been able to find available private building which offer the amount of space required to meet DIA's needs.

In addition, private buildings invariably do not provide the very special security construction which is needed in the performance of our mission, nor the security environment.

So far as Government buildings are concerned, some of these constraints obtain there, too. The main reason we have not selected another Government building is that all are already fully committed for other use as far as we were able to ascertain.

Senator BIBLE. Where are you specifically located now?

General CARROLL. The bulk of my organization at the moment, sir, is specifically located at Arlington Hall Station. I am also located elsewhere, but I have about 2,300 people presently located in the temporary, substandard World War II wooden structures at Arlington Hall Station.

The main purpose of our request for a new building is not only to provide more acceptable and more efficient accommodations for the people and the equipment presently located there, but also to permit moving into Arlington Hall Station from other scattered facilities, approximately another thousand people, so that we can have a colocation in the new building of interrelated functions, to permit a much more efficient operation.

Senator BIBLE. If this project moves forward, where would you put the people who are engaged in working there now?

General CARROLL. They would continue to occupy the temporary structures they are presently in until the new building was ready for occupancy, at which time the temporary structures would be demolished.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have additional acreage there to accommodate this?

General CARROLL. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Rexroad tells me there are approximately 87 acres.

General CARROLL. That is correct.

ADDITIONAL COST IF BUILDING IS DELAYED

Senator BIBLE. What effect would further dispersal of your operations into many additional buildings other than Arlington Hall Station have upon your operation?

General CARROLL. If we were to have to move into a number of other additional buildings, Mr. Chairman, that would be literally catastrophic.

All of our hopes are to improve the presently undesirable situation under which we are subsisting. Moving into other additional locations would magnify a problem which is exceedingly difficult to cope with at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. If funds are not forthcoming for the building, do you plan to stay at Arlington Hall?

General CARROLL. Yes, sir; for a couple of reasons.

In the first place, we have no other place to go.

In the second place, Arlington Hall Station is a permanent military installation. Space is available for us there.

If we are to remain there without a new building, it would be incumbent upon us to seek from the Congress authorization of several million dollars to try to effect necessary repairs and rehabilitation of the buildings, which are exceedingly substandard now.

Senator BIBLE. The House, as you point out, says it centers its deferral on controversy over the selected location.

Now, at the time you appeared before the House Appropriations Committee, did you have clearances which you recite here? In other words, you got NCPC, which said it is all right.

General CARROLL. Yes, sir; we did.

Senator BIBLE. The testimony you submitted to them is the same that you are submitting to me?

General CARROLL. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. There does not seem to be any positiveness in your statement here that would indicate there is a controversy over the selected location.

LOCAL COMMUNITY INTEREST

There are outside witnesses who say they don't want it at this location?

General CARROLL. That is right. There has been substantial opposition to the erection of the DIA building at Arlington Hall Station ever since the idea was first projected.

It is not the entire community that objects, but certain elements of it. Specifically, the Arlington County Planning Commission, and the Arlington County Board. These gentlemen have expressed their opposition by raising objections to what they describe as possible adverse impact on traffic conditions in the area in the event the new building went up, possible adverse impact on the adjacent civilian community, and possible unavailability of adequate utilities to serve the new building.

Senator BIBLE. All of that was thoroughly aired before the authorizing committee?

General CARROLL. That is correct, sir.

These objections have been considered and reconsidered many times and in many forms. The Arlington County officials have been consulted during the planning process. They have appeared repeatedly before the National Capital Planning Commission. Each time the National Capital Planning Commission has made a pronouncement, as far back as 1964, the Commission has not sustained these objections.

As I mentioned in my statement, sir, on April 6 of this year the National Capital Planning Commission in considering the final design of the building and the final master plan for the station, not only approved it, but in approving it stated that they felt that the new building would not engender any major change in the present level of activities at Arlington Hall Station, and also that the plans for the new building would actually improve the impact of the station on the surrounding community.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have made a very fine statement.

I suppose one of the most difficult problems in public life, and there are many, are site locations and road locations. I have dealt with them, it seems to me, all my adult life. I do not know any easy way to determine where to put a building or highway.

Everyone wants a highway, as long as it does not go through their property or in front of their drive. It is just life. Somehow we have to ultimately come to grips with this problem of site location.

I don't know what else you can do on that. Even if there were a deferral, I think this situation is serious. I don't know what the ultimate action of the committee will be. Whatever it is, it seems to me somewhere along the way we have to finally come to grips, whether it is going here, there, or elsewhere, and stay with that decision, or we will never get it settled.

General CARROLL. Mr Chairman, since we were discussing Arlington County community reaction to that building, with your permission I would like to expand a little on what I have said.

The opposition expressed by the Arlington County Board and Arlington County Planning Commission reflects by no means the unanimous reaction of the Arlington community.

As far as the departmental activities of the county government are concerned, we in DIA, the architect-engineers, and Corps of Engineers have worked in close and amicable cooperation with them as regards to the various facets of the planning. For example, the Arlington Highway Department has made many constructive suggestions as to how to improve the flow of traffic in and around the facility, which have been incorporated in our plans, to the mutual benefit of both the Arlington Hall Station and the county.

Furthermore, the Arlington County Chamber of Commerce, the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, and the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association, have passed formal resolutions strongly urging the erection of the DIA building at Arlington Hall Station, because they perceive benefits to the community if we remain there.

Senator BIBLE. As far as increasing the traffic, would not the traffic be about the same whether you have x number of people at your present location?

Are you going to increase the strength materially?

General CARROLL. It is anticipated that by the time the new building is erected that overall occupancy of the station will increase by approximately 1,000 people.

On the other hand, there have been traffic ingress and egress improvements provided for in the plans which experts tell me will actually make the traffic situation in the Arlington Hall Station area better at that time than it is today.

Senator BIBLE. I hope they are right. If this traffic gets much worse around this metropolitan area, I don't know where we will find a new method of maneuvering around, because it is getting worse every day, and it continues to get worse.

This is nationwide. I don't know what the ultimate answer is. I suppose it is in rapid transit, subway, or monorail, or something.

I personally on the District of Columbia Committee wrestled with transit for 10 solid years. We have never run into more bottlenecks and more roadblocks.

I hope we get this going, because I am convinced you are going to have to have it. This should be about the enemy's greatest weapon, the fact that we cannot move around on the highways.

General CARROLL. Of all the bodies that have considered these problems, the National Capital Planning Commission is of course very concerned about this particular feature, too. They studied this at great length and concluded that the erection of the building and the projected base population would not have a seriously adverse impact on the traffic conditions in that area.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is all I have, General. Thank you very much. I think it is a very fine statement.

General CARROLL. Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. DANIEL A. RAYMOND, DIRECTOR, SOUTHEAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator BIBLE. General Raymond, we are very happy to see you again, sir.

You are testifying on the last item, which is an emergency fund for various worldwide installations. The budget request is $200 million. The House action allowed you $100 million. You are requesting restoration of $50 million.

The justification will be placed in full in the record. You can highlight it, sir, in any manner you desire.

(The justification follows:)

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, we are here today to provide additional information in support of the request for funds to meet urgent and unforeseen construction requirements arising world-wide, but particularly those in Southeast Asia. In July 1967, Mr. Ignatius, then ASD(I&L), in testifying before this Subcommittee on the need for the FY 1968 $200 million emergency fund stated that: "Although the necessity for such funding is underscored by the unpredictable and evolving military situation in Southeast Asia, such resources should be generally available in order that construction may be undertaken wherever necessary in the world in coping with threats to the security of the United States." It is primarily to the need in Southeast that I shall address myself. Because of the importance of this contingency fund to our operations there, I do appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Committee today to present this information.

The situation in Southeast Asia is still a dynamic one generating construction requirements which cannot be foreseen far enough in advance, nor with sufficient clarity, for inclusion in the normal processing cycle. The situation today in this respect is basically unchanged from what it was on two previous occasions when the Congress saw fit to make significant contingency funds available.

The specific projects now before you for consideration in the Regular FY 1968 Program were generated over one year ago in terms of only the then known valid requirements. Many others have arisen since and many others additionally will confront us before FY 1969 appropriations are available a year from now. Individual projects to be funded from the contingency are approved by the Secretary only after careful review to determine that they are of utmost importance to our operations in South Vietnam and are of such urgency that they cannot wait funding in the next regular program. Contingency construction funds are therefore an indispensable element of the resources which must be available to the military commanders in order that they may respond to the ever changing situation.

SOUTHEAST ASIA SUPPORT

I should like to review briefly some of the major requirements for contingency funds which now face us.

In the period of over a year since the FY 67S and FY 68 programs were developed, additional construction requirements in support of current force levels have arisen which total $117 million in Vietnam alone. These include such items as highway upgrading and rehabilitation, an expanded logistical requirement in the northern I Corps Tactical Zone, civilians casualty hospitals, air base paving, and aircraft maintenance facilities.

Some of these requirements already represent firm commitments against contingency funds. In some cases they are now underway on the basis of reprogramming from other critical projects which have been temporarily deferred but must be reinstated.

In addition to current forces there has recently been authorized an increase of approximately 45,000 additional personnel of all Services. These new forces have facility requirements which are presently estimated at a cost of $118 million, and which are urgent.

Additionally, in an effort to hold this latest troop increase to the minimum possible, it is intended to substitute contractor effort for some of the engineer construction troops which it would otherwise have been necessary to include. This substitution currently is based on utilizing contract effort in lieu of 1 Army Construction Battalion, 2 Navy CB Battalions, and 1 Air Force Civil Engineering Squadron. The increase in cost of contractor effort over the troop effort represented by these four battalions is approximately $36 million for a one-year period.

Also facing us is the prospect of increasing battle damage to existing facilities from enemy attacks, particularly mortar and rocket, which will require repairs and possibly replacement of facilities.

Still another item critically dependent on contingency funds is that of maintaining an adequate level of construction capability within Vietnam, a major facet of which includes continuing the contractor effort. The maintenance intaining an adequate level of construction capability within Vietnam, a major country of the contractor capability is desired by CINCPAC and COMUSMACV to provide insurance that both known and contingency base development requirements can continue to be met in the fact of an increasing commitment of engineer troop units to combat support. This contractor capability extension does not represent a special funding requirement in itself, but it does require that significant contingency funded projects otherwise required be assigned to the contractor for execution.

The requirements I have indicated exceed substantially the $200 million originally included in the FY 1968 request and, even so, do not include those which may arise between now and a year from now when the earliest additional funding may be expected.

From the foregoing it is quite apparent that we are now and must continue placing major reliance on contingency funds. It is therefore requested that the FY 1968 contingency be restored to the $150 million authorized.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my proposed statement. I am prepared to answer questions the Committee may have.

SOUTH VIETNAM EMERGENCY FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

General RAYMOND. I am sure you understand that this emergency fund is to cover those requirements which cannot be foreseen sufficiently in time or with sufficient clarity to incorporate in a regular program.

The regular programs are put together in a cycle which takes from 12 to 15 months, as you know. At the end of about 4 months of that cycle they are then frozen for all practical purposes. That process would freeze the present program which you are now considering some 10 months ago.

New requirements, because of the dynamic nature of operations, and I am stressing now particularly Southeast Asia, continue to be generated. Since they have arisen during the time when the regular program was frozen, they are not included.

If these requirements are to wait until the 1969 program, which is now being put together, is available, there will be a 12-month period in which no means is provided to cope with these unforeseen requirements.

I would like to cover very briefly the type requirements, as they look today, which this emergency fund would be used to cover, and I am stressing now Southeast Asia and Vietnam.

In the period since the 1967 and 1968 programs were put together, and they were put together simultaneously, additional requirements in support of current force levels in Vietnam have arisen which total $117 million.

These include such items as highway upgrading and rehabilitation an expanded logistical requirements in the northern I corps tactical zone, principally the port activities, a civilian casualty hospital program, certain air base paving, principally the expansion of aprons, and aircraft maintenance facilities.

Now, some of these projects have already been started and commitments have been made against whatever contingency funds are provided. The starts were made by reprograming from existing authorization.

In addition to the current forces which are addressed in the 1968 program, as you know, there has been an authorized increase of 45,000 in the strength in Vietnam.

On the assumption, which is my guidance, that there will be no supplemental for construction, the contingency moneys address the requirements generated by these 45,000 new personnal. These requirements, as submitted from the theater, add up to $118 million. Some of these are extremely urgent and cannot wait for incorporation in the 1969 program.

Also, as part of the 45,000-man increase, it was decided that where possible, contractor effort would be substituted for additional troops which would otherwise be required.

In the case of construction forces, one Army battalion, two Navy Seabee battalions, and one Air Force civil engineering squadron are to be substituted for by contractor effort. It is estimated that the cost of this troop effort being substituted for my contractor for a 1-year period is about $36 million.

Also facing us is the prospect of increasing battle damage to existing facilities. Fortunately, this has been relatively minor to date, although we have lost a $3-million dredge, some rather expensive bridges, a few barracks, and a few buildings.

But we do now have facilities such as powerplants, communication facilities, which will represent much more of a requirement in the event they are destroyed.

We have no established means of coping with replacement of these facilities.

