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Before the Committee on Appropriations

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

H.R. 17970

91st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Fiscal Year 1971

Pages 1–550: JOINT HEARINGS BY:
SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION:
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION:
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

JOINT HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEES ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 17970

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1971, 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 550 were joint hearings of the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services and Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations. Page 551 to the completion of this volume were additional hearings held by the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1971

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1970

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Membership of the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Commitee on Armed Services is as follows: Senators Jackson(chairman), Ervin, Cannon, Byrd of Virginia, Thurmond, Tower, and Dominick.

Membership of the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations is as follows: Senators Mansfield (chairman), Bible, Proxmire, Yarborough, Boggs, Pearson, and Fong. (Ex officio members: Senators Russell, Young of North Dakota, Symington, Cannon, and Goldwater.)

Present: Senators Jackson (chairman) presiding, Byrd of Virginia, Thurmond, Boggs, and Goldwater.

Also present: From the Senate Armed Services Committee: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; and Mary E. Keough, clerical assistant.

From the Senate Appropriations Committee: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member and Edmund L. Hartung, minority staff member.

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3588

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 11), 1970

Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mrs. SMITH of Maine) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

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 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

(First Army)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $4,959,000.

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, $503,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey, $11,671,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia, $260,000.

Fort Hamilton, New York, $575,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky, $8,249,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia, $98,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, $257,000.

(Third Army)

Fort Benning, Georgia, $55,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, $202,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, $497,000.

Fort Gordon, Georgia, $31,447,000.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina, $506,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama, $1,435,000.

Fort Stewart, Georgia, $1,534,000.

(Fourth Army)

Fort Bliss, Texas, $1,527,000.

Fort Hood, Texas, $218,000.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, $15,496,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, $581,000.

(Fifth Army)

Fort Carson, Colorado, $846,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, $523,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, $3,617,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas, $7,881,000.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois, $2,488,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, $1,946,000.

(Sixth Army)

Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, California, $3,659,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington, $1,567,000.

Presidio of Monterey, California, $2,635,000.

Fort Ord, California, $3,497,000.

Presidio of San Francisco, California, $7,004,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort Myer, Virginia, $525,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, $340,000.

Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas, $4,413,000.

Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, Alabama, $117,000.

Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, $915,000.

Atlanta Army Depot, Georgia, $117,000.

Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Wisconsin, $1,604,000.

Burlington Army Ammunition Plant, New Jersey, $384,000.

Charleston Army Depot, South Carolina, $67,000.

Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant, Nebraska, $650,000.

Harry Diamond Laboratory, Maryland, $14,020,000.

Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, $990,000.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa, $300,000.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $410,000.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, $3,274,000.

New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $99,000.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, $752,000.

Radford Arsenal, Virginia, $2,333,000.

Ridgewood Army Weapons Plant, Ohio, $120,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, $2,750,000.

Sierra Army Depot, California, $369,000.

Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $115,000.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah, $249,000.

Watervliet Arsenal, New York, $1,362,000.

White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, $2,261,000.

Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, $1,798,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Vint Hill Farms, Virginia, $475,000.

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UNITED STATES ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, $2,383,000.

Fort Ritchie, Maryland, $876,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, $8,519,000.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia, $10,216,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Topographic Command, Missouri, $558,000.

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, New Jersey, $3,440,000.

Oakland Army Base, California, $1,458,000.

SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS COMMAND

Safeguard, $323,500,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, ALASKA

Fort Wainwright, $2,430,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, HAWAII

Schofield Barracks, $2,955,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC

Korea, Various Locations, $6,190,000.

Vietnam, Various Locations, $40,000,000.

SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS COMMAND

Kwajalein Missile Range, $3,760,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various Locations, $2,535,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, Various Locations, $8,902,000.

United Kingdom, Burtonwood, $1,191,000.

Various Locations: For the United States share of the cost of multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters, for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, $50,000,000: *Provided,* That, within thirty days after the end of each quarter, the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States share of such multilateral programs.

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

acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $2,000,000.

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 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 Army, 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, 1971, 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. Within the amounts of the authorizations for military construction for Safeguard, the Secretary of the Army or his designee is authorized to provide for, under such terms and conditions as he may determine, 225 units of temporary family housing for occupancy on a rental basis by military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense and their dependents at each Safeguard site in connection with any military construction and installation and checkout of system equipment which is or may hereafter be authorized at a Safeguard site: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army or his designee determines that such temporary housing is necessary in order to perform the construction and installation and checkout of system equipment, and that temporary housing is not otherwise available under reasonable terms and conditions.

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

With respect to "Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland," strike out "$4,065,000" and insert in place thereof "$4,326,000".

(b) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$155,919,000"

and "$200,788,000" and inserting in place thereof "$156,-180,000" and "$201,049,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland," strike out "$6,843,000" and insert in place thereof "$7,405,000".

(b) Public Law 88-390, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$256,536,000" and "$307,597,000" and inserting in place thereof "$257,-098,000" and "$308,159,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland," strike out "$3,419,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,874,000".

(b) Public Law 89-188, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$260,925,000" and "$317,786,000" and inserting in place thereof "$261,389,000" and "$318,241,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Fort Jackson, South Carolina," strike out "$5,565,000" and insert in place thereof "$5,928,000".

(b) Public Law 89-568, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$59,352,000" and "$134,067,000" and inserting in place thereof "$59,715,000" and "$134,430,000", respectively.

SEC. 109. (a) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", in section 101, as follows:

With respect to "United States Military Academy, West Point, New York", strike out "$15,495,000" and insert in place thereof "$18,077,000".

(b) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 802 "$284,625,000" and "$388,018,000", and inserting in place thereof "$287,207,000" and "$390,600,000", respectively.

SEC. 110. (a) Public Law 90-408, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101, as follows:

With respect to "Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas," strike out "$169,000" and insert in place thereof "$253,000".

(b) Public Law 90-408, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 802 "$363,471,000" and "$449,081,000" and inserting in place thereof "$363,555,000" and "$449,165,000", respectively.

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 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island, $2,409,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Newport, Rhode Island, $644,000.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, $4,390,000.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, $6,652,000.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Propulsion Test Center, Trenton, New Jersey, $356,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, $697,000.

Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $4,342,000.

Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $790,000.

Naval Publications and Forms Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $250,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON

Bolling/Anacostia, Washington, District of Columbia, $16,200,000.

Naval Air Facility, Washington, District of Columbia, $57,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, $2,628,000.

Naval Station, Washington, District of Columbia, $573,000.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, $10,000,000.

Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, $692,000.

Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Virginia, $530,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, $4,408,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,120,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Norfolk, Virginia, $2,070,000.

Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia, $6,940,000.

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $55,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, $7,992,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, $1,221,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, $470,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida, $3,869,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, $519,000.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, $16,013,000.

Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Florida, $1,665,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, $8,444,000.

Naval Air Station, Saufley Field, Florida, $457,000.

Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, $2,782,000.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, $6,884,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $5,180,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cropus Christi, Texas, $2,957,000.

Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility, Orange, Texas, $146,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, $12,525,000.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, $3,537,000.

Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, Illinois, $2,992,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station, Flagstaff, Arizona, $286,000.

Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, $1,805,000.

Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach, California, $1,163,000.

Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, $8,371,000.

Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, California, $2,929,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, $3,225,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California, $405,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, $3,100,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California, $1,122,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California, $1,909,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, $4,651,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, $3,023,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, $455,000.

Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, $48,000.

Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, $195,000.

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Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point, San Francisco, California, $5,058,000.

Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Vallejo, California, $4,246,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, $2,222,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Washington, $70,000.

Naval Radio Station T, Jim Creek, Oso, Washington, $159,000.

Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington, $4,914,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, $2,541,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $4,579,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $3,483,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $4,123,000.

Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $1,258,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $220,000.

Naval Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $1,752,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, $529,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii, $2,480,000.

OMEGA Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, Hawaii, $3,162,000.

Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa Oahu, Hawaii, $200,000.

SEVENTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, $5,179,000.

Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska, $2,638,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Barracks, Washington, District of Columbia, $700,000.

Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, $5,283,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $1,384,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $6,764,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, $112,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, $332,000.

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, $75,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, $5,344,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, California, $1,050,000.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, California, $1,570,000.

Marine Cops Base, Camp Pendleton, California, $9,294,000.

Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, $1,605,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $343,000.

Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, $417,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, $10,613,000.

Naval Facility, Argentia, Newfoundland, $1,580,000.

EUROPEAN AREA

Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy, $582,000.

Naval Radio Station, Thurso, Scotland, $282,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station Harold E. Holt, Exmouth, Australia, $747,000.

Naval Magazine, Guam, Mariana Islands, $3,287,000.

Naval Station, Guam, Mariana Islands, $1,464,000.

Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, Mariana Islands, $740,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands, $1,363,000.

Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines, $243,000.

Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $2,128,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $989,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified Navy 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 amount of $974,000.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy 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 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, 1971, 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. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire, under such terms as he deems appropriate, such avigation, flight clearance, and other easements over privately owned property contiguous to the south approach to Runway 34R of the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, as he considers necessary for safe and efficient

operations at that Station. Acquisition of such easements shall be effected by the exchange of such excess lands or interests in land of approximately equal value as the Secretary of Defense may determine to be available for the purpose. If the fair market value of the easement interests to be acquired is less than the fair market value of the Government property to be exchanged therefor, the owner of the property covered by the easement shall pay to the Government an amount equal to such deficiency.

SEC. 205. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire, under such terms as he deems appropriate, land or interests in land (including easements) in approximately four hundred eighteen acres of privately owned property contiguous to the western approach to Runway 06–24 of the Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, California, as he considers necessary for safe and efficient operations at that Station. Acquisition of such land or interests in land shall be effected by the exchange of such excess land or interests in land of approximately equal value, as the Secretary of Defense may determine to be available for the purpose. If the fair market value of the land or interests in land to be acquired is less than the fair market value of the Government property to be exchanged, the amount of such deficiency shall be paid to the Government.

SEC. 206. (a) Public Law 89–568, as amended, is

amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Connecticut, strike out "$6,101,000" and insert in place thereof "$10,846,000".

(b) Public Law 89–568, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "$119,164,000" and "$143,327,000" and inserting in place thereof "$123,909,000" and "$148,072,000" respectively.

SEC. 207. (a) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, strike out "$1,284,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,448,000".

(2) With respect to Naval School, Underwater Swimmers, Key West, Florida, strike out "$100,000" and insert in place thereof "$175,000".

(3) With respect to Navy Training Publications Center, Memphis, Tennessee, strike out "$289,000" and insert in place thereof "$413,000".

(4) With respect to Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, strike out "$395,000" and insert in place thereof "$650,000".

(5) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash-

ington, strike out "$1,640,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,102,000".

(6) With respect to Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, strike out "$1,838,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,040,000".

(b) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "$234,900,000" and "$241,765,000" and inserting in place thereof "$237,182,000" and "$244,047,000" respectively.

SEC. 208. (a) Public Law 91–142 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, strike out "$1,135,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,288,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, California, strike out "$6,400,000" and insert in place thereof "$6,736,000".

(b) Public Law 91–142 is amended in clause (2) of section 702 by striking out "$271,251,000" and "$306,305,000" and inserting in place thereof "$271,740,000" and "$306,794,000" 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 per-

manent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Logan Field, Billings, Montana, $32,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts, $81,000.

Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado, $7,221,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, $260,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio, $240,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, $8,615,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah, $2,090,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $18,060,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, $5,514,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia, $5,551,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, $2,727,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, $7,538,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, $5,082,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $2,414,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, $214,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida, $6,456,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, $650,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, $1,263,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts, $1,228,000.

Satellite Tracking Facilities, $869,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, $8,504,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi, $372,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama, $1,510,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, $8,057,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $342,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas, $627,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, $310,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, $6,561,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia, $2,227,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $1,297,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, $1,333,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, $6,251,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, $1,901,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, $349,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, $4,199,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, $677,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, $2,309,000.

Various Locations, $4,886,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, $4,273,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina, $7,136,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware, $8,327,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington, $619,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California, $2,308,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, $3,879,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California, $696,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii, $1,984,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana, $354,000.

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California, $1,954,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas, $213,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California, $82,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona, $3,304,000.

Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, $150,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, $196,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, $178,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota, $1,089,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan, $483,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine, $515,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, $859,000.

McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, $139,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota, $134,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, $1,276,000.

Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, $488,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California, $3,158,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, $1,992,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan, $663,000.

Various Locations, $430,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas, $337,000.

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico, $645,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana, $726,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, $569,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, $1,156,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, $1,735,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, $4,792,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas, $425,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, $518,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona, $12,247,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida, $240,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas, $148,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, $366,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, $813,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, $2,732,000.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina, $1,428,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina, $2,548,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, $700,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various Locations, $704,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas, $1,216,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Eastern Test Range, $243,000.

Satellite Tracking Facilities, $1,455,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Wake Island Air Force Station, Wake Island, $1,330,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Various Locations, $7,065,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, $2,273,000.

Goose Air Base, Canada, $862,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, $406,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany, $7,740,000.

United Kingdom, $12,297,000.

Various Locations, $1,109,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various Locations, $1,047,000.

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 $22,712,000.

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) need 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, 1971, 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. 304. (a) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301 as follows:

(1) With respect to Andrews Air Force Base, Camp

Springs, Maryland, strike out "$2,923,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,081,000".

(b) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "$216,360,000" and "$340,106,000" and inserting in place thereof "$216,518,000" and "$340,264,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301 as follows:

(1) With respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out "$165,000" and insert in place thereof "$280,000."

(2) With respect to Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, strike out "$150,000" and insert in place thereof "$220,000."

(3) With respect to Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, strike out "$537,000" and insert in place thereof "$631,000."

(4) With respect to Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina, strike out "$99,000" and insert in place thereof "$173,000."

(5) With respect to Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina, strike out "$614,000" and insert in place thereof "$707,000."

(b) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended by

striking out in clause (3) of section 802 "$121,917,000" and "$193,572,000" and inserting in place thereof "$122,363,000" and "$194,018,000", 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 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for defense agencies for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Bossier Base, Louisiana, $170,000.

Sandia Base, New Mexico, $1,090,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, $942,000.

Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah, $98,000.

Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $3,570,000.

Defense Depot, Tracy, California, $1,813,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort Meade, Maryland, $917,000.

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 $35,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, 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 real estate actions pertaining thereto.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 501. 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.

(a) Family housing units—

(1) The Department of the Army, one thousand seven hundred units, $40,632,000:

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, two hundred units.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, one hundred units.

Sacramento Army Depot, California, one unit.

Sharpe Army Depot, California, one unit.

Fort Carson, Colorado, two hundred and twenty units.

U.S. Army Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, three hundred units.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, forty units.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, one hundred and fifty units.

Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, twenty-eight units.

Malmstrom ABM Site, Montana, two hundred units.

Grand Forks ABM Site, North Dakota, two hundred units.

New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania, twenty units.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina, two hundred and forty units.

(2) The Department of the Navy, three thousand five hundred units, $87,213,000:

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, three hundred units.

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, two hundred and fifty units.

Naval Complex, San Diego, California, nine hundred units.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, three hundred units.

Naval Complex, Pensacola, Florida, two hundred units.

U.S. Naval Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, three hundred units.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, one hundred and fifty units.

Naval Complex, Newport, Rhode Island, two hundred units.

Naval Complex, Norfolk, Virginia, six hundred units.

Naval Station, Guam, three hundred units.

(3) The Department of the Air Force, two thousand eight hundred units, $68,075,000:

Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, two hundred units.

Castle Air Force Base, California, two hundred and fifty units.

Norton Air Force Base, California, two hundred and fifty units.

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, two hundred units.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, two hundred units.

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, two hundred units.

U.S. Air Force Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, two hundred units.

Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, four hundred units.

Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, four hundred units.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, two hundred units.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, three hundred units.

(b) Trailer court facilities—

(1) The Department of the Navy, fifty spaces, $150,000.

(2) The Department of the Air Force, three hundred and eighty-nine spaces, $1,050,000.

SEC. 502. 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 $24,000, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, 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 $40,000, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, 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 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 include the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

SEC. 503. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations contained in section 502 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 date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 504. 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, $5,170,000.

(b) for the Department of the Navy, $6,300,000.

(c) for the Department of the Air Force, $7,400,000.

(d) for the Defense Agencies, $326,000.

SEC. 505. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct, or otherwise acquire, two hundred family housing units in foreign countries at a total cost not to exceed $5,523,000. This authority shall be funded by use of excess foreign currencies, when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, except that appropriation of

$488,000 is authorized for purchase of United States manufactured equipment in support of the housing.

SEC. 506. Section 515 of Public Law 84–161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During fiscal years 1971 and 1972, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge, at or near any military installation in the United States, Puerto Rico, or Guam if the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, finds that there is a lack of adequate housing at or near such military installation and that (1) there has been a recent substantial increase in military strength and such increase is temporary, or (2) the permanent military strength is to be substantially reduced in the near future, or (3) the number of military personnel assigned is so small as to make the construction of family housing uneconomical, or (4) family housing is required for personnel attending service school academic courses on permanent change of station orders, or (5) family housing has been authorized but is not yet completed or a family housing authorization request is in a pending military construction authorization bill. Such housing facilities may be leased on an individual unit 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 $200 per month for each military department, nor the amount of $250 per month for any one unit, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation."

SEC. 507. Section 507 of Public Law 88–174 (77 Stat. 307, 326) as amended, is amended by striking out "1970 and 1971" and inserting in lieu thereof "1971 and 1972."

SEC. 508. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to relocate family housing units from locations where they exceed requirements to military installations where there are housing shortages: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the proposed new locations and estimated costs, and no contract shall be awarded within thirty days of such notification.

SEC. 509. 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, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments,

construction and acquisition of trailer court facilities, and planning, an amount not to exceed $219,502,000, 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, payment 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 $589,536,000.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. 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 (in-

cluding temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 602. 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, and V, shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, $512,877,000; outside the United States, $112,578,000; section 102, $2,000,000; or a total of $627,455,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, $258,469,000; outside the United States, $24,778,000; section 202, $974,000; or a total of $284,221,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, $208,741,000; outside the United States, $35,827,000; section 302, $22,712,000; or a total of $267,280,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of $43,600,000.

(5) for title V: Military family housing, $809,038,000.

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii or Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole

purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress. However, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

(b) When the amount named for any construction or acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only one project at any military installation and the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines that the amount authorized must be increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed in subsection (a), the Secretary concerned may proceed with such construction or acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project by the Congress.

(c) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (a), no individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation may be placed under contract if—

(1) the estimated cost of such project is $250,000 or more, and

(2) the current working estimate of the Department of Defense, based on bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the

amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which a written report of the facts relating to the increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such increase, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

SEC. 604. 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, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommended and the Secretary of Defense approved to assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected, together with the design, construction, supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts 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. 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. 605. (a) As of October 1, 1971, 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 December 5, 1969, Public Law 91-142 (83 Stat. 293), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before December 6, 1969, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) 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, 1971, and authorizations for appropriations therefor; and

(3) notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 705(a) of the Act of December 5, 1969, Public Law 91-142 (83 Stat. 293, 315), all authorizations for military public works (other than family housing), contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of July 21, 1968, Public Law 90-408 (82 Stat. 367), and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, and

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not superseded or otherwise modified, are hereby continued and shall remain in full force and effect until October 1, 1971.

(b) Effective fifteen months from the date of enactment of this Act, all authorizations for construction of family housing, including trailer court facilities, all authorizations to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions to existing family housing, and all authorizations for related facilities projects, which are contained in this or any previous Act, are hereby repealed, except—

(1) 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; and

(2) authorizations to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions to existing family housing, and authorizations for related facilities projects, as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts before such date.

SEC. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction projects inside the United States in excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the appropriate area construction cost index, based on the

following unit cost limitations where the area construction cost index is 1.0:

(1) $41 per square foot for cold storage warehousing;

(2) $11 per square foot for regular warehousing;

(3) $3,200 per man for permanent barracks;

(4) $11,000 per man 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. 607. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended:

(1) By striking out the figure "$200,000" in the item relating to section 2674 in the analysis and inserting "$300,000" in place thereof.

(2) By striking out the figure "$200,000" in the catchline of section 2674 and inserting "$300,000" in place thereof.

(3) By striking out the figures "$200,000", "$50,000", and "$25,000" in section 2674(b) and inserting "$300,000", "$100,000", and "$50,000", respectively, in place thereof.

(4) By striking out the figure "$25,000" in sections 2674 (a) and (e) and inserting "$50,000" in place thereof,

SEC. 608. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1971."

TITLE VII

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SEC. 701. 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 the Department of the Army:

(a) Army National Guard of the United States, $13,700,000.

(b) Army Reserve, $9,300,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $4,500,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force:

(a) Air National Guard of the United States, $6,500,000.

(b) Air Force Reserve, $3,500,000.

SEC. 702. 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 lands 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. 703. This title may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1971."

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17604

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

AN ACT

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 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

(First Army)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $2,200,000.

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, $503,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey, $11,671,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia, $260,000.

Fort Hamilton, New York, $575,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky, $8,249,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia, $98,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, $257,000.

(Third Army)

Fort Benning, Georgia, $2,855,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, $497,000.

Fort Gordon, Georgia, $31,447,000.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina, $506,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama, $1,435,000.

Fort Stewart, Georgia, $1,534,000.

(Fourth Army)

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, $15,496,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, $581,000.

(Fifth Army)

Fort Carson, Colorado, $623,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, $523,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas, $7,515,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, $1,946,000.

(Sixth Army)

Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, California, $2,915,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington, $1,567,000.

Presidio of Monterey, California, $2,635,000.

Fort Ord, California, $3,497,000.

Presidio of San Francisco, California, $7,004,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort Myer, Virginia, $525,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas, $3,738,000.

Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, Alabama, $117,000.

Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, $915,000.

Atlanta Army Depot, Georgia, $117,000.

Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Wisconsin, $1,604,000.

Burlington Army Ammunition Plant, New Jersey, $384,000.

Charleston Army Depot, South Carolina, $67,000.

Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant, Nebraska, $650,000.

Harry Diamond Laboratory, Maryland, $14,020,000.

Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, $990,000.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa, $300,000.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $410,000.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, $2,757,000.

New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $99,000.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, $752,000.

Radford Arsenal, Virginia, $2,333,000.

Ridgewood Army Weapons Plant, Ohio, $120,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, $2,750,000.

Sierra Army Depot, California, $369,000.

Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $115,000.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah, $249,000.

Watervliet Arsenal, New York, $1,362,000.

White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, $2,261,000.

Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, $1,798,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, $2,383,000.

Fort Ritchie, Maryland, $876,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, $8,519,000.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia, $10,216,000.

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, New Jersey, $3,440,000.

Oakland Army Base, California, $1,458,000.

SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS COMMAND

Safeguard, $322,000,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, HAWAII

Schofield Barracks, $2,955,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC

Korea, Various Locations, $6,190,000.

Vietnam, Various Locations, $25,000,000.

SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS COMMAND

Kwajalein Missile Range, $3,760,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various Locations, $2,476,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, Various Locations, $4,852,000.

Various Locations: For the United States share of the cost of multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters, for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, $50,000,000: *Provided*, That, within thirty days after the end of each quarter, the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a description of obligations in-

curred as the United States share of such multilateral programs.

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 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $2,000,000.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with constructions 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 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 Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, imme-

diately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construciton of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1971, 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. Within the amounts of the authorizations for military construction for Safeguard, the Secretary of the Army or his designee is authorized to provide for, under such terms and conditions as he may determine, two hundred and twenty-five units of temporary family housing for occupancy on a rental basis by military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense and their dependents at each Safeguard site in connection with any military construction and installation and checkout of system equipment which is or may hereafter be authorized at a Safeguard site: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army or his designee determines that such temporary housing is necessary in order to perform the construction and installation and checkout of system equipment, and that temporary housing is not otherwise available under reasonable terms and conditions.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 88-174, as amended, is

amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", in section 101, as follows:

With respect to "Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland", strike out "$4,065,000" and insert in place thereof "$4,326,000".

(b) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$155,919,000" and "$200,788,000" and inserting in place thereof "$156,180,000" and "$201,049,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland," strike out "$6,843,000" and insert in place thereof "$7,405,000".

(b) Public Law 88–390, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$256,536,000" and "$307,597,000" and inserting in place thereof "$257,098,000" and "$308,159,000", 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) With respect to "Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland", strike out "$3,419,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,874,000".

(2) With respect to "Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois",

strike out "$826,000" and insert in place thereof "$835,000".

(b) Public Law 89–188, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$261,135,000" and "$317,996,000" and inserting in place thereof "$261,599,000" and "$318,460,000" respectively.

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

With respect to "Fort Jackson, South Carolina", strike out "$5,565,000" and insert in place thereof "$5,928,000".

(b) Public Law 89–568, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$59,352,000" and "$134,067,000" and inserting in place thereof "$59,715,000" and "$134,430,000", respectively.

SEC. 109. (a) Public Law 90–110, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", in section 101, as follows:

"With respect to United States Military Academy, West Point, New York", strike out "$15,495,000" and insert in place thereof "$18,077,000".

(b) Public Law 90–110, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 802 "$284,625,000" and "$388,018,000", and inserting in place thereof "$287,207,000" and "$390,600,000", respectively.

SEC. 110. (a) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101, as follows:

(1) With respect to "Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana", strike out "$4,590,000" and insert in place thereof "$7,200,000".

(2) With respect to "Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas", strike out "$169,000" and insert in place thereof "$253,000".

(b) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of Section 802 "$363,805,000" and "$450,957,000" and inserting in place thereof "$366,499,000" and "$453,651,000", respectively.

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 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, $5,685,000.

Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island, $2,409,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Newport, Rhode Island, $644,000.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, $4,390,000.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, $6,652,000.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, $697,000.

Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $4,342,000.

Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $790,000.

Naval Publications and Forms Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $250,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON

Bolling/Anacostia, Washington, District of Columbia, $16,200,000.

Naval Air Facility, Washington, District of Columbia, $57,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, $2,628,000.

Naval Station, Washington, District of Columbia, $578,000.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, $10,000,000.

Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, $692,000.

Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Virginia, $530,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, $4,408,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,120,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Norfolk, Virginia, $2,070,000.

Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia, $5,216,000.

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $55,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, $1,886,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, $1,221,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, $470,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida, $3,869,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, $519,000.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, $11,327,000.

Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Florida, $1,665,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, $8,444,000.

Naval Air Station, Saufley Field, Florida, $457,000.

Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, $2,782,000.

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Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, $1,721,000.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, $6,884,000.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $2,448,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $5,180,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, $2,957,000.

Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility, Orange, Texas, $146,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, $12,525,000.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, $3,537,000.

Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, Illinois, $2,992,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station, Flagstaff, Arizona, $286,000.

Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, $1,805,000.

Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach, California, $1,163,000.

Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, $8,371,000.

Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, California, $2,929,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, $3,225,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California, $405,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, $3,100,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California, $1,122,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California, $1,909,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, $3,973,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, $3,023,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, $455,000.

Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, $48,000.

Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, $195,000.

Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point, San Francisco, California, $5,058,000.

Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Vallejo, California, $4,246,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, $2,222,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Washington, $70,000.

Naval Radio Station T, Jim Creek, Oso, Washington, $159,000.

Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington, $4,914,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, $2,541,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $4,123,000.

Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $1,258,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $220,000.

Naval Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, $1,752,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, $529,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii, $2,480,000.

OMEGA Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, Hawaii, $3,162,000.

Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa Oahu, Hawaii, $200,000.

SEVENTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, $4,781,000.

Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska, $2,638,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Barracks, Washington, District of Columbia, including special relocation costs, $700,000.

Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, $5,283,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $1,384,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $6,516,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, $112,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, $332,000.

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, $75,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, $5,344,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, California, $1,050,000.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, California, $1,570,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, $9,294,000.

Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, $1,605,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $343,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, $10,613,000.

Naval Facility, Argentia, Newfoundland, $1,580,000.

EUROPEAN AREA

Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy, $582,000.

Naval Radio Station, Thurso, Scotland, $282,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station, Harold E. Holt, Exmouth, Australia, $747,000.

Naval Magazine, Guam, Mariana Islands, $3,287,000.

Naval Station, Guam, Mariana Islands, $1,464,000.

Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, Mariana Islands, $740,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands, $1,363,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified Navy 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 amount of $974,000.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy 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 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, 1971, 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. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire, under such terms as he deems appropriate, such avigation, flight clearance, and other easements over privately owned property contiguous to the south approach to Runway 34R of the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, as he considers necessary for safe and efficient operations at that Station. Acquisition of such easements shall be effected by the exchange of such excess lands or interests in land of approximately equal value as the Secretary of Defense may determine to be available for the purpose. If the fair market value of the easement interests to be acquired is less than the fair market value of the Government property to be exchanged therefor, the owner of the property covered by the easement shall pay to the Government an amount equal to such deficiency.

SEC. 205. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire, under such terms as he deems appropriate, land or interests in land (including easements) in approximately four hundred eighteen acres of privately owned property contiguous to the western approach to Runway 06–24 of the Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, California, as he considers necessary for safe and efficient operations at that Station. Acquisition of such land or interests in land shall be effected by the exchange of such excess land or interests in land of approximately equal value, as the Secretary of

Defense may determine to be available for the purpose. If the fair market value of the land or interests in land to be acquired is less than the fair market value of the Government property to be exchanged, the amount of such deficiency shall be paid to the Government.

SEC. 206. (a) Public Law 89–568, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Connecticut, strike out "$6,101,000" and insert in place thereof "$10,846,000".

(b) Public Law 89–568, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "$119,164,000" and "$143,327,000" and inserting in place thereof "$123,909,000" and "$148,072,000" respectively.

SEC. 207. (a) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, strike out "$1,284,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,448,000".

(2) With respect to Naval School, Underwater Swimmers, Key West, Florida, strike out "$100,000" and insert in place thereof "$175,000".

(3) With respect to Navy Training Publications Cen-

ter, Memphis, Tennessee, strike out "$289,000" and insert in place thereof "$413,000".

(4) With respect to Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, strike out "$395,000" and insert in place thereof "$650,000".

(5) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "$1,640,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,102,000".

(6) With respect to Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, strike out "$1,838,000" and insert in place thereof "$2,040,000".

(7) With respect to Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas, strike out "$8,000,000" and insert in place thereof "$9,900,000".

(b) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "$234,900,000" and "$241,765,000" and inserting in place thereof "$239,082,000" and "$245,947,000" respectively.

SEC. 208. (a) Public Law 91-142 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, strike out "$1,135,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,288,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Undersea Warfare Center,

San Diego, California, strike out "$6,400,000" and insert in place thereof "$6,736,000".

(3) With respect to Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton, California, strike out "$19,805,000" and insert in place thereof "$24,100,000".

(b) Public Law 91-142 is amended in clause (2) of section 702 by striking out "$271,251,000" and "$306,305,000" and inserting in place thereof "$276,035,000" and "$311,089,000" 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 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Logan Field, Billings, Montana, $32,000.

Otis Air Force, Falmouth, Massachusetts, $81,000.

Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado, $5,189,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, $1,853,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio, $240,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, $8,615,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah, $2,090,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $17,095,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, $4,615,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia, $5,551,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, $2,727,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, $1,159,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, $5,082,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $2,414,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, $214,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida, $6,456,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, $650,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, $1,263,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts, $1,228,000.

Satellite Tracking Facilities, $869,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, $8,504,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi, $372,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama, $1,510,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, $8,057,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $342,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas, $627,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, $310,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, $6,002,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia, $2,227,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, $1,297,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, $1,047,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, $6,251,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, $1,901,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, $349,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, $4,199,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama. $677,000.