Another critical item which is dependent on the contingency fund is that of maintaining an adequate level of construction capability within Vietnam, a major facet of which is, as you know, the contractor effort, which represents about 50 percent of the total effort.

The maintenance of this in-contractor capability is desired by both Commander in Chief, Pacific, and COMUSMACV to provide insurance that both known and contingency requirements can continue to be met, and also in cognizance of the fact that troop capabilities are increasingly going to the combat support effort.

This continuation of contractor effort does not represent a special funding requirement in itself, but it does require that a significant amount of contingency funded projects be assigned to the contractor.

The total of these requirements, which I have indicated to you very briefly, exceeds substantially the $200 million which was originally requested in the fiscal year 1968 appropriation.

Even so, these which I have listed do not include those which are bound to arise between now and such time as the 1969 progam will be available, about a year from now.

It is on this basis that we urgently request that you restore the contingency fund to the $150 million, which has been authorized.

Sir, that concludes my remarks.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, General.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

The problem that perplexes and concerns me, and I want you to comment very frankly on it, is the amount of unobligated balances and unobligated funds that are carried forward in the various services as of July 1 this year, 1967, into the next fiscal year.

I don't have all the figures before me, but Army I think said they were carrying forward $262.7 million directly related to Southeast Asia. Navy said they were carrying forward something in excess of a hundred million dollars. I don't have the exact figure. The Air Force said they were carrying forward about $80 million.

Now, is that not a sufficient backlog or reserve, of some—I don't remember the Navy figure—the Navy figure I think was roughly $146 million.

That is something in the neighborhod of $488 million that are being carried forward by the three services into this present fiscal year.

General RAYMOND. That is substantially correct. My recollection is that it is about $420 million, for all of Southeast Asia, and specifically I saw the report this morning that as of the 30th of September, in Vietnam it is $286 million.

Senator BIBLE. Whatever the figure is, they are large amounts of money. Why, that type of carry forward—is that not sufficient to take care of these emergencies that you describe?

General RAYMOND. These funds, are not as available as might be indicated by the terms "unobligated balance" as used in the normal sense in the United States.

Within the normal process in the United States, when you have unobligated funds, they are in the bank. You can use them for other purposes. They are available. You do not make an obligation until you award a contract.

What you have out there, though, is a capability the cost of which is running. These running costs, the operating costs of this capability, are not reflected in the funds that are obligated. Yet they represent commitments in a firmer sense than the term "commitment" normally indicates.

Senator BIBLE. For example?

General RAYMOND. For example, we have a considerable contractor payroll out there. Right now he has about 17,000 persons on this payroll. If we were to say tomorrow he goes out of business, it would take us several months to close him down, to terminate these people, to terminate his logistics activities, his supply systems, and so on. There would be a considerable cost, in the millions of dollars, to do this.

None of these show up in obligations. What the Navy uses as an obligation out there is a notice to proceed on a particular project. This notice to proceed occurs when the project has been defined, when he is ready to go on it.

There is also a large amount of funds which are not reflected as obligations which are in the military interdepartmental payment requests. For example when the Army says that it needs so many millions of dollars for its procurement in support of troop construction, these funds are made available by the Navy banker to the Army on an MIPR. Until such time as the expenditure report comes back to the Navy, however, this does not show as an obligation.

Additionally, the size of the unobligated balance at the moment reflects in part the fact that a good bit of these are the funds that were made available from the 1967 supplemental.

Senator BIBLE. However, they were made available, they are still moneys available to you?

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir. They are also, of course, earmarked against urgently identified requirements. That is the basis on which they were obtained in the first place.

These requirements have not diminished, although the nature of them in many cases has changed. There is a constant reprograming going on.

Senator BIBLE. I am under the impression, and you correct me if I am wrong, the major contractors in Vietnam have been rather materially reducing their personnel. Now, is that right?

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir, that is right. From a high of about 51,000 in August 1966, they are now down to 17,000, roughly. It is at this level, or actually a couple thousand below it, at which we hope to continue operations at least until October 1968.

Senator BIBLE. At a 15,000, give or take, level of personnel?

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir. This is the level of effort on the contractors part that is deemed necessary to execute the requirements that exists.

Senator BIBLE. If you reduce it that materially, why does that not cut back the need for the additional emergency funds that you are requesting?

General RAYMOND. It is not the level available that generates the needs for funds. It is the unforeseen requirements that come up.

Senator BIBLE. Why can you not meet those unforeseen requirements out of this $100 million-plus that you carry forward?

COMPARISON OF FISCAL YEAR 1968 UNOBLIGATED BALANCES WITH PRIOR YEAR'S UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mr. POOLE. May I interject?

I want to give you some statistics, Mr. Chairman, which might be of interest.

Senator BIBLE. Sure.

Mr. POOLE. The unobligated balances, of 1967, comparatively speaking, are percentagewise smaller than any other year that we have had large programs.

The largest programs we ever have had in the Department of Defense was in 1953 and in 1952.

In 1952, the Congress appropriated to us something in excess of $4 billion for construction. At the end of 1952, we had an unobligated balance of $3,047 million. Of the total available, $5,145 million, we ended the year with $3,047 million.

In contrast, in 1957, of the total available, we ended the year with less than 25 percent unobligated.

Another year which was approximately the same total as 1967 is 1956. In 1956, of the total available, $2.8 billion, we ended the year with $.9 unobligated.

So this is not an unusually large unobligated balance.

The various military departments addressed themselves to the reasons for the unobligated amounts.

One thing that I think needs further explanation is the amounts which are required to complete projects which are under construction.

An obligation represents the value of the contract, of any particular project. The current working estimates, includes the contract price plus other expenses. These other expenses involve costs for inspection, supervision, other contingencies, and what-have-you. The costs are not reflected in the reported obligations.

Therefore, if the life of the contract is like 24 months or 36 months, an amount must be set aside and be kept in reserve in order to pay for these additional costs.

Take something like General Carroll's building. Something around $1 to $2 million additional over and above the contract will be spaced over the life of the contract for the costs mentioned before.

Therefore, a certain percentage of the total remains unobligated.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that point. It looks to me as if you have a very good reserve, if you are carrying $420 million into this current fiscal year.

KNOWN REQUIREMENTS ON UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mr. POOLE. The total of that is not to complete projects. Half of that amount or better represents the estimates of specific projects not under contract.

Senator BIBLE. Half of it is represented by specific line items. That still give you $210 million.

General RAYMOND. The current working estimates of all the projects in existence in Southeast Asia equals the program funds available. Now, the unobligated balance reflects the fact that some of these have not been started, but they are nevertheless requirements against these funds.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. We are 4 months along in the current fiscal year. How much has this changed since July 1 to the present, on Southeast Asia unobligated funds?

I don't know how current those bookkeeping entries are. It might be hard to determine.

Mr. POOLE. The official reports are 1 month and 26 days late. In other words, we will receive right now the August official report.

Senator BIBLE. How much has that unobligated balance, $420 million, been drawn down from the last figure?

Mr. POOLE. In the case of the Army, close to $100 million.

Senator BIBLE. The $422 has gone down to $322?

Mr. POOLE. Something like that.

General RAYMOND. The contractor completes on the order of $20 to $25 million worth of work a month. The troops run about $9.3 million a month. This is their combined work output.

All of it does not represent new expenditures or new obligations. It represents the value of what they have done. Some of it may reflect expenditures of many months previous.

Senator ELLENDER. You are speaking now of unobligated balances. You must have a huge sum on hand to pay off contracts which you have entered into and which are now in the process of being completed.

General RAYMOND. For the most part, this work is not under a lump-sum contract. It is under a continuing contract. It is really a contractor capability that we are funding.

The contractor is required to have a certain capability to perform work. Anything can be assigned to him to accomplish within his capability. This is the way the work is handled.

Senator ELLENDER. If you want to build an airfield, you set aside a certain amount in order to do that?

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir. Eventually, as this project is defined, the contractor receives a notice to proceed, which has a scope of work in it, and an estimated amount of funds.

Senator ELLENDER. Of the programs that you now have in effect, how much money have you on hand to pay for those, aside from the sum we are talking about now?

General RAYMOND. The money on hand that we have to pay for the projects equals the estimate cost of the project that we have both underway and in backlog.

Senator ELLENDER. Of course that is quite a sum.

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that you have obligated some funds for other projects that you have not yet let.

General RAYMOND. I was explaining just before you came in, sir, that in the case of troop projects, in the case of troop construction——

Senator ELLENDER. What do you mean by troop construction?

General RAYMOND. Construction done by engineering battalions of the Army Engineers and Air Force.

They don't use a document such as the contractors use.

Senator ELLENDER. They are not paid out of that?

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir; they are. The materials that they use.

Senator ELLENDER. I don't know how it is in Vietnam, but labor costs usually run about 50 percent of the cost.

General RAYMOND. That is not quite so, out there. The logistics cost of operating that far away from the United States comprises a much greater total than it does in the experience at home.

Senator ELLENDER. Both the Navy and the Army also had huge amounts of unobligated balances. It looks as if we have been giving you too much money.

General RAYMOND. No, sir. I assure you you are not. These funds are either obligated or committed to an extent beyond that which commitment normally means. Therefore, they are not available.

Senator ELLENDER. Would you put this $420 million in that category? Isn't it mostly for projects that you have had on the planning board 3 or 4 years ago?

General RAYMOND. Not there; no, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You have not seen fit to construct them?

General RAYMOND. We have not had anything on the planning boards that long. Some projects, we just cannot get to them, because of the physical magnitude of the effort involved.

An example: in the delta we are building a base for part of a division. [Deleted] the base which we could build with available funds took us to just about now, and represented some 600 acres.

This money is not available in any program, so it has to come from a contingency.

Senator ELLENDER. In the case of the [deleted] is that high land?

General RAYMOND. This is swamp in the river delta.

Senator ELLENDER. What do you do? Do you raise it?

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir; raising it from 8 to 9 feet, to make dry land out of it, to base troops on.

Senator ELLENDER. That must take a long time.

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir; it does. We are able to put it in at about 600,000 meters a month.

Senator ELLENDER. When do you expect this base to be completed?

General RAYMOND. [Deleted] it is drawing to a completion right now. It has been underway for over a year. There were about 10 million meters altogether.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it solid enough that you can trample on it?

General RAYMOND. Yes, sir. The troops are on it, and they have been for many months. As each increment is finished, more troops are moved out on it.

Senator ELLENDER. How do you obtain title to that land?

General RAYMOND. We don't. We request the lands we need from the Vietnamese Government, and they make them available to us on a rent-free basis on an indefinite term.

Senator BIBLE. General Raymond, you may place in the record your additional information on unobligated balances for Southeast Asia.

(The material follows:)

OBLIGATION STATUS, MILCON FUNDS

In their report number 799, on the FY68 MILCON Appropriations Bill, the House of Representatives commented that ". . . the excessive accumulation of large unobligated balances threatens Congressional control of programs through the appropriation and authorization process . . .". Since only those projects authorized by the Congress can be constructed, within the funds made available by the Congress, we feel that Congressional control is not threatened. We do feel that unobligated balances should be reduced to those minimums that will be consistent with good management of the construction program and ensure timely completion of facilities vital to our nation's Armed Forces. We also recognize that unobligated balances are subject to very strict control in that they are "earmarked" for the completion of projects already underway or for the accomplishment of authorized projects not yet started.

The question of unobligated balances in military construction funds in Vietnam has been carefully considered with the following findings on those funds unobligated as of September 30, 1967:

	Millions
Army	$196.1
Navy	62.3
Air Force	27.9
Total	286.3
Committed:	
Troop work	149.0
Contract work	70.3
Under design	67.0
Total	286.3
Uncommitted balance	0

The fact that above funds are unobligated in the Vietnam military environment does not necessarily represent an unhealthy situation; rather, it is the result of the following understandable factors:

(*a*) The changing tactical situation results in changing requirements, with the necessity to reprogram available funds to provide facilities to support the new pattern of operations. This requires new siting, modified designs, and a revised execution plan before funds can be formally "obligated". The funds are, however, fully "committed" to the changed requirements, $58 million.

(*b*) Funds assigned to Navy and Army construction troops are not formally reported as "obligations" until material procurements have been consummated and the associated documents processed back through the OICC for formal placement on obligation ledgers. Appreciable time is required to complete this process, including procurement times and document processing times. The amount of money reported as unobligated in this category is completely committed to construction already underway, $91 million.

(*c*) Funds committed and reserved for Government costs of contract administration which are formally obligated on an "as earned" basis; therefore, administration funds would not be reported as obligations until commensurate construction work has been completed, $20.3 million.

(*d*) Funds for certain foreseeable future costs are held in reserve pending completion of all work under the contract. These costs are those related to contract close-out and demobilization, reimbursable freight charges and contractor incentive fees not yet earned, $50 million.

(*e*) The OICC RVN now withholds formalization of obligations to the contractor until designs are completed (except on only the most urgent items). This procedure actually improves management control but tends to delay reporting obligations for firmly committed work requirements now under design, $42 million.

(*f*) Unobligated funds are committed for other lump-sum contracts and direct procurements which require complete plans and specifications, and in some cases, direct procurement of materials, before contracts can be awarded, $25 million.