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ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, $2,309,000.

Various Locations, $4,886,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, $4,273,000.

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia, $2,300,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma, $590,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina, $7,136,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware, $8,327,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington, $619,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California, $2,308,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, $3,879,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California, $696,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii, $1,984,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana, $354,000.

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California, $1,364,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas, $213,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California, $82,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona, $3,304,000.

Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, $150,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, $196,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, $178,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota, $991,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan, $483,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine, $515,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, $209,000.

McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, $139,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota, $134,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, $593,000.

Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, $488,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California, $3,158,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, $1,992,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan, $663,000.

Various Locations, $430,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas, $262,000.

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico, $645,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana, $726,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, $415,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, $962,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, $856,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, $4,792,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas, $425,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, $518,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona, $12,247,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida, $240,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas, $148,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, $813,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, $2,082,000.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina, $1,353,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina, $2,548,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, $700,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various Locations, $704,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas, $1,216,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Eastern Test Range, $243,000.

Satellite Tracking Facilities, $1,455,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Wake Island Air Force Station, Wake Island, $1,330,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Various Locations, $6,607,000.

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STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, $2,273,000.

Goose Air Base, Canada, $862,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, $406,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany, $5,255,000.

United Kingdom, $11,504,000.

Various Locations, $59,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various Locations, $644,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force 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 $22,712,000.

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) need and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that de-

ferral 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, 1971, 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. 304. (a) Public Law 89-188, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301 as follows:

(1) With respect to Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, strike out "$2,923,000" and insert in place thereof "$3,081,000."

(b) Public Law 89-188, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "$216,360,000"

and "$340,106,000" and inserting in place thereof "$216,518,000" and "$340,264,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 301 as follows:

(1) With respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out "$165,000" and insert in place thereof "$280,000."

(2) With respect to Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, strike out "$150,000" and insert in place thereof "$220,000."

(3) With respect to Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, strike out "$537,000" and insert in place thereof "$631,000."

(4) With respect to Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina, strike out "$99,000" and insert in place thereof "$173,000."

(5) With respect to Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina, strike out "$614,000" and insert in place thereof "$707,000."

(b) Public Law 90–408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 802 "$121,917,000" and "$193,572,000" and inserting in place thereof "$122,363,000" and "$194,018,000", 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 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for defense agencies for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Bossier Base, Louisiana, $170,000.

Sandia Base, New Mexico, $1,090,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, $942,000.

Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah, $98,000.

Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania, $3,570,000.

Defense Depot, Tracy, California, $1,813,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort Meade, Maryland, $917,000.

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 $35,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, 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 real estate actions pertaining thereto.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 501. 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.

(a) Family housing units—

(1) The Department of the Army, one thousand seven hundred units, $40,632,000:

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, two hundred units.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, one hundred units.

Sacramento Army Depot, California, one unit.

Sharpe Army Depot, California, one unit.

Fort Carson, Colorado, two hundred twenty units.

U.S. Army Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, three hundred units.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, forty units.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, one hundred fifty units.

Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, twenty-eight units.

Malmstrom ABM Site, Montana, two hundred units.

Grand Forks ABM Site, North Dakota, two hundred units.

New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania. twenty units.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina, two hundred forty units.

(2) The Department of the Navy, three thousand five hundred units, $87,312,000:

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, three hundred units.

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, two hundred fifty units.

Naval Complex, San Diego, California, nine hundred units.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, three hundred units.

Naval Complex, Pensacola, Florida, two hundred units.

U.S. Naval Installations, Oahu. Hawaii, three hundred units.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, one hundred fifty units.

Naval Complex, Newport, Rhode Island, two hundred units.

Naval Complex, Norfolk, Virginia, six hundred units.

Naval Station, Guam, three hundred units.

(3) The Department of the Air Force, two thousand eight hundred units, $68,075,000:

Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, two hundred units.

Castle Air Force Base, California, two hundred fifty units.

Norton Air Force Base, California, two hundred fifty units.

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, two hundred units, and additional real estate.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, two hundred units.

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, two hundred units.

U.S. Air Force Installations, Oahu, Hawaii. two hundred units.

Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, four hundred units.

Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, four hundred units.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, two hundred units.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, three hundred units.

(b) Trailer court facilities—

(1) The Department of the Navy, fifty spaces, $150,000.

(2) The Department of the Air Force, three hundred eighty-nine spaces, $1,050,000.

SEC. 502. 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 $24,000 including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, 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 $40,000 including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, 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 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 include the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation and installation of utilities.

SEC. 503. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations contained in section 502 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 date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 504. 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, $5,170,000.

(b) for the Department of the Navy, $6,300,000.

(c) for the Department of the Air Force, $7,400,000.

(d) for the Defense Agencies, $326,000.

SEC. 505. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct, or otherwise acquire, two hundred family housing units in foreign countries at a total cost not to exceed $5,523,000. This authority shall be funded by the use of excess foreign currencies, when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts, except that appropriation of $488,000 is authorized for purchase of United States manufactured equipment in support of the housing.

SEC. 506. Section 515 of Public Law 84–161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During fiscal years 1971 and 1972, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge, at or near any military installation in

the United States, Puerto Rico or Guam if the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, finds that there is a lack of adequate housing at or near such military installation and that (1) there has been a recent substantial increase in military strength and such increase is temporary, or (2) the permanent military strength is to be substantially reduced in the near future, or (3) the number of military personnel assigned is so small as to make the construction of family housing uneconomical, or (4) family housing is required for personnel attending service school academic courses on permanent change of station orders, or (5) family housing has been authorized but is not yet completed or a family housing authorization request is in a pending military construction authorization bill. Such housing facilities may be leased on an individual unit 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 $190 per month for each military department, nor the amount of $250 per month for any one unit, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation."

SEC. 507. Section 507 of Public Law 88-174 (77 Stat. 307, 326), as amended, is amended by striking out "1970 and 1971" and inserting in lieu thereof "1971 and 1972."

SEC. 508. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to relocate family housing units from locations

where they exceed requirements to military installations where there are housing shortages: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the proposed new locations and estimated costs, and no contract shall be awarded within thirty days of such notification.

SEC. 509. 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, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, construction and acquisition of trailer court facilities, and planning, an amount not to exceed $219,502,000, 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, payment 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 $588,636,000.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. 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. 602. 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, and V, shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, $497,038,000 outside the United States, $92,278,000; section 102, $2,000,000; or a total of $591,316,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, $246,-

065,000; outside the United States, $21,001,000; section 202, $974,000; or a total of $268,040,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, $197,421,000; outside the United States, $30,638,000; section 302; $22,712,000; or a total of $250,771,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of $43,600,000.

(5) for title V: Military family housing, $808,138,000.

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress. However, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

(b) When the amount named for any construction or acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only one project at any military installation and the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines that the amount

authorized must be increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed in subsection (a), the Secretary concerned may proceed with such construction or acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project by the Congress.

(c) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (a), no individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation may be placed under contract if—

(1) the estimated cost of such project is $250,000 or more, and

(2) the current working estimate of the Department of Defense, based on bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which a written report of the facts relating to the increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such increase has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project

which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

SEC. 604. 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, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommended and the Secretary of Defense approved to assure the most efficient, expeditious and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually

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to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected, together with the design, construction, supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts 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. 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. 605. (a) As of October 1, 1971, 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 December 5, 1969, Public Law 91-142 (83 Stat. 293), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before December 6, 1969, and not superseded or

otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) 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, 1971, and authorizations for appropriations therefor; and

(3) notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 705(a) of the Act of December 5, 1969, Public Law 91–142 (83 Stat. 293, 315), all authorizations for military public works (other than family housing), contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of July 21, 1968, Public Law 90–408 (82 Stat. 367), and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, and not superseded or otherwise modified, are hereby continued and shall remain in full force and effect until October 1, 1971.

(b) Effective fifteen months from the date of enactment of this Act, all authorizations for construction of family housing, including trailer court facilities, all authorizations to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions to existing family housing, and all authorizations for related

facilities projects, which are contained in this or any previous Act, are hereby repealed, except—

(1) 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; and

(2) authorizations to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions to existing family housing, and authorizations for related facilities projects, as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts before such date.

SEC. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction projects inside the United States in excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the appropriate area construction cost index, based on the following unit cost limitations where the area construction cost index is 1.0:

(1) $41 per square foot for cold storage warehousing;

(2) $11 per square foot for regular warehousing;

(3) $3,200 per man for permanent barracks;

(4) $11,000 per man 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. 607. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended:

(1) By striking out the figure "$200,000" in the item relating to section 2674 in the analysis and inserting "$300,000" in place thereof.

(2) By striking out the figure "$200,000" in the catchline of section 2674 and inserting "$300,000" in place thereof.

(3) By striking out the figures "$200,000", "$50,000", and "$25,000" in section 2674 (b) and inserting "$300,000", "$100,000", and "$50,000", respectively, in place thereof.

(4) By striking out the figure "$25,000" in sections 2674 (a) and (e) and inserting "$50,000" in place thereof.

SEC. 608. Section 2675 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by (1) inserting "(a)" before "Notwithstanding", and by (2) adding the following new subsections:

"(b) A lease may not be entered into under this section if the average estimated annual rental during the term of the lease is more than $250,000 until after the expiration of thirty days from the date upon which a report of the facts concerning the proposed lease is submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"(c) A statement in a lease that the requirements of this section have been met, or that the lease is not subject to this section, is conclusive."

SEC. 609. Section 709 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1970 (83 Stat. 317), is amended by (1) deleting from the first sentence thereof "1971" and inserting in its place "1972"; and (2) deleting from the last sentence thereof "$750,000" and inserting in its place "$3,000,000".

SEC. 610. Notwithstanding any other law, the Bolling/Anacostia Elementary School authorized under the heading "HEADQUARTERS COMMAND" in title III of this Act shall be operated by the Department of Defense for the exclusive use of dependents of members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps residing in the Bellevue, Wilburn, and Bolling family housing areas.

SEC. 611. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1971."

TITLE VII

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SEC. 701. 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 the Department of the Army:

(a) Army National Guard of the United States, $13,700,000.

(b) Army Reserve, $9,300,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $4,500,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force:

(a) Air National Guard of the United States, $6,500,000.

(b) Air Force Reserve, $3,500,000.

SEC. 702. 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 lands 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. 703. This title may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1971."

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1970.

Attest: W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

This morning we are meeting to begin hearings on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1971. Again, as we have for the past several years, we are meeting in joint session with the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Appropriations Committee of which Senator Mansfield is chairman.

To summarize briefly, the bill as introduced in the Senate, S. 3588, seems to be a rather austere one. It calls for a new authorization of $2,069,094,000, and an increase in prior years' authority of $12,427,000, for a total of $2,081,521,000. I wish to point out, however, that of this total request, about $809 million is for the construction, operation and maintenance, and mortgage payments on military family housing; $325.2 million is designated for the Safeguard ABM system; $40 million is for Southeast Asia requirements; and $50 million is for NATO infrastructure, thus leaving only about $857 million for brick and mortar projects for approximately 300 major military bases.

Again this year, the full committee deemed it advisable to transfer the construction to be authorized for the Safeguard ABM system to the military procurement bill. This includes the $325.2 million I have referred to for general construction, primarily at the Malmstrom and Grand Forks sites, and for 400 units of family housing estimated at $8.8 million. These items, therefore, will not be considered by this subcommittee.

The House of Representatives has completed action on this measure and has passed a companion bill, H.R. 17604. They made a substantial number of changes in the bill, deleting numerous items and adding several others outside the budget, resulting in a net reduction in the departmental request of $87,379,000. The House committee points out in its report that these reductions were made in areas where they believed the services are attempting to overbuild, and some valid but lower priority items were denied which they believed can be deferred a year, particularly in view of the impact of the lifting of the construction freeze imposed by the President last year.

As we proceed with our hearings through each title of the bill, we will expect the various witnesses to address themselves to these changes made by the House, both the deletions and the additions. We shall also expect the witnesses to particularly address themselves to the several additional requests made by the Department since the House completed its action. We hope to proceed rather rapidly with the hearings, but I want to encourage each witness to emphasize those projects of major importance.

Our first witness today will be the Honorable Barry J. Shillito, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics. While he and his staff are present, we will also take up title VI of the bill which relates to general provisions. We will address ourselves only to those portions of title VI where a change has been made or contemplated. We will then proceed directly to the line item justifications by the various witnesses of the departments beginning with title I, the Army portion of the bill.

Secretary Shillito, we are delighted to have you back with us once again.

STATEMENT OF HON. BARRY J. SHILLITO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

Secretary SHILLITO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear before these committees to support the military construction authorization request for fiscal year 1971 as reflected in S. 3588. I have a 22-page statement and an 18-page addendum, and I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that I attempt to brief this as best I can. I will go through the statement generally. I will not go through the last four or five pages of the statement which deal with the impact of closure actions that have been announced, community impact and people impact and also actions that were taken in the environmental area.

Senator JACKSON. Your entire statement will go in the record. If you wish to give a synopsis of it, that will be helpful.

(The statement follows:)

Messrs. Chairmen and Members of the Committees:

I am pleased to appear before these Committees in support of the Military Construction Authorization request for FY 1971 as reflected in S. 3588. During my appearance today, I would like to discuss in general terms what the FY 1971 Program contains and compare that request with previous programs. I would like to let you know where we stand with respect to some special items which have been of wide interest to the Congress and to these Committees in particular.

The FY 1971 request would provide new authorizations in the amount of $2,069.1 million, as compared with DoD requests for $1,846.7 million in FY 1969 and $1,893.3 million in FY 1970. Actual enactments in these two prior years totaled $1,782.9 million and $1,639.7 million, respectively. The increase in requested FY 1971 authorizations over the amounts requested in fiscal years 1969 and 1970, is due primarily to family housing and Safeguard.

For Safeguard, $326.7 million is included in the Army's authorization request. This amount includes $323.5 million for major construction of tactical facilities, and $3.2 million for construction of research, development and test facilities at the Kwajalein Island test site. This amount does not include costs of 400 units of family housing associated with the program, authorization for which is requested in Title V. With respect to the Safeguard request, the Army will propose a reduction of $1.5 million in the authorization for the tactical facilities.* In appearances before the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committee, the Secretary of Defense outlined the objectives of this year's authorization and appropriation requests for continued deployment of Safegaurd. Briefly, these include completion of the presently authorized Grand Forks and Malmstrom sites, construction of one additional site at Whiteman, Missouri, and side investigation and planning activities pointed toward eventual possible deployment of five additional sites. The Army is prepared to make a more detailed presentation of these objectives during its testimony in support of the Army's title.

Our family housing new construction program for FY 1971 consists of 8,000 new units as opposed to 4,800 last year. Together with increases for improvements to existing public quarters, leasing, and and maintenance and repair, we are requesting an increase from $689.5 million for family housing in FY 1970 to $809 million in FY 1971. The Secretary of Defense has indicated his strong support for this program. We are convinced that a continuing program of building military family housing is vital in our efforts to improve the morale of our men in service. It is a key factor in retaining qualified personnel on a career basis and moving in the direction of an all-volunteer force.

Construction support of operations in Southeast Asia is essentially complete in all areas except South Vietnam. As you know, our FY 1970 Military Con-

*It should be noted here that this $1.5 million reduction in the new authorization request does not indicate any cutback in the total resources being requested for SAFEGUARD in FY 1971, but rather a minor realignment in how these total resources will be used. The $1.5 million reduction from the original new authorization request will be reallocated to the construction of access roads. The construction of access roads is already covered by continuing general authority (Title 23, U.S. Code, Section 210), so that specific authorization in this year's bill is not required.

struction request did not include authorization for Southeast Asia support since we felt that authorization previously granted by the Congress in prior years would satisfy the most urgent facility requirements through FY 1970. We have included $40 million in major construction in our FY 1971 request specifically for Army requirements in Vietnam. In addition, we are requesting $35 million to cover world-wide contingencies including those which may arise in Vietnam.

A comparison of this year's proposed authorization with similar authorizations enacted for the two prior years is shown below:

AUTHORIZATIONS ENACTED—COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1971 AUTHORIZATIONS REQUEST

[Dollars in millions]

	Fiscal year 1969 (Act)	Fiscal year 1970 (Act)	Fiscal year 1971 request
Army	$588.3	$292.7	$627.5
Navy	288.0	306.3	284.2
Air Force	210.1	269.0	267.3
Defense agencies	11.7	16.2	8.6
(Contingency)	70.0	25.0	35.0
Family housing	586.7	689.5	809.0
Homeowners assistance	11.8		
Reserve components	16.3	41.0	37.5
Total	1,782.9	1,639.7	2,069.1

The selection of projects included in the proposed FY 1971 military construction program has been accomplished in accordance with Five-Year Defense Programming procedures, and has been subjected to detailed review by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The construction proposals contained in this program cover over 300 major bases and approximately 650 separate line items and have been or will be fully explained by the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies in sessions before these Committees. In order to conserve the time of the Committees and to avoid duplication of the Services' testimony, I have prepared a summary which is included as an attachment to this statement. The attachment also includes a description of the general content and major items included in each of the nine facility categories used by the Department of Defense. This overview may be of benefit to the members of the Committees in reviewing the total program as well as the individual programs of the Military Departments.

There are several special areas of the construction program which are of interest to the members of these Committees, and I would like to discuss these in some detail.

The first item is the September 1969 order by the President to reduce Federal construction programs.

This order directed a 75 percent reduction in new contracts for Government construction. In accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of the Budget last September, the plan was based upon the revised budget of April 15, 1969. Under that guidance, there were some $1,092 million of construction obligations which were subject to reduction. Using the 75%–25% formula, this meant that approximately $819 million was to be deferred allowing only the remaining $273 million to proceed. When this $273 million was added to the estimated $860 million in obligations for other types of projects and activities which were exempted from deferral in the guidelines (planning, obligations prior to September 4, 1969, land acquisition, Vietnam, urgent national security construction, etc.), the total estimated obligations amounted to approximately $1.13 billion. The Committees were furnished a tentative listing of projects which were involved in the Construction Reduction Plan. Specific projects were listed for the $273 million on which we proposed to proceed at that time as well as the $819 million of deferrals. On February 26, 1970, the Committees were furnished a revised listing of projects in the plan. A major change which occurred in the plan since that time was the reduction of the program by Congress. Many of the items on the deferred list were deleted by the Congress and consequently these projects were no longer carried in the plan.

Another change which took place in the overall reduction plan was the approval on February 3, 1970 by the Bureau of the Budget of an amendment to the DoD Construction Plan for Military Family Housing Construction Projects. This amendment permitted us to proceed with an additional $61 million for family

housing. In further implementation of the Administration's concern with environmental pollution, approximately $44 million of air and water pollution control projects were also released from a deferred status.

As we have previously informed you, the implementation directive issued by the Bureau of the Budget on the Construction Reduction Plan called for control of direct Federal construction during FY 1970. As you know, recently the Bureau of the Budget announced that the plan would not be continued after FY 1970, and that agencies could proceed with their construction as contained in FY 1971 budget plans, subject only to the condition that they avoid aggravating congested inflationary conditions in local construction market areas. Since, as a general rule, our military construction is not involved in metrooplitan areas which might experience congested inflationary conditions, we do not anticipate any real impact on our construction during FY 1971.

A second item which is of extensive interest to the members of these Committees is the status of our experimental housing projected proposed for George Air Force Base, California. This 200-unit housing project, which was authorized and funds appropriated under the Military Construction Act of 1969, is now under contract. This project, you will recall, is to maximize the use of existing technology, and through an industrialized approach, demonstrate that housing units can be procoduced at a reduced cost without the sacrifice of livability. We are hopeful that this project will demonstrate that substantial savings can be gained in selected future housing projects and that it will have applicability to the private housing market as well as to Department of Defense housing construction programs.

I would also like to apprise you of our activities in the area of environmental pollution control.

In line with the major emphasis currently being placed on the environment by both the President and Congress, our amended military construction program request includes about $75.4 million for 105 air and water pollution control line items located throughout the United States. This proposed effort represents a major acceleration in our program to elimnate pollution and contains approximately twice the funds authorized last year for this purpose.

Since water quality standards have now been adopted by all the States, we can now move more rapidly and, therefore, major emphasis is being given in this year's bill to the elimination of water pollution. The amended program includes $68.8 million to provide treatment for sanitary and industrial wastes and, where feasible, connection to municipal systems.

Air pollution control projects total $6.6 million and are located in major metropolitan areas where standards have been established and at installations which have specific problems. The projects are basically concerned with heating plant fuel conversions to eliminate sulfur and fly ash, facilities for processing industrial exhausts, and incinerators. It is expected that this program will move ahead more rapidly in the following years as States and local agencies establish air pollution abatement standards. All water and air pollution control projects in the program have been coordinated with and approved by the Federal Water Quality and the National Air Pollution Control Administrations, respectively.

Last year, I brought to your attention the "New Generation of Military Hospitals" project which the Secretary of Defense had approved for the purpose of investigating new and innovative approaches to hospital designs. The objective is to develop alternate hospital design concepts which will reduce the operating costs while maintaining the desired level of medical care. Systems engineering techniques are being used to explore all conceivable cost-effective breakthroughs. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Veterans Administration are participating in this project, and through them, the benefits of this research will be shared not only by other Government agencies, but by the private sector as well.

Contracts for the initial phase were let in June of 1969 to two consortiums headed by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Arthur D. Little Incorporated. The final reports on this phase are due in October 1970. It is expected that the beneficial results of this project will be available to permit the inclusion of a prototype hospital in the Fiscal Year 1973 Military Construction Program.

I would now like to briefly cover an item which has been of some concern to you in the past. I have reference to our outstanding backlog of military construction projects. You will recall that last year we indicated that the Department of Defense had accumulated a substantial backlog of essential military construction projects totaling $19.6 billion. As you are aware, this backlog is one

of long-standing and approximately 35 percent represents the replacement and modernization of substandard, obsolete, and deteriorating facilities which are very costly to maintain and which have an adverse effect on mission accomplishment. Attempts to reduce this backlog in the past have been aborted by a variety of fiscal restraints which have given precedence to mission and force-oriented facilities, with a consequent postponement of programs for essentially required projects which may not be of such high priority.

We undertook, as one of our key logistics objectives, the development of a multi-year program based on a validation of our total outstanding military construction needs. The Military Departments were asked to reassess their military construction requirements. The Services, in a response to our request, submitted recommendations which totaled $23.1 billion, exclusive of projects in the FY 1970 program. The Services' recommendations were subjected to a thorough review within OSD for each major classification of construction, and as a result, we now have a validated deficiency backlog for the Active Forces, exclusive of Safeguard, totaling $19.1 billion, of which $6.7 billion is for Army, $7.5 billion for Navy, and $4.9 billion for Air Force. We also validated the long-range facility requirements for the Reserve Components and our backlog in this area totals $1.2 billion. In essence, our total military construction backlog for Active and Reserve Forces, exclusive of Family Housing is in excess of $20 billion. The family housing deficiency has been identified as $2.8 billion. Within the $20 billion military construction backlog, we will continue to give first priority to the $2.6 billion for projects supporting new equipment and units in phase with their assignment to installations. Next in priority would be critical project selections from the $6.6 billion in deficiencies to house current missions and then the most critical projects from the $8.3 billion of replacement and modernization projects. Each annual increment, of course, will include the necessary planning, minor construction and construction support activities.

It was our initial intent to determine the proper FY 1971 as well as future programming levels when validations of the deficiencies were completed. However, in light of current fiscal constraints, this was not feasible in FY 1971. We hope that future funding availability will keep pace with our new mission assignments and will liquidate current deficiencies and replacement and modernization deficiencies in a reasonable period.

The matter of design and construction management costs has been of particular concern to these Committees. A requirement for an annual report on these costs was included in last year's authorization act and is retained in this year's Bill. Development of the required report is well underway. In view of the Committees' interest, however, I would like to advise you what we have been doing in the area of construction management in general.

To achieve the basic objective of obtaining construction design and execution in the most efficient, expeditious and cost-effective manner, we are making full utilization of the two existing DoD construction agencies, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Both are competently staffed and are consolidating field offices to afford a greater spread of technical expertise while reducing administrative costs to the minimum.

In special cases where the nature of the projects make such allocations desirable and where the Air Force can manage the work without increasing personnel and resources, we are allocating projects to the Air Force for execution.

Our continuing efforts are directed toward identifying and implementing management improvements which will stretch our engineering and construction dollars. In this connection, we have established a working group of key engineers and managers to investigate and develop techniques for reducing design and construction supervision costs. In addition, we are retaining the Building Research Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences, to conduct an in-depth study of the management systems used by Office of the Chief of Engineers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Air Force Office of Civil Engineering, as well as the systems used by other Government agencies and private organizations. It is anticipated that this study will be completed by December 1970.

You have been informed of the extent of the Vietnamization program undertaken by the Secretary of Defense. The increased emphasis on Vietnamizing the war effort has had a significant impact on the construction program. Continuous reviews of the approved program have resulted in cancellation of many U.S. Forces requirements. These cancellations have released resources needed for improvement and modernization of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces.

Typically, the construction of facilities is often a pacing factor in achieving logistics self-sufficiency for the Vietnamese.

Three basic approaches are being used to provide these facilities; namely, turning over facilities constructed for U.S. Forces, rehabilitating or upgrading existing Vietnamese facilities and constructing new facilities—in that order of prority. Unfortunately, expected dispositions of Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces elements is often at variance with past and present dispositions of U.S. Forces, thereby making the construction of new facilities necessary. Since the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces improvement and modernization program is directed toward allowing them to achieve as high a degree of self-sufficiency as possible, provision of training facilities, facilities for expanding in-country equipment maintenance, overhaul and rebuild capability, as well as facilities for support of supply operations, have become particularly critical.

The related program for upgrading the system of highways, which was essential to the conduct of U.S. Forces operations, becomes even more significant as the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces assume a greater share of the load, since the Vietnamese will not achieve the air mobility typical of current U.S. Forces. This program, being accomplished by a combination of troop and contract effort, provides for upgrading that portion of the existing highway network considered essential to military operations. The program will also contribute significantly to South Vietnam's economic development.

The main thrust then of our current construction effort in Southeast Asia is directed toward enhancing the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces capability, upgrading the lines of communications, and providing some minimum support to U.S. Forces. However, the program remains subject to change in response to enemy actions, and to accommodate firm redeployment plans. As we currently see it, the $40 million requested by the Army for FY 71 is the minimum which allow orderly progress in meeting the construction needs in Vietnam.

Another subject of wide interest to these Committees is base realignment. The requirement for reduction in Defense expenditures coupled with advances in weapons technology, modernization of troop training methods, advances in communications, navigation and air defense systems, reorganizations and the ever-changing international situation results in increased emphasis on our base utilization program.

A major source of savings in operation of the Defense force can be accomplished through a reduction of expenditures associated with operating the military installations. To achieve these expenditure reductions, we must identify and remove from the inventory those bases which comparatively do not contribute effectively to the current and long-range defense plans. To manage the available resources, continuous and systematic surveys are conducted to insure the maintenance of a proper balance between military requirements.

In October of last year, we had a sizeable installation and activity consolidation, realignment, reduction and closure announcement resulting from decisions to reduce FY 1970 Defense expenditures. Since that announcement, the Military Departments have announced about 130 additional reduction actions at the Washington level. On March 4, 1970, we announced to the Congress an additional 371 actions involving the reduction of about 35,300 military and 58,600 cilivian positions in the United States and overseas for an annual savings of about $914 million when all actions are completed. The list was made public on March 6, 1970, except for those actions in foreign countries. Some of these actions result from the previously announced FY 1970 budget reductions and others are in preparation for the implementation of the FY 1971 budgetary plan. I would like to point out, that despite the realignment, reduction and closure actions necessary to reduce expenditures, our one objective continues to be the maintenance of an efficient and effective base structure to support our Defense posture. At the same time, our base utilization program will continue to emphasize coordinated joint service utilization of facilities and advance planning to anticipate changes in military requirements so that available resources can be effectively used.

We recognize that base realignment actions and the redistribution of resources resulting from a reordering of National priorities, while beneficial to the Nation as a whole, can have serious adverse effects on the local communities involved and on our own employees. Let me assure these Committees that everyone in the Department of Defense is well aware of and deeply concerned by the impact installation and activity realignment and reduction actions have on our civilian and military people and on the affected communities. Secretary Laird has personally directed that all appropriate steps be taken to insure that adverse effects

upon people and communities are alleviated to the maximum extent possible. In addition, the President has stated that, "the Administration is committed to bring the resources of the Federal Government to bear on the alleviation of economic difficulties caused by necessary Defense realignments." In this connection, he has asked Secretary Laird to take the leadership responsibility for an interagency economic adjustment committee which will also enlist the support of State and Local Governments and the private sector. Our Office of Economic Adjustment, of course, will continue to have a large role to play in this area by advising and assisting affected communities.

As for the affected Defense employee, you will recall that before last year, the Department of Defense guaranteed employees involved in base closures another job opportunity. This was a time during which Defense employment was increasing. Also, at that time, it was possible to phase out bases over a period of time up to four or five years. The present situation is quite different. Defense civilian employment is not rising but is declining sharply, and there is a need to live within reduced expenditure limitations, making long phase-out periods more difficult if the primary purpose of reducing expenditures is to be attained.

While we regret that we cannot cotinue the guarantee of another job opportunity under the changed circumstances, we are going to continue and expand our efforts to find our career employees other positions and to make reductions to the maximum extent possible by attrition occurring from voluntary separations and retirements. Among the steps we are taking are (1) a freeze on most new hires, (2) priority referral and placement of employees across Military Department and Defense Agency lines through our computerized Department of Defense Nationwide Centralized Referral System, (3) payment of transportation expenses for employees who must be relocated to other Department of Defense positions, (4) wherever possible, no loss in pay for two years for those employees who accept lower grade positions, (5) in most cases, issuance of longer than the minimum required 30-day notice (or when this is not possible, authorization of additional leave without pay up to a combined total of 90 days), and (6) payment of Homeowners Assistance claims.

In addition to using the Centralized Referral System to register employees facing separation for priority rights to vacancies in all Department of Defense departments and agencies, we have expanded its use to include placement referral to jobs in other Federal agencies. The Secretary of Defense has asked all agency heads to fill their vacancies to the extent possible through personnel registered in our Centralized Referral System, and he has advised them of the procedures for requisitioning employees.

We are also working closely with the Civil Service Commission which, through its Displaced Employee Program, is giving career and career conditional employees being separated priority rights to vacancies for which other Federal agencies are recruiting. The Department of Labor is providing counseling, placement, and retraining assistance for those employees interested in private industry employment.

Those employees not placed in other Federal jobs in most cases will be eligible for severance pay or optional retirement based on their length of service and age.

As a final item, I would like to discuss briefly our natural resources conservation program. As stewards of the third largest land area controlled by the Executive Agencies, the Department of Defense recognizes its responsibility for the application of sound management principles which will insure the conservation, preservation, and protection of all natural resources at installations under its jurisdiction. We are attempting in every way to assist in the solution of environmental problems. There is a vital concern at all Defense levels in noise abatement, fish and wildlife management, and recreation opportunities for the civilian populace on military lands. To that end, 143 cooperative agreements have been developed between the military installation commanders, the State agency involved, and the Bureau of Sports, Fisheries and Wildlife. These arrangements cover over 19 million of the 29.5 million acres of land that we control. Of the 87 major installations open to public hunting and fishing, nearly 3½million visitors last year took advantage of the recreational opportunities to hunt and fish.

Interagency agreements have also been consummated with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior governing use of natural resources at Defense installations. Excess Defense land, not currently required, has been made available for park and recreational use. New timber production has been fostered on over 2,300,000 acres of Defense land.

Our conservation and natural resources programs have been totally financed by the sale of hunting and fishing permits by the military installations as authorized by Public Law 86–797. Although budgetary ceiling have limited our conservation activities to some degree, we will continue to place major emphasis on this program and will cooperate with all State, local and Federal agencies in fostering sound conservation programs.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present the military construction authorization request for FY 1971 and to discuss subjects in the general installations and construction area which are of interest to these Committees. I have with me Ed Sheridan, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), and Perry Fliakas, Director for Housing Programs. These gentlemen, their staffs, and I are available to answer your questions and would be pleased to provide such additional information as you may request.

Thank you.

FISCAL YEAR 1971 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Facility class	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense agencies	Total
Operational and training	$392.9	$55.6	$85.4		$533.9
Maintenance and production	12.5	44.3	37.7	$3.0	97.5
R. & D. facilities	32.9	4.5	13.3		50.7
Supply facilities	6.3	4.2	5.2	0.9	16.6
Hospital and medical	44.8	10.3	22.1		77.2
Administrative facilities	13.8	31.3	7.5	1.0	53.6
Housing and community	50.6	74.0	63.4	.7	188.7
Utilities and ground improvements	73.7	53.1	32.6	3.0	162.4
Real estate		6.9	0.1		7.0
Contingency				35.0	35.0
Subtotal	627.5	284.2	267.3	43.6	1,222.6
Family housing					809.0
Homeowners assistance					
Reserve components	23.0	4.5	10.0		37.5
Grand total					$2,069.1

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT BY HON. BARRY J. SHILLITO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

ACTIVE FORCES (TITLE I, II, III, AND IV)

The Active Forces portion of the Military Construction Authorization Program for FY 1971 totals $1,222.6 million for the three Services and Defense Agencies. This portion of the program is related to the regular military establishment and provides for facilities and installations necessary to meet operational, logistical and other mission requirements of the three military Services and the Defense Agencies, other than family housing. For purposes of easy summation, we have grouped the total request into nine standard Department of Defense construction categories. I would like to describe the principal items contained in each of these categories for the individual Services. I will omit reference to the Defense Agencies in these descriptions inasmuch as I will summarize their requirements separately at the end of this presentation. The first of the categories is:

Operational and Training, $533.9 million

The operational facilities contain essential airbase, fleet operations support, communications, security, command and control, and other operational facilities necessary to support the combat readiness capability of the Services. Under training facilities we seek to provide the instructional and training facilities necessary to the development of not only the basic soldier, seaman, airman and marine, but also the technical and professional specialists required to operate, maintain and repair the complex tools of modern war.

Within the above total, the requests for such facilities are:

Army	$392,900,000
Navy	55,600,000
Air Force	85,400,000

The most significant portion of the Army's request, which totals $392.9 million, involves $323.5 million required to continue the deployment of the SAFEGUARD ABM system. The remainder of the Army's requested authorization involves $50 million for financing the U.S. share of the NATO Infrastructure Program; five moving target simulators at training bases, $2.6 million; a weapons training facility at Fort Knox, Kentucky, $7.5 million; a classified facility in support of command facilities, $2.0 million; and various operational and training facilities at eight installations and the U.S. Military Academy, for a total of $7.3 million.

Of the $55.6 million included in this category for Navy, $23.5 million is for operational facilities, and $32.1 million for training facilities. Of the $23.5 million for operational facilities, nearly $9.4 million is allocated to waterfront facilities at seven Navy installations; $4.7 million for undersea surveillance facilities; and $3.2 million for an Omega navigation transmitter in Hawaii. The remaining operational facilities provide aircraft fueling, parking and air traffic control facilities, as well as additional communications facilities. The Navy's training request includes $14.4 million for officer training facilities at the Naval Academy and War College, and $17.7 million for urgently needed enlisted training facilities at nine Navy installations.

The Air Force program for operational and training facilities totals $85.4 million, of which $79.5 million is for operational facilities, and $5.9 million for training facilities. Significant items within the operational facilities portion include Minuteman facilities, $1.2 million; Theater Air Base Vulnerability (TAB VEE) facilities, $7.3 million; facilities in support of Strategic Air Command aircraft, $13.7 million; airfield pavement projects, $14.5 million; airfield lighting and navigational aids, $10.4 million; air freight and air passenger terminals, $15.9 million; a logistics management facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, $6.4 million; and an aircraft control and warning composite facility at Cold Bay Air Force Station, Alaska, $3.7 million. The training facilities projects included in this category are in support of navigational and pilot training, training of aircrew and maintenance personnel in the operation and maintenance of new weapons systems, and technical and basic training throughout the Air Force. Major items within the $5.9 million for training consists of a technical training facilities at Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, $4.0 million, and a base engineer training facility at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, $1.5 million.

Maintenance and Production Facilities, $94.5 million

This category includes all types of facilities necessary for the production, maintenance and repair of military hardware, including field and depot maintenance shops and hangars, shore-based marine maintenance 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 facilites are:

Army	$12,500,000
Navy	44,300,000
Air Force	37,700,000

Within the Army's portion of their total request, the authorization would provide $12.5 million for various shop and maintenance facilities at six bases in the U.S. and four overseas. Over half of the request entails construction of three tactical equipment shop complexes with supporting facilities at Fort Riley, Kansas, for $7.3 million. The remainder would provide turbine engine test cells and three supporting shops at the Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas, $3.5 million; plus miscellaneous small projects in Germany and one classified location, $1.7 million.

Significant items included in the Navy request for maintenance and production facilities include $10.9 million related to Naval Air Rework Facilities at three air stations: $15.0 million for facilities related to the shipyard modernization program at four shipyards; $9.4 million related to aircraft maintenance; $3.5 million related to submarine maintenance; $1.2 million for a torpeodo overhaul shop; $2.6 million for a public works shop in Keflavik; and a production shop at Orlando for $1.7 million.

The authorization requested for the Air Force in this category will provide the necessary facilities to support the maintenance of new weapons systems and will provide for increased Air Force missions, changes in missions, and safety of operations. Significant amounts included in this category are $29.5 million for various aircraft maintenance shops, including an aircraft engine inspection and repair shop at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, $15.7 million; aircraft maintenance

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docks and hangars, $2.8 million; aircraft engine test stands, $1.5 million; and the remaining $3.9 million is in support of missions at various worldwide bases.

Research and Development Facilities, $50.7 million

This portion of the authorization program is considerably smaller than similar requests in recent years. Despite its reduced size, the Department considers the projects included herein to be of high essentiality and vital to the maintenance of U.S. leadership in the development and testing of new defense systems.

The total of the services' requests for R&D facilities are:

Army	$32,900,000
Navy	4,500,000
Air Force	13,300,000

The largest part of the Army's request involves $14.0 million for the initial phase of the planned relocation of the Harry Diamond Laboratories to the grounds of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oaks, Maryland. Additionally, the request would provide $7.0 million for the initial phase of establishment of the Western Medical Research Laboratory at the Presidio of San Francisco; weapons development and anti-intrusion device laboratories at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $4.2 million; and miscellaneous laboratory improvements and range facilities at White Sands Missile Range for $2.9 million. The request also provides for continued research on the SAFEGUARD ABM system and communications at Kwajalein Island in the amount of $3.7 million.

For the Navy, research and development facilities total $4.5 million, and provides $2.5 million for a threat simulation facility at Point Mugu; $1.6 million for a systems analysis and computer facility at China Lake; and a propulsion test facility at Trenton.

The Air Force program for RDT&E facilities contains the following significant items: a propulsion engine test cell at Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, $4.3 million; aerospace environment science laboratories at four locations, $4.9 million; an optical physics laboratory at L. G. Hanscom Field, Massachusetts, $1.2 million; an electronic research laboratory at Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, $1.1 million; and five miscellaneous projects, $1.8 million.

Supply Facilities, $15.7 million

This category includes various supply facilities, including fuel storage, ammunition storage, cold storage, depot and arsenal warehouses and open storage facilities.

The total of the services[1] requests for such facilities are:

Army	$6,300,000
Navy	4,200,000
Air Force	5,200,000

The majority of the Army's request is comprised of ammunition storage facilities in Germany, and prepositioned line of communication and port equipment storage in England, totaling $4.8 million. The remainder of $1.5 million would finance open storage areas at three locations in Germany, and small projects at Charleston Depot, South Carolina, Letterkenny Depot, Pennsylvania, and a classified oversea location.

The Navy request includes $1.9 million for a weapons facility at Oceana, Virginia, and $2.3 million for high explosive magazines at Guam.

The $5.2 million requested for supply facilities for the Air Force will provide for the following types of facilities to meet Air Force mission requirements worldwide: cold storage, $0.8 million; base warehouses, $2.5 million; and five miscellaneous storage projects, $1.9 million.

Hospital and Medical, $77.2 million

Replacement and improvement of our outmoded and obsolescent medical plant continues as one of our most urgent priorities. A great portion of our hospital and medical facilities were constructed from 25 to 50 years ago, and over the years have become increasingly inadequate to the needs of modern medicine. In FY 1971, we have included a reasonable increment of facilities to continue the replacement of the most inadequate of such facilities.

Army	$44,800,000
Navy	10,300,000
Air Force	22,100,000

Army's request for hospital and medical facilities includes a new hospital for Fort Gordon, Georgia, at $31.4 million; hospital additions, primarily for outpatient services, at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, $3.2 million; and the initial phase of the replacement of the Walter Reed Medical Institute at $10.2 million.

Significant items included in the Navy request for health and medical facilities include a $6.2 million hospital at Keflavik, Iceland; and $4.1 million to provide dental clinics at Long Beach, California, Camp Pendleton, California, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Within the Department of the Air Force, $22.1 million requested for hospital and medical facilities will provide for the following: three projects totaling $16.6 million for hospitals at Griffiss AFB, New York, Langley AFB, Virginia, and Luke AFB, Arizona; 3 projects totaling $5.2 million for dispensaries at Andersen Air Base, Guam, Lowry AFB, Colorado, and Petersen Field, Colorado; and $0.3 million for an area dental laboratory at Andrews AFB, Maryland.

Administrative Facilities, $52.6 million

The total requested for administrative facilities, including headquarters, squadron operations and similar facilities, is $52.6 million. Within this total, the service increments are:

Army	$13,800,000
Navy	31,300,000
Air Force	7,500,000

Army's request for administrative facilities includes $5.7 million for a reception station at Fort Dix, New Jersey; $1.4 million for an accident research building at Fort Rucker, Alabama; $3.6 million for administrative support facilities for the Combat Development Command at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and $3.0 million to relocate Defense Department activities to Bayonne, New Jersey, in connection with the closing of the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

In the Navy's $31.3 million request for administrative facilities is included $16.2 million for foundations and site work for the Defense Office Building at Bolling/Anacostia. In addition, there is $8.1 million for an engineering management building at Long Beach, which is part of the shipyard modernization program; $4.6 million for a fleet intelligence center at Pearl Harbor; and the remaining are facilities related to computers and other administrative requirements.

The Air Force program provide $7.5 million which includes an addition to the administrative office space at Petersen Field, Colorado, $1.6 million; consolidated base personnel offices at Eglin AFB, Florida, and Charleston AFB, South Carolina, $2.9 million; an addition to the USAF archives at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, $0.6 million; addition and alteration to the major command headquarters at Kelly AFB, Texas, $1.0 million; and miscellaneous administrative facilities at four locations, $1.5 million.

Housing and Community Facilities, $188.0 million

Troop housing is one of the most important and vital requirements in our construction program. We recognize the importance of this item in persuading personnel to stay in the military service as a career, and we believe implicitly that improved housing will provide both immediate and long-range benefits through increased reenlistment, heightened morale, and reduced recruitment costs. The service programs in FY 1971 are:

Army	$50,600,000
Navy	74,000,000
Air Force	63,400,000

Within Army's request for troop housing and community facilities, the largest portion is directed toward construction of 4,920 enlisted barracks spaces, and support facilities, at $31.8 million, and 619 bachelor officer quarters for $7.7 million. Additionally, the Army's request includes $11.1 million for various community support facilities. Among these are a laundry at Fort Dix, New Jersey, two dependent schools in Germany, a commissary at Ford Ord, California, a chapel and enlisted men's club at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and a post office at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

The Navy's programming for bachelor housing totals $63.3 million, and will provide quarters for 13,754 bachelor enlisted men and 365 bachelor officers. Mess facilities total $4.9 million. Community support items total $5.8 million, and include brig facilities at Quantico and Camp Lejeune; a chapel and Sunday school

at Little Creek; a commissary of Keflavik; a gymnasium in Australia; and a multi-purpose building in Scotland.

The Air Force program for this category provides $42.5 million for troop housing facilities, and $20.9 million for community facilities. The $42.5 million will provide 7,285 airmen dormitory spaces at a cost of $28.9 million; alterations and improvements to existing dormitories, $6.0 million; 440 bachelor officer quarters, $5.7 million; alterations to existing officers quarters, $0.6 million; and airmen dining halls, $1.3 million. The $20.9 million for community facilities will provide for dependent schools at Izmir AB, Turkey, RAF Alconbury, RAF Woodbridge, and RAF Chicksands, U.K.; Bitburg AB, Germany and Goose AB, Canada; four chapel centers and 2 chapel support facilities, four commissaries, 2 post offices, 3 gymnasiums, and 8 miscellaneous community facilities.

Utilities and Ground Improvements, $159.4 million

This portion of the program provides for expansions and additions to utility systems and road nets at various U.S. and overseas locations. A significant element of this year's, as in last year's program, is directed toward further implementing the national policies for controlling water and air pollution. The military department totals in the category of utilities and ground improvements are as follows:

Army	$73,700,000
Navy	53,100,000
Air Force	32,600,000

For pollution abatement at various installations of the active military services, there is included a total of $75.4 million for 105 projects as a continuation of the program begun three years ago to eliminate pollution at our military installations.

Of this amount, $6.6 million is for the control of air pollution, and $68.8 million for the control of water pollution. All of the latter projects are based on the recommendations of the Federal Water Quality Administration. Similarly, air pollution control projects are based on recommendations of the National Air Pollution Control Administration.

The pollution abatement projects in each of the service programs are reflected in the following discussions.

The Army's portion of the utilities request includes $4.9 million for electrical distribution or augmentation of power facilities; $6.1 million for improvements, expansions or fuel conversions of heating systems; $30.5 million for sewage and waste disposal projects; and $31.7 million for roads. This last item is composed of $28.0 million for roads and bridges in Vietnam, and a $3.7 million road and interchange project at the U.S. Military Academy. Additionally, there are included some $0.8 million for water improvement projects.

Significant items included in the Navy request for utilities include $10.0 million related to the shipyard modernization program at three shipyards; $6.6 million for additional power and heating plants at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington; Barrow, Alaska; and New London, Connecticut; and fuel conversion at Whidbey Island. In the area of pollution abatement, the Navy has 27 projects to correct deficiencies in water pollution for $25.3 million, and eight to reduce air pollution deficiencies for $1.1 million. Additionally, the request includes $5.3 million for various improvements to electrical and water distribution systems. and $4.8 million for miscellaneous additions to utility systems.

This portion of the Air Force FY 1971 military construction authorization program will provide expansions and additions to existing utility systems at various locations worldwide. Significant items included in this category are $14.0 million for water and air pollution abatement; $7.8 million for electric power distribution lines, emergency power and substations; $4.1 million for heating plants, hot water mains, water supply and storage projects; and $6.7 million for miscellaneous utilities, storm drainage systems, fire protection, and security facilities.

Real Estate, $7.0 million

This is the smallest category in the program, and by far the major part of even this small increment is represented by a proposed Navy acquisition at the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina. The Army is not requesting funds for real estate in FY 1971. The Air Force is proposing authorization of two major land projects at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida ($30,000), and Grand Forks, North Dakota ($36,000).

The most significant item included in the Navy request for additional real estate is $5.2 million for the acquisition of approximately 2,900 acres of land at the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston. Additionally, Navy is requesting $1.7 million for land acquisition for the Marine Barracks in the District of Columbia; for the Naval Observatory Station in Flagstaff, Arizona; and for the Naval Magazine in Guam.

DEFENSE AGENCIES (TITLE IV)

The request for authorization for activities of the Defense Agencies is $43.6 million, of which $8.6 million is for new construction and rehabilitation of existing facilities at seven installations. The remaining $35.0 million is to provide the Secretary of Defense with a contingency fund to meet unforeseen emergency construction needs worldwide. The $8.6 million is divided as follows:

Defense Atomic Support Agency.—$1.3 million to provide for air conditioning three barracks at Bossier Base, Louisiana; a warehousing and sales addition to the commissary, and installation of storm sewers at Sandia Base, New Mexico.

Defense Supply Agency.—$6.4 million to provide for improved loading capacity in three storage warehouses and an incinerator at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio; sanitary and eating facilities at the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah; air conditioning and renovation of clothing factory ($3,020,000) and rehabilitation of the water distribution system at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and a refrigerated storage facility, replacement of headquarters facility, increased transformer capacity, and an incinerator at the Defense Depot, Tracy, California.

National Security Agency.—$0.9 million for exterior utilities at NSA headquarters, Fort Meade, Maryland.

Contingency Authorization.—Within the total authorization requested for the Defense Agency, the amount of $35.0 million has been included to provide for unforeseen construction needs of an urgent and critical nature which the Secretary of Defense deems vital to the security of the United States. This amount is identical in character to the $25.0 million in authorization which was made available last year for similar purposes.

The amount of our contingency authorization request this year is considered to be the minimum prudent considering the continued tension throughout the world and the fact that new unforeseeable facilities requirements will arise, particularly those related to the conflict in Southeast Asia.

The FY 1971 Family Housing Program contains a request for 8,000 new units.

Army	1,700
Navy	3,500
Air Force	2,800
Total	8,000

The estimate cost of these units is $196,507,000.

In addition, the family housing request covers the movement of 27 Government-owned relocatable units at a cost of $270,000 from an installation which has been closed. It also covers the construction of 439 trailer pads at a cost of $1,200,000.

The total appropriation requested for the family housing program for FY 1971 is $809,038,000. This is comprised of the following:

	In thousands
Construction of new housing	$196,507
Construction of trailer courts	1,200
Relocation of relocatable housing units	270
Improvements to adequate quarters	19,196
Minor construction	1,215
Planning	1,000
Rental guarantee payments	129
Total construction	219,517
Less amounts available from prior years	15
Appropriation requests, construction	219,502

	In thousands
Operating expenses	$194,479
Leasing	29,584
Maintenance	205,773
Debt payment—principal	95,102
Debt payment—interest and other expenses	69,801
Mortgage insurance premiums—Capehart & Wherry	2,695
Servicemens' mortgage insurance premiums	4,785
Total O. & M. and debt payment program	602,224
Less anticipated reimbursements	12,688
Total O. & M. and debt payment request	589,536
Total family housing request	809,038

Secretary SHILLITO. I would like to discuss what the fiscal year 1971 request contains. I would like to let you know where we stand with respect to some special items which have been of wide interest to the Congress and these committees in particular.

The fiscal year 1971 request would provide new authorizations in the amount of $2,069.1 million, as compared with DOD requests for $1,846.7 million in fiscal year 1969 and $1,893.3 million in fiscal year 1970. Actual enactments in these 2 prior years totaled $1,782.9 million and $1,639.7 million, respectively. The increase in requested fiscal year 1971 authorizations over the amounts requested in fiscal years 1969 and 1970, is due primarily to family housing and Safeguard.

For Safeguard, $326.7 million is included in the Army's authorization request. This amount includes $323.5 million for major construction of tactical facilities, and $3.2 million for construction of research, development and test facilities at the Kwajalein Island test site. This amount does not include costs of 400 units of family housing associated with the program, authorization for which is requested in title V. With respect to the Safeguard request, the Army will propose a reduction of $1.5 million in the authorization for the tactical facilities.

It should be noted this $1.5 million reduction in the new authorization request does not indicate any cutback in the total resources being requested for the Safeguard program in fiscal year 1971 but rather a realinement of how these total resources will be used. It ties in particularly to such things as access roads, these types of things.

In appearances before the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, the Secretary of Defense outlined the objectives of this year's authorization and appropriation requests for continued deployment of Safeguard. Briefly, these include completion of the presently authorized Grand Forks and Malmstrom sites, construction of one additional site at Whiteman, Mo., and site investigation and planning activities pointed toward eventual possible deployment of five additional sites. The Army is prepared to make a more detailed presentation of these objectives during its testimony in support of the Army's title.

Our family housing new construction program for fiscal year 1971 consists of 8,000 new units as opposed to 4,800 last year. Together with increases for improvements to existing public quarters, leasing, and maintenance and repair, we are requesting an increase from $689.5 million for family housing in fiscal year 1970 to $809 million in fiscal year 1971. The Secretary of Defense has indicated his strong support

for this program. Building military family housing is vital in our efforts to improve the morale of our men in service. It is a key factor in retaining qualified personnel on a career basis and moving in the direction of an all-volunteer force.

Construction support of operations in Southeast Asia is essentially complete in all areas except South Vietnam. As you know, our fiscal year 1970 military construction request did not include authorization for Southeast Asia support since we felt that authorization previously granted by the Congress in prior years would satisfy the most urgent facility requirements through fiscal year 1970. We have included $40 million in major construction in our fiscal year 1971 request specifically for Army requirements in Vietnam. In addition, we are requesting $35 million to cover worldwide contingencies including those which may arise in Vietnam.

A comparison of this year's proposed authorization with similar authorizations enacted for the two prior years is shown on page 4 of my statement.

The selection of projects included in the proposed fiscal year 1971 military construction program has been accomplished in accordance with 5-year defense programing procedures, and has been subjected to detailed review by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

In order to conserve the time of the committees and to avoid duplication of the services' testimony, I have prepared a summary which is included as an attachment to this statement. The attachment also includes a description of the general content and major items included in each of the nine facility categories used by the Department of Defense. This overview may be of benefit to the members of these committees in reviewing the total program as well as the individual programs of the military departments.

I would like now to discuss in a little more detail items of particular interest to these committees. First, the September 1969 order by the President to reduce Federal construction programs, which directed the 75-percent reduction in new contracts for Government construction. Some $1,092 million of construction obligations were subject to reduction.

Using the 75 percent–25 percent formula, this meant that approximately $819 million was to be deferred allowing only the remaining $273 million to proceed. When this $273 million was added to the estimated $860 million in obligations for other types of projects and activities which were exempted from deferral in the guidelines (planning, obligations prior to September 4, 1969, land acquisition, Vietnam, urgent national security construction, et cetera.) the total estimated obligations amounted to approximately $1.13 billion. The committees were furnished a tentative listing of projects which were involved in the construction reduction plan. Specific projects were listed for the $273 million on which we proposed to proceed at that time as well as the $819 million of deferrals. On February 26, 1970, the committees were furnished a revised listing of projects in the plan. A major change which occurred in the plan since that time was the reduction of the program by Congress. Many of the items on the deferred list were deleted by the Congress and consequently these projects were no longer carried in the plan.

Another change which took place in the overall reduction plan was the approval of February 3, 1970, by the Bureau of the Budget of an amendment to the DOD construction projects. This amendment permitted us to proceed with an additional $61 million for family housing. In further implementation of the administration's concern with environmental pollution, approximately $44 million of air and water pollution control projects were also released from a deferred status.

Recently the Bureau of the Budget announced that the plan would not be continued after fiscal year 1970, and that agencies could proceed with their construction as contained in fiscal year 1971 budget plans, subject only to the condition that they avoid aggravating congested inflationary conditions in local construction market areas. Since, as a general rule, our military construction is not involved in metropolitan areas which might experience congested inflationary conditions, we do not anticipate any real impact on our construction during fiscal year 1971.

I should add here we are watching this very closely.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

A second item which is of extensive interest to the members of these committees is the status of our experimental housing project proposed for George Air Force Base, Calif. This 200-unit housing project, which was authorized and funds appropriated for under the Military Construction Act of 1969, is now under contract. This project, you will recall, is to maximize the use of existing technology, and demonstrate that housing units can be produced at a reduced cost without the sacrifice of livability. We are hopeful that this project will demonstrate that substantial savings can be gained in selected future housing projects and that it will have applicability to the private housing market as well as to Department of Defense housing construction programs.

I would also like to apprise you of our activities in the area of environmental pollution control.

In line with the major emphasis currently being placed on the environment by both the President and Congress, our amended military construction program request includes about $75.4 million for 105 air and water pollution control line items located throughout the United States. This proposed effort represents a major acceleration in our program to eliminate pollution and contains approximately twice the funds authorized last year for this purpose.

Since water quality standards have now been adopted by all the States, we can now move more rapidly and, therefore, major emphasis is being given in this year's bill to the elimination of water pollution. The amended program includes $68.8 million to provide treatment for sanitary and industrial wastes and where feasible, connection to municipal systems.

Air pollution control projects total $6.6 million and are located in major metropolitan areas where standards have been established and at installations which have specific problems. It is expected that this program will move ahead more rapidly in the following years as States and local agencies establish air pollution abatement standards. All water and air pollution control projects in the program have been

coordinated with and approved by the Federal Water Quality and the National Air Pollution Control Administrations, respectively.

Last year, I brought to your attention the "New Generation of Military Hospitals" project which the Secretary of Defense had approved for the purpose of investigating new and innovative approaches to hospital designs. The objective is to develop alternate hospital design concepts which will reduce the operating costs while maintaining the desired level of medical care. Systems engineering techniques are being used to explore all conceivable cost-effective breakthroughs. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Veterans' Administration are participating in this project, and through them, the benefits of this research will be shared not only by other Government agencies, but by the private sector as well.

Contracts for the initial phase were let in June of 1969 to two consortiums headed by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Arthur D. Little Inc. The final reports on this phase are due in October 1970. It is expected that the beneficial results of this project will be available to permit the inclusion of a prototype hospital in the fiscal year 1973 military construction program.

I would now like to briefly cover an item which has been of some concern to you in the past. I have reference to our outstanding backlog of military construction projects. Last year we indicated that the Department of Defense had accumulated a substantial backlog of essential military construction projects totaling $19.6 billion. As you are aware, this backlog is one of long-standing and approximately 35 percent represents the replacement and modernization of substandard, obsolete, and deteriorating facilities which are very costly to maintain and which have an adverse effect on mission accomplishment.

The military departments were asked to reassess their military construction requirements. The services, in a response to our request, submitted recommendations which totaled $23.1 billion, exclusive of projects in the fiscal year 1970 program. The services' recommendations were subjected to a thorough review within the Office of the Secretary of Defense for each major classification of construction, and as a result we now have a validated deficiency backlog for the Active Forces, exclusive of Safeguard, totaling $19.1 billion. We also validated the long-range facility requirements for the Reserve components and our backlog in this area totals $1.2 billion. In essence, our total military construction backlog for Active and Reserve Forces, exclusive of family housing is in excess of $20 billion. The family housing deficiency has been indentified as $2.8 billion. Within the $20 billion military construction backlog, we will continue to give first priority to the $2.6 billion for projects supporting new equipment and units in phase with their assignment to installations. Next in priority would be critical project selections from the $6.6 billion in deficiencies to house current missions and then the most critical projects from the $8.3 billion of replacement and modernization projects. Each annual increment, of course, will include the necessary planning, minor construction, and construction support activities.

It was our initial intent to determine the proper fiscal year 1971 as well as future programing levels when validations of the deficiencies were completed. However, in light of current fiscal constraints, this

was not feasible in fiscal year 1971. We hope that future funding availability will keep pace with our new mission assignments and will liquidate current deficiencies and replacement and modernization deficiencies in a reasonable period.

COST OVERRUNS

The matter of design and construction management costs has been of particular concern to these committees. A requirement for an annual report on these costs was included in last year's authorization act and is retained in this year's bill. Development of the required report is well underway. In view of the committees' interest, however, I would like to advise you what we have been doing in the area of construction management in general.

To achieve the basic objective of obtaining construction design and execution in the most efficient, expeditious and cost-effective manner, we are making full utilization of the two existing DOD construction agencies.

Our continuing efforts are directed toward identifying and implementing management improvements which will stretch our engineering and construction dollars. In this connection, we have established a working group of key engineers and managers to investigate and develop techniques for reducing design and construction supervision costs. In addition, we are retaining the Building Research Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences, to conduct an in-depth study of the management systems used within Defense as well as the systems used by other Government agencies and private organizations. It is anticipated that this study will be completed by December 1970.

VIETNAMIZATION PROGRAM

You have been informed of the extent of the Vietnamization program undertaken by the Secretary of Defense. The increased emphasis on Vietnamizing the war effort has had a significant impact on the construction program. Continuous reviews of the approved program have resulted in cancellation of many U.S. forces requirements. These cancellations have released resources needed for improvement and modernization of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces.

Typically, the construction of facilities is often a pacing factor in achieving logistics self-sufficiency for the Vietnamese.

Three basic approaches are being used to provide these facilities: namely, turning over facilities constructed for U.S. forces, rehabilitating or upgrading existing Vietnamese facilities and constructing new facilities—in that order of priority. Unfortunately, expected dispositions of Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces elements is often at variance with past and present dispositions of U.S. forces, thereby making the construction of new facilities necessary. Since the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces improvement and modernization program is directed toward allowing them to achieve as high a degree of self-sufficiency as possible, provision of training facilities, facilities for expanding in-country equipment maintenance, overhaul and rebuild capability, as well as facilities for support of supply operations, have become particularly critical.

The related program for upgrading the system of highways, which was essential to the conduct of U.S. forces operations, becomes even more significant as the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces assumes a greater share of the load, since the Vietnamese will not achieve the air mobility typical of current U.S. forces. This program, being accomplished by a combination of troop and contract effort, provides for upgrading that portion of the existing highway network considered essential to military operations. The program will also contribute significantly to South Vietnam's economic development.

The main thrust then of our current construction effort in Southeast Asia is directed toward enhancing the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces capability, upgrading the lines of communications, and providing some minimum support of U.S. forces. However, the program remains subject to change in response to enemy actions, and to accommodate firm redeployment plans. As we currently see it, the $40 million requested by the Army for fiscal year 1971 is the minimum which will allow orderly progress in meeting the construction needs in Vietnam.

Mr. Chairman, at this point in the record I would like to insert a copy of the unclassified statement of Brig. Gen. William L. Starnes, of my office, in support of the construction program for Vietnam for fiscal year 1971.

Senator JACKSON. Fine, Mr. Secretary; it will be inserted.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT BY BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. STARNES, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before this Committee to present our Military Construction Program request for FY 1971 in Vietnam.

Of the $1.80 billion in appropriations thus far provided for Vietnam construction, about 85 percent ($1.55 billion) had been placed as of 1 July 1970. Despite the construction placement tempo of about $15 million per month for the past 12–15 months, and a major shift in emphasis to construction of facilities for RVNAF modernization, it was not necessary to request additional MILCON funds for RVN in FY 1970. This was made possible largely by a revalidation process for all unstarted projects which resulted in savings of $211 million through cancellations and deferrals.

As a further management step to carefully husband all remaining MILCON resources, and in consonance with maximum emphasis on Vietnamization, on 12 August 1969, the Secretary of Defense restricted new construction project starts in RVN to the following:

1. RVNAF modernization/improvement and MACV advisor facilities.
2. Lines of Communication (LOCs—highways and bridges).
3. Emergency facilities required to protect U.S. Forces and to accommodate redeployments in-country of U.S. Forces associated with retrograde.
4. Battle damage repair.
5. Facilities required to support U.S. withdrawals.