In addition to the above factors, uncertainty as to 68 program funding has required critical re-evaluation of facility requirements by MACV and his component commanders. This re-evaluation has, to some extent, resulted in withholding construction starts on certain items in order to ensure funding for emergent and new requirements developing as a result of force add-ons.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS IN SUPPORT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

[In millions of dollars]

	Unobligated balance, June 30	Unobligated balance, Sept. 30	90-day obligations
Vietnam	410	287	123
Thailand	125	63	62
Other SEA	108	78	30
Total	643	428	215

Senator BIBLE. I think that is all I have, General, Mr. Poole, and gentlemen.

We very much appreciate your appearance today.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR E. L. BARTLETT SUPPORTING APPROPRIATIONS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES AT FORT RICHARDSON AND ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Insert in the record at this point a statement by Senator E. L. Bartlett, of Alaska, concerning projects at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate this opportunity to submit a statement urging the restoration of funds requested by the Departments of the Army and

the Air Force to construct sewage treatment facilities at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, at Anchorage, Alaska.

Even in light of the tight budget imposed by the needs of the war in Vietnam, I believe that both of these programs come under the heading of "urgently needed."

Mr. Chairman, the urgency of these appropriations requests is supported on two fronts—health and economy.

It may be hard to believe that at this point in our history there are two major military installations located in this nation which do not have sewage treatment facilities of any kind. It may be hard to believe that in the second half of the 20th century U.S. military bases, with a total of more than 30,000 military and civilian personnel, dump raw waste directly in Cook Inlet.

It may be hard to believe, but it is true.

It is also true that the City of Anchorage dumps raw sewage into the inlet.

Obviously, this is an intolerable situation. Quite correctly, the Department of Defense is under orders to stop this pollution.

There are several aspects to the problem of pollution in Cook Inlet in particular and of Alaska waters in general.

Many persons have been voicing growing concern about the threat of pollution from oil operations in Cook Inlet. We have received reports of oil slicks fouling fishing gear and damaging feeding areas for migratory water fowl of the Pacific flyway. If the state and federal governments are to move effectively against this threat it must clean its own house first.

Similarly, as recently as September 20, James M. Quigley, commissioner of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, wrote Alaska Governor Walter J. Hickel rejecting water quality standards which the state proposed as required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. I think that two of the objections raised against the state standards are of interest to the question of sewage treatment facilities for Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Commissioner Quigley wrote:

"Some of the principal areas where additions or modifications in the standards seem required are:

". . . 2. Completion of the implementation plan. The plan should include a listing of all significant municipal and industrial waste dischargers and treatment needs, along with a realistic time schedule for achieving compliance with standards."

Clearly, Commissioner Quigley is concerned about pollution from sewage wastes, and rightly so. In requesting funds for sewage treatment facilities, the Department of Defense is demonstrating it shares this concern. And here again, the federal government finds itself in a contradictory position of demanding stricter water quality standards from the state while delaying action which would stop the flow of raw sewage into Cook Inlet.

This contradictory approach has been brought up by the Alaska Miners Association, which objects to standards which bring mining operations of its members under anti-pollution regulations.

In a letter to me, Leo Mark Anthony, president of the association, wrote that reports made by consulting engineers for the Greater Anchorage Borough, estimated that city and military sources discharge about 250 tons of raw sewage a day into Cook Inlet.

Mr. Anthony wrote, "Although the actual figures by the military and federal agencies might be difficult to obtain, I believe approximately 50 per cent of the discharge could be from the military bases."

And as a final note on the problem of pollution in Cook Inlet, for some time the theory was that strong currents swiftly carried pollutants out of the inlet. However, the State Department of Fish and Game reportedly warned recently that pollutants in Cook Inlet are not swept out to sea by the high tides. Rather the tides merely change the location of pollutants without carrying them to the ocean.

So much for the health aspects. I think the items discussed above indicate the urgent health need for sewage treatment facilities at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Turning to the question of economy, the Greater Anchorage Borough is moving ahead with a plan for a borough-wide sewage treatment system. The borough wants to include Fort Richardson and Elmendorf in that system, which makes good sense from the viewpoints of efficiency in operation and economy in construction.

Mr. Chairman, during the joint hearings conducted by the Military Construction Subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, you heard testimony concerning the request for funds to build the facilities in question.

The Department of the Army requested $1.8 million for construction of its own sewage treatment system. It was testified that if the Fort Richardson project were made part of the borough-wide plan, the cost to the government might be reduced by about $650,000.

The Department of the Air Force requested $1,737,000 to build a sewage treatment system of its own. It was testified that if the Elmendorf Air Force Base project were included in the borough-wide plan, the cost to the government might be reduced as much as $800,000.

In other words, we are talking about a possible saving to the federal government of about $1.45 million if the two base projects are made part of the borough-wide plan.

Mr. Chairman, considering that sewage treatment facilities will have to be built at these two bases in the very near future no matter what action is taken this year, it makes good sense to allow the appropriations request now so we can save the taxpayers about $1.5 million. Such savings should not be ignored, with or without a tight budget.

In addition, I understand that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has urged that the military installations be served by the borough-wide system. According to a sewer study carried out for the borough, the position of HEW is based on an executive order and federal legislation which encourage the development of regional sewer systems rather than development of a series of uncoordinated facilities.

Both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees this year authorized the full appropriations requested for these projects.

Unfortunately the House Appropriations Committee struck these items from H.R. 13606, the Military Construction Appropriation Bill for 1968.

In its report on H.R. 13606, the House committee explained its action in this way:

". . . At the time of the Committee hearings plans for the facility had not been initiated nor were the results of a local bond election available. Funds requested for the Air Force Base facility are also denied. When plans have been made firm, engineering studies completed, and the financial details worked out by all concerned, the Committee has no objection to the Army and the Air Force again requesting funds to meet this requirement."

I wired Mayor George M. Sullivan, of Anchorage, requesting an up-to-date status report on the plans for the sewage system. In reply, I received telegrams from R. C. Watts, planning coordinator for Mayor Sullivan, and from A. M. Saylors, assistant for J. M. Asplund, chairman of the Greater Anchorage Area Borough. I ask that the telegrams be made part of the record.

To sum up the contents of the telegrams, Mr. Watts and Mr. Saylors informed me that since the House hearings, borough voters had approved a $20 million bond issue for this project; the borough had retained financial consultants to prepare a $3 million bond issue to be floated in February, 1968, and the borough had retained a professional engineering firm to design the facilities. The borough is proceeding to acquire easements. It is estimated that the borough expects to advertise for the first contracts next April.

In the telegraphic words of Mr. Saylors, "Borough proceeding full steam ahead with area-wide sewerage plan implementation."

Mr. Chairman, it will cost the federal government about $1.45 million additional if it does not join in with the borough plan.

Mr. Chairman, the federal government will be placed in a contradictory position on a most important question of pollution and health if it does not move immediately to develop facilities to treat the raw sewage now being discharged into Cook Inlet from Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.

For these reasons, I urge that appropriations for these projects be restored to the military construction budget.

Thank you.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, *October 26, 1967.*

Senator BARTLETT,
Washington, D.C.:

Re your tele Anchorage area voters approved $20 million in bonds for the construction of the sewerage treatment plant interceptors, trunklines, and laterals

to serve entire Anchorage metropolitan area. Borough has retained financial consultants to prepare $3 million bonds for market in February 1968 to fund first step in providing sewerage and treatment facilities. Also borough has retained professional engineering firm to design facilities. Anticipated first contract will be advertised April 1968. Borough is proceeding to acquire easements for installation of lines. Implementation of GAA sewerage study proceeding in accordance with reports projects. It is anticipated initial contracts will be let on treatment facilities in advance of timetable contained in that study. Copy of study mailed you today. You are aware that study presupposes Elmendorf connection.

R. C. WATTS,
Planning Coordinator for George M. Sullivan, Mayor.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, *October 26, 1967.*

Senator E. L. BARTLETT,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Facts as set forth in wire from Mayor Sullivan are correct. Borough proceeding full steam ahead with areawide sewerage plan implementation. You are aware of course that Fort Richardson and Elmendorf AFB are to be an integral part of this master plan.

A. M. SAYLORS,
Assistant for J. M. Asplund, Chairman, Greater Anchorage Area Borough.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CLINTON P. ANDERSON AND SENATOR JOSEPH M. MONTOYA OF NEW MEXICO IN SUPPORT OF FUNDS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION IN NEW MEXICO

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record, there will be inserted a statement by Senator Clinton P. Anderson and Senator Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico:

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, we are submitting this statement today in support of the President's budget for Military Construction funds for work in New Mexico.

ARMY

The Department of the Army is seeking to expand the facilities at *White Sands Missile Range* where significant development and testing of missiles is conducted. Several projects are included in the President's budget request to construct additional test facilities for missiles. This will include improvement and expansion to the range instrumentation.

White Sands for which a projected personnel strength of 7,523 is targeted by the end of FY 1968 has $4,781,000 requested for FY68.

White Sands is a National Range performing test and evaluation of missile and rocket systems. It provides specialized technical support for all range users, including Army, Navy, Air Force and Systems Contractors.

Three projects are included:

**Surface-to-Air-Missile Development Project*—$2,000,000 will provide construction of eight buildings to include a facility for a high bay missile assembly and check-out area, shops and laboratories. This facility is needed by the time the Surface-to-Air-Missile system is ready for testing. Delay in the construction of these facilities will be reflected in delay of delivery of the missile system to the Defense Department.

**Range Facilities* with a request of $1,883,000 will provide three concrete and masonry type buildings, five astrodome instrumentation structures and twenty-five instrumentation stations. Modernization of range capabilities will result in instantaneous in-flight analysis which will provide the required missile flight safety control.

*With the increasing military and civilian populaton at the Range, which is targeted to reach 7,523 by the end of FY 1968, the present water supply is becoming inadequate. A project to increase the *water supply* to meet these expanding needs is also included in the President's budget.

The significance of the work being conducted at this location is such that we strongly urge that funds be appropriated to continue these programs.

Fort Wingate located 10 miles west of Gallup, New Mexico provides storage for ammunition and other critical materials for Department of Army and the General Services Agency. It is used as a troop bivouac area and as support for launching by WSMR.

A project for which $166,000 is requested will provide for fuel conversion from coal to gas at an estimated annual savings of $50,300. The 287 personnel projected for the end of FY 1968 at Fort Wingate will be served more efficiently and economically by this greatly improved heating system.

AIR FORCE

Cannon Air Force Base for which $9,439,000 is requested for military construction in FY 1968 has a planned total personnel strength of 8,330 by the end of FY 1968. These personnel comprise two Tactical Fighter Wings of the Tactical Air Command.

The major projects for which these funds are requested include the following:

a. Construction of dormitories for airmen—$3,000,000. The mission for Cannon Air Force Base has been extended to the point where the airman population has tripled. Dormitory space now existing or programmed consists of 2,190 spaces, for less than one-third the projected personnel strength. The local communities cannot support the influx of personnel associated with the increased mission. Therefore, this project is essential to accomplishment of the mission, by providing six dormitories with a capacity of 1,200 men each.

b. Replacement of a Maintenance Dock for Small Aircraft, $1,768,000.

This project will provide sheltered aircraft space for use by organizational and field maintenance squadrons. At the present time weather conditions greatly curtail maintenance which must be performed outside on highly complex aircraft. Of the existing 36 spaces, eight are of permanent metal construction, the remaining 28 being World War II wooden truss hangers, which have sagged to the point that major rehabilitation is a necessity. Any attempt to upgrade these existing facilities for an additional 25 years of life is not considered economically feasible. The requested funds will provide eight new buildings with two aircraft spaces per building.

c. Construction of a centralized maintenance shop—$828,000. This will replace base field maintenance functions now existing in substandard World War II mobilization type buildings dispersed along the flight line. The present buildings were designed for entirely different functions and do not meet current shop requirements.

d. Airmen Dining Hall, $520,000. This project will provide a 1,000-man dining hall capacity for the increased airmen strength. No other adequate dining facility is available at Cannon AFB and insufficient dining facilities will result in disrupted schedules and waste of airman man-hours.

e. Power Check Pad Addition & Alteration—$201,000. This project will provide two new power check pads and the alteration of two existing substandard pads. Existing substandard pads were adequate to support the single engine aircraft, whereas the new twin engine aircraft requires the pads to be updated.

Two new power check pads with access taxiways will be constructed with these funds and two existing substandard pads will be altered to serve the 144 jet aircraft at the base.

f. Target Intelligence Training for which $380,000 is requested will provide adequate target intelligence facilities for two Tactical Fighter Wings. The present building is a 22 year old wooden structure requiring continued maintenance. This new facility would provide an adequate structure to support intelligence training and mission work for support of the two wings.

Holloman Air Force Base for which $4,123,000 is requested in FY 1968 has a planned personnel strength of 7,804 by the end of FY 68. The base houses the Air Force Missile Development Center, Aeromedical Research Laboratory, a Tactical Fighter Wing and a Defense System Evaluation Squadron.