Subsequently, only the very minimum essential requirements within the last three categories have been funded, and resources have been directed to the first two categories, the RVNAF modernization and LOC programs, both essential to successful Vietnamization. Concurrently, every effort is being made to satisfy facility requirements incidental to modernization through turnover of U.S. facilities made available by U.S. troop withdrawals. Great emphasis has been, and continues to be, placed on funding and completion of the highway restoration program (LOCs). In 1966, about 2,600 miles of Vietnam's 12,500 miles of deteriorated primary road system were selected for restoration by a joint U.S./Vietnamese Committee. These roads were deemed vital to both military operations and economic progress. This program is now about 50 percent complete and is under very close management to assure that, with changing conditions, only the truly

vital roads are restored. Nonetheless, accelerated efforts to Vietnamize the war focuses paramount importance on completion by mid-CY 1972 of the road network as finally revalidated.

The consolidated "base" nature of Air Force and Navy facilities, and attendant meshing of Vietnamese requirements, simplified facility turnover to the extent that no FY 1971 MILCON programs in RVN are being proposed for these Services. The need for an Army FY 1971 Program has been dictated by two primary considerations.

First, Army is the sponsor for 85 percent of the LOC restoration program. Of this, the contractor is restoring 26 percent, and Army engineer troops are restoring 59 percent. We expect the contractor effort to be fully funded from prior year appropriations. Army engineer troops will continue to be employed to completion of the program. It is to support this effort that $26 million has been requested for LOC's in FY 1971.

Second, the highy dispersed stationing of the ARVN, Regional Forces, and Popular Forces, require training, cantonment, and operational facilities for which no U.S. assets are available for turnover. The FY 1971 request includes $12 million to help offset these requirements. Similarly, our residual force advisor teams must be accommodated at these sites. This accounts for the $2 million FY 1971 request for support of MACV advisory teams.

Thus a nominal FY 1971 RVN MCA Program of $40 million has evolved which represents our consideration of the minimum resources required to extend support of the ARVN modernization and LOC restoration programs. Some flexibility is required to enable construction forces to cope with the fluctuating level of enemy activity as well as the nature of allied operations. As a result, it is entirely possible that additional funds will be required in FY 1971 in excess of the $40 million requested. The funding flexibility required to cope with these contingencies it incorporated in the FY 1971 request for $35 million in Title IV world-wide contingency funds. It is anticipated that about two-thirds of these contingency funds will be utilized in the final stages of the Vietnamization construction effort. The remainder is expected to be used for other world-wide requirements. Both requests, therefore, are equal in their importance to the Vietnamization construction program.

The 1 July 1970 unobligated Army Military Construction fund balance for RVN is $65.0 million ($30.5 million in-country unobligated and $34.2 million unapportioned). COMUSMACV is currently executing plans to obligate these funds entirely for identified facility requirements essential to turning the war effort over the the Vietnamese. In view of the urgency of the remaining requirements, this $65 million is deemed inadequate to sustain the construction pace required during FY 1971 to support the Vietnamization timetable. Accordingly, it is essential that the $40 million FY 1971 Army Military Construction Program for RVN be fully funded.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement.

BASE REALINEMENT AND CLOSURES

Secretary SHILLITO. Another subject of wide interest to these committees is base realinement. The requirement for reduction in Defense expenditures coupled with advances in weapons technology, modernization of troop training methods, advances in communications, navigation and air defense systems, reorganizations and the everchanging international situation results in increased emphasis on our base utilization program.

A major source of savings in operation of the Defense force can be accomplished through a reduction of expenditures associated with operating the military installations. To achieve these expenditure reductions, we must identify and remove from the inventory those bases which comparatively do not contribute effectively to the current and long-range defense plans. To manage the available resources, continuous and systematic surveys are conducted to insure the maintenance of a proper balance between military requirements.

In October of last year, we had a sizable installation and activity consolidation, realinement, reduction and closure announcement resulting from decisions to reduce fiscal year 1970 defense expenditures. Since that announcement, the military departments have announced about 130 additional reduction actions at the Washington level. On March 4, 1970, we announced to the Congress an additional 371 actions involving the reduction of about 35,300 military and 58,600 civilian positions in the United States and overseas for an annual savings of about $914 million when all actions are completed. The list was made public on March 6, 1970, except for those actions in foreign countries. Some of these actions result from the previously announced fiscal year 1970 budget reductions, and others are in preparation for the implementation of the fiscal year 1971 budgetary plan. I would like to point out, that despite the realinement, reduction and closure actions necessary to reduce expenditures, our one objective continues to be the maintenance of an efficient and effective base structure to support our defense posture. At the same time, our base utilization program will continue to emphasize coordinated joint service utilization of facilities and advance planning to anticipate changes in military requirements so that available resources can be effectively used.

We recognize that base realinement actions and the redistribution of resources resulting from a reordering of national priorities, while beneficial to the Nation as a whole, can have serious adverse effects on the local communities involved and on our own employees. Let me assure these committees that everyone in the Department of Defense is well aware of and deeply concerned by the impact installation and activity realinement and reduction actions have on our civilians and military people and on the affected communities. Secretary Laird has personally directed that all appropriate steps be taken to insure that adverse effects upon people and communities are alleviated to the maximum extent possible. In addition, the President has stated that, "the administration is committed to bring the resources of the Federal Government to bear on the alleviation of economic difficulties caused by necessary Defense realinements." In this connection, he has asked Secretary Laird to take the leadership responsibility for an interagency economic adjustment committee which will also enlist the support of State and local governments and the private sector. Our Office of Economic Adjustment, of course, will continue to have a large role to play in this area by advising and assisting affected communities.

As I mentioned initially, I would like to suggest that the balance of the statement be placed in the record. It touches in some detail, by the way, on the President's plan to establish an interagency organization to concern ourselves with these communities, and actions that we have taken relating to our people, the actions that were taken to place people as we go through the necessary cutback, the efforts that we have going dealing with conservation.

Senator JACKSON. That will be fine.

Secretary SHILLITO. I will say in conclusion I appreciate very much the opportunity to appear before you today to present the military construction authorization request for fiscal year 1971 and discuss subjects on the general installation and construction areas which are of interest to these committees.

I have with me Mr. Ed Sheridan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Housing, and Mr. Perry Fliakas, Director for housing programs. These gentlemen and a number of members of their staff are available to answer your questions and will be pleased to provide such additional information as you may request.

We thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

I have a few questions and then I will turn to my colleague.

SECTION 704—COST OVERRUNS

I am pleased to note in your detailed statement you take cognizance of congressional interest in reducing design and construction management costs in military construction. This committee will be very much interested in the results achieved by the two study groups to which you have referred. I hope their efforts will result in tangible recommendations as to how these costs may be reduced. We feel that this is possible and must be done.

In designing section 704 of last year's military construction bill, it was the intent of this committee to foster a spirit of competition for more cost effective solutions among the several services and even other Government departments capable of managing and supervising construction. The committee report dealt at some length on the need for developing new techniques, reduction of some in-house layers of supervision, and the flat rate charges associated with the Corps of Engineers and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command for inspection and overhead costs as opposed to an actual rate.

Will you outline for us what has been done to carry out the committees' wishes, particularly as to eliminating the flat inspection and overhead rate and replacing it with an actual rate? It seems to me that that is a primary requirement if a meaningful report is to be submitted to Congress as required by law and if a basis of determining which department can accomplish the supervision and inspection in a most cost effective manner is to be reached.

Secretary SHILLITO. We are looking at this in some detail, as we mentioned in our statement.

Why don't you elaborate, Mr. Sheridan?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, as the Secretary mentioned in his statement, we have entered into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences Building Research Advisory Board, to determine what improvements can be made in line with the committees' suggestions of last year, and we expect that study to be finished in December of 1970.

They are looking into the practices of the construction agencies within the Department of Defense, all of them, Army, Navy, and Air Force, as well as other Government agencies, and until that study is completed we will be unable to modify the present basic flat rate for supervision, inspection and overhead. However, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Corps of Engineers of the Army are making every effort to reduce the flat rate that they charge on the program as a whole. So I would say that we are making satisfactory progress, we are on schedule, and we expect to have a completed report at the end of this year.

Secretary SHILLITO. I think we should emphasize, too, that we are behind the objectives of this committee in this area and we intend to be sure that we do accomplish that.

Senator JACKSON. It is an arbitrary standard that has been applied in the past. Let us take just one case in point. The Department has requested $16.2 million for the start on the construction of a new office building on the Bolling Air Force Base site in Washington, D.C. According to the Navy's estimate this structure will eventually cost around $133 million. If the flat rate of 6 percent for inspection and overhead is supplied, it will amount to about $8 million. If my information is correct, the General Services Administration would charge their customers less than two percent for inspection and overhead on a project of this magnitude. I should think GSA has considerable expertise in constructing buildings of this type and I am wondering whether you or your associates have conferred with GSA to see if they can't construct this complex in a more cost effective manner than the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, which I presume will be the construction agency?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The General Services Administration on a project of that magnitude would estimate a charge around 2 percent, that is true; but on the smaller projects, and I have a copy of their scale, they estimate up to 13 percent and when they get down to about the $1.8 million project level of construction they are then comparable to the present 5.8- and 6-percent flat rate used by the Corps of Engineers and Naval Facilities Engineering Command. So I would say that we are doing about the same thing on the military construction program as a whole right now as GSA.

If you average out their rates you will find that they come to about 6 percent.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Sheridan, I understand the Navy follows the sliding scale down to six. In other words, they have some pretty high percentage figures for the smaller projects. It seems to me that we are dealing in a substantial extent in fictions.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The Navy, for whom the construction agency is the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and whose flat rate SIOH cost is 6 percent, feel that in the supervision, and inspection and overhead of a building the size of the proposed Defense Office Building at Bolling, they can get down to around 2 percent, the same as GSA, and we will explore that.

Secretary SHILLITO. I think we should discuss this with Navy.

Senator JACKSON. Yes; I would like to figure out why the differential. There must be some logical relationship.

Mr. SHERIDAN. It is true on a large project it will run about 2 percent, and as the Secretary said, we will discuss it with GSA and with the Navy.

Senator JACKSON. By the way, as I recall, in connection with this Bolling facility, that in fiscal year 1968 we authorized $3½ million to start it in the Air Force title of the bill. Why does it now appear in the Navy portion of the bill.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The original tenants that were scheduled to go into the Defense Office Building were the Navy employees on Constitution Avenue. And they, the Navy, would have been the largest user of the

new building, if it had gone ahead at that particular time. However, since the President made his decision early this year to demolish the Munitions and Main Navy Buildings by December of 1970, it became necessary to get space for the Navy employees on Route 1 in the Crystal Plaza area in Virginia. The decision had been made before that to put it in the Navy title. It could appear in either title.

Senator JACKSON. I don't quite understand. You said at the outset this need was for the Navy. You meant for Air Force?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No; for Navy.

Senator JACKSON. Why then was it under the Air Force title?

Was it because it is on former Air Force ground?

Mr. SHERIDAN. It was on Air Force ground. And another reason in the development of this project this year is that the funding program contained an item for funds for the Navy for this project, so when we prepared the authorization bill to back up the funding bill, we had to include it in the Navy title. It could have been in either title. If the committee wishes, it could be changed.

Senator JACKSON. I am curious to get the genesis of this.

Who will control the funds and actually supervise the construction of this complex?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The Chesapeake Docks Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command here in Washington.

Senator JACKSON. It has come to our attention, at least in some instances, where the departments construct nonappropriated fund facilities they have their choice of selecting either the Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command to perform this construction, or they can contract to construct on their own and that generally the latter procedure prevails. Is this not a tacit admission that the services believe they can get more for their money by dealing directly rather than using the services of one of the construction agencies? I would be particularly interested in knowing what procedure the Navy is now using to construct certain guest housing out of nonappropriated funds since as I recall the press release indicated that a contract had been given to Quality Courts, which operates in the motel field, to construct these units.

Secretary SHILLITO. Quite often, Mr. Chairman, this ties to the workload of the individual service organization such as the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and the workload in the particular area, Mr. Sheridan, will you elaborate on this?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Many of the projects in the nonappropriated funds area are small projects and can be handled at base level. This is not so on large projects.

Senator JACKSON. I understand that they charge pretty high fees here. I was looking at page 11 of our report of last year on the bill. We had this statement, in summary, that the Air Force paid the Corps of Engineers $49,000, or 23.6 percent of the construction contract amount for design and administration costs. I just mention this. It would appear, when they want to hold down their costs, that they avoid using the services that are available. Now, certainly in some of these construction situations, the particular service will have their supervising agencies at a base so that it would seem that they could mesh that in with their own construction work. I wish you would look into this.

Secretary SHILLITO. We will look into it and I think we should be sure that this point is correct as far as the record is concerned. In the process of looking into it, we will ascertain this to be correct, but I think we will find that many of these fairly small nonappropriated fund construction projects are done locally and I think this would have a decided bearing on the logic of in-house versus out of house, but we will check this out for the record, sir.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, we have a report that we are preparing to be submitted to Secretary Shillito on this subject of nonappropriated fund construction going into the development of the requirement of how the projects are reviewed within the services, the controls that are utilized, and one of the recommendations that has been proposed in that the regular construction agencies handle the construction. But this hasn't been finally decided and it will be premature to go into a discussion of that. We have a report which is in development right now.

(The information follows:)

In general, nonappropriated funded construction is accomplished under the supervision of one of the regular military construction agencies such as the Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. In the case of the Army and Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES), supervision and inspection of nonappropriated funded construction is, at the discretion of AAFES, performed either by the Corps of Engineers on a reimbursable basis, or by contracted commercial architect-engineer services, or in-house where base engineering capability is available. As for the Navy's temporary lodging projects, these are being contracted for on a turnkey basis as a complete package deal to include design, construction and furnishings. However, supervision and inspection of these construction projects is performed by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Secretary, based on reports we have received and rumors we have heard, I know there is a certain amount of disenchantment on the part of some. I know you are familiar with it, regarding the inclusion of section 704 in last year's bill. And I hope you will give your personal attention to seeing that this provision of law is carried out and that efforts are directed to making it work rather than finding reasons for circumventing it.

Let me call to your attention in connection with the base closure announcements, I believe, of October 29, 1969, and again in March of this year, for example, that in the Seattle-Tacoma area they announced a number of installations that were to be closed. Eight of them were to be closed in that area, and they came within the provisions of the homeowners assistance program. However, six installations in the Seattle-Tacoma area did not come under the definition of base closure only because there was no physical closure involved. Announcements referred to the actions at these installations as "reduction in scope." The district estimated the total number of potential homeowners assistance applications as 369. The district is not taking any action to assist these people.

Now, this is but one example of a situation, I think, that undoubtedly is prevalent in other parts of the country where closures were announced, and it seems to me that the clear intent of the statute would be to protect those people or provide them assistance. Their situation is just as bad as where an actual total closure of the facility occurs.

Secretary SHILLITO. Mr. Chairman, we are in complete agreement with your position. We too have recognized the inequity of actual

closure actions versus reductions in scope. We are taking the necessary actions consequently to propose that we do have a similar type treatment for the people affected by reductions in scope as under actual base closures.

Senator JACKSON. You have proposed an amendment on that, I think, since the House acted?

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Do you feel that if we approve that amendment, it will take care of situations such as I cited?

Secretary SHILLITO. It will indeed help things, Mr. Chairman. This is a very tough situation, though, as far as the people are concerned and it will improve things.

Senator JACKSON. As far as the individual is concerned, it makes little difference?

Secretary SHILLITO. That is right; it is the same thing.

Senator JACKSON. If there is a total closure, or if it is only a partial closure?

Secretary SHILLITO. Right.

Senator JACKSON. The equities that are involved are the same.

Secretary SHILLITO. It is our intent by the way, too, Mr. Chairman, to make this amendment effective back to the October closing action.

Senator JACKSON. Make it retroactive?

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

SECTION 603—CONSTRUCTION COST LIMITATIONS

Let me turn first to section 603. Section 603 permits the Secretary concerned to increase the amount of authorization granted for a project under certain circumstances by 5 percent in the United States—other than Alaska—and by 10 percent outside of the United States and in Alaska. This year the Department is asking to exclude Hawaii from the 5-percent limitation placing it in the same category as Alaska.

Could you indicate why you feel this is necessary or desirable?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Well, our experience in Hawaii indicates that the cost factor there varies from 1.3 to 1.8 and that, we feel, justifies excluding Hawaii from the rest of the United States where the 5-percent provision applies.

Senator JACKSON. Is this higher than in some areas of the world where the 10-percent rule applies?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No; Hawaii doesn't go as high as some other places in the world.

Senator JACKSON. It doesn't?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I don't believe so. The cost index goes to 2 and 3.5 in some cases, but we feel that this 10 percent would allow us to proceed with projects in Hawaii without having to come in to get additional authorization.

SECTION 604—CONSTRUCTION AGENCIES

Senator JACKSON. All right, section 604. This section has the effect of directing the construction executed under the act be performed by the Corps of Engineers and Naval Facilities Engineering Command

or such other Government department or agency so as to assure the most efficient, expeditious and cost-effective accomplishment. As revised last year, this section requires an annual report on the breakdown of the dollar value of contracts awarded by each construction agency, together with certain costs, such as design and overhead. This year the Department proposes to amend this section to require such reports on construction contracts completed rather than awarded. This will simplify the reporting procedure and is in keeping with the intent of the committee in promulgating this reporting requirement. This is a technical change, as I understand it. Is that right?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; that is correct. We worked that out with the committee staff, Mr. Chairman.

SECTION 606—COST LIMITATIONS

Senator JACKSON. In connection with section 606, I believe this corresponds to section 706 of last year's bill.

Mr. SHERIDAN. It does correspond but we are asking for a slight increase in the limits. We are asking the square foot costs for warehousing to be raised from $9 to $11 and cold storage from $36 to $41 per square foot.

Senator JACKSON. Upon what factors do you base your fiscal year 1971 limitations?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We base it on an analysis of the cost increases that have occurred since the last raise in the ceiling. We have detailed data to back that up, Mr. Chairman, if you would like to have it for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we went through this on the barracks space and will you supply that information for the record?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; we will.

(The information follows:)

The following cost information is provided to support the requested increase in limitation for warehousing and is based on actual bidding experience for the respective projects. All square foot costs have been adjusted to reflect variances due to geographic cost indices, size and cost growth from date of bids to January 1970 as reported by *Engineering News Record:*

General purpose warehouses

Installation:	*Square foot cost*
NS Charleston, South Carolina	$12.10
Eglin AFB, Florida	10.31
NAS Ellyson Field, Florida	9.23
Shaw AFB, South Carolina	9.18
Average cost per square foot	10.20

Cold storage warehouses

Ft. Gordon, Georgia	$40.65
Ft. Polk, Louisiana	44.25
Shaw AFB, South Carolina	37.35
Beale AFB, California	36.82
Average cost per square foot	39.76

Mr. SHERIDAN. We are also recommending that the limitation on cold storage and general purpose warehousing be eliminated because they are minor items in the bill. We only have 181,000 square feet of general purpose warehousing at a cost of $3.3 million. And when the

limitation was put in in 1953, we had 6 million square feet in that authorizing bill for a total cost of $35 million. So you can see that it has become a very small part of the program.

Senator JACKSON. On warehousing you are only asking $3.3 million?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. Is there any need for these limitations?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We don't feel that there is a need for them, but if the committee decides to continue them, then we recommend that they be raised from $9 to $11 on the regular warehousing and on the cold storage from $36 to $41 per square foot.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you know that might raise the same old problem. If we should drop the limitations what assurances can you give us that the cost factors will not again get out of line? We go around and around on these things, as you know.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We will make sure they don't get out of line. We make a report each year now, too, on the awards to the committee so that you will be aware of any variance from our estimates.

Secretary SHILLITO. Your directives do a pretty good job too.

Mr. SHERIDAN. They do.

Senator JACKSON. Now, section 607.

Senator BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt you, please? I have a necessary appointment downtown at the Department of Transportation and I have a few questions.

Senator JACKSON. You go right ahead now.

Senator BOGGS. If I may take a couple of minutes. I apologize to you and Senator Thurmond.

I spoke to Senator Thurmond about it and he was very generous.

KOREA

Does the bill provide any construction for South Korea, and, if so, what is it? You can put the answer in the record.

Secretary SHILLITO. We will put it in the record.

(The information follows:)

The FY 1971 military construction fund request for Korea included $6.190 million for construction of Army facilities required for consolidation and restationing of residual Army personnel upon completion of impending U.S. troop withdrawals. The request also includes $2.693 million for mission-essential Air Force projects at Osan Air Base (runway overlay and a fire protection system). Details are included in testimony given by the respective Services.

FORT MILES, DEL.

Senator BOGGS. You, I am sure, know of our interest in the Defense Department's installation at the former Fort Miles, Del. The congressional delegation from Delaware has introduced S. 3922, hopefully looking forward to the time when that area is turned back to the State of Delaware. But I know that the Navy has a small facility there and the Army used the area for recreation and a limited amount of reserve training. I am not sure if there is any reserve training there this year.

I wonder if you could give us an idea of the Department's long-range plans for this particular area and particularly the part used by the Army.

Secretary SHILLITO. We have a number of people from the Army with us today. General Dalrymple or Mr. Lockwood, I wonder if you might make a few comments on this.

Senator BOGGS. Very good.

General DALRYMPLE. I am General Dalrymple, Director of Installations in the Department of Army. The Army does have and has had in the past a requirement for recreational facilities there at Cape Henlopen north of Rehoboth Beach. Initially, I believe, five mobile-type housing units were constructed for use by dependents and members of the military services for recreational purposes. It is planned to add five additional mobile-type quarters, at some future time.

It is my understanding that the Governor of the State has been advised of what the Army is doing and has not seen fit to contest it, nor have members of the local community of Lewes, Del.

As to the long-range requirement I do not believe that it has been decided just what the long-range requirement would be, sir. I do know we have used the facility over the past several years and so far as I know the 1st Army plans to use it for military personnel in the area for any indefinite period of time.

Senator BOGGS. For recreation or Reserve training, too?

General DALRYMPLE. For both purposes, sir.

Senator BOGGS. Could you provide for the record a report of the Army Reserve units using that area last year and how many times the firing range may have been used?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BOGGS. Yes, sir; thank you, very much.

(The information follows:)

U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNIT TRAINING CONDUCTED AT FORT MILES, DEL., DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1969

Unit designation	Home station	Strength	Number of days
67th Transportation Platoon (BARC)	Lewes, Del	52	24
68th Transportation Platoon (BARC)	Lewes, Del	53	24
HHC Co—275th NS Battalion	Seaford, Del	108	24
315th S. & S. Co	Dover, Del	216	24
141st Transportation Platoon (BARC)	Chincoteague, Va	52	24

RANGE FIRING CONDUCTED AT FORT MILES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1969

Unit	Number of days
U.S. Naval Reserve	50
Delaware Army National Guard	25

Senator JACKSON. On that same point, to follow up Senator Boggs, it seems to me it would be wise for the Army to declare this land excess, if there is no further need for it, and, under the legislation that has passed the Senate and been approved by the House Interior Committee and now on the House Calendar, the State of Delaware could get it for park and recreational purposes free.

Senator BOGGS. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Under that legislation.

Senator BOGGS. We have been in some discussions and negotiations with the Department of the Army about it and there have been meetings with the Governor's office trying to work out something on it.

Senator JACKSON. On what land might be suitable for this purpose and not necessary for the Army's needs?

Senator BOGGS. That is right.

Secretary SHILLITO. As you know, we have been having discussions with the Army and Navy.

Senator BOGGS. That is right.

Secretary SHILLITO. That is right, with State representatives.

Senator BOGGS. We have been encouraging those and we think that is the way to find a solution and that is what led us to put the particular bill in, so we could encourage the discussions and encourage getting a conclusion on it.

I want to take this opportunity to compliment the Defense Department too on the amount of money, $75.4 million, for pollution abatement programs. This is very important and I certainly support this in every respect.

I want to ask this question, though. In light of past estimates of cost of pollution control overall, do you think that this request this year of $75.4 million will enable the Department to meet the requirements of the Executive order which requires Federal installations to have all their abatement programs underway by December 31 of 1972?

Secretary SHILLITO. Senator Boggs, the funding, the amount of money we are talking about here today, is directed toward the December 31, 1972 date.

Senator BOGGS. Very good.

Secretary SHILLITO. It is our intention that we do. I would have to say at the same time, Senator, that with the continuous look we are taking at this entire subject it is certain that there will be some additional dollars required in the next program cycle to do this, but this is our intent, sir.

LEASED SPACE

Senator BOGGS. Thank you. One other question, Mr. Chairman.

Last year we had some discussions in this committee and at the hearings and also before our Public Works Committee of the Senate, of which I am privileged to be a member, relating to the Department of Defense leasing activities through the General Services Administration. I wonder if, Mr. Secretary, offhand you can give us or provide for the record, the scope and size of that leasing program through GSA this year?

Secretary SHILLITO. Senator, I think it would be best if we can give you the specifics of the total and the element of the total for the record.

(The information follows:)

Department of Defense space provided by the General Services Administration, 1970

[Area in million square feet]

Type of space:	
GSA Government owned and administered	23.5
Leased by GSA	8.8
Total	32.3

Senator BOGGS. That will be fine. Thank you. I am interested in that from two committee points of view, and, as you know, my concern is

that this is a very expensive way to do the whole thing. But thank you, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate it, and Senator Thurmond, too.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Boggs.

Senator BOGGS. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION

Senator JACKSON. One other question in connection with section 606. This pertains to the barracks construction program. Is there any reason why, in providing barracks for the three services, that there cannot be a common design? Can't we standardize the design and thereby save some money?

Secretary SHILLITO. We believe, Mr. Chairman, that we are moving in this direction, and we do believe that it can have and will have a payoff as we move more toward commonality in design. Mr. Sheridan would you care to add to this?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I, of course, feel the same way that you do, Mr. Secretary, on that.

We have had problems in the past in trying to get the three services to agree on a basic design which could be modified for their own purposes. But nevertheless we have made quite a bit of progress on it and we are hopeful that within the next few months we can agree on a common basic design for the barracks.

Senator JACKSON. I hope you will push that because it makes little sense, frankly, for each of the three services to provide a separate design. It simply adds to the cost of the construction.

Senator GOLDWATER. Might I comment there? There is a problem with the Air Force, particularly with SAC and TAC bases, where they work around the clock and the bay-type barracks will not work for them. They have to have the Lemay type which provides a room for two or three so one can sleep during the day and not be bothered by noises. I see no objection to that type being built for the other services.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is true, Senator, and we had to take that into consideration. That is part of the problem.

Senator JACKSON. But, on the other hand, for the Marine Corps and the Army, for example, why in the world should there be any real difference as far as providing those facilities?

Mr. SHERIDAN. There really should not.

Senator JACKSON. And for the Navy.

Senator GOLDWATER. One other point, if I might, Mr. Chairman. The question always arises down in my part of the country why we cannot have refrigerated air conditioning. This swamp-type cooler is frankly worse than nothing, and in the long run I think we spend more money for evaporated cooling than for the refrigeration if it were originally installed.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is absolutely true, Senator, and we are planning on eliminating those swamp coolers.

Senator GOLDWATER. Good. But you are going to replace them with something better?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is right, with mechanical air conditioning.

Senator GOLDWATER. Good.

SECTION 607—MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator JACKSON. Now, if I may turn to section 607.

This section would increase the limitation established in 1951 on minor construction as set forth under section 2674, title 10, U.S. Code.

Would you explain to us your existing authority and just why you feel it is necessary now to increase the limitations?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The fact that the basic limitation was placed on this type of construction in 1951 is the reason that we are recommending it be raised because the intervening years have seen inflation reduce our capacity to operate under the law by at least 50 percent. So this year we are asking the Congress to raise the limit to reflect the inflation in construction cost since the basic ceilings were established.

Senator JACKSON. What is the authority now, could you explain?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Up to $25,000 the approval rests in the field at the local command.

Senator JACKSON. The base commander?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Essentially, yes. Projects from $25,000 to $50,000 require the approval of the Secretary of the service concerned, and for projects from $50,000 to $200,000 approval of the Office of the Secretary of Defense is necessary. We report, as you know, Mr. Chairman, every 6 months in detail on every project over $25,000. This committee receives a report on that. Up to $25,000, we combine all the projects into a bulk figure. Now, the range of expenditure runs around $30 to $40 million a year from military construction funds and around $80 million a year from O. & M. appropriations.

Senator JACKSON. Now you are asking to increase it by 50 and 100 percent. The lower levels go up 100 percent and the higher ones up 50 percent. Isn't this a little high?

Mr. SHERIDAN. On the lower ones? No, we don't feel that it is because the amount of paperwork involved in submitting each individual project is rather voluminous for approval at higher headquarters and we feel that the base commander has sufficient guidance under our directives. Also we should not have any problem with this increase from $25,000 to $50,000 on the local level. Just recognizing the fact of inflation over the years since 1951 is enough to recommend the increase to $50,000.

Secretary SHILLITO. Again, maybe this is not the exact number, but at this number an awful lot has happened in 20 years without a change. Why we find ourselves almost at the $50,000 number in 1951 dollars.

Mr. SHERIDAN. As a matter of fact, it is rather low in comparison.

Senator JACKSON. Suppose you submit for the record a listing of the dollar value of the work accomplished under this authority by years for just the past 5 years.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We will submit it. We do submit it, as I mentioned, Mr. Chairman, every 6 months, but we will give you a summary.

Senator JACKSON. For the past 5 years.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

DOLLAR VALUE OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED OVER PAST 5 YEARS

[In millions of dollars]

Construction	Construction	O. & M.	Total
1965	31.5	72.9	104.4
1966	39.7	70.3	110.0
1967	30.1	84.4	114.5
1968	27.8	84.3	112.1
1969	39.1	84.7	123.8

SECTION 608—LEASING OVERSEAS

Senator JACKSON. Now, turning to the House amendments, section 608. This section of the House-passed bill imposes a requirement on the Department of Defense to notify both Committees on Armed Services 30 days in advance of entering into any leases overseas when the amount involved is more than $250,000. Section 2675, title 10, United States Code, which governs overseas leasing, now has no such requirement. On the other hand, 10 U.S. 2662 requires 30 days' notice to the Committees on Armed Service on projects of more than $50,000 and a quarterly report is required on projects that involve an estimated value of more than $5,000 but not more than $50,000.

I would like to have your comments on this and why should not foreign and domestic leases both be governed by the same rule?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The House Armed Services Committee recommended this after they had looked into some leasing that had been entered into in Thailand and they had a subcommittee make a report to the full committee on the subject and they had recommended that this section 608 be added to the authorization bill this year, and when we were queried on it we acquiesced in the inclusion of the ——

Senator JACKSON. But should not the same rule apply to domestic as well as foreign leasing? Why the distinction?

Mr. POINT. We feel that particularly in view of the problems that develop in terms of urgency and in terms of requirements, the situation overseas is different, particularly in terms of timing. We feel the 30-day requirement would be a burden on a number of the smaller leases that are required overseas, and if we went to the $50,000 figure we feel we would impose a hardship on the services overseas. The fact is, as I recall, we have something less than nine leases overseas today over $250,000.

Senator JACKSON. Nine leases.

Mr. POINT. Yes, sir. So the volume is not great.

SECTION 609—INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL EXPOSITION

Senator JACKSON. Now, if I may turn to section 609 that was added to the bill by the House at the request of the Secretary of Transportation. It extends by 1 year the date the International Air Exposition is to be held and increases the authorization for funds from $750,000 to $3 million. We are told the total revenues resulting from the Exposi-

tion will exceed the expenditures. Do you wish to comment on Section 609?

Secretary SHILLITO. I don't have any comments myself. How about you, Mr. Sheridan?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We support it. It was worked out with the Department of Transportation.

Senator JACKSON. It is in conformance with administration policies?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; it is in conformance.

SECTION 610—MILITARY DEPENDENTS SCHOOL

Senator JACKSON. Now, I want to turn to section 610. This provision was added by the House of Representatives and directs the Department of Defense to operate a school at the Bolling Air Force Base exclusively for military dependents. The funds were added by the House above the budget in title III, which is the Air Force portion of the bill. I gather that the motivation behind this was in relation to some incidents that have occurred in the public schools now attended by the dependents of military personnel located at Bolling Air Force Base.

First, I shall appreciate your comments on the merits of the proposal. It appears to me that to approve such a school would be a very undesirable precedent. I must agree from all reports that they are having some problems obviously in the public schools of the District of Columbia, but I am wondering whether we can start supporting special schools for the military dependents when public schools are available.

Secretary SHILLITO. Mr. Chairman, we are in complete agreement with your concern and we, too, recognize that this would be a departure from the present trends, the present policy. We have strongly advocated the present policy. In many ways this particular school would not be needed if the Board of Education in the District of Columbia would take the necessary steps to improve the conditions, to alleviate the kind of problem that we have in this particular situation.

We suggested that we move ahead with the particular school. At the same time we are also suggesting that by January 1971 we take another look at this entire situation to see if the kinds of improvements that we feel are necessary are made. We feel that we have an obligation as far as our service families are concerned. This has a lot to do with our concern in this particular instance, but it is a departure from the present trend, as I say, and policies that we have advocated.

Senator JACKSON. Only recently Congressman Miller from Alameda in company with the assistant superintendent of schools from Alameda called on me for the purpose of endeavoring to secure Defense funds for the construction of a school on the Alameda Naval Air Station, not because in this instance the parents did not want their children to attend public schools, but because the public schools are overcrowded and the school district has no funds and has been unable to obtain funds from the Department of HEW to build additional schools to accommodate these dependents of military personnel.

This again poses the problem that is going to arise if we establish this kind of precedent and I think we will find that we will be putting up military schools all around the country, for one reason or another, if this precedent is followed. You would agree with that?

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir; we would, and, of course, again the policy has been and is that education should be the responsibility of the local community. This is the direction that we feel we should follow.

Senator JACKSON. I will include in the record at this point letters that the chairman of the full committee has received from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia and the Board of Education relative to this proposed school.

(The letters follow:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1970.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Committee on the Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: The Commissioner of the District of Columbia would like to comment on certain provisions of H.R. 17604, the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1971, which is now before your committee.

Section 301 of H.R. 17604 authorizes a sum of $2,300,000 for the Bolling Air Force Base in the District of Columbia. Section 610 of the bill indicates that these funds will be used to construct the Bolling/Anacostia Elementary School which will be operated by the Department of Defense for the exclusive use of dependents of members of the Armed Services residing in the Bellevue, Wilburn, and Bolling family housing areas.

At present, the children of Armed Forces personnel in the Bolling Field area attend the local public schools. Parents of these children have expressed their concern at the conditions which prevail in some of the area's schools, especially the problem of overcrowding. The District of Columbia Board of Education is very much aware of the fact that there is overcrowding in many of the schools in the Southeast section of the city, and have made construction of additional facilities in this area a top priority item in the budget for school construction. A new elementary school is scheduled to open this Fall in the vicinity of the Anacostia Naval Base and it will substantially reduce the overcrowding. Therefore, the construction of a new, separate, elementary school, as authorized by H.R. 17604, is unnecessary.

Regardless of the progress that has been made and will continue to be made toward removing the adverse conditions which still exist in the schools in the Southeast section of the city, there is an even more pressing reason for opposing the inclusion of $2,300,000 for a Bolling/Anacostia Elementary School in H.R. 17604. Construction of a separate school for the children of military personnel will have the effect of assuring a degree of racial and economic segregation which I feel would be objectionable. Construction of a separate school in this case not only appears to contradict our national policy of school integration, but also appears to be special interest legislation since it would treat one small group of children in the public schools of the District of Columbia differently from the other school children in the District—all of whom are a responsibility of the Congress.

Based on the foregoing reasons, I urge the Committee to delete from H.R. 17604 the authorization for an Anacostia-Bolling school for children of military personnel.

The District of Columbia Council concurs in the views expressed by the Commissioner in this report.

Attached to this report is a letter from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to the Office of Management and Budget, also recommending against the enactment of section 610 of H.R. 17604.

The Commissioner of the District of Columbia has been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to the Congress and that section 610 of H.R. 17604 is not consistent with the Administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

GRAHAM W. WATT,
Assistant to the Commissioner
(For Walter E. Washington, Commissioner).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
July 15, 1970.

Hon. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,
Director, Office of Management and Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SHULTZ: This letter is in response to Mr. Rommel's request of June 8, 1970, for a report on section 610 of H.R. 17604, a bill, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

Section 610 would provide that, notwithstanding any other law, the Bolling/Anacostia Elementary School shall be operated by the Department of Defense for the exclusive use of dependents of members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps residing in the Bellevue, Wilburn, and Bolling family housing areas. The construction of the school in question would be authorized under "Headquarters Command" of title III of the Act providing $2,300,000 for the Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.

Section 610 runs counter to the provisions of the Impact Aid Reform Act which would encourage local school districts to undertake the education of children whose parents work on Federal property in cases where such children would otherwise attend Federally-operated schools under section 6 of Public Law 81–874. It has been our policy in the past to encourage a movement away from so-called "section 6" schools, consistent with our tradition of vesting in local bodies responsibility for public education. The Impact Aid Reform Act, which was proposed by the President as title VII of the Federal Economy Act of 1970, is designed to make progress toward this objective by providing for termination of payments under section 6 not later than July 1, 1974, except with respect to children for whom no local educational agency is able or willing to provide suitable free public education.

In recommending the approach to section 6 schools reflected in the Impact Aid Reform Act, the Battelle Memorial Institute Report on School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas stated:

"There are a number of significant reasons for encouraging the termination of the Section 6 schools. First, policy pronouncements by all concerned recognize the desirability of terminating such arrangements when suitable arrangements can be made by local educational authorities. Even if such policies were not widely endorsed, they should be. Direct operation of elementary and secondary schools by military departments is foreign to American standards of local control over educational policies and the separation of military and civilian authority. Second, the Section 6 schools represent an inconsistent approach to education of federal dependents. If local governments are really unsuited to providing reasonable education for military dependents, then the entire concept of impact aid in heavily impacted districts is incorrect. Instead of providing impact aid to such districts, the federal government should run the schools. However, if the capability of local education authorities to provide education is recognized, then it should be recognized in all cases. Third, continuation of Section 6 schools in some instances might make sense under the current P.L. 874 program because of the difficulties that heavily impacted districts encounter under the program. However, the program recommended by Battelle would avoid many of these difficulties and thus provide a better alternative to continuation of the Section 6 schools."

Section 610 of H.R. 17604, which would provide for the operation of the specified elementary school by the Department of Defense, for the exclusive use of children of members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, who could be educated in schools operated by the District of Columbia, is not consistent with these principles.

Moreover section 610 would establish a precedent for operating a Federal school where free public education is available from a local public school system. The adverse effect upon a public school system of such a precedent may be illustrated in the present case by the fact that the District of Columbia school system has applied for construction assistance under Public Law 81–815, for projects designed, in part, to help relieve the very overcrowding which is said to justify the need for section 610. The application of the District school system for this assistance was based, in part, on the increased number of school children in the Anacostia/Bolling area. The sum of $500,000 has conditionally been reserved to the District for this purpose; these funds, however, would not be available if the children in question are assigned to the school contemplated in section 610.

Finally, we would point out that section 610 is inconsistent with the policy of section 13(c) of Public Law 81–815. That section provides (with exception not applicable here): "No appropriation to any department or agency of the United States, other than an appropriation to carry out this Act, shall be available for the same purpose of this Act . . . ."

In the light of the foregoing, we recommend against enactment of section 610.

Sincerely,

ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1970.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Board of Education wishes to bring to your attention our deep concern about section 610 of H.R. 17604, the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act of 1971," authorizing construction of a $2.3 million Bolling-Anacostia Elementary School to be operated by the Department of Defense for the exclusive use of Armed Forces Personnel in the Bolling-Anacostia area.

The Board is vehemently and unalterably opposed to section 610 of the bill for several reasons.

First, the student population from the Bolling-Anacostia base area is predominately white. Therefore, the enactment of such legislation, which would remove these students from the local schools they have attended in the past, will be a blatant act of planned segregation. Faced with this factual situation, there may be a serious question whether such legislation would pass Constitutional requirements and whether it would violate the court decree in the Hobson vs. Hansen case. It represents a type of special interest legislation which results in the destruction of a socio-economic as well as racial mix in the neighborhood schools. This is clearly objectionable.

Admittedly, during the past few years there has been an overcrowding problem in the Bolling-Anacostia school area. This overcrowding has been intensified by new housing on the Bolling Field-Naval Annex complex. The Board of Education, however, has directed a considerable portion of its capital outlay resources in recent years to the Southeast area in an effort to alleviate this overcrowding. The Leckie Elementary School, the new Congress Heights School, the additional demountables at Patterson Elementary School and on the Base itself are specific efforts the Board has taken to alleviate the overcrowding problem. With the opening of the Leckie School this fall, the overcrowding problem in the vicinity of the Base will be substantially reduced. The new Leckie School is located only a short distance from the Naval Base and thus should present no unnecessary hardship in terms of transportation for the children of military personnel.

If money is to be appropriated to construct school facilities in the District of Columbia, it should be within the control of the Board of Education for the benefit of all District students and not for a privileged few. If overcrowding and lack of safety are reasons given for this special interest legislation, it should be noted that overcrowding and safety are problems that affect all our students. There is no equitable or justifiable reason why special legislation should be enacted for a privileged special interest group while the same consideration is not directed to all students in the Nation's Capital.

We believe that this legislation establishes a very poor precedent. If military personnel may have separate schools specially financed by Congress, why cannot the State Department officials, for example, or all Federal employees be entitled to the same treatment?

Should Congress approve this legislation, it will be a classic example of the high priority and swift action given military requests in comparison to the low priority and slow action given education budget requests for the District of Columbia.

It is shocking as a public official and as a private citizen to be told on the one hand that this is a year of austerity and have the Board of Education budget severely slashed to cover only mandatory increases in the operating budget and a bare bones capital outlay program, and then on the other hand learn that this special interest legislation appropriating $2.3 million, and imply-

ing the necessity for considerably more in the future, sailed unchallenged through the House of Representatives on the long and broad coattails of a military appropriations bill.

We respectfully request the Committee's assistance in eliminating this unfortunate effort to undermine the efforts of the D.C. Board of Education.

Sincerely yours,

ANITA F. ALLEN, *President.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
ANACOSTIA COMMUNITY SCHOOL PROJECT,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1970.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is with reference to the action of the House of Representatives of June 11, 1970 in passing a $2.3 Billion Dollar measure for the creation of a special school at Bolling Air Force Base for children of military personnel stationed in Washington, D.C.

The Anacostia Community School Project and the Area School Board question the Constitutionality of this action; using Public Funds to create a segregated and "Private Educational Facility" for a certain group of children who should continue to attend the Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

The Budget for the Public Schools of the District of Columbia has been cut so many thousands of dollars causing the curtailment of a number of corrective services against violence in our schools, yet this "Private School Concept" is included within a Two-Billion Dollar military construction package. Why should this be permitted?

The School Administration, citizenry and all facets of the District of Columbia Government are aware of these problems as stated by Mrs. Ford. Collectively, we are trying to correct and prevent them whenever and wherever possible. However, we must face it, these problems are part and parcel of our national Urban Education today.

I am certain that we are all, also aware of the fact that there are thousands of other children who have been forced to attend the public schools of the District of Columbia under many and varied types of hardships, including violence, during the past years. May I call your attention to the fact that included in this number are children of "other military parents" who will not be permitted to attend the facility at the Bolling Air Force Base, if it is provided, and will be forced to attend the Public Schools of the District of Columbia throughout the city. These children will be faced with the many problems under which the system is forced to operate.

We cannot fail to note the fact that the effects of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to propose measures which would bring about changes in the prevailing conditions of the public schools were rendered futile by the recent legislation of the Congress in its recommendation for budget cuts and the reassessment of priorities.

How then, can it be possible to justify the passing of legislation, as stated in the Action of the House of Representatives of June 11, 1970? Furthermore, why should the small segment of public school children housed at the Bolling Air Force Base receive such preferential treatment because they are children of the military or to prevent them from being exposed to the unfavorable and undesirable conditions existing in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia?

The Anacostia Community School Project is deeply affected by this precipitous action by the House District Committee, and is totally opposed to their approval of this Bill.

The citizens of Anacostia and the Far Southeast of the District of Columbia, prayerfully urge your respective committees to reverse this unfair decision, in the best interest of all children.

Your anticipated consideration in the interest of public education in the District of Columbia will be sincerely appreciated. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

EMMETT R. BROWN, Sr.,
Chairman, Area Board.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Senator JACKSON. Now, since the House has acted, you have requested a new provision to be added to the bill in order to accomplish two important changes in the homeowners assistance program. I believe you covered part of that.

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. The first change would permit the Department of Defense to consider the cumulative effect of several base closures in an area in determining causal relationship between base closures and the lack of a real estate market. And the second change would broaden the program to cover reduction in scope of operations as opposed to outright closure. I believe you stated that that should give you the kind of flexibility that you need to deal with situations that have real merit as an equitable matter; is that right?

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Fine, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, you stated on page 1 that the fiscal year 1971 request would provide new authorization in the amount of $2,069.1 million as compared with $1,846.7 million in 1969 and $1,893.3 million in 1970.

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Although lesser amounts are actually for, I believe, construction than the authorization as set out in your statement.

Now, these were due primarily to new requests for family housing and Safeguard.

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir; that is right.

Senator THURMOND. Is that the situation?

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Now, the committee transferred the Safeguard item to the military authorization bill. You are familiar with that?

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. So then that amount could be eliminated here?

Secretary SHILLITO. No.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Well, there is a question here. If it is included in the House version of the Defense authorization, then it could be eliminated here. But it depends upon what the final result——

Senator THURMOND. In conference?

Mr. SHERIDAN. In conference; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, if it is included in the authorization bill, of course it would be a duplication.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We wouldn't want that.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. Now, your family housing construction program for 1971 is practically double that for last year, isn't it?

Secretary SHILLITO. It goes from 4,800 units to 8,000. The dollars for construction of new units go from $105 to $196 million.

Senator THURMOND. Do you have a list of those proposed units?

Secretary SHILLITO. Where they will be going? Yes, sir; we will give you that.

Senator THURMOND. I would like to see that.

Secretary SHILLITO. Fine.

Senator THURMOND. I notice you are requesting an increase of $689.5 million for family housing to $809 million in 1971.

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir. And this is tied mainly to the increase from 4,800 to the 8,000 units of new construction.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator THURMOND. Now, I am very much interested in the matter you referred to on pages 7 and 8 about experimental housing. I believe a contract has been let for this in George Air Force Base in California for a 200-unit housing project.

Secretary SHILLITO. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. Do you have any further information on that?

Secretary SHILLITO. I think it would be a good idea to allow Mr. Fliakas to comment on this.

Mr. FLIAKAS. As the Senator said, the contract was let in the latter part of May. The groundbreaking occurred early this month so we do not have as yet any of the data to support our estimate of savings. The first four model houses are scheduled to be completed by November at which time they will be inspected and accepted by the Government, and then the remaining houses will be constructed thereafter at the rate of about one a day. We expect to demonstrate what we promised through this design of industrialized housing.

The factory will be located off base about 6 miles from George Air Force Base in Apple Valley. The units will be transported from the factory to the base and erected at the site.

There will be fabricated in the factory a family of 10 basic components that will be erected on site to form the nucleus of the house. The site development work is now underway and, as I said earlier, we hope to have the first four units completed by November and accepted at that time.

Senator THURMOND. Could you tell us what size houses these are, the number of square feet and the cost of them?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir; the sizes of the units vary. They include both three- and four-bedroom houses. They are all enlisted housing and the average square footage will be about 1,250 square feet. I can furnish a more definitive——

Senator THURMOND. What is the cost for that size house?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The overall costs?

Senator THURMOND. Is it based on so much a square foot?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir. Because it is a demonstration or research project, we were able to secure from the Congress an exemption to the average cost limitation, per house in the United States. There was authorized $6 million for the project of 200 units, and the contract was let at approximately $5.4 million. So the average unit cost will be approximately $27,000 per unit.

Senator THURMOND. $27,000 per unit of how many square feet?

Mr. FLIAKAS. What will it range? From 1,100 to 1,400 square feet in gross area.

Senator THURMOND. How much is that a square foot?

Secretary SHILLITO. $20 a square foot.

Senator THURMOND. What would be the cost of conventional housing per square foot in that area?

Secretary SHILLITO. I think it should be emphasized that conventional housing undoubtedly would be slightly less, say, in that area or in any area. But this again is an experimental approach. This particular approach is going to cost a little more money to find out what the application of the technique will be as far as the long haul is concerned. We recognized that when we went into it. We estimated it would run about 10 percent higher to run this test.

Mr. FLIAKAS. It was for this purpose that we were given an exemption by the Congress from the average cost limitation per unit in the United States.

Senator THURMOND. This is a prefabricated house?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Essentially; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I have wondered why the services haven't gone to this type of construction before now. I was talking to some people—they may be biased but they seemed to know what they are talking about—who produce prefabricated houses and they say there is no question that they can be produced for somewhere between 40 percent and 60 percent of what conventional houses cost. They can produce nice houses. They can produce an $80,000 or $100,000 house for practically half of what a conventional house would cost. He says it is just a matter of time until they will be on the market and with some encouragement from the Government he feels it can come much quicker and save the people a lot of money. He says the unions would oppose it because it doesn't require as much work. I hope that the union opposition to this type of construction will not deter the Defense Department from going ahead and doing what ought to be done to save the Government money.

Secretary SHILLITO. I think we have most of these problems behind us now, Senator Thurmond. We don't have specifics as to what the savings will be if we go into additional buys of this nature. We, too, are well convinced that we will have significant savings on follow-on volume buys. But we agree with you.

Mr. Sheridan. Incidentally, the local unions in that part of California endorse this project and are fully supporting it.

Senator THURMOND. I am glad to hear that.

I believe the Defense budget this year is $71.8 billion?

Secretary SHILLITO. That is correct, sir.

Senator THURMOND. In this breakdown, which I obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, signed, I believe, by Mr. Don L. Brazier, Comptroller.

Secretary SHILLITO. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. He shows the amount for military construction as $1.2 billion. Is that correct?

Secretary SHILLITO. The military construction piece of the total is $2.069 billion and almost a million family housing. And that comes out quite close to the $1.2 billion; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. The family housing he shows as six-tenths of a billion. In other words, $600 million.

Secretary SHILLITO. I think that must be an error.

Mr. FLIAKAS. These are in terms of expenditures.

Senator THURMOND. If it is an error, it came from the Defense Department.

Secretary SHILLITO. The point, I think, ties to the matter of expenditures in fiscal year 1971, Senator Thurmond, rather than the program request.

Senator THURMOND. Are those figures correct?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

Secretary SHILLITO. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. These are the figures for fiscal year 1971.

Secretary SHILLITO. Expenditures.

Senator THURMOND. Well, distribution by major appropriation category. Now fiscal year 1971 funds haven't been spent yet. That is next year.

Secretary SHILLITO. This is the planned expenditure for fiscal year 1971.

Senator THURMOND. That is the way I understand it. And that is the breakdown. It gives military construction at $1.2 billion. That is correct, isn't it?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

RENTAL GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Secretary, what is the Defense Department doing to provide minimum housing facilities for service personnel in an overseas area where only substandard houses are available in the local economy? Of course, I realize we may withdraw from a lot of places and I would like for you to take that into consideration in your answer.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have taken this into consideration in our planning. We are involved in a number of different types of programs overseas. One of them is the rental guarantee program in which we arrange with a private sponsor for the construction of units built at our specification that would be available for rent to service personnel. We have had considerable success in the last 6 or 8 months with this program, particularly in the United Kingdom where the Air Force has recently contracted for 1,600 units, including 250 units for the Navy.

As you know, we also have a rental guarantee program in Rota, Spain, and in Germany we have a number of small rental guarantee programs. We feel that this type of program is best suited to the Department of Defense needs where our tenure is uncertain and where the commitment on the part of the U.S. Government in minimal. Under the rental guarantee program we guarantee occupancy up to 97 percent during the term of the period of the contract, usually in 7 to 10 years.

In addition to the rental guarantee program, we are also leasing a number of units for special positions in foreign countries where adequate housing is not available.

The 8,000-unit program that you mentioned earlier with respect to the 1971 request is essentially in the United States. Because of the uncertainty of our programs in overseas countries in areas like Japan and the Philippines and Okinawa, and in the NATO countries as well as Korea, we have elected this year to concentrate our projects in the

hard-core U.S. installations where we know what our future needs will be.

We are watching very closely what the overseas programs will be, particularly as a result of the President's announced policy in Guam and its effect on the Western Pacific forces. Until such time as firm planning for these forces is established, we have decided that it would be more prudent on our part to concentrate in the areas where we know we have shortages in the United States. We do have two exceptions to this. There are 300 units programed in Guam and there are 200 units programed in Morocco where we are using excess foreign currency.

Senator THURMOND. I want to commend you on that statement. I am glad to hear you say that you are not doing a lot of construction overseas until you know where we stand.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. I think that is a very sensible approach. In Casablanca we built a tremendous airfield, and a lot of installations, knowing all the time we were going to have to move out, and to me it just didn't make very much sense.

VIETNAM

Now, in your statement you say DOD is asking $40 million for construction in South Vietnam to enhance the capability of the Vietnam forces, upgrade the communications facilities and provide minimum support for the U.S. Forces. Now, since we are going to be withdrawing from this area on a rather large scale and we will be turning over vast facilities to that country, I was just wondering how this $40 million would be spent.

Secretary SHILLITO. Senator Thurmond, we are looking at this constantly very closely. The vast majority of the $40 million that we are talking about here ties in directly to the Vietnamization program, the abilities or capabilities of the Vietnamese to defend themselves. It is heavily tied to their roads, the land communication, but it is virtually all directly tied to the making them able, putting them in a position where they are able and capable to defend themselves and it ties in to maintenance facilities, their maintenance facilities, their supply capability and heavily, as I said, into roads.

Senator THURMOND. And the newspaper reported that DOD is planning to build houses in South Vietnam for military personnel for South Vietnam Armed Forces. Is that correct?

Secretary SHILLITO. Senator, this is not housing by any stretch of the imagination as we might refer to housing normally. This is shelter and these shelter units do tie again to Vietnamization. The shelter units do tie to the ability of the Vietnamese to defend themselves. They tie to their retention rates, their desertion rates. They have a situation where, as you are well aware, their families do move with the military forces generally. We believe it is essential that that shelter-type capability be a part of their armed forces but you are talking about very few dollars. You are talking about a $600 average shelter-type arrangement for these people. It is also a self-help kind of thing on their part. They are going to have to do a major portion

of the work to make the shelters to bring about these shelters for themselves.

Senator THURMOND. It sounds as if what you are doing makes sense and I am glad you can explain that because some of the news media seem to have distorted that point.

Secretary SHILLITO. They certainly have.

Senator THURMOND. To me, I think it is necessary for us to do everything we can to help South Vietnam become self-supporting and to encourage them to go forward with that Vietnamization program.

Secretary SHILLITO. Again, Senator Thurmond, it ties directly to our being able to get out of South Vietnam in a more logical, effective, early manner.

Senator THURMOND. Now, Mr. Secretary, in your housing and community facilities account, the Army is receiving only $50 million. This is $24 million less than the Navy and $13 million less than the Air Force. Since the Army is much larger than the other two services, what is the reason for this difference?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Is this tied to bachelor housing, Senator?

Secretary SHILLITO. Could we have that question again?

Senator THURMOND. I will repeat the question.

In your housing and community facilities account, the Army is receiving only $50 million. This is $24 million less than the Navy and $13 million less than the Air Force. Since the Army is much larger than the other two services, what is the reason for the difference?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The military departments, Senator Thurmond, as you know, develop their construction programs, and the Army evidently decided not to build as much as the other two on this particular item. This is a choice that each service has as to where they want to place their emphasis for a particlular year on satisfying their requirements.

Secretary SHILLITO. I think it would be desirable for you to bring up this question with the Army. This question could be raised with the Army because this is tied to their submittal and I think they can go into this in more detail.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Secretary, what do you consider to be the greatest unmet needs in the Department of Defense military construction account?

Secretary SHILLITO. Senator, we have attempted to identify the backlog of military construction. We have determined total need. I might say, Senator, this results from an extensive amount of work on the part of the individual services, on the part of the people on my own staff. Well, of course, there are many needs, but undoubtedly the single area that stands out above all others would be the replacement of modernization needs as a part of this total $20-plus-billion, and how much would you estimate that would be?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The total, Mr. Secretary, is $8,286 million in the category of replacement and modernization, and right behind that comes the current mission deficiency of $6,588 million, and then new missions total $2,572 million.

Senator THURMOND. I have some questions of General Dalrymple, but I will take them up later.

That is all I have at this time.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Chairman, the question I have I think I had better ask of General Dalrymple. It involves the means for Eisenhower Hall at West Point. I understand you are going to take that up this afternoon?

Senator JACKSON. Right.

Senator GOLDWATER. I will wait until that time.

Senator JACKSON. As soon as we complete the questioning with the Secretary we will go on to the Army.

Thank you.

Senator Byrd.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OKINAWA

Mr. Secretary, is there anything in here for construction on Okinawa?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. There is one small classified project on Okinawa.

Senator JACKSON. We will take that up in the closed session.

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, PHILIPPINES

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What about the Philippines?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes; we have authorization in here for Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. How much money is involved?

Secretary SHILLITO. We have no housing, by the way, planned for either the Philippines or Okinawa.

SECTION 509(b)—DEBT RETIREMENT

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Now, on page 40 you list debt payment of $95 million and you have another figure for debt payment and other expenses.

Secretary SHILLITO. The principal, of course, ties to the indebtedness that has been incurred from the various privately financed housing construction programs. The same applies as far as the interest and the other expenses.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Those payments stem from the indebtedness on the Capehart and Wherry housing projects, initiated in the late 1940's and early 1950's. We estimate currently our debt is about $1.7 billion and this interest and principal is an annual appropriated amount that is necessary to pay that indebtedness.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. It appears to me that the debt payment and interest on the debt altogether is about 20 percent of your total.

Secretary SHILLITO. That is correct.

Mr. FLIAKAS. This is the annual requirement to retire that debt.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Senator Byrd asked how much money we had in the program for the Philippines. The figure is $3.9 million, Senator.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. That is mostly for what type of construction?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Navy and Air Force facilities. I don't have a breakdown on it.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Yarborough had expected to be here this morning to present a statement but was unable to make it, so at this point we will include his statement as if read.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH, U.S. SENATOR FROM TEXAS

Mr. Chairman, allow me to thank you for the opportunity to express my support for several important military construction projects in Texas which are presently being considered by the Subcommittees on Military Construction. The House military construction appropriations bill for fiscal year 1971 presently provides for construction at 17 different military installations in the State of Texas. The total appropriated for these projects is $39,362,000 with $19,234,000 of this amount going to the Army, $15,929,000 going to the Air Force, and $4,199,000 going to the Navy. All of these funds are needed and I fully support each of the projects covered by them. There are, however, several projects of importance to the people of my State which were inadequately funded in the House bill. I will direct the major portion of my remarks at these projects.

SAN ANTONIO AREA PROJECTS

(1) Kelly Air Force Base: Although the House passed bill contains $1,354,000 for use at this installation, it does not contain funds for a requested engine overhaul facility. Approximately $15,741,000 is needed to construct this proposed building which is so important to the future of Kelly Air Force Base. The facility would enable the Air Force to achieve savings that would pay for the cost of the project in just 1 year. The money will be saved through quicker turnaround time, which means that fewer new engines will need to be purchased. In addition, the Air Force will realize savings from lower labor costs, and less money spent on parts and transportation for the engines. Finally, this building would provide the 2,000 engine overhaul workers at Kelly Air Force Base with the improved working conditions they require and deserve. The very future of these workers' jobs may be at stake if the engine overhaul work must be contracted out due to inadequate government owned facilities. For the reasons outlined, I strongly urge that the Subcommittee restore the $15,741,000 requested by the Department of Defense and authorized by the House for the construction of an engine overhaul facility at Kelly Air Force Base.

(2) Other San Antonio projects: The House bill includes funds for several other projects in the San Antonio area. In the interest of time, I will not discuss these projects in great detail. The bill includes money for a badly needed dormitory complex and an electrical distribution system at Fort Sam Houston, and a medical research building at Brooks Air Force Base. I want to emphasize that these and the other San Antonio projects must receive the money allowed for in the

House bill, in order to continue San Antonio's 250-year tradition as a major military presidio. The projects to which I refer are:

Fort Sam Houston	$15,496,000
Brooks Air Force Base	2,414,000
Lackland Air Force Base	342,000
Randolph Air Force Base	1,297,000

AERONAUTICAL MAINTENANCE CENTER

The Defense Department authorized a budget request of $4,413,000 for the Aeronautical Maintenance Center in Corpus Christi, Tex. The House bill allows only $3,738,000 deleting $675,000 needed to construct two turbine engine test cells. Failure to approve this item in the 1971 fiscal year program will adversely affect the Aeronautical Maintenance Center's capacity to meet scheduled workloads for the overhaul of turbine engines used in helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft. The construction of these turbine engine test cells is essential in order to maintain the cost competitive position of this installation.

OTHER TEXAS PROJECTS

In the interest of time, I shall not detail all of the Texas projects in this year's military construction bill. However, I want to emphasize my strong support for these projects. The money allowed for in the House bill should be retained in the Senate bill in the interest of continuing the tradition of progressive military installations in the State of Texas. The following projects have been funded at the absolute minimum level:

Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi	$1,900,000
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi	2,153,000
Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility, Orange	146,000
Bergstrom AFB, Austin	262,000
Dyess AFB, Abilene	150,000
Goodfellow AFB, San Angelo	1,216,000
Laredo AFB, Laredo	762,000
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio	396,000
Reese AFB, Lubbock	1,136,000
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls	6,251,000
Webb AFB, Big Spring	349,000

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the consideration that the members of this subcommittee have always shown toward Texas projects. I ask that the cuts in authorized spending for military construction in Texas be restored, and that the money appropriated be retained by the Senate.

Senator JACKSON. Any further questions?

Senator GOLDWATER. Could I ask you a question? What are your plans—to recess at noon?

Senator JACKSON. I thought we would go on to 12:30, if we could, and start with the Army right away.

Senator GOLDWATER. What time would you resume?

Senator JACKSON. Two o'clock.

Senator GOLDWATER. I have a meeting with the Secretary of the Interior so I won't be able to stay. I will be here at 2 o'clock.

Senator JACKSON. We will turn to the Army now and if you want to ask a question, we can take that out of order. Would that be helpful?

Senator GOLDWATER. Yes, sir.

TITLE I—ARMY

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. J. C. DALRYMPLE, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, gentlemen.