Major projects for construction with these funds includes:

a. Civil Engineer Maintenance and Administrative Facility, $502,000. This project will provide space for 136 people working in Civil Engineering functions. The distance from a large city makes the need for on-base industrial services very necessary. The major part of the present Civil Engineering operations are presently housed in World War II type wood frame buildings requiring major rehabilitation for use. Eleven of these buildings will be replaced. The increased program at the base has resulted in a proportionate increase in airman strength and has aggravated the airman housing situation.

b. Radar Approach Control Center, $305,000. This project will provide the necessary supporting facilities for radar approach control at Holloman. It will contribute heavily toward efficiency of service and safety of aircraft and lives of flying personnel.

c. A major project for Holloman Air Force Base is to house the Division Headquarters estimated to cost $898,000. This new installation is required to provide adequate space for 220 headquarters staff personnel. This includes the command post, military records, conference rooms, and the civil service testing area.

The staff function at the base now occupies many separate and widely scattered temporary buildings which were constructed during World War II. These old buildings are uncomfortable, makeshift offices which are not fireproof. These World War II structures have been repaired, modified and renovated many times and they cannot be improved to provide adequate facilities for the headquarters staff.

d. A new water supply system estimated at $478,000 is urgently needed to provide essential water needs for the expanding requirements of the base. Water consumption has doubled since 1958 and is expected to increase by another 33% by 1970. If this expansion of the water supply system is not met, there will be a resultant drying up of existing wells as a result of the increased water demands.

Another situation at Holloman Air Force Base which requires urgent attention is the need for a civil engineering maintenance and administration facility estimated to cost $502,000. This facility is required to provide critical space needs for 136 people now in inadequate quarters which are widely dispersed, temporary type buildings.

e. The base also needs a new radar approach control center, estimated to cost $305,000, in order to provide a more positive control environment for aircraft. This is needed to reduce the aircraft collision potential and enhance air safety at the base.

f. Other Holloman Air Force requirements are as follows:

1. A test tract power facility, $269,000;
2. A radar target scatter power facility, $190,000;
3. Fire protection water storage, to adequately protect an electronic research laboratory valued at $4 million;
4. Fire protection water storage, $164,000, to protect electronic facility valued at $12.7 million;
5. An automatic sprinkler system estimated to cost $480,000 to protect two buildings housing a 12 million dollar investment;
6. Replacement of the aircraft control tower estimated to cost $164,000;
7. A test facility fabrication and machine shop estimated to cost $120,000; and
8. Optical instrumentation for test tract facilities, estimated to cost $120,000.

All of these items are essential to the continued economic operation of Holloman Air Force Base.

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY (DASA)

Sandia Base provides logistic support to the Defense Atomic Support Agency which provides technical training in atomic weapons.

The $518,700 requested will provide urgently needed family quarters. A survey in 1965 indicated the need for 125 additional units; of these, 12 are projected as four-bedroom units in the FY 68 budget. Alternative facilities in Albuquerque are inadequate because of size or high rental costs.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE

The total requirement for this base is $351,000.

Technical conversion of a photographic laboratory, estimated $170,000, is required by the Air Force Special Weapons Center to provide a large increase of photographic as a prime data source for research, development, test and evaluation projects. This would also include provisions for an adequate film storage and processing environment needed to maintain proper quality control. The present facility is entirely inadequate.

In addition, there is a critical requirement at the base for a deluge sprinkler system, estimated to cost $130,000, which is required to correct serious fire protection deficiencies. This system is urgently needed to adequately protect a $12 million dollar investment.

Another $51,000 is needed to replace two widely dispersed and inadequate buildings used in the petroleum oil, lubricant (P.O.L.) operation and quality control. This new facility is needed to provide for better operation and management of the base's fuel storage and supply activities.

MESA AIR FORCE STATION

Requirements for the Mesa Air Force Station, for replacement of the Airmen's dormitory is estimated to cost $153,000. This is needed to provide minimum satisfactory accommodations for sixty-one airmen. These men are currently required to live in three quonset huts which are equipped with oil fired space heaters which constitute fire and health hazards.

LETTER SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JAMES B. PEARSON, SUPPORTING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORT RILEY AND FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record there will be inserted correspondence by Senator James B. Pearson of Kansas.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
July 12, 1967.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please accept this letter for the official record during the Congress to grant the full appropriation for fiscal year 1968 military construction authorization for Ft. Riley and Ft. Leavenworth in Kansas (S. 1241).

I feel that these appropriations, which include funds for the development of badly needed training areas, rifle squad tactical ranges, tactical equipment shops and facilities, barracks, street extension and data processing facilities, are vital to these Army installations in the State of Kansas.

Very truly yours.

JAMES B. PEARSON,
U.S. Senator.

CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED BY SENATOR E. L. BARTLETT SUPPORTING FUNDS FOR CONVERSION OF THE MILITARY BASES IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record there will be inserted correspondence by Senator E. L. Bartlett of Alaska.

(The correspondence follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
July 10, 1967.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed are copy of a letter I have received from Eugene B. Hotchkiss, Executive Vice President, Vitro Minerals Corporation, and copy of a letter Mr. Hotchkiss wrote to Representative Robert L. F. Sikes. These were sent to me by Mr. Hotchkiss in connection with the fiscal 1968 military construction appropriation bill. More particularly they relate to an item in the fiscal 1968 request from the Defense Department for conversion of the military bases in the Anchorage, Alaska area from coal to natural gas.

Mr. Hotchkiss' company was recently awarded a contract for 50,400 tons of coal to be supplied to Fort Richardson, Alaska, which is just outside of Anchorage. This was part of a 250,000 ton contract for all military bases in Alaska.

At any rate Mr. Hotchkiss has asked me to submit the enclosures for the record and it is for this reason that I now forward them to you. I hope they can be made part of the military construction appropriation hearing record at the appropriate time.

Sincerely yours,

E. L BARTLETT.

VITRO MINERALS CORP.,
New York, N.Y., July 5, 1967.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: I have attached a copy of a letter I have recently written to Representative Sikes, pointing out the availability of large reserves of coal in the Nenana field, available under stable economic conditions, and at significantly lower cost, as an alternative source of supply to users South of the Range.

Representative Sikes said this information was not in the record of the hearings held last year on the conversion of the two military bases in the Anchorage area from coal to gas.

You will be interested in the possible effects on the economy of Alaska should Nenana filed coal replace that from Matanuska. In a letter dated September 14, 1966 to me from Edwin M. Fitch, Assistant to General Manager of the Alaska Railroad, he stated that in the 12 months ending June 1966, a total of 308,635 tons of coal were shipped from Jonesville. Since probably all of this coal went to users in the Anchorage area, a freight charge of $2.54 per ton can be assumed, which amounts to $784,937.90 in revenue to the Alaska Railroad. To supply the equivalent heat value in Nenana coal would require 308,635×1.29= or 398,139 tons. At the existing $4.80 per ton freight rate from Suntrana to the Anchorage area this would bring the Alaska Railroad a total revenue of $1,911,067.92.

In addition to this nearly 2½ fold increase in the revenues of the Railroad, an increase in employment in the Nenana coal fields would be involved as well as additional jobs on the Alaska Railroad.

If you believe it would be appropriate, I would be happy to have you put this in the record. Best personal wishes.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE B. HOTCHKISS,
Executive Vice President.

VITRO MINERALS CORP.,
New York, N.Y., July 5, 1967.

Hon. ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SIKES: The government coal contracts for F.Y. 1968 to Alaska producers included an award of 50,400 tons to Vitro Minerals Corporation's Cripple Creek mine, for delivery to Ft. Richardson. Another producer in the Nenana coal field, North of the Alaska Range, received an award of 54,600 tons also for Ft. Richardson.

The Vitro coal was priced at $5.65 per ton, F.O.B. tipple at Suntrans, Alaska, and carries a freight charge of $4.80 per ton to its destination. The delivered cost to Ft. Richardson of this coal of $10.45 per ton compares with the F.O.B. price of $12.88 per ton plus freight of $2.54, or a total of $15.42 paid per ton of coal from the Matanuska field.

The comparative analyses below of coal from the Matanuska and the Nenana fields taken from the Bu. of Mines R.I. 9604, for fiscal 1966, show a higher heat value for the former product:

	Moisture (percent)	Ash (dry) (percent)	B.t.u.'s/pound	
			As received	Dry
MATANUSKA FIELD				
Sutton: Jonesville	8.4	14.7	11,200	12,140
NENANA FIELD				
Healy Fork: Cripple Creek	22.9	10.6	8,620	11,190

The ratio of the two coals on the basis of heat value delivered is:

$$\frac{11,120}{8620}=1.29$$

Thus, it would require 1.29 tons of Cripple Creek coal to replace each ton of the Matanuska coal. Accordingly, the truly comparative delivered cost in cents per million BTU's would be:

	Cents
Matanuska	69.33
Cripple Creek	60.61

The proven reserves of coal on the properties held by Vitro Minerals Corporation in the Nenana field have recently been estimated at over 6,000,000 tons, all of which is easily available at stripping ratios of 5:1 or less. Our present tipple capacity is adequate to handle the entire military coal requirements in the Anchorage area in addition to our foreseeable Fairbanks market.

I should like to point out for the record, the existence of this large reserve of coal in the Nenana field, available under stable economic conditions and at a significantly lower price, as an alternate source of supply for the present coal users South of the Range.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE B. HOTCHKISS,
Executive Vice President.

CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED BY SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS SUPPORTING APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR UTAH INSTALLATIONS

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record there will be inserted correspondence by Senator Frank E. Moss of Utah.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
July 13, 1967.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN STENNIS: I note that the Senate Appropriations Committee is holding joint hearings with the Senate Armed Services Committee on S. 1241, fiscal 1968 authorizations for military construction. This letter is to request that the full amounts requested for Utah installations for the fiscal year 1968 be both authorized and appropriated.

The total amount of construction money requested for projects at Hill Air Force Base is $1,728,000, to be allocated as follows:

Reentry systems facility	$700,000
Alterations to data processing plant	354,000
Alterations to hazardous testing facility	270,000
Conversion of logistical depot	140,000
Add. to missile loading area	100,000
Air condition precision grinding facility	88,000
Replacement of confinement facility	76,000
Total	1,728,000

The total for the Tooele Ordnance Depot, Tooele County, is $823,000, to be allocated as follows:

Construct electronic fire extinguisher	$243,000
Mechanize storage facility	580,000
Total	823,000

The new facilities at Hill Air Force Base will support an increased work load which is due to the phase-out of some Air Force installations in other sections of the country, or which are needed because of an increased work load resulting from the military effort in South Vietnam.

The Tooele requests are necessary to maintain production and supply facilities at the base.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings, so that my interest in these items may be made known to the other members of your committee.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senator.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARGARET B. HOWELL, MEMBER OF ARLINGTON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION, ON PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION BY THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OF PERMANENT FACILITIES AT ARLINGTON HALL, ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.

Senator BIBLE. At this point in the record insert a statement by Mrs. Margaret B. Howell, member of the Arlington County Planning Commission and accompanying correspondence from interested citizens of Arlington County.

(The statement follows:)

As a member of the Arlington County Planning Commission, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in opposition to the proposed construction by the Defense Intelligence Agency of permanent facilities at Arlington Hall, Arlington County, Virginia.

Again and again, the DOD, through its representatives in DIA, demonstrates a flagrant and deliberate disregard for local government, in relentless pursuit of a zealous program of structural development.

A recent instance of failure "to collaborate, cooperate and consult" with the government of Arlington County in planning of the proposed DIA facility at Arlington Hall, a report of study 4 November 1964 of some twenty alternate sites was used as a basis to reject every other consideration in favor of Arlington Hall.

In addition, a most desirable site in the immediate vicinity of the Pentagon, meeting all prescribed criteria in every detail, was recommended by NCPC and rejected summarily by DOD. Copies of offer to lease and aerial photograph are included herewith, showing proposed buildings superimposed in right of center foreground, together with reply from DOD.

Their persistent refusal to comply with the will and intent of Congress as required by the NCPC Act of 1952, and amended 1962, constitutes an attitude of bureaucratic arrogance. It seems almost incredible that a request for $20,000,000 to develop this project is before the Congress in spite of the full knowledge that all of Arlington citizenry is united in opposition because of the impact on the community.

The project is aesthetically incompatible and economically destructive. With boundaries of four principal arteries of travel in the center of Arlington County, of necessity, with elevated grade crossings at an estimated cost of more than two million dollars, to facilitate traffic generated by this development, the spectre of a second Whitehurst Freeway with its many objectionable features, becomes a reality in our midst.

Maintenance and operation of utilities as well as police and fire protection, plus initial cost of supporting facilities, render this development a devastating plan to contravert the orderly land use plan projected for this area.

With close proximity to the Pentagon a primary requisite to maximum efficient conduct of intelligence activities, and Arlington Hall 3.6 miles to the west, available space in the immediate Pentagon area goes begging for use, much of it government owned. Quarters K is a case in point.

Furthermore, failure to return Arlington Hall property to Arlington County following acquisition by condemnation for military use under the War Powers Emergency Act (PL 507—77th Congress) at expiration 31 December 1945, poses some questions.