The committee will come to order. General Dalrymple, we are delighted to welcome you once again to the committee. We want to commend you for your outstanding service. We are sorry that you will be retiring, I believe, in September.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We want you to know how much we appreciate your cooperation and help in this committee. We are delighted to welcome you back this morning. You have a prepared statement?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; I have a short statement which I would like to give to the committee and then a longer one that I would like to submit for the record.

Senator JACKSON. All right, General, you can give your summary, and the full statement will go in the record as well.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Major General John C. Dalrymple, Director of Installations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

It is always a privilege to appear before these Committees and to present the Department of the Army's portion of the Military Construction Authorization request.

For fiscal year 1971, the Army is requesting $625,955,000 in new authorization for military construction. In addition, amendments to Public Laws 88–174, 88–390, 89–188, 89–568, 90–110, and 90–408 are requested to eliminate certain deficiencies in currently authorized items, in the total amount of $4,307,000.

Of the total new authorization requested in Title I, Section 101, $511,377,000 is for construction within the United States and $112,578,000 is for construction outside the United States, including Korea, Europe, Southeast Asia, Kwajalein Missile Range, and U.S. Army Security Agency sites. Title I, Section 102, contains a request for $2,000,000 for work at a classified location.

This year's program has been developed to meet our three major facilities requirements: to support our essential overseas missions, to permit deployment of the Safeguard Ballistic Missile Defense system, and to provide an increment of the essential facilities at the Army's permanent installations in the United States.

The largest single segment of our program for permanent installation is for the improvement of facilities in support of medical activities. This year's program is a continuation of our previous efforts in this area and includes several diverse needs. Facilities are being requested to satisfy our most urgent requirements for hospitals, clinics, medical laboratories and bachelor housing for medical trainees.

As in past years, Section 103 of the proposed bill contains language authorizing construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities occasioned by unforeseen circumstances. We are again requesting $10 million for this emergency authorization. This authorization has been extremely important in meeting unforeseen construction requirements in recent years.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The problem of uninterrupted cost growth in the construction industry on which I commented last year is still with us, and experts are now predicting a rise of about 9% in 1970. To minimize the effect on the Army construction program, we are continuing our efforts to improve our cost estimating and to complete the design of our projects at an early date so that contracts can be awarded with the least practicable delay. Progress is being made in this area, and we anticipate that we will be ready to award contracts on a significant portion of our program as soon as funds become available.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Before I give you some of the highlights of our program, I would like to call your attention to the tables on pages 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the statement before you. Table I, on pages 4 and 5, shows the distribution of the new authorization request of $625,955,000 by major commands in the United States and Overseas. Table II, on page 6, shows the construction categories in which the authorization is requested. Table III on page 7, shows the repetitive and special interest items.

A number of items in this program justify specific mention.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Hospital Facilities

The request of $44.8 million for medical facilities constitutes approximately 23.4% of the construction program for our permanent installations in the United Sates. The major facility that we are requesting is a 760-bed hospital at Fort Gordon, Georgia, which will support not only that installation, but will also serve as a regional speciality military hospital for the southeastern portion of the United States. We have largely completed the design of this $31 million project and expect to be ready to request bids for construction as soon as funds are available.

TABLE I.—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM, PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1971 AUTHORIZATION

Command	Cost
SECTION 101—INSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
U.S. Continental Army Command	$116,258,000
1st Army	26,572,000
3d Army	35,676,000
4th Army	17,822,000
5th Army	17,301,000
6th Army	18,362,000
Military District of Washington	525,000
U.S. Army Materiel Command	39,809,000
U.S. Army Security Agency	475,000
U.S. Army Strategic Communication Command	3,259,000
U.S. Military Academy	8,519,000
U.S. Army Medical Department	10,216,000
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	558,000
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service	4,898,000
Safeguard Systems Command	322,000,000
U.S. Army, Alaska	2,430,000
U.S. Army, Hawaii	2,955,000
Total, inside the United States	511,377,000
SECTION 101—OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
U.S. Army, Pacific	$46,190,000
Korea	6,190,000
Vietnam	40,000,000
Safeguard Systems Command	3,760,000
U.S. Army Security Agency	2,535,000
U.S. Army, Europe	60,093,000
Germany	8,902,000
United Kingdom	1,191,000
NATO infrastructure	50,000,000
Total, outside the United States	112,578,000
SECTION 102—CLASSIFIED	
Classified location	2,000,000
Total, new authorization	625,955,000

TABLE II.—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM, PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1971 AUTHORIZATION—SUMMARY BY FACILITY CLASSES AND CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

	Total	Percent of total
Operational and training facilities	$341,414,000	54.5
Maintenance and production facilities	12,523,000	2.0
Research, development, and test facilities	32,906,000	5.3
Supply facilities	6,239,000	1.0
Hospital and medical facilities	44,788,000	7.1
Administrative facilities	13,760,000	2.2
Housing and community facilities	50,658,000	8.1
Utilities and ground improvements	73,667,000	11.8
NATO	50,000,000	8.0
Program total	625,955,000	100.0

TABLE III.—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM, PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1971 AUTHORIZATION—REPETITIVE AND SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Item	Number of projects	Total cost
Repetitive items:		
Operational		
Training	8	7,305
Maintenance, aircraft	9	12,109
Maintenance, other	6	4,283
Research, development, test and evaluation	7	8,693
Supply	10	30,364
Medical	5	5,786
Administrative	4	44,788
Barracks and support	4	13,760
Bachelor officer quarters	8	15,259
Community support	4	7,060
Utilities and grounds	9	10,464
	13	10,129
Repetitive items, total		170,000
Special-interest items:		
Air pollution abatement		
Water pollution abatement	7	4,374
Safeguard	27	30,191
Southeast Asia	2	325,200
Korea	2	40,000
NATO infrastructure	1	6,190
	1	50,000
Special-interest items, total		455,955
Total, authorization		625,955

This year we are also requesting approval of the first increment of the construction required to erect a modern 1280-bed hospital at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. In order to cause minimum disruption in patient care at the present hospital, we are planning sequential development of this new facility; therefore, we are requesting $10.2 million this year to provide interim facilities to house those medical activities which must be relocated, to clear the site for the new building and to relocate and modernize the utilities needed for this new medical center. Under our current schedule we will accomplish this work initially; subsequently we will request funds from Congress for the remaining construction of the hospital. The entire facility is under design, and we hope to award contracts for each increment shortly after the funds become available.

Bachelor Housing

The Fiscal Year 1971 program provides for construction of 3,022 barracks spaces and 524 Bachelor Officer Quarters at permanent installations in the United States. This will provide another small increment of our program to replace the inadequate World War II buildings in which a large proportion of our bachelors are still housed. The estimated cost for these projects is based upon statutory limitations for bachelor's housing which are proposed in Section 606 of this bill.

Research and Development

To support our research and development program, we are requesting $32.9 million. Of this amount, $3.2 million is for R&D facilities for Safeguard at Kwajalein Missile Range, and $0.6 million to improve communication facilities for all users of this national range. The continuing program for upgrading the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico will require $2.3 million this year.

The largest portion of the funds requested is for the initial increments of two major laboratory construction projects. $14.0 million is required for the first phase of a three-phase program to relocate the facilities of Harry Diamond Laboratories, the Army's research and development laboratories which specialize in fuzes and susceptibility of ordnance electronics materials to nuclear radiation. The laboratories will move from the present inadequate facilities in a combination of leased buildings, trailers, and a portion of the old National Bureau of Standards site to the vicinity of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Maryland.

The second large project requires $7.0 million for the first phase of a three-phase program for the Western Medical Institute of Research. This project will provide a modern facility adjacent to the Letterman General Hospital in which we can bring together associated research activities. The Institute will provide a capability for general medical research with emphasis in the field of infectious diseases that have a serious impact on a unit's combat effectiveness. This research will be particularly oriented toward communicable diseases which are of special importance in military medicine.

Reception Station, Fort Dix

The Reception Station at Fort Dix, New Jersey, receives and processes inductees at the rate of 1,300 men a week prior to their entering Basic Combat Training. The main processing activity is now located in a building constructed in 1917; the other processing buildings were constructed during World War II. These substandard and inadequate buildings provide an inefficient facility for processing the new soldier and certainly create an extremely poor impression on him at the outset of his military career. Initially this program includes $5.7 million to provide permanent reception, processing and medical facilities.

Dependent Schools

The adequacy of schools for his children is a very important factor in the soldier's choice of a career. The continuing requirement for improving the educational facilities for the dependent children in Europe has been recognized for several years. This year's program of $2.1 million for an addition to an elementary school and conversion of existing buildings to a high school will reduce overcrowding and alleviate substandard conditions.

Relocation of Activities to Bayonne, N.J.

In November 1964, the Secretary of Defense announced the inactivation and disposal of the Military Ocean Terminal, Brooklyn. Adequate operational facilities are becoming available at Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne. Needed now are facilities for administrative functions, and the Army requests $3.0 million to provide this additional space.

Container Loading Facilities

We are requesting $1.5 million for the first increment of a five-phase program to modernize existing facilities at the Military Ocean Terminal in Oakland, California. The widespread trend toward containerization and the development of modern cargo handling methods and automation in industry demand corresponding modernization of military terminal facilities. Compatibility of commercial and military systems and methods is essential to efficient and economical operation of Army terminals, which serve all of the Armed Forces. Approval of funds for the Oakland facility will provide a terminal on the west coast which is modern, efficient, compatible with industry and which will have the flexibility to react rapidly to abrupt increases in cargo movement demands.

Moving Target Simulator Buildings

The modernization of the Army's weapons leads inevitably to a need for new training facilities. This year we are requesting projects at five installations to house equipment which will simulate moving targets and permit training for crews of REDEYE and CHAPARRAL/VULCAN Air Defense Systems. This will improve the training in our new weapons systems, prevent loss of valuable training time and reduce the need for actual aircraft in this training. The total cost is $2.5 million.

Aircraft Maintenance Facilities

The rise in the Army's use of aircraft has brought a corresponding increase in the need for maintenance facilities. This program contains $4.3 milllion for the improvement of existing installations which specialize in this work. Of this amount, $3.4 million is for maintenance facilities for aircraft engines at the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center near Corpus Christi, Texas.

Electrical Supply and Distribution

The continuing rise in the demand for electrical power due to changes in communications, modern weapons, training techniques and living standards has imopsed severe strains on existing electrical utilities. To rectify this situation approval is requested to upgrade the electrical systems at seven major installations in the United States at a cost of $4.3 million.

Reduction of Environmental Pollution

National programs call for reducing the pollution of our environment. Therefore the Army has included in the FY 71 program seven projects for air pollution abatement and twenty seven projects for water pollution abatement. These projects will reduce particulate and sulfur oxide emissions from heating and production plants, provide treatment of industrial wastes, provide connections to regional sewage plants, and upgrade existing sewage treatment plans to conform with local and Federal standards. These projects have been coordinated with the other Federal agencies involved in pollution abatement and are generally timed with the environment improvement plans of the local communities. The total cost of this phase of the environmental pollution control program is $34.6 million.

Republic of Vietnam

Construction required for support of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, for American Advisory Teams, and for roads and bridges at a cost of $40.0 million is reflected in this program. The Army has carefully reviewed the projects previously planned for this area and has realigned the previously authorized program to conform with current plans. This action permitted the accomplishment of construction work without requesting additional funds in fiscal year 1970. Now, however, it is necessary to request authorization which will permit continuation of construction of a limited number of facilities in support of current programs.

Safeguard

The SAFEGUARD portion of the program before you contains $322.0 million for tactical and supporting facilities and, as I mentioned previously, $3.2 million for R&D facilities at the Kwajalein Missile Range.

NATO Infrastructure

Continuing the procedure established in FY 68 this program contains $50 million to suport the United States share of Infrastructure construction for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

SUMMARY

In summary I would like to point out that the authorization requested in the program before you consists largely of construction in support of our forces overseas and the SAFEGUARD Ballistic Missile Defense System. In fact, 70% of the request before you is for these purposes.

The remaining portions of the program have been carefully developed to provide minimum essential improvements in our primary medical care facilities, research and development laboratories, environmental pollution abatement programs, operational and training facilities, maintenance and supply facilities and basic utilities. A modest segment of the program is for projects for the troop housing and community support items which are so important to the morale and well being of the American soldier.

This concludes my summary of the Army's Fiscal Year 1971 Military Construction Authorization request. The detailed project justifications supporting the Army request are contained in two books which have been furnished to the Committees, one containing the unclassified data and the other containing classified material.

I will be pleased to answer questions the Committees may have or to see that the answers are provided.

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Maj. Gen. John C. Dalrymple, Director of Installations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

On my right is Mr. Carton of my office and on my left is Lieutenant Colonel Blank of my office.

It is always a privilege to appear before these committees and to present the Department of the Army's portion of the military construction authorization request.

For fiscal year 1971, the Army is requesting $625,955,000 in new authorization for military construction. In addition, amendments to Public Laws 88–174, 88–390, 89–188, 89–568, 90–110, and 90–408 are requested to eliminate certain deficiencies in currently authorized items, in the total amount of $4,307,000.

SAFEGUARD

The new authorization requested in title I consists of two major components: Inside the United States, $513,377,000; outside the United States, $112,578,000; total $625,955,000.

This year's program has been developed to meet our three major facilities requirements: to support our essential overseas missions, to permit deployment of the Safeguard ballistic missile defense system, and to provide an increment of the essential facilities at the Army's permanent installations in the United States.

The recent action of the Senate Armed Services Committee in placing the Safeguard construction in the procurement bill can result in a corresponding reduction in the authorization required in the military construction authorization bill now before you.

The largest single segment of our program for permanent installations is for the improvement of facilities in support of medical activities. This year's program is a continuation of our previous efforts in this area and includes several diverse needs. Facilities are being requested to satisfy our most urgent requirements for hospitals, clinics, medical laboratories, and bachelor housing for medical trainees.

SECTION 103—EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Section 103 of the proposed bill contains language authorizing construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities occasioned by unforeseen circumstances. We are requesting $10 million for this emergency authorization. This authorization has been extremely important in meeting unforeseen construction requirements in recent years.

PROGRAM CHANGES

On July 22, 1970, the committee was notified of two changes required in the original Army program. One is an increase in cost of a sewage treatment facility at Fort Lewis and the other is for authorization to acquire land for a civil defense facility for which funds are being provided in the independent offices appropriations bill. Detailed data on these changes have been provided to the committee staff.

The problem of uninterrupted cost growth in the construction industry on which I commented last year is still with us, and experts are now predicting a rise of about 9 percent in 1970.

To minimize the effect on the Army construction program, we are continuing our efforts to improve our cost estimating and to complete the design of our projects at an early date so that contracts can be awarded with the least practicable delay. Progress is being made in this area, and we anticipate that we will be ready to award contracts on a significant portion of our program as soon as funds become available.

I would like to point out that the authorization requested in the program before you consisted largely of construction in support of our forces overseas and the Safeguard ballistic missile defense system. In fact, 70 percent of the request before you—which includes the Safeguard authorization you have placed in the procurement bill—is for these purposes.

The remaining portions of the program have been carefully developed to provide minimum essential improvements in our primary medical care facilities, research and development laboratories, environmental pollution abatement programs, operations and training facilities, maintenance and supply facilities, and basic utilities. A modest segment of the program is for projects for the troop housing and community support items which are so important to the morale and well-being of the American soldier.

This concludes my summary of the Army's fiscal year 1971 military construction authorization request. The detailed project justifications supporting the Army request are contained in two books which have been furnished to the committees, one containing the unclassified data and the other containing classified material.

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

Thank you very much, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, General Dalrymple.

Senator Byrd, I believe you have an item on a sewerage treatment facility that you wanted to take up out of order, before you leave. Would you like to do that now?

Senator BYRD of Virginia. I would appreciate that.

Senator JACKSON. This item will appear in connection with the Fort Lee item, Mr. Reporter.

FORT LEE, VA.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, the sum of $612,000 was authorized and appropriated in fiscal year 1968 for the construction of a secondary sewerage treatment plant at Fort Lee, Va. The city of Hopewell, adjacent to Fort Lee, was at that time planning a similar project to upgrade its sewerage treatment from primary to secondary. After joint discussions it became apparent that there would be advantage to a cooperative effort whereby Fort Lee would assist the city in the construction of an enlarged secondary treatment plant to process the sewerage from both Hopewell and Fort Lee. Accordingly, in the fall of 1969, the Army asked for and received the approval of the Armed Services Committee, both Senate and House, and the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House to change the scope of the fiscal year 1968 project to permit the Army to contribute to an enlarged treatment plant in Hopewell rather than building a plant at Fort Lee itself.

In last year's hearings on the military construction authorization bill I introduced an amendment to extend the fiscal year 1968 authorization for this project to allow time for negotiations between Hopewell and the Army. These negotiations have disclosed that the Army's fair contribution to the enlarged treatment plant connecting lines and pumping stations should be $1,460,000. This figure is considerably in excess of the $612,000 currently authorized but it represents what is considered the Army's fair share of the estimated cost and is probably less than the Army would eventually require if Fort Lee were to provide its own treatment plant.

The State water control board and the Federal Water Quality Administration have both indicated that secondary treatment will not suffice at Fort Lee. Some degree of advanced treatment will be required because the post effluent is discharged near the head waters of Bailey Creek where there is a very low rate of flow. A preliminary estimate indicates that the required secondary and advanced treatment facilities at Fort Lee will cost a minimum of $1.8 to $2.3 million.

This advanced treatment is not required at the Hopewell plant because that effluent is discharged into a larger and more active body of water that is better able to assimilate secondary effluent. Conceivably, it might be possible to provide only secondary treatment at Fort Lee and then pipe the effluent further downstream before discharge, but the distances and terrain involved indicate that this solution would cost a minimum of $1.8 million. The proposed participation at Fort Lee and the city of Hopewell is thus the least expensive means of providing treatment of Fort Lee's sewerage. This procedure is also in accordance with the President's guidance that use of municipal or regional systems is the preferred method for disposal of waste from Federal installations. I, therefore, propose that the necessary amendatory language be added to the current authorization bill.

Senator JACKSON. General Dalrymple, could you comment on that?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. Senator Byrd has given the history of this project. This project has been under discussion between the local representatives and the Corps of Engineers for several years. During that period of time there have been changes, of course, in the overall standards that have been adopted by the various States throughout the country and this has led to reevaluation from time to time of the plans for the Fort Lee plant to make sure that they are in keeping with those standards. The statement that it would cost the Government more to run an outfall line to empty into Bailey Creek at the point well below the headwaters is correct. This has been arrived at by detailed investigation by the Corps of Engineers and in discussions with the local and State authorities. At the time that we came in initially with this year's program of water and air pollution projects, the discussions had not been developed to the point where we could identify just what the problem was. That is the reason that Senator Byrd is bringing it up at this time.

Senator JACKSON. The $612,000 figure for this project that we put in last year turned out not to be the kind of program that would be adequate in order to conform to the State standards.

General DALRYMPLE. That is largely the situation, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We are not comparing it with the new figure here, because it is a different program.

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And even under the new program, as I understand it, the Army's contribution would be——

General DALRYMPLE. $1,460,000.

Senator JACKSON. $1,460,000?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And the cost to the Army, if it were to undertake the program on its own, would be between $1.8 and $2.3 million.

General DALRYMPLE. That is our estimate at this time; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. May I ask you a question in that connection, Mr. Chairman. General, is it your judgment that the $1,460,000, represents a fair share of the Army's cost of the program?

General DALRYMPLE. Let me refer to Colonel Rees, of the Corps of Engineers.

Colonel REES. I am Lieutenant Colonel Rees of the Office of the Chief, Army Corps of Engineers. Yes sir, it does. This was based on the proportionate share of the amount of sewage that would have to be treated by both the city of Hopewell and the fort.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Byrd.

Senator THURMOND. General, as I understand, the statement made by Senator Byrd is correct so far as you are concerned and you do not object to the committee taking action along the line, is that correct?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Any further questions?

I think we might go through this special item book and take up same prepared questions and all of the other items will go into the record as a part of this hearing.

I will ask these prepared questions and I say to my colleagues please interrupt at any time there is a question. I think we can move more expeditiously that way.

First item is on page 74.

Senator THURMOND. Before we go into that detail, will you permit me to ask about four questions?

FAMILY HOUSING

General Dalrymple, in the housing and community facilities account the Army is receiving only $50 million. This is $24 million less than the Navy and $13 million less than the Air Force. Since the Army is much larger than the other two services, what are the reasons for this difference?

General DALRYMPLE. While the Army recognizes the importance of troop and supporting facilities, in this particular year, if you will notice we have thrown considerable emphasis in the fields of antipollution, both air and water where our amount far exceeds those of the other two services. This is also true in the fields of medical facilities and research and development facilities. So it is just a change in emphasis on the part of the Army as compared to the Air Force and Navy and with the rather austere budget we have approximately $50 million devoted to housing and community facilities.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, General Dalrymple. Were you given guidance by the Department of Defense on the approximat

amount of money which would be available to the Army prior to drawing up your military construction requests?

General DALRYMPLE. This follows a procedure of what we might term "back and forth" where the Army comes in with its requirements along with the other services. We try to reduce those requirements within the Army staff to a point where we feel that they can be adequately supported. Then this is presented in the reviewing stage before the various officials of the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense. It receives intensive review. Some projects fall out, some are added, and I suppose one might say in that way there is a certain ceiling, if you will, arrived at within which we fit our final program.

Senator THURMOND. General Dalrymple, what do you consider the most important unmet needs of the Army in the area of military construction as reflected by these requests?

General DALRYMPLE. Well, I would have to say housing. I mean housing across the board. This is a personal answer and I think that is what you wished of me. Maybe it is shared by the rest of the people in the Department of the Army. I know it is shared by a large number. When I say housing I am talking about housing in its broadest sense: family housing, bachelor housing, both enlisted and officer, and supporting facilities that go with housing. This, to my way of thinking, makes the service more attractive then any other single facet.

Senator THURMOND. General Dalrymple, in your statement I believe you show $112 million to be spent outside of the United States. Would you give a breakdown for the record of that. I won't take the time to go into the details of that now.

General DALRYMPLE. We have in the program approximately $40 million for South Vietnam, $6 million plus for South Korea, $50 million in NATO infrastructure, and $10 million for projects in Europe which are not infrastructure. Two and one half million dollars for Army Security Agency projects worldwide, and the remaining three plus million dollars at Kwajalein Missile Range.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

OAKLAND ARMY BASE, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Thurmond. We will start through the book with page 74. This is the Oakland Army Base. As I understand this project for the Oakland Army Base, it is the beginning of a modernization program to enable this terminal to more adequately handle containerized shipping which seems to be the coming thing in modern shipping. I am wondering what the effect on this terminal if activities in Southeast Asia quiet down. Is this a peacetime requirement or is this still based on activities in the Far East?

General DALRYMPLE. This is on a switch over to containerization, of course, and based on peacetime loads. However, it, of course, would be helpful in the event that the Southeast Asia conflict continues. This is the first phase of the program and there will be a total of five phases. We expect some tremendous savings to come out of this operation. While it is costing $1.4 million for the first phase, we expect savings of $1 million to be created annually by this phase and at the completion of the five phases, $3.5 million annually will be saved. So this has a very, very attractive benefit-cost ratio.

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Senator JACKSON. Is this being done in all of the Army facilities?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir; not all of them. This one on the west coast at Oakland and another one on the east coast which is at Bayonne, N.J.

Senator JACKSON Have they been able to work out this problem with the labor groups? Now, the Longshoremen's Union on the west coast was one of the first, I believe, to work out an agreement on containerization; but does this apply on the east coast, too?

General DALRYMPLE. Colonel Breed.

Colonel BREED. At this stage, we haven't done much in labor negotiations in the eastern area, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I didn't know that containerization was being used to any extent on the east coast because of inability to get together with the east coast labor groups, which is a different union from the one on the west coast.

Colonel BREED. Throughout the New Jersey-New York area containerization in commercial terminals is going full speed.

Senator JACKSON. It is?

Colonel BREED. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This is the first increment.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; the first out of five. The total MCA cost will be something on the order of $8 million.

Senator JACKSON. At Oakland?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. Total MCA cost will be something over $8 million for all five phases and a payoff at $3.5 million a year.

Senator JACKSON. Is this the only facility on the west coast?

Colonel BREED. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. It is the only Army facility?

Colonel BREED. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. How many years did you say this will take to complete?

General DALRYMPLE. I would say for phase I of a project like that, something less than a year.

Senator THURMOND. As I understand, this total project will go over a number of years?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes. That would depend, of course, if we obtain funding of $7.1 million for the next four phases. Now, if we are successful in getting this initial increment started we would expect to finish it in something less than a year, and I would say depending on the availability of authorization and funds for the future years it would run about 1 year per increment.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J.

Senator JACKSON. All right, page 83, Fort Monmouth. I note that you state this project cannot be delayed as the equipment contract was awarded during the second quarter of fiscal year 1968.

Was the fact that you needed a new building known at the time the equipment was ordered? In other words, was the decision to order the equipment also a decision that affects the need for the facility?

General DALRYMPLE. Is Major Edwards here, please?

Senator JACKSON. Come up to the table. We have a question for you. This is for Fort Monmouth, page 83. We have noted here that this

project cannot be delayed as an equipment contract was awarded during the second quarter of 1968. What we want to know is was the fact that you needed a new building known at the time the equipment was ordered? In other words, what happened here is as I understand it, equipment was ordered without appropriate consideration being given to the need for a new facility, and they are tied together. What kind of liaison do you have with ordnance in this kind of an operation?

Major EDWARDS. This facility is for the tactical fire project for which the Signal Corps will train the maintenance people.

Senator JACKSON. But the equipment is not of value unless you have the facility. Was it known when the equipment was ordered, in the second quarter of 1968, that you needed a facility to go with it?

Major EDWARDS. It was known, sir, that there would be a maintenance training requirement. I do not know whether or not a survey was made of Fort Monmouth at that time to determine the requirements.

Senator JACKSON. That is not the question. It could happen at any installation. The point is the procurement undertaken in 1968 could not be meaningful unless there was a facility provided.

General DALRYMPLE. We knew there would be a need for a facility. We didn't put in for the facility in 1968 because we knew the equipment wasn't coming out of the pipe until 1973. So this particular construction is keyed to the arrival of the equipment in the first quarter of 1973, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I think it would be useful though, when procurement of this type is undertaken, for the committee to be advised that there will be an ongoing construction requirement, because this equipment is not meaningful unless the facility is provided. So we are put in the position where we have to go ahead regardless. Do you see what I mean?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. I am not sure that can be done. We know it is happening between the MCA and procurement, but there is no common voice before the committee. In the case of related line items in military construction you will find this down in the lower lefthand corner of the form 1391 item 24, related items. For example, if there is a utility project that has to go in to support this particular building, you would see a reference to such a project at item 24. We do correlate in that regard as far as military construction is concerned. I am not quite sure of the mechanics by which the procurement people would testify that they would need a building constructed 4 years hence to house an item they were currently defending in a procurement bill.

Senator JACKSON. This is not a large item, but I can see, where, as a matter of precedent you could get into some sizable items in construction.

General DALRYMPLE. As an example you will find in this program, sir, some buildings for moving target simulators. We identify when we are getting the training equipment and tie our construction program in with the availability of the equipment.

Senator JACKSON. That is all, Major. We will try to find another question for you soon.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

Turn now to page 86, West Point. I notice you are requesting four different projects for West Point this year totaling about $8.5 million.

Senator GOLDWATER. General, it is a real pleasure to visit with you again and I join in the chairman's expression of appreciation for your long service to our country and, not facetiously, I hope you retire to Arizona.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, sir.

Senator JACKSON. He is getting a lot of offers.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator GOLDWATER. Last year you will recall we talked about the lack of an adequate hall at West Point, the fact they have never had a place where the corps could meet in its entirety and the committee put it, I believe, $16 million for this building which I would call a Student Union Building, which is to be called Eisenhower Hall. At that time I felt that $16 million would not be enough and I think you were inclined to agree with me.

Now, do you feel that you are going to be able to construct this building for the money that you have available?

General DALRYMPLE. I would like to begin answering your question and then perhaps call as a supporting witness Colonel Barnett who is the District Engineer of the New York District of the Corps of Engineers. He is the contracting officer handling those projects at West Point.

Senator GOLDWATER. Before you start, I know this is classified, so don't get into any of the classified part.

General DALRYMPLE. Right, sir, and if I may, I will explain to the committee why it is sensitive.

You are correct, we went in for $16.8 million based on our best information at the time we originally requested this project. But in testimony last year, I told this committee and the others that the project could not be built to its present scope for $16.8 million and would require approximately $18.4 million.

This figure was arrived at in the following manner: After the Corps of Engineers had made its initial estimate and realized that $16.8 million might be in error, an objectively oriented outside team of architects, engineers, and estimators was hired to make a detailed estimate of what the project should cost. That team estimated the project should cost $19 million. The Corps of Engineers then went back to the drawing board and after taking out some items and changing some other things, they came up with the $18.4 million figure which I gave you. The committee was well aware of the fact that the $16.8 million was too short. But the appropriation bill and the authorization bill contained only $16.8 million.

The Corps of Engineers realized it had a real problem on its hands and decided to revise its bidding procedures. Bids were invited early this year under a competitive negotiated bid procedure as compared to a straight competitive bid. It was hoped by that process to obtain more desirable bid competition.

For a while they were extremely optimistic this would prevail, but as time went on and the proposals were received, they did not

gain the objective they sought, receiving only four proposals. Now, these proposals are in a state of negotiation between Colonel Barnett's office and the various firms that have made the proposals. All of them are in excess of the $16.8 million which is authorized and funded. And the objective that Colonel Barnett has is to try to bring their figure down to something closer to the authorized amount. Once having established what that difference is it is the Army's intent to come to this committee and the other committee and request a deficiency authorization and appropriation. At this point in time we do not know what that difference is. We have written letters to the different chairmen of the committees informing them that we expect to come up with a figure within 4 weeks. That 4 weeks would be up the end of the first week in August and at that time we would hope to be able to come to you with a firm figure on just what additional authorization and appropriation is needed for that building.

Colonel Barnett is here if there are detailed questions, sir.

I should point out that we can't disclose figures at this time because to do so would prejudice any further negotiation.

Senator GOLDWATER. I think that is sufficient, Mr. Chairman. I am sure you will get into this more in executive session. I just wanted to make sure that you were going to either get money through this bill or a supplemental bill that would come up after you know exactly what you are going to need.

General DALRYMPLE. We have tried to get a figure so we could present it during these hearings, realizing that it is important to get it into the authorization bill that you gentleman support. You must realize that this problem did not surface at the time we were testifying before the House so it is not in the House authorization bill. It could not possibly have been known at that time. So it is important to us if we can get it in the authorization bill here. That way it could then go to conference. Failing to do that, the only way that appears open, to me, is for there to be an introduction on the floor of an amendment to the bill.

Senator GOLDWATER. I was going to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that that might be the way that we could do it because I don't think we are going to be on this bill on the floor for some time and if we do have the information in the first week or two of August, would you have any objections to its being offered as an amendment when you bring it up?

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think the actual markup on this bill probably will not occur until sometime in August, so that we would have sufficient data I would think available to us to act in the committee. If not, we can, of course, bring in that information. I think it would be important to have the testimony after a decision has been made before going on the floor because this could be a highly controversial item.

Senator GOLDWATER. I realize that. I don't think it is going to be a large sum of money, but everything is controversial these days if it involves the military. But this is a facility they have long needed and I think we should go ahead with it.