The record indicates DOD has repeatedly stated that "the DOD regards Arlington Hall Station as a permanent installation, notwithstanding the location of the DIA building. At no time since the property was acquired over twenty-five years ago has Defense indicated the possibility or likelihood of vacating this installation". (Last paragraph letter 5 Apr. 67 from Asst. Sec. Defense encl.)

There was a request that Arlington Hall be declared surplus. From minutes of the Arlington County Board, 27 November 1951: Mr. Dugan moved that our representatives in Congress be requested to introduce specific legislation to have Arlington Hall declared surplus as the facilities move out of Arlington County. Mr. Dugan prefaced his motion by a statement that the Defense Department has announced that the armed forces will move the Security Agency at Arlington Hall to Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Also from the Arlington County Board minutes, 8 December 1945: Sale of surplus property by Federal Government—Arlington Hall. Mr. Douglas, Commonwealth's Attorney, stated he had heard that Arlington Hall may be declared

surplus property by the Federal Government and offered for sale. Many of the buildings which have been erected on this property by the Government are suitable only for industrial uses and he stated he felt before such a sale might be made by the Federal Government, the County should bring to the attention of the Federal authorities the fact that the zoning laws of Arlington County will not permit industrial use of that location. He and Mr. Hanrahan both mention the possibility that Sullins College might be interested in this property again. Mr. Hanrahan also called attention to the fact that Fairlington has been declared surplus property and is being offered for sale.

Mr. Campbell made a motion that whereas it appears that the Federal Government may be contemplating the disposition of Arlington Hall as surplus property that the Board refer the matter to the Planning Commission with the request that they study the zoning of the property in the light of improvements placed thereon and bring in a recommendation on same, and that meanwhile the County Manager be requested to inform the proper governmental representatives or agencies that no action should be taken looking to a sale of the property for a use inconsistent with the present zoning laws of Arlington County. (R–6—Single family residential.)

However, Arlington Hall has never been declared surplus and so not offered for sale, at least to Arlington County.

Appropriate Congressional action to deny the request for funds for development of Arlington Hall as proposed by DOD is earnestly sought and will be most sincerely appreciated.

I thank you.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1967.

Mr. GEORGE H. F. OBERLANDER,
Acting Executive Director,
National Capital Planning Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. OBERLANDER: This is in reply to your letter of March 30, 1967, forwarding an inquiry from a Mrs. Howell of the Northwest Civic Association and the Arlington County Civic Federation, concerning the possible use of leased space at Jefferson Plaza to house operations and academic activities of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

From the earliest planning stage for new Defense Intelligency Agency facilities, the possible alternative of utilizing leased space was fully considered and rejected as being undesirable. The highly specialized building requirements, centering principally on various security features, would make operations in leased facilities both a costly and an unacceptably complicated alternative.

The Department of Defense has over the past three years reviewed every form of alternative to our present plans for Arlington Hall Station, including about 20 alternative sites (private and Government owned) for the Defense Intelligence Agency building. In all instances, the Arlington Hall Station site has prevailed as the first choice for effectiveness and economy. The decision has been made, therefore, to proceed with the funding and construction of the Defense Intelligence Agency building as presently sited, and thereby provide this critical arm of the Defense Establishment the long awaited and highly essential facility it needs to perform its task in the most productive way.

For your information, the Department of Defense regards Arlington Hall Station as a permanent installation, notwithstanding the location of the Defense Intelligence Agency building. At no time since the property was acquired over 25 years ago has Defense indicated the possibility or likelihood of vacating this installation.

We trust this fully responds to your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN HEARD,
Director of Construction.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *March 24, 1967.*

Re Jefferson Plaza.

MR. HAROLD J. CASTO,
Chairman, Arlington County Board,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. CASTO: This is to confirm the availability of the captioned project as the site for the Defense Intelligence Agency complex. The accompanying maps, photographs, and plats locate the project area, indicate the structures presently planned, and illustrate the proximity to the Pentagon, National Airport and downtown Washington.

Jefferson Plaza calls for 1,585,000 gross feet of office space, 3,000 underground automobile parking spaces, 578 dwelling units, and supporting commercial space to provide necessary retail amenities.

As you know, zoning and site plan approval have been obtained. We have accepted permanent financing commitments in excess of $24,000,000 from John Hancock to cover the initial phases of our program. Construction is scheduled to begin in June of this year.

While we are only generally familiar with the space and time requirements of the D.I.A., it would seem that these requirements could all be met by minor modification of our plans. In any event, since a substantial part of our program is geared to fulfilling future space requirements of the G.S.A. we are prepared to meet all G.S.A. and D.I.A. specifications and provide initial occupancy within two years.

Very truly yours,

KINGDON GOULD, JR.

ARLINGTON, VA., *March 13, 1967.*

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: I am writing on behalf of the Arlington County Board to call your attention to the position we take concerning the proposal of the Defense Intelligence Agency for redevelopment of the Arlington Hall site in Arlington, Virginia. Our position with regard to previous proposals of D.I.A. for this site has been made known time and time again and that position has not changed. As a matter of fact, our opposition has intensified with the entirely new and larger plans of D.I.A. for this area.

Arlington County is a small county insofar as area is concerned and with approximately 20% of our land already in Federal Government ownership, we are understandably cramped for space in which to provide desperately needed facilities for our growing population, such as schools, parks and other community facilities. We continue to be convinced that other suitable sites for the D.I.A. complex can be found in locations where there would not be such an overwhelming impact as this is on our community.

I would like to reiterate briefly some of the objections which we have had and continue to have regarding the use of the Arlington Hall site as a permanent location for D.I.A.

(1) Arlington Hall is located on Arlington Boulevard (U.S. Route 50), a main thoroughfare through Arlington County which already carries twice its design capacity during peak hours. Any further increase which would be generated by the proposed D.I.A. complex would only add to traffic congestion along this main transportation corridor.

(2) The Arlington Hall site is abutted on two sides by single-family residential areas and the adopted Land Use Plan for Arlington County proposes continuation of this low-density use. The construction of an office-apartment-club complex of the size contemplated would be a serious detriment to the surrounding neighborhood.

(3) Structures of the size proposed can have a very serious impact on public facilities, such as storm and sanitary sewers. We do not know to just what extent existing facilities will be affected.

(4) Arlington land is over 90% occupied, much by the Federal Government, while Arlington's need for land for community facilities is increasing. If vacated, the Arlington Hall Reservation would furnish land critically needed for education and other community purposes. These facilities would be used by many of the Department of Defense families living in Arlington as well as others.

We consider this new club-type facility proposal with its massive high-rise buildings, in an area designated as low-density residential use in our Land Use Plan, to be an outrageous intrusion on the integrity of that plan and an impact the consequences of which at this time are inconceivable.

We urge you to consider our pleas most seriously and to do all in your power and wisdom to discourage DIA proposals for use of Arlington Hall as a permanent site, hopefully once and for all.

I shall be glad to furnish you with any additional information you may request and members of the Arlington County Board would be happy to appear before your Committee when this matter is considered if that would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD J. CASTO,
Chairman, Arlington County Board.

CONCLUSION OF HEARING

Senator BIBLE. This concludes the hearing. The subcommittee will stand in recess subject to call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 3:50 p.m., Friday, October 27, 1967, the hearing was concluded and the subcommittee recessed to convene at the call of the Chair.)

81-915 O—67——64

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF HEARINGS

	Page
Tuesday, July 11, 1967 (Department of Defense, Army)	1
Wednesday, July 12, 1967 (Army, Navy)	119
Thursday, July 13, 1967 (Navy, Air Force)	435
Monday, July 17, 1967 (Air Force)	483
Tuesday, July 18, 1967 (Air Force, Defense Agencies, Reserve Forces)	529
Tuesday, July 25, 1967 (outside witnesses)	691
Thursday, October 26, 1967 (Army, Navy)	753
Friday, October 27, 1967 (Air Force, Defense Agencies, National Guard)	885

INDEX

JOINT HEARINGS

Pages 1–751, inclusive

STATEMENT OF WITNESSES

Page

Adams, Col. Oscar, Office of Surgeon General, U.S. Army 86–97, 702
Babcock, Hon. Tim M., Governor, State of Montana 692
Bancroft, Hon. James R., attorney, Bancroft, Avery & McAlister, San Francisco, Calif 726
Bannerman, Hon. Graeme C., Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics) 221
Bennett, Hon. Wallace F., U.S. Senator, State of Utah 743
Boggs, Hon. J. Caleb, U.S. Senator, State of Delaware 746
Byrd, Hon. Robert C., U.S. Senator, State of West Virginia 741
Carroll, Lt. Gen. Joseph F., USAF Director, Defense Intelligence Agency 621
Cohen, M. L., Office of Research and Development, Department of the Army 70
Curtin, Maj. Gen. R. H., Director of Civil Engineering, Headquarters, USAF 435, 484, 529–536
Dalrymple, Lt. Gen. John C., Director of Installations, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army 52, 61, 119–219
Dare, Rear Adm. J. A., Deputy Director (Operations and Administration) Defense Atomic Support Agency 619
Deininger, W. Robert, Chief, Reserve Forces Facilities Division, OASD (I&L) 681
Dyer, Col. Joseph C., U.S. Army, Office Assistant Secretary of Defense (I&L) 53, 61
Ecsi, Joseph F., Staff Director, Installations and Services, Defense Supply Agency 626
Fallen, Arthur, Comptroller, National Security Agency 631
Fenlon, Col. James W., Chief, Civil Engineering Programs Div., USAF .. 452, 484, 536–618
Fromknecht, Capt. George W., Office of Chief of Naval Operations .. 228, 234–272
Gralla, Rear Adm. A. R., Commander, Naval Ordnance Systems Command, USN 273–294, 721, 738
Hanabury, Mark R., Naval Air Systems Command 242–272
Hanna, Hon. Richard T., U.S. Representative, 34th Congressional District, State of California 706
Hedlund, Lt. Gen. E. C., Director, Defense Supply Agency 624
Husband, Rear Adm. A. C., CEC, U.S. Navy, Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 224–272, 292–412, 423–434, 721, 737
Ignatius, Hon. Paul R., Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intallations & Logistics) 26–60
Jarboe, Col. Wallace E., Office of Surgeon General, Department of Air Force 470, 532
Johnson, Dr. Gerald, Director of Navy Laboratories 301
Kenyon, Mr. A. P., Bureau of Naval Personnel 252, 298
Lackward, Mr. W. M., Chief, Installations Management Division, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, U.S. Army 75
McIntyre, Hon. Thomas H., U.S. Senator, State of New Hampshire 307
Moss, Hon. Frank E., U.S. Senator, State of Utah 746
Mullen, Mr. John M., Office Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) 40, 58
Point, Mr. William H., Director of Real Property Management, OASD (Properties and Installations) 49
Reed, Hon. John J., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Family Housing) 45, 47, 59, 635
Riggs, Rear Adm., C. D., Marine Corps (USN, retired) Bureau of Medicine and Surgery 231, 238
Sheridan, Hon. E. J., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations) 618
Smith, Hon. H. Allen, U.S. Representative, 20th District, State of California 747

Page

Stennis, Hon. John, Senator, State of Mississippi 701
Tyler, Maj. Gen. Paul R., Quartermaster General, U.S. Marine Corps 306, 310, 412–423
Waldie, Hon. Jerome R., U.S. Representative, 14th Congressional District, State of California 713
Wilson, Hon. Bob, U.S. Representative, 36th District, State of California .. 747
Zobel, Commander W. M., CEC, U.S. Navy 227

BY TITLE FOR MAJOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES OR AREAS

TITLE I—ARMY

Inside the United States:
Continental Army Command:
1st Army 2, 114, 125, 155
3d Army 2, 120, 167
4th Army 2, 125, 173
5th Army 2, 125, 128, 176
6th Army 3, 125, 182
Military District of Washington 3, 184
CONUS (various) 185, 201, 202
U.S. Army Materiel Command 3, 121, 126, 132, 138, 186
U.S. Army Air Defense Command 3, 108, 201
U.S. Army Security Agency 4, 108, 126, 203
U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command 4, 145, 204
U.S. Military Academy 4, 79, 122, 205
Army Medical Service 4, 85, 96, 144, 181, 206, 219, 237
Corps of Engineers 4, 207
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service 4, 208
U.S. Army, Alaska 4, 101, 108, 113, 209
U.S. Army, Hawaii 4, 210
Outside the United States:
U.S. Army, Pacific 4, 210
U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command 4, 61, 108, 132, 148, 211
U.S. Army Materiel Command 4, 151, 212
U.S. Army Security Agency 4, 214, 215, 217
U.S. Army, Europe 5, 57, 151, 216
U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command 5, 145
NATO 40, 41, 46, 57, 66, 151
Base rights agreements 74, 132
Cost index 93, 123, 139, 140
Cost, officer training 83
Deferred construction 64
Program changes 154
Repetitive items 77
Research and development 70
Special interest items 132, 153
Section 102 5
Section 103, emergency construction 5
Section 104, deficiency authorization 5, 154, 218
Southeast Asia 20, 28, 46, 53, 67, 74, 130

TITLE II—NAVY

Inside the United States:
1st Naval District 6, 313
3d Naval District 6, 318
4th Naval District 7, 319
District of Columbia Naval District 7, 324
5th Naval District 7, 330
6th Naval District 8, 347
8th Naval District 9, 366
9th Naval District 9, 369
11th Naval District 9, 371
12th Naval District 10, 389
13th Naval District 10, 396
14th Naval District 10, 400
17th Naval District 11, 409
Various locations 11, 411
Marine Corps ground forces facilities 11, 413

Outside the United States: Page
10th Naval District ... 11, 423
14th Naval District ... 11, 426
Atlantic area ... 11
European area ... 12, 426
Pacific Ocean area ... 12, 428
Various locations ... 12, 432
Base rights agreements ... 74
Cost of officer training ... 83
Fallout shelters ... 226
Medical facilities ... 236, 308, 357, 370, 378, 393
Program changes ... 312
Repetitive items ... 228
Section 202 ... 12
Section 203, emergency construction ... 12
Section 204, deficiency authorizations ... 12, 422, 433
Special interest items ... 274, 294

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

Inside the United States:
Air Defense Command ... 13, 536
Air Force Logistics Command ... 14, 542
Air Force Systems Command ... 14, 548
Air Training Command ... 14, 557
Air University ... 15
Alaskan Air Command ... 15, 566
Headquarters Command ... 15, 571
Military Airlift Command ... 15, 572
Pacific Air Force ... 15, 575
Strategic Air Command ... 16, 576
Satellite control facilities ... 556
Tactical Air Command ... 16, 589
U.S. Air Force Academy ... 17, 518, 531
Aircraft control and warning system ... 17, 602, 614
Outside the United States:
Air Defense Command ... 17, 602
Military Airlift Command ... 17, 603
Pacific Air Force ... 17, 604
Strategic Air Command ... 17, 606
U.S. Air Force in Europe ... 18, 607
U.S. Air Force Southern Command ... 18, 613
U.S. Air Force Security Service ... 18, 613
Base closures ... 48
Cost, officer training ... 83
Medical facilities ... 467, 469, 470, 473
Program changes ... 533
Repetitive items ... 452, 483, 494, 499
Section 302 ... 18
Section 303, emergency construction ... 18
Section 304, deficiency authorizations ... 18
Special highlight projects ... 521, 529

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

Inside the United States:
Defense Atomic Support Agency ... 19, 618, 619
Defense Communications Agency ... 19, 618, 621
Defense Supply Agency ... 19, 618, 623
National Security Agency ... 20, 618, 621, 631
Outsides the United States:
Defense Atomic Support Agency ... 20
National Security Agency ... 20
Section 402 ... 20
Section 403, definciency authorization ... 20

TITLE V—SOUTHEAST ASIA

Section 501 ... 20, 28, 46, 53, 67, 448

TITLE VI—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Page

Military family housing 20, 35, 635

Army:
- Redstone Arsenal, Ala 20
- Presidio of San Francisco, Calif 20
- Fort Benning, Ga 21
- Fort Gordon, Ga 21
- Rock Island Arsenal, Ill 21
- Fort Leavenworth, Kans 21
- Fort Meade, Md 21
- Carlisle Barracks, Pa 21
- Fort Jackson, S.C 21, 654
- Fort Hood, Tex 21
- Fort Belvoir, Va 21, 643
- Fort Myer, Va 21, 643
- Pacific side, Canal Zone 21

Navy:
- Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz 21
- Naval complex, Long Beach, Calif 21, 660
- Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn 21
- Naval Station, Washington, D.C 21, 643, 654
- Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla 21
- Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla 21
- Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Ga 21
- Naval complex, Oahu, Hawaii 21
- David Taylor Model Basin Field Station, Bayview, Idaho 21
- Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill 21
- Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine 21
- Naval Communications Station, Cheltenham, Md 21
- Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md 21
- Naval complex, Boston, Mass 21, 646
- Naval Facility, Nantucket, Mass 21
- Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev 21
- Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlister, Okla 21
- Naval complex, Johnsville, Pa 21, 650
- Naval complex, South Philadelphia, Pa 21, 646
- Naval complex, Newport, R.I 21
- Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I 21
- Naval complex, Charleston, S.C 21
- Naval complex, Norfolk, Va 21
- Naval Security Group Activity, Marietta, Wash 21
- Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash 21, 672
- Naval Communications Station, Sugar Grove, W. Va 21, 741
- Naval Station, Guam 21
- Naval Communications Station, North West Cape, Australia 21
- Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba 21, 651
- Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland 21, 651
- Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of Philippines 21

Air Force:
- Craig Air Force Base, Ala 21, 659
- Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala 21, 659
- Luke Air Force Range, Ariz 21
- George Air Force Base, Calif 21
- Norton Air Force Base, Calif 22, 646
- Dover Air Force Base, Del 22
- Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia 22, 643, 653, 669
- Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla 22
- Hickam-Wheeler Air Force Base, Hawaii 22
- Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Ind 22
- McConnell Air Force Base, Kans 22
- Andrews Air Force Base, Md 22, 644
- L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass 22
- Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr 22, 657
- Tinker Air Force Base, Okla 22, 658
- Shaw Air Force Base, S.C 22, 655
- Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex 22

Page

Air Force—Continued
Laredo Air Force Base, Tex. 22, 655
Laughlin Air Force Base, Tex. 22
Reese Air Force Base, Tex. 22
Ramey Air Force Base, P.R. 22
Andersen Air Force Base, Guam 22, 661
Wake Island Air Force Station 22
Albrook-Howard Air Force Base, C.Z. 22
Bentwaters Air Base, United Kingdom 22, 651
Upper Heyford Air Base, United Kingdom 22
Deferred construction 45
Section 602 22, 636, 662
Section 603 22, 636, 666
Section 604 22, 637, 667
Section 605 22, 637, 672
Section 606 23, 637, 673
Section 607 23, 638, 674
Section 608 23, 638, 676
Section 609 23, 639, 678
Section 610 23, 639, 679
Section 611 23, 639
Trailer courts 655

TITLE VII—HOMEOWNERS' ASSISTANCE

Section 701 24, 47, 463, 639, 680

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 801–804 24
Section 805 25
Section 806 25, 38
Section 807 25, 40, 65

TITLE IX—RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Department of the Army:
Army National Guard 682
Army Reserve 682
Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves 25, 37, 50, 682, 687
Department of the Air Force:
Air National Guard 25, 37, 50, 682, 687
Air Force Reserve 25, 37, 50, 682, 687

TITLE X—NAVAL DISTRICTS AND RANK OF COMMANDANTS

Naval Districts, consolidation of 42

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY GRANTED IN THE BILL (EXCLUSIVE OF MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING)

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Alabama:
Army:
Anniston Army Depot 189, 190
Fort McClellan 154, 218
Fort Rucker 78, 120, 172, 173, 185
Redstone Arsenal 120, 121, 128, 133, 154, 196
Air Force:
Craig Air Force Base, Selma 558
Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery 472, 565
Alaska:
Army:
Fort Richardson 101, 209, 487
Fort Wainwright 108, 129, 209, 210
Fort Greely 112, 113

Alaska—Continued
Navy:
Page
Naval Station, Adak 270, 409
Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow 253, 411
Naval Radio Station, Buskin Lake, Kodak 411

Air Force:
Campion Air Force Station 487
Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks 566
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage 487, 566
Various locations 488, 567
Arizona:
Army: Yuma Proving Ground 201
Navy:
Naval Observatory, Flagstaff 372
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma 372
Air Force:
Davis Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson 578
Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix 495, 508, 595
Williams Air Force Base, Chandler 533, 564
Arkansas:
Army: Pine Bluff Arsenal 140, 194
Air Force:
Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville 577
Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock 582
California:
Army:
Fort Irwin 112, 113, 142, 177, 180, 182, 183
Fort Ord 78, 86, 183, 184
Letterman Army General Hospital 219
Oakland Army Base 208, 209
Presidio of San Francisco 184
Sacramento Army Depot 126, 198
Sharpe Army Depot 141, 145, 198, 199
Two Rock Ranch Station 126, 203
Navy:
Naval Air Station, Alameda 390
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow 223, 224, 417
Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton 381
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton 223, 224, 255, 419
Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake 301, 302, 303, 304, 373, 706
Naval Weapons Station, Concord 272–294, 381, 391, 713, 726
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado 264
Naval Radio Station, Dixon 392
Naval Aerospace Recovery Facilities, El Centro 375
Naval Air Facility, El Centro 375
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro 254, 375
Naval Air Station, Lemoore 389
Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Facility, Long Beach 378
Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach 378
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach 377
Naval Station, Long Beach 378
Undersea Warfare Laboratory, Los Alamitos 301, 706
Naval Schools Command, Mare Island 392
Naval Air Station, Miramar 382
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field 242, 247, 392
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey 392
Naval Air Station, North Island 384
Naval Hospital, Oakland 393
Naval Medical Research Unit, Oakland 393
Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu 379
Port Chicago 274, 391, 713, 726
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme 380
Naval Ship Missile Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme 263, 264, 379

Page

California—Continued
Navy—Continued
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field 385
Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare School, San Diego 387
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego 224, 422
Naval Station, San Diego 386
Naval Hospital, San Diego 389
Naval Submarine Support Facility, San Diego 386
Fleet Antiair Warfare Training Center, San Diego 387
Naval Training Center, San Diego 251, 252, 299, 387
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco 312, 393
Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana 255, 256, 257, 258, 380
Naval Schools Command, Treasure Island 395
Naval Station, Treasure Island 395
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms 224, 418
Air Force:
Beale Air Force Base, Marysville 576
Castle Air Force Base, Merced 578
Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc 248, 549
George Air Force Base, Victorville 495, 508, 516, 593
Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael 537
March Air Force Base, Riverside 584
Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento 471, 561
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento 478, 511, 544
Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino 463, 574
Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo 539
Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield 574
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc 556, 587
Western Test Range (Eniwetok Atoll) 151, 555
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Supply Depot, Tracy 628
Colorado:
Army:
Fitzsimmons Army Hospital 86, 206, 207
Fort Carson 78, 81, 87, 114, 116, 129, 141, 142, 143, 176, 177, 178
Pueblo Army Depot 126, 194, 195
Air Force:
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver 87, 458, 524, 560
NORAD Headquarters, Colorado Springs 539
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs 540
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs 477, 518, 531, 614
Connecticut:
Navy:
Naval Submarine Base, New London 6, 318
Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London 6, 319
Naval Submarine School, New London 6, 319
Delaware: Air Force: Dover Air Force Base, Dover 573, 746
District of Columbia:
Army: Walter Reed Army Medical Center 95, 144, 700, 702
Navy:
Naval Research Laboratory 325
Naval Scientific and Technical Intelligence Center 324
Naval Security Station 325
Air Force: Bolling Air Force Base 506, 524, 571
Army Map Service 207, 208
Defense Communications Agency: National Military Command System Support Center, District of Columbia 19, 618, 621
Florida:
Navy:
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field 347
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville 347
Naval Hospital, Jacksonville 349
Naval Air Station, Key West 351
Naval Station, Key West 349
Naval Hospital, Key West 351

Page

Florida—Continued
Navy—Continued
Naval Station, Mayport 349
Naval Training Center, Orlando 233, 251, 252, 253, 266, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 351
Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City 356
Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Patrick Air Force Base 356
Naval Air Station, Pensacola 300, 356
Navy Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola 300, 357
Naval Communications Training Center, Pensacola 358
Navy Public Work Center, Pensacola 358
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field 358
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field 359
Air Force:
Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso 522, 550
Eglin Auxiliary Airfield No. 9, Valparaiso 551
Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead 581
McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando 585
MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa 495, 596
Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa 553
Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City 542
Various locations: Eastern Test Range 356, 553, 554
Georgia:
Army:
Fort Benning 81, 167
Fort Gordon 129, 140, 170, 171, 172, 185
Navy:
Naval Air Station, Albany 360
Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany 223, 224, 415
Naval Air Station, Glynco 360
Air Force:
Hunter Air Force Base 48
Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta 562
Robins Air Force Base, Macon 545
Hawaii:
Army 185
Fort Shafter 103, 210, 244
Schofield Barracks 114, 154, 210, 218
Navy:
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point 407
Naval Communications Station, Honolulu 400
Marine Corps Air Station, Kanoeohe Bay 405
Naval Facility, Kanoeohe Bay 405
Fleet Pacific Tactical Range, Kauai 408
Fleet Operations Control Center, Kunia 405
Naval Radio Station, Lualualei 408
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu 407
Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Pearl Harbor 401
Naval Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor 242, 243, 404
Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor 255, 401
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor 402
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor 402
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor 403
Fleet Submarine Training Facility, Pearl Harbor 404
Camp H. M. Smith 311
Air Force: Hickham Air Force Base, Honolulu 495, 575
Idaho: Air Force: Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home 598
Illinois:
Army:
Chicago Defense Area 201, 202
Fort Sheridan, Ill 154, 218
Rock Island Arsenal 141, 197
Savanna Army Depot 81, 103, 198