Senator JACKSON. I think we will be in better shape if we can handle it in the committee and we will make every effort to make that

decision in the committee, assuming that there will be a decision, hopefully, by the middle of August. Is that possible?

General DALRYMPLE. It appears to be at this time; yes, sir.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Goldwater.

Recognizing that you have had considerable difficulty with your construction at West Point, I wish you would give us a brief rundown on the status of the work at West Point, where you stand on the construction program and what is yet to be done, excluding, of course, what you have already offered in connection with the question asked by Senator Goldwater.

General DALRYMPLE. I would like to ask Colonel Barnett, who is the District Engineer, New York District, of the Corps of Engineers to address that question.

First, I would like to say in the program this year we do have a deficiency request for approximately $2.5 million to accommodate a foundation problem that showed up during the construction of the academic building. That is a part of the program that we have going there now.

Colonel Barnett could give you a quick resume of where we stand and where we have to go with respect to this.

Colonel BARNETT. The principal work that is underway at the moment involves four major facilities. The four major facilities that are underway now are a science building, which General Dalrymple mentioned, the second increment of cadet barracks, the 200 units of family housing up on top of Stony Lonesome and an indoor rifle and pistol range. The other work that is going on is generally cleanup work on older contracts.

The progress on the science building is at a point at which we can prognosticate the use of that building in time for the next academic year; that is, the one beginning a year from this coming September. As you are well aware, that is exceedingly important to the Military Academy because during the next summer the last increase in the incremental size of the corps takes place. The dean feels that unless he has access to those new classrooms and laboratory spaces in that facility by that time they will be very hard-pressed to accommodate the number of students.

Needless to say, we feel that is a real challenge to have this completed and usable for this purpose.

I will address now the second increment of cadet barracks and I think the essentiality of that particular facility is obvious as there are going to be more people there that need a place to go to bed. That is what the barracks are for.

I might add that work is progressing exceedingly well. The contractor is doing a fine job and he is doing it on schedule and we are very encouraged about how well this has gone so far. He is at the point now of having a substantial portion of that building completed up to the third and fourth floors on both wings of the barracks that are involved in this particular project.

Direct your attention now up to the Stony Lonesome where the family housing is being built, 200 units. I can report to you that about 10 days ago the first 10 of those units were turned over by us for occupancy by newly assigned officers and their families at West Point.

As you know, the influx of people coming and going to West Point generally centers in the summer and so the pressure is on us as the construction agent to deliver as many as possible of those completed houses before the completion of this current summer so that the officers and their families will be housed before the start of the new academic year.

Senator JACKSON. What has the cost been on your housing? Do you have overruns there?

Colonel BARNETT. No, sir; we don't have on that project. The project is being built for what it was authorized at.

Senator JACKSON. I recall we gave you a special authorization though.

Colonel BARNETT. That is correct, and it has taken that.

COST OVERRUNS

Senator JACKSON. How much more do you anticipate that the expansion program at West Point will cost than was originally contemplated?

Colonel BARNETT. Sir, the present figure is showing an increase for the fiscal year 1971, and beyond, of about $37 million.

Senator JACKSON. Over the original?

Colonel BARNETT. No, sir; that is the total remaining. As I recall, the original figure was $110 million.

Senator JACKSON. That is right.

Colonel BARNETT. That is the original gray book figure from the 1963 estimate. If you aggregate then those that are included in this, you are talking about a $150 million figure.

Now, in that period, or time frame, from I think, February of 1963, was the date of the original estimate to now, we are talking about cost escalation for construction in that area that approaches 34–37 percent, in that region. Coincidentally, the difference between $110 and $150 million is the same, about 35 percent.

Senator JACNSON. But on the other hand, though, we have these horrible overruns there and poor contractor participation from a competitive point of view. I am wondering with the state of the economy and the decline in construction why there would not be more competition? In short, can't you find some hungry contractors? We have them out our way. You ought to make your awards out there. We have thousands of people unemployed and contractors who are really hungry in the Northwest.

Colonel BARNETT. I understand that is the case and that was one of our particular purposes in selecting and obtaining the authority to proceed the way we did on the cadet activity center. We actually went out and solicited directly the firms, over 30 in number in all, in all parts of the country that we felt had the qualification and financial capability to take on the job of this size and nature, an institution, monumental-type facility. At the outset, 13 of them elected to secure plans and specifications and seriously considered the job, at least to the degree of looking into it and determining whether it suited their purposes.

Eight of them began to seriously prepare proposals and, as General Dalrymple related, this number gradually trickled out. And I might add that New York is not seeing the decline of major capital invest-

ment in facilities that is chronic in some other parts of the country, and you only have to look at the New York City skyline to be assured of that.

However, our own estimators, in trying to obtain information on which to base Government estimates or cost, find that contrary to what you might think, subcontractors in the New York area are not hungry. They have really all the work they want, and they can be selective in the work that they take.

Suffice to say, under those conditions, they selected those jobs that are either lucrative in terms of the large amount that they might earn or easy for them in terms of where they might work and under what conditions they might do their jobs.

There is also, I think this is typical, an association of subcontractors with prime contractors and the subs are generally reluctant to break into an area where they are not already associated with some prime.

Senator JACKSON. On the academic building, there has been quite an overrun. When it started out, the prior authorization, I notice, was for $14 million, and then we revised that so that the current working estimate was $16 million and now the request is for $18 million.

Colonel BARNETT. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Isn't that more than just the normal increase in the cost of construction?

Colonel BARNETT. Yes, sir; that is correct. There were additions that were made prior to any negotiation and an award of a contract, as you know. Those on occasion from the difference between what an estimate is valued at in its concept of preliminary form and what you can estimate it at when you have plans and specifications.

I think the representation of what a facility will cost in terms of its concept just tends to deceive all of us. When we sit down and detail it in black and white with plans and specifications we then realize what each one of those features cost, it is different.

Now, as to the last increment which is the $2 plus million involved in this year's program, that is occasioned from two sources. The prime source is that the nature of the rock and the line of foundation were unexpectedly difficult and I think it is important to realize the difference between unexpectedly difficult and difficult.

We knew that it was a tough site in the evaluation of the several sites that were analyzed and considered. Nevertheless, and this was agreed to by the supporting board of architects that reviewed it, it was the most appropriate site as far as the facility was concerned. Therefore, we spent considerable effort looking into the nature of the site and in our judgment, although you may debate what may be considered a normal survey, we investigated this about two and a half times what we normally do. In spite of that, we were surprised in the nature of the work when we got into it. Rock that we figured was good was not good.

Senator JACKSON. You mean lack of stability?

Colonel BARNETT. Yes, sir. That particular rock is laid along lines angling about 45 degrees and it is fractured along lines that are perpendicular, giving you truncated cones. You don't really dare place loads on these rocks and rely on friction between the layers to sustain them. So the design was predicated upon drilling through the fractured layers into at least 10 feet of undisturbed rock.

The initial survey was made in consideration of that, drilling in fact at known location of these fracture lines. Even so, we were surprised when instead of drilling a 3-inch diameter survey hole, we drilled a 30-inch hole for the caisson and found conditions different. The nature of the difference is peculiar, only on the order of $400,000. That is not a significant difference compared to about $640,000 that was the original projected contingency. The significant difference in cost is occasioned by the difference in procurement regulations whereby as of February 1968, which was prior to the award of this contract, the Government now pays a contractor for those disturbed elements of his work that are occasioned downstream is a change takes place and this so-called impact or ripple effect was not in the program at the time that the original $13 million was presented for your consideration. So that had we only had to pay those costs that we had characteristically done before, we would be faced with a $400,000 bill instead of a $2.6 million bill.

Senator JACKSON. In many ways, I am wondering if it wouldn't have been more economical to relocate the Academy other than for its historic purposes. We have had nothing but problems on this construction.

Senator THURMOND. I think we could find a good site for it down South.

Senator JACKSON. There would be a lot of offers. You don't have to answer that.

In connection with the secondary sewage treatment facility at West Point which is on page 191 of the book, there is the amount of $3,299,000, practically $3.3 million. If my recollection is correct, this project was authorized in fiscal year 1968 in the amount of $2,137,000 and now it is increased over a million. Who wants to comment on that?

General DALRYMPLE. I would like to ask Mr. Norwood from the Corps of Engineers to do so.

Mr. NORWOOD. The project as such has not changed. As you are probably aware, the appropriation for the 1968 project had to be used for other purposes and now the cost is up, principally because of escalated costs.

Senator JACKSON. That much of an increase can't be due entirely to escalated costs. That is over a million dollars.

Mr. NORWOOD. Well, the project was originally estimated in 1966 for inclusion in the fiscal year 1968 program. Since that time and before inclusion in the fiscal year 1971 program final design had been completed, resulting in a more accurate cost estimate, including provision for the cost growth experienced over the years since 1966.

Senator JACKSON. The center of inflation must be located at West Point. Better get a new Department of Economics.

General DALRYMPLE. In my opening statement I mentioned that experts were predicting an annual rise of 9 percent in cost escalation throughout the country. We think it is now on the order of 15 to 18 percent at West Point.

Senator JACKSON. You need a whole new price index for West Point. You can't use the ordinary indices.

General DALRYMPLE. The negotiations that Colonel Barnett is conducting right now on the proposals of the activities building are indicating we are miles apart.

Senator JACKSON. I hate to take a bill to the floor, to be candid about it. How can we possibly tell other Senators what it is going to cost at West Point. I feel for you, too, but you have one stage, and then we get the final stage over here. After all this kind of thing really hurts.

General DALRYMPLE. We are hopeful in the final report on the activities building which we have said to the committees that we will provide, we can give you such a full report that you will have sufficient information to substantiate the points you will have to make if it does go to the floor.

Senator JACKSON. We need something because there isn't an item that means anything. This has been going on for some time. I have been chairman of this subcommittee for quite a number of years and every time West Point comes in, it is a new study in inflation. It is disturbing. There isn't a stable item in here. We all understand, of course, the problem that we have generally in the construction business. But at least in other areas there are certain predictable figures that you could use. But here we have not been able to predict even when the figure has gone up pretty high. There is a total unpredictability about this business that is so aggravating. I just shake my head.

Colonel BARNETT. May I say that is true just within the bounds of our own district. We do military construction in the six New England States, New York, and New Jersey, and we predict with very satisfying accuracy what the things are going to be bid at at other locations in our district and it is a serious moral factor.

Senator JACKSON. No one has been able to predict what the bidders are going to come up with at West Point because all of the projections here have been way off target. Even after, you know.

Senator THURMOND. Had you thought of trying to get some other contractors to bid on these projects outside of that area?

General DALRYMPLE. We had one bid from a firm based in Boise, Idaho, on that particular——

Senator JACKSON. I had better circulate it out in Seattle. They are laying off over 50,000 people just in that one city area.

Colonel BARNETT. We deliberately approached firms that are not doing business in the Metropolitan New York-West Point-Poughkeepsie area to try to solicit additional proposals.

Senator THURMOND. You might think about some contractors from the South, if you will let them bring their labor. Can they take their labor in there and do it?

Colonel BARNETT. They cannot.

Senator THURMOND. Why?

Colonel BARNETT. Because if they are going to work there they have to work there with the union locals that exist.

Senator THURMOND. Are you going to restrict them to the locals? Does the law require that? Does the law require you to?

Colonel BARNETT. We have to pay Davis-Bacon wages.

Senator THURMOND. Well, this is no Davis-Bacon wage, this is way on up above that.

Senator JACKSON. This is a new study in inflation.

Senator THURMOND. I think you need to look into some contractors from other regions. I think I can give you the names of some contractors that might be interested in bidding on this project.

Colonel BARNETT. We did solicit J. A. Jones from your State.

Senator THURMOND. How about Daniels Construction Co.?

Colonel BARNETT. I don't remember our contacting them.

Senator THURMOND. I remember a few years ago—Mr. Daniels is dead now, but his firm is carrying right on—and he was up here and I asked him how much it would cost to build this new Senate Office Building. I told him it cost $25 million and $5 million to correct defects. I said, "Would you tell me what you could have done this for?" and they are one of the best builders in the Nation, and he looked it over and said, "$15 million." But the Government spent $30 million. Well, we have plenty of good contractors down our way and I am sure you have them in other States. I suggest you look around and give them a little leeway and I think they will go in and put up these buildings at a reasonable cost. It is unreasonable now.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, gentlemen, we will return at 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:45 p.m., the hearing recessed, to return at 2:30 p.m., this date.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

ARMY AERONAUTICAL MAINTENANCE CENTER, TEXAS

Senator JACKSON (presiding). On page 90, the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, you are requesting these two turbine engine test cells. On the following pages I note you are requesting alteration to an engine cleaning shop and aircraft bearing shop, and that you propose to expand the power train shop.

I would like to know the reason for this at this time. Particularly if things quiet down in Southeast Asia, we think there would be a reduction in workload at this particular installation.

General DALRYMPLE. I will start with the turbine engine test cells, sir, and cover these generally and then ask Colonel O'Donahue to cover them in detail.

We have a requirement, and this is based on a long-range requirement, for 13 engine test cells. We have eight that we consider adequate at the moment and three additional have been funded. These are test cells that are used to test the turbine engines on the UH–1, and CH–47, and the Cobra, AH–56 and the OV–1 aircraft.

That leaves us a shortage, then, of two cells in this program for $675,000.

The next item is at the same location. This is to provide for the alteration of the engine cleaning shop. We are presently working in a facility that has poor ventilation, poor lighting and presents a safety and health hazard. This, too, is based on the long-range requirement, and it is for $819,000.

The third item, the aircraft bearing shop, is a very attractive project. We are having problems of reclamation of bearings for aircraft engines and this project for one and a quarter million dollars will yield four and a quarter million dollars annual savings.

Lastly, the expansion of the power train shop, which is a project to provide modernization and environmental control for the UH–1 and the Cobra Power Train Shop.

Overhaul on precision, high value helicopter transmissions, rotor heads, and gear boxes and shaftings is performed in the shop and the present facilities have no environmental control. High temperature,

high humidity, and dust are present, all of which operate against our obtaining the necessary precision in these components that I mentioned. That is for $665,000 and should yield about half that figure annually in savings.

Now, for details I would like to ask Colonel O'Donahue.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask: can we assume in all of the items pending here that consideration has been given to the planned cutback and withdrawal from Southeast Asia?

I don't like to keep asking the same question, but you know what happens. In a few months they will announce a freeze on a lot of this construction and we go through all this and take time and effort to get the detail and then, of course, the project is canceled or it is frozen. It is postponed, and so on.

General DALRYMPLE. As you know, we perform aircraft maintenance in many places across the United States, at New Cumberland, Pa., the Sharpe Army Depot, in California, and this place in Texas. Colonel O'Donahue is from the office of the Director of Aviation Logistics. His job is to make sure that we have the necessary facilities to accomplish the necessary maintenance work for the various types of equipment that we have in the inventory.

Senator JACKSON. Colonel, come over to the table.

Colonel O'DONAHUE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I assume, Colonel, with the cutback occurring in Southeast Asia that this, of course, will affect aviation, both fixed and rotary wing. There will be fewer combat units, whether it is a division or whatever it may be, and I just wonder whether or not this need will exist if we do have a substantial cut as is being discussed in the ground forces.

Colonel O'DONAHUE. I think I can say, sir, that these——

Senator JACKSON. I mean total cutback. I am talking not just withdrawal from Southeast Asia. But there is talk of reducing the personnel at the military and civilian levels at the Department of Defense.

Colonel O'DONAHUE. The reductions in post-South Vietnam are definitely to be considered and——

Senator JACKSON. Is that true in all these matters, at least that you have handled?

Colonel O'DONAHUE. Of these four particular projects relating to aircraft maintenance, it definitely has been considered. These facilities will be used to overhaul components, engines, transmissions and gear boxes, and we will be living off of these items rather than buying new ones.

We have already produced considerably the procurement of new engines and transmissions and in some instances are taking overhauled engines and putting them in new helicopters to avoid building up inventories in anticipation of drawing down in South Vietnam.

As a secondary matter, we in the Army are responsible for providing aircraft overhaul or the overhaul of aircraft components for the Air Force who are supporting the Vietnamese with the UH–1's and these facilities are primarily for the UH–1 helicopter components.

So, even though we are not directly involved in the Army, these facilities will support the Air Force requirements.

Senator JACKSON. I am just reminded by the staff director that the House denied the two test cells.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; they did deny them and we are planning to reclama that denial, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We want to see that you get what you need. I just don't know how, frankly, you can predict what your future requirements are going to be. You don't know how many men will be in the standing Army a year from now. You do have certain guidelines to go by.

General DALRYMPLE. At the present time all of our permanent construction is based on a planning figure of 925,000.

Senator JACKSON. Is that your working figure?

General DALRYMPLE. That is it, sir. It has been on record for many years.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Colonel.

GRAFENWOEHR TRAINING CENTER, GERMANY

The next one is page 95. This is the 7th Army Training Center at Grafenwoehr. I believe this is a rather large training center.

I wonder why there is any need for a hangar and aircraft facility at this location?

General DALRYMPLE. Right now we are using facilities that are too small, lacking in heat, and poorly lighted. There are two small shops also located in the safety zone of the runway. There is no apron and aircraft parking is inadequate.

This project will support the permanently assigned aircraft and transit aircraft that accompany units that come for training in this area and have to remain at the airfield for several days at a time.

It is at Grafenwoehr, which is over next to the Czechoslovakian border where, as you know, the various units in the U.S. Army, Europe rotate for their training.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Fort Riley on page 96. Are the tactical equipment shop and facilities you are requesting for Fort Riley similar to the consolidated maintenance shop that we authorized for Fort Carson, Colo. last year?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This is different?

General DALRYMPLE. These are different shops.

Senator JACKSON. This is quite a chunk of money, $7,308,000.

General DALRYMPLE. This provides for three shops, a maintenance shop, equipment storage building, oil house, dispatcher's office, wash platform, grease racks and fueling systems. These are similar to other tactical equipment shops that we have had in the program in the past years but it is not——

Senator JACKSON. Similar to the Fort Carson?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

FRANCONIA DISTRICT, SCHWEINFURT, GERMANY

Senator JACKSON. All right. We will turn next to page 99.

General DALRYMPLE. This is part of the program to provide hard stands for tracked vehicles. In many areas in Germany the tactical

vehicles are parked on gravel or dirt surfaced hard stands or parking lots which become muddy, of course, in wet weather, and dusty and dry in the summertime, causing increased maintenance problems. This is one of several such programed hard stands. Our 5-year program includes nine additional ones in various locations in Germany.

Senator JACKSON. Wasn't quite a bit of this furnished by the Germans after World War II?

I just wonder if they don't have an obligation here?

General DALRYMPLE. We have considered placing this project under the NATO infrastructure program, but because it is for the sole use of the U.S. Army it does not qualify for NATO infrastructure funding.

There is no process that I know of now by which the Germans contribute unilaterally. They contribute through NATO.

Senator JACKSON. I am wondering if this shouldn't be a part of the bilateral program.

Those of us who are having to defend keeping our large ground forces in Europe are constantly facing a problem of the costs in terms of dollar drain. It seems to me this is an item where the Germans could help a lot instead of our having to pay out money.

This is $8.9 million. I think it is one of those things—and I am not denying the need for these things—but I just question whether or not the German themselves shouldn't undertake to furnish these facilities? That is something I want to look into.

That is not fair to you. You are here presenting the position of the Army. This is, of course, a matter that I think the State Department ought to work on.

General DALRYMPLE. I am having difficulty identifying the figure you are using, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That is the total amount, $8.9, which covers several items, a whole series in this package.

General DALRYMPLE. Right, sir.

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Senator JACKSON. Fort Belvoir, page 105.

As I understand it, this is an anti-intrusion system laboratory for the purpose of developing sensor devices such as we are now using in Vietnam. I wonder how effective these devices have been. That is something we probably should discuss in closed session.

What is disturbing here is that this is sort of, as I understand it, a single purpose building. Couldn't this be done at Fort Holabird which I believe is in the process of being closed out, isn't it?

General DALRYMPLE. Fort Holabird; yes, sir.

I would like to ask Colonel Paquette, who is in research and development, to address that.

Actually, the effort is going on at Fort Belvoir at the present time in makeshift facilities and the intent here is to get a permanent facility in which we can house about 250 scientists and carry on this intensive study in this field.

Senator JACKSON. We have been involved, Colonel, in the use of sensors and various devices of that kind for quite some time. I am familiar with it when it was the big solution, the new electronic maginot line which we thought was unworkable, and I think has been

so proven, but don't we have existing facilities where this research can be carried on?

Colonel PAQUETTE. No, sir; we do not. We have looked into that particular end of it. I would like to address the maginot line for a moment. There are some things that came out of that research and development that proved to be very worthwhile projects and I would like to say personally I have seen a few of them in action and I am glad that we did it on more of an individual patrolling kind of basis.

Senator JACKSON. They were useful not in connection with the line, but useful in individual situations scattered around the country as a detection means. But, I am talking about the concept of detecting them coming down from Laos and across the DMZ. This just didn't work and the cost figures, we won't discuss in the open session, but they were astonomical.

Colonel PAQUETTE. To answer your second part, we chose Fort Belvoir early in this game because of the soil experts and the electronic experts we had at Belvoir at that time who could make the sensor. I would like to briefly list some of the things that we are doing today.

The infiltration sensor which is listed on form 1391, contraband cargo, the detection of metals at a distance, the protection of public figures from concealed handguns, tunnel detector, ambush detectors and other kinds of controllable detectors. We have the expertise there but we have very poor facilities.

It has been suggested that perhaps it might be put up at Fort Holabird, which I think you mentioned a moment ago.

Senator JACKSON. In Baltimore.

Colonel PAQUETTE. And that has been looked into and the people are all in the northern Virginia area.

The existing MERDC Laboratories do support them and we have looked into it. We feel that it should stay at Belvoir. We would like to give them a decent facility in which to do their job.

Senator JACKSON. It gets down to, in part, to where people are working on it?

Colonel PAQUETTE. I think that is one of the issues, plus the support that is provided by the mobility equipment research and development center there at Belvoir, which is a much larger organization than the anti-intrusion lab.

Senator JACKSON. Is all of the work on the sensors taking place over at Belvoir?

Colonel PAQUETTE. No, sir. The receiver and transmitter portions are handled at the research and development lab up at ECOM.

Senator JACKSON. Where is that?

Colonel PAQUETTE. Fort Monmouth, N.J. These are the electronic receivers and transmitters. They detect and transmit through various means.

Senator JACKSON. You don't have other facilities available where you could transfer this to an existing structure?

Colonel PAQUETTE. No, sir; and that is part of our procedure to review before ever submitting the project.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. All right. The next item, page 107. Presidio of San Francisco.

I notice that this is the first phase of a proposed medical research center. How much will the completed facility cost and over what period of time?

General DALRYMPLE. Phase II will cost $10.8 million. Phase III will cost an additional $11 million. So, that is roughly $22 million over the $7 million that we are asking for this year.

Senator JACKSON. The total will be around $30 million, then?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

I will ask Colonel Dirks to elaborate on that. Colonel Dirks is from the Surgeon General's Office.

Colonel DIRKS. Mr. Chairman, I am Colonel Dirks, Deputy Commander of the Army Medical Research and Development Command.

This facility is the first step in a long-range plan and effort to consolidate our 11 research institutes and laboratories in the continental United States into six. We are asking, as you recognize, for the first phase of construction of the Western Medical Institute of Research, the total three-phase program to span approximately 5 years from the initial budgeting to completion of construction. That is, it will span 3 budget years and 2 additional years to complete construction of the third phase.

Senator JACKSON. This is a consolidation effort, too? I gather you are combining some of these.

Colonel DIRKS. That is correct, sir. We will be consolidating our present Lettermen Army Institute of Research, already located at the Presidio of San Francisco, elements from our Army Medical Research Laboratory at Fort Knox, Ky., elements from our Army Medical Research and Nutrition Laboratory in Denver, Colo., and the element from the Walter Reed Institute of Research here in Washington, D.C.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have similar long-range plans for somewhat the same research at Walter Reed and Fort Sam Houston?

Colonel DIRKS. We have; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. So this is one of how many? There are two others that you are planning?

Colonel DIRKS. That is correct. The long-range plan will provide us with three large essentially general medical research institutes with specialized areas of principal interest and three special institutes which have peculiar or special missions.

Senator JACKSON. You are conducting research now at 11 locations?

Colonel DIRKS. That is right, in the United States.

Senator JACKSON. You plan, really, to consolidate that effort into three?

Colonel DIRKS. Into six, sir. There will be three major and three minor institutes.

Senator JACKSON. Where will the three minor facilities be?

Colonel DIRKS. The three minor institutes are the Army Research Institutes of Environmental Medicine located at Natick, Mass.; the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases presently located at Fort Detrick, Md.; and the Army Aero-Medical Research Laboratory located at Fort Rucker, Ala.

Senator JACKSON. And the three major ones are Fort Sam Houston, Walter Reed, and the Presidio?

Colonel DIRKS. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. This is going to cover a rather broad spectrum of research involving many disciplines, I assume?

Colonel DIRKS. Yes. Our principal focus in our Western Medical Institute of Research will be on tropical diseases. We are currently studying there tropical skin diseases, especially those that are peculiar to Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Sulzberger talked to me about this particular project and he is, of course, one who just retired.

Colonel DIRKS. Yes, sir, he retired. He was our scientific adviser at the Letterman Army Institute of Research.

Senator JACKSON. He is probably the No. 1 authority on dermatology in the world today?

Colonel DIRKS. I certainly agree with that.

Senator JACKSON. And one of the most famous. The Army was fortunate to have him leave his private practice. I hope you will make use of his talents from time to time.

Colonel DIRKS. We have action in process now to maintain him as a consultant to us; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. So you are primarily going to lay heavy emphasis on tropical skin diseases of various kinds?

Colonel DIRKS. Starting with that as a base. We will integrate that effort study with the other tropical infectious diseases of concern particularly in Southeast Asia, including such things as dengue fever, malaria, scrub typhus, snail fever, and the diarrheal diseases which have been a serious problem to our troops in that part of the world.

In addition, of course, we have now the maxillofacial and surgical research which focuses on the problems of the combat casualty in Vietnam and this will, as well, be tied in with the total package.

Senator JACKSON. I gather that the major research facility should be near a large medical teaching center, such as the Presidio is. As an example, where you have Stanford and the University of California medical schools?

Colonel DIRKS. This is an extremely important consideration, sir, and figures in our selection of the Presidio, as the proposed site for this institute.

We have in that location the combination of available real estate, the Letterman General Hospital which is one of our large teaching hospitals, and the availability of the civilian academic community with its two medical schools which you have just identified.

Senator JACKSON. What medical schools do you have in the Fort Sam Houston area?

Colonel DIRKS. We have the San Antonio Branch of the University of Texas Medical School, which is a new one. It has only been in existence for approximately 4 years, sir.

Senator JACKSON. So that is the reverse situation. They probably located there because of Fort Sam Houston?

Colonel DIRKS. I think that is likely; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What sort of coordination do you have in your research with other Government programs, agencies, the National Institutes of Health and, of course, a long list of in-house Government medical research. In addition, there are the grants that are being made in the private sector that you try to avoid duplicating. You need a certain amount of duplication, but I am talking about unnecessary duplication.

Colonel DIRKS. We have close coordination with the National Institutes of Health. This is accomplished in several ways. The most tangible identifiable arrangement we have is in our Middle America Research Unit which is located in the Canal Zone in Panama. This is operated primarily by the National Institutes of Health, but one division of it is represented by the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit in Panama, which is an element of our comamnd, and this is fully integrated into the Middle America Research Unit. Our unit operates the epidemiology, ecology, and parasitory department of that particualr research unit. With this as our base we coordinate frequently and freely with the office of Dr. John Seal, who is the Director of Intramural and Collaborative Research for the National Institutes of Health.

In addition, the principal professional members of our command are appointed to the National Institutes of Health research study sections. In the study sections they participate in the review of research applications submitted by members of the academic community from all over the country.

In addition, I have talked with Dr. Seal personally about the possibility of integrating some of the efforts of the National Institutes of Health with our program at the Western Medical Institute of Research. He currently has personnel working in Hawaii. He also has an International Research Center located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with the Institute of Medical Research Malaysia where we have the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit, in Malaysia. These activities are all closely tied together.

Senator JACKSON. I hope they really follow through on this, but it is not only a matter of saving dollars, but more important, it seems to me, to be a pretty important project from the standpoint of doing the best possible job.

Colonel DIRKS. We agree with that and it is to our advantage to utilize the expertise that is available to the much larger National Institutes of Health.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Colonel.

HARRY DIAMOND LABORATORIES, MD.

The next is on page 109, the Harry Diamond Laboratories.

Last year we denied authority of $12,281,000 for phase 1 of the move of the Harry Diamond Laboratories. This year you are requesting a substantial increase. How much will this entire project cast when it is completed? I am satisfied this move must be made since the old Bureau of Standards property is to be designated for other uses, but I am not satisfied that every effort has been made to find some existing facility that could be used to house this laboratory.

Perhaps it could be moved to one of the bases scheduled for closing, again getting back to Fort Holabird——

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And with other projected closings, you know, we run across this constantly. There will be some rather drastic closings next year, if I read the tea leaves right on what is going to be the defense budget, and it isn't just what has been already announced, but there are a lot of other closures pending. I hate to see us building new

facilities when we are leaving vacant some rather large facilities that probably could be utilized.

You may go on.

General DALRYMPLE. The first phase which is before the committee today is for $14 million. Phase 2 is about $8.9 million. Phase 3 is $10½ million—for a total cost of about $34 million in three phases.

In determining the location, we looked at a very large number of possibilities, some 45 Government-owned properties in and around this area, and finally settled on six for detailed analysis. The six we settled on were: Fort Belvoir, the Naval Communications Station at Cheltenham, Md., Fort Meade, Md., the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, the Walter Reed Annex at Forest Glen, and lastly, the Navy Ordnance Laboratory at White Oaks, Md., which was the one finally selected by the survey team making the selections.

So, we have looked elsewhere for possible location of this particular facility.

I have Mr. Horton here, who is the technical director of the Harry Diamond Laboratories and he can take care of any detailed questions the committee might have, sir.

Senator JACKSON. How many people, Mr. Horton, are involved in this?

Mr. HORTON. Just under 1,300, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That is a lot of money.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. At a time when we are getting into a pinch if you put money into this you are taking money away from other programs that the Army could use. This is the lesson here. I want to be helpful, but I just hope that we are making a wise decision on the use of our limited resources. And with these base closings coming up, I just can't believe that there is not a facility available.

I realize your people here and you are located here, but we are going to have to make some difficult decisions. We are going to require people to move around. I am seeing it in my own State where they are laying off thousands, and I am not so sure that we are taking a tough enough position on some of these matters.

General DALRYMPLE. I am sure you know that very important work that this organization has performed in the past and what is expected of it in the future, such things as the development of proximity fuzes that were so successful in World War II. Now they are hard at work in developing other types of fuzing for more sophisticated types of weaponry. All of this can be elaborated upon by Mr. Horton.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I have the highest regard for the work that's been done. It isn't that I am talking about the structure. There isn't any question about the mission and the job that the people are doing. It is a question, Mr. Horton, and let's be blunt about it. If you put the money into the building you are going to have that much less for research. It is that simple. There is only so much of the pie to cut and that is the problem we face.

Mr. HORTON. We did make a study of the possibility of relocating at Fort Holabird and I have some facts and figures on that if you are interested.

Senator JACKSON. Of course, you don't know what additional facilities are gong to be closed, but there is a horrendous laundry list of them that I understand will be available right after election.