Illinois—Continued
Navy: Page
Naval Air Station, Glenview 369
Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes 370
Navy Public Works, Great Lakes 371
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes 251, 252, 253, 299, 369
Air Force:
Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul 557
Scott Air Force Base, Belleville 115, 517, 529, 574
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Contract Administration Service, Regional Office, Chicago 626
Indiana:
Army: Fort Benjamin Harrison 128, 130, 178, 179
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane 371
Air Force: Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru 577
Kansas:
Army:
Fort Leavenworth 128, 179, 743
Fort Riley 78, 87, 114, 115, 116, 125, 140, 144, 180, 181, 743
Air Force:
Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka 593
McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita 509, 597
Kentucky: Army
Fort Campbell 127, 142, 170
Fort Knox 98, 108, 120, 129, 138, 162, 163
Lexington Blue Grass Depot 193
Louisiana:
Army: Fort Polk 78, 115, 116, 140, 175
Air Force:
Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport 475, 576
England Air Force Base, Alexandria 518, 592
Maine: Air Force: Loring Air Force Base, Limestone 583
Maryland:
Army:
Aberdeen Proving Ground 98, 120, 130, 132, 133, 186, 187, 188
Army Map Service 4, 207
Edgewood Arsenal 81, 133, 134, 137, 190, 191, 491
Fort Detrick 132, 134, 135, 137, 190
Fort Holabird 127
Fort Meade 108, 140, 185, 631
Fort Ritchie 130, 154, 205
Redstone Arsenal 136
Suitland Annex 154
Navy:
Naval Academy, Annapolis 294, 295, 326
Naval Hospital, Annapolis 326
Naval Radio Station, Annapolis 327
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda 327
Naval Communications Station, Cheltenham 327
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head 328
Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Indian Head 328
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River 328
National Security Agency: Fort George G. Meade 111, 165
Massachusetts:
Army:
Fort Devens 125, 129, 157
Watertown Arsenal 133, 136, 199, 200
Navy: Naval Shipyard, Boston 313
Air Force:
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford 552
Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth 470, 472, 539
Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls 464, 588

Michigan:
Army: Page
Detroit Arsenal ... 132
Detroit Defense Area ... 190, 202
Air Force:
K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette ... 582
Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens ... 541
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda ... 464, 588
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Logistics Services Center, Battle Creek ... 630
Minnesota: Air Force: Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth ... 537
Mississippi: Air Force:
Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus ... 535, 578
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi ... 558
Missouri:
Army: Fort Leonard Wood ... 96, 120, 129, 140, 154, 181, 182, 219
Air Force: Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster ... 588
Montana: Air Force:
Glasgow Air Force Base ... 692
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls ... 583
Nebraska: Air Force: Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha ... 586
Nevada:
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne ... 396
Air Force:
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas ... 534, 599
Stead Air Force Base ... 48, 115
New Hampshire: Air Force:
Grenier Field, Manchester ... 551
Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth ... 586
New Jersey:
Army:
Bayonne Naval Supply Center ... 208
Fort Dix ... 85, 158
Fort Monmouth ... 98, 193
Navy:
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst ... 319
Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst ... 320
Air Force: McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown ... 489, 573
New Mexico:
Army:
Fort Wingate ... 201
White Sands Missile Range ... 129, 137, 133, 200, 201
Air Force:
Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis ... 495, 507, 518, 591
Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo ... 551
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque ... 552
Defense Atomic Support Agency: Sandia Base, Albuquerque ... 619
New York:
Army:
Army Pictorial Service ... 154
Fort Hamilton ... 112, 160
New York Defense Area ... 202
United States Military Academy ... 79, 103, 122, 154, 205, 206
Air Force:
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome ... 542
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls ... 538
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh ... 586
Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh ... 541
Suffolk County Air Force Base, Northampton Beach ... 542

Page

North Carolina:
Fort Bragg ... 78, 120, 129, 154, 167, 168, 169, 170
Sunny Point Army Terminal ... 209
Navy:
Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune ... 330
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune ... 223, 224, 230, 232, 414, 422
Naval Facility, Cape Hatteras ... 331
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point ... 267, 331
Marine Corps Air Facility, New River ... 333
Air Force:
Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg ... 479, 600
Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro ... 601
Winston-Salem Air Force Station ... 602
North Dakota: Air Force:
Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks ... 476, 478, 581
Minot Air Force Base, Minot ... 455, 585
Ohio:
Air Force:
Newark Air Force Base, Newark ... 545
Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus ... 595
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton ... 492, 521, 547
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus ... 627
Oklahoma:
Army: Fort Sill ... 96, 120, 140, 175, 176
Air Force:
Altus Air Force Base ... 533
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City ... 471, 546
Vance Air Force Base, Reid ... 564
Oregon:
Navy: Naval Facility, Coos Head ... 396
Air Force: Kingsley Field, Klamath Falls ... 486, 537
Pennsylvania:
Army:
Frankford Arsenal ... 133, 136, 191
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation ... 161
Letterkenny Army Depot ... 81, 82, 191, 192
New Cumberland Army Depot ... 103, 193, 194
Tobyhanna Army Depot ... 199
Valley Forge General Hospital ... 207
Navy:
Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville ... 321
Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg ... 261, 262, 263, 265, 321
Naval Station, Philadelphia ... 323
Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia ... 324
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia ... 324
Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia ... 322
Defense Supply Agency:
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg ... 627
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia ... 630
Rhode Island: Navy:
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville ... 314
Naval Destroyer School, Newport ... 250, 315
Navy Public Works Center, Newport ... 316
Naval Schools Command, Newport ... 316
Naval Station, Newport ... 314
Naval Supply Depot, Newport ... 315
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point ... 317

Page

South Carolina:
Army: Fort Jackson ... 51, 85, 92, 172, 185
Navy:
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort ... 255, 259, 361
Fleet Training Center, Charleston ... 365
Naval Hospital Charleston ... 308
Naval Shipyard, Charleston ... 363
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston ... 268, 269, 270, 364
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island ... 223, 224, 416
Air Force:
Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston ... 572
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach ... 598
Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter ... 509, 601
South Dakota: Air Force: Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City ... 580
Tennessee:
Navy: Naval Air Station, Memphis ... 365
Air Force: Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma ... 548
Texas:
Army:
Aeronautical Maintenance Center ... 188, 189
U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center ... 189
Fort Bliss ... 90, 108, 114, 120, 142, 173, 174
Fort Hood ... 98, 101, 104, 105, 125, 142, 174, 175
Fort Wolters ... 130, 176
Red River Army Depot ... 195, 196
William Beaumont Hospital ... 86, 89, 206
Navy:
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field ... 366
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi ... 188, 367
Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi ... 367
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville ... 367
Air Force:
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin ... 476, 518, 590
Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio ... 549
Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth ... 578
Castle Air Force Base ... 578
Air Force:
Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene ... 579
Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio ... 480, 490, 543
Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio ... 454, 471, 524, 559
Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo ... 560, 655
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio ... 560
Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman ... 540
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio ... 562
Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock ... 562
Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls ... 563
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring ... 564
Utah:
Army: Tooele Army Depot ... 199
Air Force: Hill Air Force Base, Ogden ... 510, 543, 743, 746
Virginia:
Army:
A.P. Hill Military Reservation ... 138, 160, 161
Camp Pickett ... 114, 166, 167
Fort Belvoir ... 109, 120, 127, 132, 133, 155, 185
Fort Eustis ... 61, 98, 120, 154, 158
Fort Holabird ... 161
Fort Lee ... 96, 98, 120, 125, 163, 164, 165
Fort Monroe ... 166
Fort Myer ... 81, 130, 131, 132, 154, 184, 185, 218
Vint Hill Farms ... 108, 110, 126, 127, 203, 204

Page

Virginia—Continued
Navy:
Fleet Antiair Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck 265, 266, 333
Naval Radio Station, Driver 231, 334
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek 335
Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek 336
Navy Surface Combatant Officers School, Little Creek 336
Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk 342
Fleet Training Center, Norfolk 342
Headquarters Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk 338
Fleet Operations Control Center, Norfolk 338
Naval Air Station, Norfolk 339
Naval Degaussing Station, Norfolk 341
Navy Preventive Medicine Unit, Norfolk 343
Naval Schools Command, Norfolk 342
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk 255, 336
Naval Station, Norfolk 234, 235, 338
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk 341
Nuclear Weapons Training Center Atlantic, Norfolk 342
Naval Radio Station, Northwest 236, 343
Naval Air Station, Oceana 230, 231, 343
Naval Hospital, Portsmouth 232, 346
Marine Corps School, Quantico 223, 413
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown 346
Air Force: Langley Air Force Base, Hampton 594
Defense Supply Agency: Defense General Support Center, Richmond 629
Washington:
Army:
Fort Lewis 125, 128, 183, 207
Madigan General Hospital 207
Navy:
Naval Hospital, Bremerton 255, 398
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton 397
Naval Radio Station Jim Creek, OSO 398
Naval Communication Station, Puget Sound 398
Naval Supply Depot, Seattle 399
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island 399
Air Force:
Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane 580
McChord Air Force Base, Takoma 538
Paine Field, Everett 539
West Virginia: Naval Station, Sugar Grove 741
Wyoming: Air Force: F. E. Warren Air Force Base 580

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Australia: Navy: Naval Communications Station, North West Cape 428
Bermuda:
Navy: Naval Station, Bermuda 426
Air Force: Kindley Air Force Base 513, 515, 603
British West Indies: Navy: Naval Facility, Antigua 423
Canada: Air Force:
Goose Air Force Base 511, 606
Hall Beach 496, 603
Canal Zone:
Army:
Fort Clayton 141, 148, 211
Quarry Heights 108, 130, 132, 212
Air Force: Howard Air Force Base 613
Cuba: Navy:
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay 423
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay 424

Page

Germany:
- Army: Various locations ... 141, 151, 152, 216
- Air Force: Various locations ... 607

Greece:
- Navy: Naval Communications Station, Nea Makri ... 427
- Air Force: Various ... 612

Guam:
- Navy:
  - Naval Air Station, Agana ... 428
  - Naval Communication Station, Finegayan ... 428
  - Naval Station, Guam ... 429
  - Naval Supply Depot, Guam ... 429
  - Navy Public Works Center, Guam ... 304, 429
- Air Force: Andersen Air Force Base ... 465, 606

Japan:
- Army: Camp Zama ... 210
- Navy:
  - Naval Radio Station, Totsuka ... 430
  - Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka ... 430
- Air Force: Various ... 605

Johnston Island: Defense Atomic Support Agency: Johnston Island Air Force Base ... 620

Korea: Army: Various locations ... 94, 211

Kwajalein Island: Army: Kwajalein Island ... 133, 141, 151, 154, 212, 213, 214

Midway Islands: Navy: Naval Station, Midway Islands ... 426

Northern Ireland: Navy: Naval Communications Station, Londonderry ... 426

Okinawa:
- Army: Various locations ... 128, 211
- Navy:
  - Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema ... 234, 253, 430
  - Fleet Activities, Ryukyus ... 431

Air Force: Various locations ... 509, 604, 605

Puerto Rico:
- Navy:
  - Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads ... 236, 237, 238, 239, 425
  - Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads ... 424
  - Naval Radio Station, Sabana Seca ... 237, 238, 425
- Air Force: Ramey Air Force Base ... 240, 466, 606

Republic of Philippines:
- Navy:
  - Naval Air Station, Cubi Point ... 432
  - Naval Communications Station, San Miguel ... 271, 432
  - Naval Station, Subic Bay ... 432
- Air Force: Clark Air Force Base ... 605

South Vietnam ... 54, 74, 448

Southeast Asia ... 28, 46, 53, 67, 74, 130

Spain: Navy:
- Naval Station, Rota ... 427
- Naval Radio Station, Guardamar del Segura ... 427

Thailand ... 56

United Kingdom: Air Force: Various locations ... 502, 609

Wake Island: Air Force: Wake Island Air Force Base ... 604

Various locations (overseas):
- Air Force: Various ... 496

Reserve components:
- Navy and Marine Corps Reserves: Various ... 50, 56, 682, 687
- Air National Guard: Various ... 25, 27, 50, 682, 687
- Air Force Reserve ... 25, 37, 50, 682, 687

Appropriation Committee Hearings on Prior Authorized Projects and Appeals From House Actions

Pages 753–1007, inclusive

WITNESSES AND STATEMENTS

	Page
Adams, Col. E. G., Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	753
Adams, Col. O. H., Office, the Surgeon General	753
Anderson, Hon. Clinton P., U.S. Senator from New Mexico	998
Apgar, Col. P., Aerospace Programs, U.S. Air Force	885
Barry, Lt. Col. F., Army Materiel Command	753
Bartlett, Hon. E. L., U.S. Senator from Alaska	995, 1001
Belloche, Lt. Col. J. F., Office, Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development	753
Blumberg, J. M., Maj. Gen., Special Assistant to OSG for R. & D	753
Bowen, Lt. Col. J. E., III, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel	753
Brazier, G. W., Office, Chief of Engineers	753
Carroll, Lt. Gen. J. F., Director, DIA, Arlington Hall Station	979
Ceconi, Elmo, Director, Civil Engineering	885
Cotton, Hon. Norris, U.S. Senator from New Hampshire	873
Curtin, Maj. Gen. R. H., Director, Civil Engineering, U.S. Air Force	885
Dalrymple, J. C., Brig. Gen., Director of Installations, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	753
Dreyer, Edward, Army Materiel Command	753
Ellenberger, W. J., Chief, Program Development and Budget Branch, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	753
Enger, W. M., Rear Adm., Vice Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command	947
Etter, Rear Adm. H. S., MC, U.S. Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	846, 850, 854
Fenlon, Col. James W., Chief of Programs Division, Directorate of Civil Engineering, U.S. Air Force	885
Galatin, Admiral, Naval Materiel Command	947
Ginn, Capt. W. N., U.S. Navy, Naval Ship Systems Command	845, 854
Hanabury, M. R., Naval Air Systems Command	849, 856
Hill, Hon. Lister, U.S. Senator from Alabama	939
Howell, Mrs. Margaret B., member of Arlington County Planning Commission, Va	1004
Husband, Rear Adm. A. C., CEC, U.S. Navy, commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command	839
Kelt, B. W., Office, Chief of Engineers	753
Kenyon, A. P., Bureau of Naval Personnel	866
McIntyre, Hon. Tom, U.S. Senator from New Hampshire	873
Montoya, Hon. Joseph M., U.S. Senator from New Mexico	998
Moore, L. R., Office, Comptroller of the Army	753
Morton, Hon. Rogers, U.S. Representative from Maryland	880
Moss, Hon. Frank E., U.S. Senator from Utah	1003
Mueller, Lt. Comdr. K. L., CEC, U.S. Navy, Field Support Activities	857, 865
Pearson, Hon. James B., U.S. Senator from Kansas	1001
Poole, Harry W., Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)	953, 975
Raymond, Brig. Gen., Daniel A., Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (I. & L.)	987
Reed, John J., Assistant Secretary of Defense for Family Housing	966
Reed, Maj. Lester, Jr., Personnel, U.S. Air Force	885
Rhodes, Col. R. G., Chief, Construction Division, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	753
Roberts, Col. D., Office, Chief of Engineers	753
Singleton, Lt. Col. M. H., U.S. Army, Nike X Systems Office	753
Snell, D., Office, Chief of Engineers	753

	Page
Stefanik, Lt. Col. E. P., Construction Division, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	753
Stipo, Lt. Col. V. D., Office, Chief of Research and Development	753
Strand, Dr. K. A., Scientific Director, Naval Observatory	875
Swanson, Capt. F. E., CEC, U.S. Navy, Office of Naval Research	853
Vance, J., Army Materiel Command	753
Waddell, Col. E. L., Deputy Director of Military Construction, Office, Chief of Engineers	753
Wilson, Maj. Gen. Winston P., Director, National Guard Bureau	977
Wiltsie, Maj. R. E., USMC, Naval Air Systems Command	868
Zackrison, Office, Chief of Engineers	753
Zobel, Comdr. W. M., CEC, U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command	842, 869

ALPHABETICAL INDEX BY ITEM

A

	Page
Academic building	763, 768, 770
Access roads	809, 931
Additional cost if building is delayed	984
Administration building	857
Air Force Archives	940
Air Police Operations Facility	913
Airmen dormitory	914, 922
Air-to-ground gunnery	927
Anderson, Clinton P., U.S. Senator from New Mexico	998
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology	788–794, 953
Army funds for work by Navy	842
Army Medical Field Service School	778
Army National Guard	977
Army Pictorial Center, N.Y	774
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn	921
Atsugi, Naval Air Station, Japan	857
Authorization reduction	756, 881, 908, 943–945
Average construction time on projects	905

B

Barracks with mess, Fort Myer, Va	773
Bartlett, E. L., U.S. Senator from Alaska	995, 1001, 1002
Base closures	974
Base operations terminal building	929
Blytheville Air Force Base, Ark	924
Bolling Air Force Base, D.C	936, 947
Boston Naval Shipyard, Mass	845
Budget request, Army	760
Budget request, Defense	754
Building condemnation	949
Burgelin, Lou, president, Navy Yard Association of Mare Island	878

C

Cannon Air Force Base, N. Mex	926
Chanute Air Force Base, Ill	922
Chapel center	767
Charleston Naval Station, S.C	858
Chelsea Naval Hospital, Mass	847
Chemistry laboratory	853
Civil engineering facility	911
Comments on House appropriation report	909, 938
Commissary	924
Comparison of fiscal year unobligated balances	870
Consolidated Wing Headquarters	942
Construction aside from NATO obligations	939
Contributions by other countries	829
Conversion from coal to gas	795, 924
Cotton, Norris, a U.S. Senator from New Hampshire	873

D

Defense Intelligence Agency	979
Defense office building	936, 947
Deferral, impact of	981
Deficits in family housing	970
Delay in infrastructure project implementation	829
Deletions by House, administrative and headquarters facilities	928
Department of the Air Force	885

D

Page

Department of the Army 753
Department of Defense 953
Department of the Navy 839
Depot Logistical Facility 916
District of Columbia Naval Research Laboratory 853
Division headquarters 927
Doctor training 780
Drydock deficiency 845

E

El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, Calif 862, 867
Electric distribution system 771
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska 923
Emergency fund 987
Engineering test laboratory 917
Enlisted men's club 858
Expansion of range 926

F

Facilities at West Point 775
Facilities other than infrastructure 827
Fire hazards 982
Firing ranges 772
Firm project requirements 904
First Army Headquarters 819
Fiscal year 1968 military construction and family housing appropriations 755
Fisk, Shirley C., M.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary (Health and Medical) 879
Flagstaff Naval Observatory, Ariz 875, 876
Freeze on construction 904, 967
Full funding of 10,609 units requested 969
Funding delay, DOB 951

G

George Air Force Base, Calif 927

H

Headquarters Facility, Fort Sheridan, Ill 771
Heating plant 923
Hill Air Force Base, Utah 914
Hill, Lister, U.S. Senator from Alabama 939
Hospital construction time 853
House action, Army National Guard 977
House appropriations deletions 882, 901, 946
Howell, Margaret B., Arlington County Planning Commission 1004

I

Increase in costs 973
Infrastructure 824–827, 955, 960
Invitation for bids 972

J

Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Fla 856

K

Key West Naval Station, Fla 857
Kunsan Air Base, Korea 929

L

Laboratories authorized and funded 917
Lakenheath RAF 932, 937
Land fee purchase 926
Fort Lee, Va 763, 767
Letterman General Hospital 782, 784
Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base, Va 860, 865
Local community interest 985
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Calif 854

M

Page
Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. 940
McChord Air Force Base, Wash. 941
McClellan Air Force Base, Calif. 916
Fort McClellan, Ala. 767
McIntyre, Tom, a U.S. Senator from New Hampshire. 873
Fort Meade, Md. 819
Memphis Naval Air Station, Tenn. 856
Memphis Naval Hospital, Tenn. 850
Metrology and Calibration Center, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. 820
Military construction, Defense agencies. 955
Military use of Bolling property. 951
Minor construction. 809, 836, 863, 868, 870, 901–910, 931, 935
Minor construction limitation. 911
Montoya, Joseph M., a U.S. Senator from New Mexico. 998
Morton, Rogers, U.S. Representative from Maryland. 880
Moss, Frank E., U.S. Senator from Utah. 1003
Fort Myer, Va. 773

N

Naval Hospitals in Conus. 848
Navy exchange and cafeteria. 856
Nellis Air Force Base, Nev. 942
New and secondary starts. 844
Newport Naval Station, R.I. 877
NIKE and additional costs, Kwajalein Atoll. 796
Norfolk Naval Air Station, Va. 849
Norfolk Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Atlantic, Va. 861, 866

O

Obligations since June 30, 1967. 762
Obligations Status. 843, 994
Officers mess. 856, 857
Officers quarters. 912, 918
Other agencies approval. 980

P

Passenger terminal. 941
Pearl Harbor Naval Dispensary and Dental Clinic, Hawaii. 854, 862
Peason, James B., U.S. Senator from Kansas. 1001
Per diem costs. 919
Permanent authorization. 901
Planning and design. 802, 871, 901, 930
Planning and design, Southeast Asia. 808, 906
Planning and design, unobligated. 903
Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center, Calif. 859
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, N.H. 871
Predominant needs. 971
Prior year authorizations. 900
Prior year obligations. 834
Priority list. 968
Project list, Army. 800–802
Radiological Training Center. 767
Range Control Center. 921
Reclama items. 811–818, 860–864, 931, 967
Redstone Arsenal, Ala. 774
Reduction in unobligated balances. 864
Relocation implications. 834
Relocation of Thayer Road. 776
Removal of flight hazard. 849
Reprograming authority. 766
Revolving fund. 975
Fort Richardson, Alaska. 794
Runway. 921

S

	Page
Sam-D facilities	821
Satellite Pentagon Building	974
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	796
Secretary of Defense, letter October 24, 1967	757
Fort Sheridan	771
Shift from AID to Army construction	832
South Vietnam emergency facilities requirements	988
Southeast Asia, support	987
Southeast Asia, unobligated	905
Status of design	938
Status of plans, Defense Office Building	950

T

TAB VEE	929
Taxes in Germany	957
Technical training facility	922
Telescope and laboratory building	875
Theater	859
Three-percent surcharge	925
Tinker Air Force Base, Okla	916
Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla	911

U

Unawarded units	967
Unobligated balances	842, 762, 798
Unobligated balances, reduction in	837, 902, 935, 966, 990, 992
Upper Heyford RAF	933

V

Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif	921

W

Watts, R. C., letter	998
West Point	775
Western Test Range, Lompoc, Calif	921
White Sands Missile Range	821
Fort Wolters, Tex	770
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio	917

INDEX OF LOCATION BY STATE, COUNTRY, OR AREA

Page

Alabama:
- Air Force:
  - Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery — 940
- Army:
  - Fort McClellan — 767
  - Redstone Arsenal — 774, 820

Alaska:
- Air Force:
  - Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage — 923, 995
- Army:
  - Fort Richardson — 794, 995

Arizona:
- Navy:
  - Flagstaff Naval Observatory — 875

Arkansas:
- Air Force:
  - Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville — 924

California:
- Air Force:
  - George Air Force Base, Victorville — 927
  - McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento — 916
  - Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc — 921
- Army:
  - San Francisco Letterman General Hospital — 782
- Navy:
  - El Toro Marine Corps Air Station — 867
  - Long Beach Naval Shipyard — 854
  - Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center — 859
  - San Francisco Bay Naval Shipyard — 878

District of Columbia:
- Air Force:
  - Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C — 947
- Army:
  - Walter Reed Army Medical Center — 788, 953
- Navy:
  - Naval Research Laboratory — 853

Florida:
- Air Force:
  - Tyndall Air Force Base, Springfield — 911
- Navy:
  - Jacksonville Naval Air Station — 856
  - Key West Naval Station — 857

Germany:
- Army:
  - Various locations land taxes — 957

Hawaii:
- Army:
  - Schofield Barracks — 796
- Navy:
  - Pearl Harbor Dispensary and Dental Clinic — 854

Illinois:
- Air Force:
  - Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul — 922
- Army:
  - Fort Sheridan — 771
- Navy:
  - Great Lakes Naval Hospital Corps School — 878

Page

Japan:
Navy:
Atsugi Naval Air Station 857
Korea:
Air Force:
Kunsan Air Base, Kunsan 929
Kwajalein:
Army:
Nike X site 796
Maryland:
Army:
Fort Holabird 811
Fort Meade 819
Navy:
Patuxent River Naval Air Station 880
Massachusetts:
Navy:
Boston Naval Shipyard 845
Chelsea Naval Hospital 846, 851
Missouri:
Army:
Fort Leonard Wood 772
NATO:
Army:
Infrastructure 824, 955, 960
Nevada:
Air Force:
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas 942
New Hampshire:
Navy:
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard 871
New Mexico:
Air Force:
Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis 926
Army:
White Sands Missile Range 821
New York:
Army:
New York Army Pictorial Center 774
West Point U.S. Military Academy 775
Ohio:
Air Force:
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton 917
Oklahoma:
Air Force:
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City 916
Rhode Island:
Navy:
Newport Naval Station 877
South Carolina:
Navy:
Charleston Naval Station 858
Tennessee:
Air Force:
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma 921
Navy:
Memphis Naval Air Station 856
Memphis Naval Hospital 850
Texas:
Army:
Brooke Army Medical Center 778
Fort Wolters 770
United Kingdom:
Air Force:
Lakenheath RAF, Lakenheath 937
Utah:
Air Force:
Hill Air Force Base, Ogden 914

Various Locations:
Air Force:
Page
Access roads 931
General reduction 902
Minor construction 901, 910
Planning 901, 903, 930
Army:
Access roads 809
General reduction 837
Minor construction 809, 836
Planning 798
Defense Department:
Emergency fund 987
Family housing 966
Navy:
General reduction 870
Minor construction 868
Planning 871
Vietnam:
Army:
Various locations 808
Virginia:
Army:
Fort Lee 763, 767, 768
Fort Myer 773
Defense Department, Arlington Hall Station 979
Navy:
Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base 865
Norfolk Naval Air Station 849
Norfolk Nuclear Weapons Training Center 866
Washington:
Air Force:
McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma 941

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