I don't know whether you can get it, but you might find something pretty good in it.

Why don't you supply and leave with Mr. Neese the options and alternatives that you have looked at. Could you supply us with that?

Mr. HORTON. All right.

Senator JACKSON. Don't misunderstand. It is just a question, not of what you are doing, which is very important and must go on, but I am concerned about the wisdom of a very large capital investment at this time, in light of other possible solutions.

You might tell us what you have looked at, and supply that to us. You don't need to go through it now. Leave that with Mr. Neese and Mr. Rexroad. Let us see what the alternatives are.

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

A Joint Study Group developed an initial list of 45 government-controlled properties in the general vicinity of the NCR at which it thought possible that HDL could be relocated. After further study, surveys, and discussions with the staff of the NCPC and GSA, this initial list was reduced to six locations for detailed analysis. These sites were located at:

(*a*) Fort Belvoir, Virginia;
(*b*) Naval Communications Station, Cheltenham, Maryland;
(*c*) Fort Meade, Maryland;
(*d*) Dept of Agriculture Research Ctr, Beltsville, Maryland;
(*e*) Walter Reed AMC Annex, Forest Glen, Maryland; and
(*f*) Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oaks, Maryland.

In addition to the Joint Study, representatives from the Harry Diamond Laboratories visited Ft. Holabird, Maryland during 1970 for the purpose of evaluating its suitability as a permanent location for the Harry Diamond Laboratories.

Ft Holabird has 113 permanent buildings and 63 temporary buildings which date in construction from the late 1800's to 1956. These buildings are scattered on a 243 acre site. The buildings are a combination of barracks, warehousing, classroom, office, and service type space. There is in excess of two million square feet of space at the facility. There are no buildings on the site suitable for research and development use without major alterations. This would include air conditioning, electrical distribution, and plumbing. Some of the larger buildings would require major structural modifications. The Ft Holabird site is bisected by a privately owned and operated railroad. This situation would pose serious problems in maintaining physical security at the site.

Harry Diamond Laboratories needs land area for certain special test facilities. One facility in this category is a micro-wave antenna range. This facility requires a land area 200 ft. by 1000 ft., completely free of all appurtenances. Due to the concentrated development at Ft. Holabird there is no sufficient land area available to meet the requirement. Some buildings would have to be razed to provide the required land area. Since Harry Diamond Laboratories is a research and development organization, it is vital that the environment be controlled. It is important that outside interference be kept to a minimum. The highly industrialized community surrounding Ft Holabird, and the railroad on site, would pose serious problems of electromagnetic interference, vibration, noise, and air pollution.

Since 1956 when it became known that the National Bureau of Standards was planning a relocation to Gaithersburg, Maryland, the Army initiated action to acquire from the Department of Commerce the fatalities occupied by the Harry Diamond Laboratories on the National Bureau of Standards site. These efforts were unsuccessful because of other planned uses for the property. There is a requirement of the GSA for HDL to vacate the National Bureau of Standards site during the time frame 1971 through 1975.

In 1964 the Army initiated a study to determine whether continued existence of the Harry Diamond Laboratories was justified, and if so, where its permanent facilities should be located. This committee, known as the Howard Committee, determined that retention of the Harry Diamond Laboratories as an "in house" research agency was necessary. The committee considered five specific

sites outside the greater Washington area, but concluded that it would not be logical to move the Harry Diamond Laboratories from the Washington area.

In 1967, the Department of Defense chartered a study to recommend the most suitable location in the National Capital Region for the Harry Diamond Laboratories. The study group considered 45 Government controlled properties in the National Capital Region and determined that the Naval Ordnance Laboratory site, near White Oak, Maryland, was the most suitable site from all aspects for the permanent location of the Harry Diamond Laboratories. The study group noted that the mission of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory and the Harry Diamond Laboratories would permit joint use of some research and development support facilities. Similarly the collocation of highly specialized research and development scientists and engineers would prove mutually beneficial to both organizations, the Department of Defense and the nation as a whole.

The Harry Diamond Laboratories operates two permanent test facilities in the state of Maryland. In addition, it operates a reactor facility at Forest Glen, Md. A new research facility for Tri-Service use to measure the transient radiation effects on electronic equipment is now being constructed at the White Oak Site. The Harry Diamond Laboratories will operate this newly constructed facility on a permanent basis. The proposed site for relocation of HDL will greatly facilitate continued use of these facilities.

Finally, the close proximity of the White Oak site to the present location of the Harry Diamond Laboratories permits the proposed move to be funded and accomplished in three phases without adversely affecting the technical program. On the other hand, relocation to any site distant from the National Capital Region would inevitably result in longer and serious disruptions of high priority projects.

Senator JACKSON. I have received a letter from Congressman Gude of Maryland who supports this proposed move and it will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 3, 1970.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Armed Services Committee,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing in order to go on record in support of the proposed move of the Harry Diamond Laboratories from its present location to White Oak, Maryland. I have had several occasions to visit the facilities now available to HDL, and the inadequacy of these facilities is a matter of record.

I feel it is in the best interest of economy and efficiency for this move to take place now, and for the relocation to be the White Oak site. The HDL presently occupies facilities in the Old Bureau of Standards, rented space in the Old Ice Palace on Connecticut Avenue, and other far flung locations. After personal inspections of the facilities I am convinced of the Laboratories' need for additional space and of the need to maximize efficiency by consolidation of all its several facilities at one site.

A comparison of the present operating costs of the facility and those of operating at a new site clearly shows that building new facilities at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory site, on land already owned by the government, will save the taxpayers money through the economies and efficiencies derived.

Another factor which does not always show up in a fiscal analysis concerns security and convenience. Space limitations at the main facility have required them to lease additional space, requiring personnel to be at more than one facility on any given day. The time lost in shuttling back and forth is wasted. The complications to security are obvious.

A further delay in moving the labs to an adequate location can only result in higher costs and a continuing hardship for this important research and development team. I therefore urge favorable consideration.

Thank you for your consideration of my views.

Sincerely,

GILBERT GUDE.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Thank you. Page 111.

Congressman Stratton wrote and spoke to me about this arsenal. This is in his district. This arsenal has been operating for quite a while.

What is the reason for this new building, and is it in any way connected with the new mission assigned to the arsenal?

General DALRYMPLE. I would like to ask Mr. Clifford to reply to that question.

Senator JACKSON. What is the reason for this new building? What has caused the request?

Mr. CLIFFORD. This is an expansion of our present R. & D. capabilities in the large gun area. Actually it is a modification of a present building that we have. We need it in order to give us the capability of testing large guns in a laboratory condition without taking them out to the range to fire them and then bring them back and go over them.

With these laboratories we can conduct the research on the gun barrels, the mechanisms that do the firing, and other associated items, at a substantially lower cost than we would have to pay by taking them out to the field.

Senator JACKSON. You can simulate?

Mr. CLIFFORD. Yes, sir; we can simulate the firing by hydraulic means right inside of the laboratory and stress the barrels to the point where we can take care of designing the barrels to fire any kind of a weapon.

Senator JACKSON. Where do you do the actual firing?

Mr. CLIFFORD. We would have to go out to some range.

Senator JACKSON. Fort Sill or someplace?

Mr. CLIFFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. The information that you can extrapolate from the simulated situations has proven to be fairly accurate and predictable as to what occurs in a full-scale firing?

Mr. CLIFFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That is the reason for it?

Mr. CLIFFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This is a follow-on in connection with this ongoing effort?

Mr. CLIFFORD. Yes; this completes the changing over of this building to a larger area.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

SAARLAND, GERMANY

Page 122, Saarland, Germany. You are again requesting ammunition storage facilities in the Saarland. I believe we denied part of your request last year and I would assume this relates to the portion we denied?

General DALRYMPLE. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Has it yet been determined whether this project is subject to NATO funding?

General DALRYMPLE. We will submit a prefinancing statement to NATO and hopefully we will get reimbursement through the NATO infrastructure program.

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator JACKSON. Page 128, the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. I am glad to see you are getting a start on renovating the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, which many of us feel is long past due. While not directly connected with Walter Reed, I would like to point out that you are requesting over $7 million for the first increment of the Western Medical Institute for the Presidio at San Francisco. As I understand it, this is a part of that three-way effort that was discussed here earlier today.

General DALRYMPLE. That is true; that is the first phase for medical research laboratory.

Senator JACKSON. The one at Fort Sam Houston?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Do any of the funds you are presently requesting for Walter Reed apply to the medical research center at Walter Reed, or is this to be a later follow-on and what relationship will that have to the one at the presidio?

General DALRYMPLE. As I understand it, sir, this is a completely new hospital, per se, and does not have any research and development connected with it that would be duplicated by the Western Medical or that would be a follow-on of one of the lesser size laboratories that were mentioned by Colonel Dirks.

Senator JACKSON. This is separate and apart from the overall medical research?

General DALRYMPLE. Colonel Christ, can you reply to that?

Colonel CHRIST. Yes, sir; this is separate.

Senator JACKSON. This is part of the master plan?

Colonel CHRIST. For the hospital itself.

Senator JACKSON. It is separate and apart from the research activity?

Colonel CHRIST. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That answers that.

Senator THURMOND. As I understand it, you are going to remove part of the Walter Reed buildings now but you are going to retain part; is that correct?

Colonel CHRIST. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. Which part are you going to retain?

General DALRYMPLE. The front section or the facade, as I understand, will be retained and the main building will be constructed to the rear. It will be a multistory building, modern and functional but we will still have the front as it now is at the Walter Reed Hospital, facing the garden.

Senator THURMOND. I looked over the plan several years ago, and as one of the members of the committee who is vitally interested in the project, I think it is very necessary and should have been done before now.

Senator JACKSON. I might say the committee got this new construction program started on its own. It wasn't in the budget. We did that a couple of years ago.

Senator THURMOND. Yes; the committee put it in, although it wasn't in the budget. The Senator from Washington and Senator Russell and I were the there that were very interested in it.

How many stories is this to be?

Colonel CHRIST. It is right in concept now, sir, and this has not been formally approved by the Department of Defense. We do anticipate right now the planning is probably seven stories.

Senator THURMOND. While you are doing it, why don't you go high enough and put up the kind of building that would anticipate the needs for years to come. Land is getting scarcer and scarcer and going higher and higher in price and I am wondering if the proper consideration has been given to full utilization of that land out there?

Colonel CHRIST. I believe it has, sir. The concept for the hospital is to look as far into the future as we possibly can. We are certainly putting in as many new innovations; for instance, we have brought in a very large number of civilian medical consultants to work along with our military consultants, putting in all of the latest innovations we can.

As far as the land use, we did not, as the plan stands now, set any limit to the height of the building, although it does fall within the height limitation by the National Capitol Planning Commission, as we know it. If it were necessary to go above that, we would have gone ahead and requested deviation from that. But the planning for a fully integrated hospital did anticipate, did look into the resultant structure as is coming now. We have not attempted to, in any way, lessen the capability of the hospital in order to keep it low. We have been guided by the restriction, of course, to build for our standard Army size rather than an inflated Army size, but it certainly will be looked forward to as a good hospital.

Senator THURMOND. Walter Reed is looked upon now as one of the finest medical centers in the world and I just want to see it retain that reputation and expand it because there is such a need.

Colonel CHRIST. We anticipate the hospital will be an outstanding facility.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Colonel.

FORT DIX, N.J.

Turn now to page 130, Fort Dix.

Last year we denied authority for the reception center in the amount of $6.3 million. I wonder about this one, because we are, of course, closing down a number of basic training centers due to the reduction of training load, and I am concerned about how this is going to affect Fort Dix, and I am curious why you are asking for a lesser amount this year than last time?

Colonel DALRYMPLE. I would like to ask our specialist from personnel to reply to the first question, sir, having to do with the need for it, in view of the possible reduction in strength

Colonel Caldwell.

Colonel CALDWELL. Fort Dix is one installation where we do not envision any reduction in load. It is what we call baseline ATC and we anticipate that will continue at about the same rate of training that it has now.

Senator JACKSON. You are going to close down other centers. I would think that unless you are consolidating there ought to be other places where they have the facilities that could be utilized instead of investing $5,668,000 here.

Colonel CALDWELL. Fort Dix, as you know, is used in the metropolitan Northeast as a reception station and has one of the highest traffic rates in reception and processing overseas transferees that we have, and this facility will be the central complex for the processing of the inductees in that part of the country and a facility that serves not only Fort Dix, but to a certain degree, other installations within the Continental United States who are accepting personnel from that part of the country for training.

Senator JACKSON. I notice that you have reduced this by $700,000 from the request last year. What is the reason?

General DALRYMPLE. We were able to resite the facility to take advantage of some existing permanent facilities, principally barracks space.

Senator JACKSON. And utilize those facilities as part of this?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir; and also we were able to tie into a central heating plant to cut the costs.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. The next item is on page 131, Fort Rucker. As I recall, your request for this structure last year was denied and the question arose as to why this facility must be located at Fort Rucker and whether it duplicates similar activities conducted by the FAA.

Do you want to comment on that?

Colonel BLANK. Sir, I believe during the hearings last year the point was made that aviation aircraft accident research is a common problem that could be commonly conducted for all Services and Federal agencies and a suggestion was made for the Army to discuss this matter with the Navy, the Air Force, and the FAA to determine whether or not their facilities could be made available to accommodate this Army funtcion. This investigation was carried out.

We learned that the facilities of the Navy and Air Force are being fully utilized. The same was true for those facilities of the FAA.

There were some significant differences pointed out in the environment in which the Army aircraft operate that make for peculiar Army problems. Aviation accident research is coordinated among the three services and the FAA. The Army has a specific responsibility to this overall effort.

The facility that we are requseting is to give the Army the capability to meet these requirements.

Senator JACKSON. Do the other services, civilian and military, feel this fits into this overall effort that is being made? There is no duplication here?

Colonel BLANK. I am sure, sir, that there may be some slight overlap. However, there is not duplication in the sense that was discussed during last year's hearings.

If I may, I would like to call on Lieutenant Colonel Galliher who has looked into this situation in great detail.

Colonel GALLIHER. We have checked with the Air Force and Navy and both of their computer systems and their safety programs involve their entire service and they operate their aviation safety portion as a portion of their overall safety program. We do this also to

some extent. However, our operation at Fort Rucker is engaged solely in aviation accident research.

Now, the FAA at Oklahoma City is also involved in accident research. Their computer facility and their experts there are also involved in other FAA and Department of Transportation programs, so that their computer system is entirely used.

Now, our modernization of the Aviation Safety Board results from a directive requirement to bring the Army investigation program up to a par with the other services and to provide the computer capability to exchange data with the other services, and with the Department of Transportation and the National Transportation Safety Board.

We have launched the program, sir. It is about a $7 million program to modernize the Board, provide them with the automatic data processing equipment that they need and the personnel to operate it, and this building is required to provide an adequate facility to handle the new board, so to speak, as opposed to what we have had before.

The board previously operated with an IBM punchcard system which was, of course, a manual mechanical type operation. Our computer capability will give us a much, much greater capability to analyze aviation statistics and aviation accident records to determine trends and hopefully to reduce our accident losses.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I don't know. As a layman, I think there would be an opportunity here to pool them together and have one overall center to undertake this kind of study and research.

Colonel GALLIHER. I don't doubt what you say could be done, but it would be a most expensive operation, since all four of the services that we are talking about, at least all three of those that presently have that capability, are fully utilizing their personnel and their equipment.

Senator JACKSON. That is always the answer. You know we always get those things where the only option left, if you do it is better; is going to cost all this extra money. We ought to be thinking of these things in advance. This is why the military gets into so much trouble, wil all due respect. This is why it is hard to explain a lot of this to the public. I am not being critical of you personally. Don't misunderstand.

General DALRYMPLE. The principal thing here, sir, is the environment in which the aircraft lives and fights. The high performance Air Force aircraft are in one area and our low-flying, slow-flying army aircraft, particularly helicopters, live in a different environment. I believe that it really the key point.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I understand that. But take the Air Force, for example. They have to use all kinds of environment, They have the rotary wing; they are flying subsonic planes, transports. They have all that mix.

General, I just think that at some point, though, a lot of valuable information and better use of the talent would be obtained by pooling these various services, both civilian and military.

I know the way these things are evolved. It is gradual and sort of insidious. It starts off and builds up and suddenly someone thinks about pulling everything together and it is so costly. But we have to do more of this sort of thing.

But, it is in the interest of the military services to do some better planning because they are going to have to find better means of dollar utilization or there is just going to be that much less for the kind of military hardware that is needed in order to have any kind of an effective defense force.

General DALRYMPLE. I am sure you realize the very critical review made by the Defense to make sure we are not taking advantage of joint utilization.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. I know they go through all of that, but after that, a lot of mistakes are made.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes; we will admit that.

Senator JACKSON. I am not saying that we ought to be infallible, but all you have to do is come over on the floor sometime when we have to defend some of these things. It is pretty rough.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The next one is Fort Leavenworth, page 132.

We have a request here for $3.6 million to provide an administrative support building for the Army Combat Development Command at Fort Leavenworth. This is, too, an impressive sum, I would think, in light of the economic environment that we are working in.

Do you have any comments?

General DALRYMPLE. The need for this building arises because the function is now being performed in part of Bell Hall, which is the main administrative building there at the school and which is badly needed for an increase in the enrollment at the Command General Staff College.

It is for this reason that we need to move the Combat Development Command agency out of the school building and into separate facilities so that we can use the school building for the expanded classes that are coming in now. There has been an expansion in the size of the student body at the Command General Staff School in the past few years and that makes this space critical.

MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL, BAYONNE, N.J.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Page 133, the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, N.J.

It looks like a rather expensive building for administrative facilities. It appears to be close to $4,000 per person.

I just wonder how important this item is.

General DALRYMPLE. First, I would like to go back and point out this mission is currently being performed in the Brooklyn Army Terminal where the operation as well as the administrative function was originally performed. Now the operations have moved to Bayonne, N.J. When the Navy moved out of Bayonne we took advantage of the space there so we could prepare to move out of the Brooklyn Army Terminal, which is a very expensive operation and which is very badly needed by the city and by private industry.

We now have the operational functions over at Bayonne. This particular project would provide the necessary administrative facilities so that we can move the people out of the Brooklyn Army

Terminal to Bayonne. We estimate that this project will provide a savings of $2.7 million annually by reducing operating costs and avoiding repairs necessary at Brooklyn.

It consists of renovating warehouse space at about $21 a square foot, which we think is a pretty good price.

We think it is very important that we get on with this one. We need to get the people where the operation is. We need to get out of a most inefficient operation at the Brooklyn Army Terminal, sir.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Senator JACKSON. All right; page 135, Fort Sam Houston.

This is a highly expensive barracks complex. I gather this relates to the Brooke Army Medical Center. How are these people housed at the present time?

General DALRYMPLE. Right now they are housed, some 2,700 of them, in World War II temporary wooden barracks at widely dispersed locations.

Senator JACKSON. Is this tied in any way to the Medical Research Center we discussed earlier?

General DALRYMPLE. Laboratories?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir.

Senator JACKSON. This is independent of that?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

Senator JACKSON. Page 147, Fort Leonard Wood.

The per-man cost for officer quarters at Fort Leonard Wood appears to be quite high, $14,300 per man. Do you know the per-man cost limitation is $10,000 and in this year's bill the Department is requesting $11,000 per man limitation.

Could you tell us what the situation is at Fort Leonard Wood?

General DALRYMPLE. Fort Leonard Wood is one of the posts that also is troubled by labor problems. The labor usually employed at Fort Leonard Wood comes from the St. Louis area, which is many miles away and, of course it is very expensive.

The geographical cost index for Fort Leonard Wood is 1.3, which means it is 30-percent higher than the $11,000 per man limitation, and this accounts for the $14,300 figure.

Senator JACKSON. How long has that pertained to the Fort Leonard Wood area? Has this generally been out of line?

General DALRYMPLE. No. It happened about, as I recall, 4 years ago, sir, and that time the labor unions in the St. Louis area were not as active at Fort Leonard Wood.

As a matter of fact, I think some of the labor came from Arkansas. But they did become active in the area. There were a number of shutdowns and gate closings and things of that nature and finally the labor unions in the St. Louis area pretty much gained control there.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Page 148, Presidio of Monterey.

Here, again, we have the problem of cost per man.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. $12,100.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes. The geographic cost index at Presidio of Monterey is 10-percent higher than unity. So, we have taken $11,000 in the proposed bill and added 10 percent. That accounts for the additional $1,100.

Senator JACKSON. The student quarters are, I gather, constructed on the same basis as regulation quarters; is that necessary? They are not permanently assigned quarters?

General DALYMPLE. These are bachelor officer quarters. We have had student quarters in past years.

Senator JACKSON. That is right. This is not for students?

General DALRYMPLE. This is permanent housing. This is for officer students, too, but previously we had enlisted student dormitories at $4,000 per man, something of that nature. The enlisted student's dormitories were, I believe, $4,000 per man last year.

Senator JACKSON. What about officer students?

General DALRYMPLE. These are for officer and civilian students in the program before you today, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Didn't we have a special type of structure in the past for officers and civilians, rather than the regular standard BOQ?

General DALRYMPLE. We had the school dormitories that were in the previous bill for enlisted personnel, but I don't recall different facilities for officers. Colonel Larkin, do you recall?

Colonel LARKIN. No; I don't recall any special authorization for student officer in previous years.

RHINELAND DISTRICT, MAINZ, GERMANY

Senator JACKSON. Turn to page 158, the Germany Rhineland district, Mainz. You are again requesting in addition to the elementary school at Mainz, Germany, I believe we denied this in fiscal year 1970. I wonder how urgent this is now and does it take into consideration the possible troop reduction in Germany?

General DALRYMPLE. Well, I'm not aware of any possible troop reduction in Germany at the time, but I can ask——

Senator JACKSON. You know, there is the whole on-going syndrome about the reduction of American forces. We did reduce some last time and I think the President has indicated that the present force levels will obtain until July 1 next year, but I think it is contemplated there will be some reduction. How much, I don't know.

Could you supply for the record a statement on that?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Just what is taken into consideration.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The lack of suitable dependents' school facilities in the European area is urgently acute. Of the 1990 dependents' school classrooms in Army installations in the European area, 523 classrooms are substandard or critically deficient. The Elementary School at Mainz is one of the most critical situations. Suitable facilities are available for 600 pupils; the enrollment of the Mainz school at the close of the present school year was 1061.

Reductions in troop strength do not necessarily correlate with reductions in dependents' school enrollments. When unmarried soldiers and draftees are re-

placed by reduced numbers of career soldiers accompanied by families, the dependents' school population may increase.

Finally, Mainz is located in the Wiesbaden-Mainz metropolitan area where there are several overcrowded dependents' schools. If room becomes available in one school due to the reductions, an opportunity to relieve overcrowding in nearby schools will result; consequently, the additional 12 rooms in Mainz, which this project will provide, would be utilized.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Senator JACKSON. Now, you might turn to an item that will be parochial for a minute. This is on page 184, the sewage treatment facilities. The figure that you originally submitted was $1,567,000. That was the original submission this year, and after the House acted you requested a change and now it is $3,757,000.

I gather that they have made a technical reevaluation of this situation, but it does seem to be quite a jump.

General DALRYMPLE. It is quite a jump. We found out that we hadn't taken into consideration all of the factors involved and had to do some redesigning which resulted in a larger plant and more sophisticated plant. That accounts for the increase from the original figure of $1.56 to $3.75 million.

Senator JACKSON. Do you know whether any attempt has been made to integrate this into the suburban sewage treatment facilities in that area?

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Norwood.

Mr. NORWOOD. I don't think there has been any action there to integrate because we had a project in the 1969 program, I believe it was, to extend our outfall into Puget Sound.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. NORWOOD. And at that time there was no action going on with the local communities in building plants or going into a regional concept. To my knowledge there is no regional concept going at the moment.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is something I think we ought to check on. We can find out. Maybe they don't have one now but there may be something contemplated in that regard.

This is an example if that is being done. It should be an example of where you could save money all the way around and avoid duplication.

(The information follows:)

1. As early as April 1966, Army representatives queried the State regulatory authorities about possible regional systems being planned and found that none were under considerration. Thus the project for upgrading the Army sewage treatment plant was submitted for inclusion in the FY 1971 MCA program.

2. Over the past 2 years (approximately), several communities in the general area have failed to pass bond issues for sewage collection or treatment systems. It is understood now that Pierce County, which encompasses parts of Tacoma and all of Fort Lewis and McChord Air Force Base, is now in the process of gathering data for a master plan, including holding public hearings, in an effort to develop a regional sewage collection and treatment system. The planning for this effort is expected to take 2 to 3 years. Currently, a proposed site for the treatment facilities is on Chambers Creek, approximately 5 miles north of the existing Fort Lewis treatment plant.

3. The first phase of the total work contemplated at Fort Lewis consisted of extending the sewage treatment plant effluent pipeline to deep water in Puget Sound. This project was authorized in the FY 1969 MCA program, and funds in the amount of $174,000 were appropriated therefor. The project was completed

in April 1970. The second phase, currently being considered in the FY 1971 MCA program, is for upgrading the existing primary sewage treatment plant to secondary treatment.

4. Both the Federal Water Quality Administration (Department of the Interior) and the State Water Pollution Control Commission have advised informally that the FY 1971 Fort Lewis project should be constructed in preference to waiting several years for the Pierce County system to become reality.

Senator JACKSON. Of course, Fort Lewis is so large that it sort of engulfs everything in the area from the standpoint of requirements.

Mr. NORWOOD. I think our plant is rather isolated from other areas, too, so it would be quite a distance to go.

Senator JACKSON. Right. Thank you.

BURLINGTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, N.J.

Page 188, the Burlington Army Ammunition Plant. As I recall, this waste treatment facility was authorized in FY 1969 for only $164,000 and you are now asking that it be reauthorized in the amount of $384,000.

What is the reason for this?

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. McChesney.

Mr. MCCHESNEY. I am Don McChesney. The criteria for the effluent was increased. The initial concept was inadequate to meet the new standards established by the Federal Water Quality Administration. The new design will produce an effluent that meets all of the criteria for the receiving streams.

Senator JACKSON. But the previous one did not?

Mr. MCCHESNEY. We consider it inadequate.

Senator JACKSON. It was adequate, you thought, at the time, but subsequently——

Mr. MCCHESNEY. Subsequently, higher standards were established.

Senator JACKSON. They added criteria to the project?

Mr. MCCHESNEY. Yes, sir.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

Senator JACKSON. All right. Next is Fort Wainwright, page 191A. You are proposing a secondary sewage treatment plant at Fort Wainwright, Alaska. What type of treatment plant does the local community have, and I am wondering, of course, whether or not they are complying with the Federal law.

General DALRYMPLE. Mr. Norwood.

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, the city of Fairbanks, across the Chena River, has a primary plant now and their efforts to upgrade that primary plant were delayed by a flood they had in 1967, if you recall. They had a tremendous expense involved to clean up after the flood.

They have plans now to build a secondary plant. The North Star Borough, which is immediately adjacent to the city of Fairbanks, to my knowledge, does not have a plant of any kind now. They would like to build a plant or go in with the city but they are not in a good financial position to do so at present.

We propose, if the city is going to a secondary plant, that we would be better off to go in with them.

The State has recently told the city of Fairbanks they did not want them to build their plant and discharge into the Chena River. They want them to go to the Tanana River several miles south.

Senator JACKSON. How can the city get away with this? It looks to me as if they are in default now?

Mr. NORWOOD. They are being pressed by the State of Alaska to do just this.

Senator JACKSON. I would think the wise thing here would be to have a joint arrangement with the city of Fairbanks.

I notice the House cut the item out until the city is in a position to move. That can't be very long if they are going to see that the law is enforced.

Mr. NORWOOD. They are trying to have bond elections right away and we feel if we can get our project approved we will be in a better position to negotiate with them on a joint treatment facility.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

The Schofield Barracks, page 191B.

In the last couple of years we have had a sizable number of requests for sewage treatment plants in Hawaii. As I recall, when the requests first started coming in, we found the local communities, including the city of Honolulu, were not complying with the Federal water pollution standards.

Do you know what the city is doing today? Has there been any change?

Remember, we denied some before.

General DALRYMPLE. Well, the Schofield Barracks is some 15 or 20 miles from Fort Shafter and while we are considering tying in the Fort Shafter and Tripler Hospital lines to the Honolulu system. Schofield Barracks is too far away, we feel, to consider a joint arrangement.

The city of Honolulu is studying the problem. At an appropriate time the Army will discuss with the city as to whether the Fort Shafter and Tripler General Hospital sewage systems can be tied to Honolulu's plant. But that doesn't apply, as I mentioned, to Schofield Barracks, which is too far away to tie into the city plant.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

Senator JACKSON. Page 194, the Kwajalein Missile Range.

Would you explain to us what the $3.2 million for R. & D. for the Safeguard system is? Last year, although the money for Safeguard was transferred to the procurement bill, I believe the R. & D. remained in the construction bill. We separated the two, did we not?

Colonel BLANK. This project is currently in the procurement bill, sir.

KOREA

Senator JACKSON. All right. Turn to page 199, the 8th United States Army in Korea.

This is a sizable amount. Your request is for support facilities in Korea. Is this a new complex or simply updating the facilities we now

have? I might add, of course, speaking of cutting back, we have two decisions over there, don't we?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And discussions have been underway and have just been completed, as a matter of fact, I believe, in Honolulu, a few days ago, regarding the reduction of American forces. Would that effect this? Could you let us know?

General DALRYMPLE. I can talk generally and if we get into details we will have to go into closed session.

Senator JACKSON. Why don't we postpone it and discuss it in closed session.

We have covered the West Point area. I don't think there is any need to go into that item.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS

FORT BENNING, GA.

Now, there is one last category that I want to discuss and that is the add ons. The House has added three projects outside the budget for title 1, namely: the extension of the Lindsey Parkway at Fort Benning, Ga., in the amount of $2.8 million, and for the hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison in the amount of $7.2 million, and $9,000 to pay certain claims arising from the conversion of building 350 at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Will you give us your views on these three items, particularly if they are valid, why they were not included in the original bill that was submitted to the Congress this year?

General DALRYMPLE. On the Lindsey Creek Parkway, we have recognized this as a project that ultimately we would fund. It has been in our master plan but for reasons of austerity it was left out of the 1971 submission that was made to the Congress. We consider it a valid project. It was introduced by the House. It is something that we would do ultimately as part of the improvement of this parkway. It is not the final increment. There will be some additional work, sir.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON HOSPITAL, IND.

On the Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital, we had hoped to have that hospital under contract about 8 months ago. The increase in cost is due to a 44.4 percent estimated cost growth from April 1967 to the midpoint of construction about April 1972. We also ran into some problems in foundation and mechanical design indicating higher costs. This, is a valid project. It, too, replaces some existing World War II mobilization type hospitals at Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis. That item was introduced by the House.

Senator JACKSON. That is quite a deficiency, $7.2 million?

General DALRYMPLE. That is the total cost. The deficiency authorization is $2.6 million.

Senator JACKSON. You feel it is valid?

General DALRYMPLE. We feel the hospital project is a valid one.

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ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

Senator JACKSON. On the request for the deficiency. What about the $9,000 to pay certain claims arising from the conversion of building 350 at the Rock Island Arsenal?

General DALRYMPLE. This is a partial settlement of valid claims submitted by the contractor. He has indicated there will be additional claims in the amount of approximately $60,000. We feel that this $9,000 project is a valid one, sir.

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ANNISTON, ALA.

Senator JACKSON. I have two or three other items here.

Congressman Bill Nichols of Alabama made a request for the sum of $1,600,000 to construct a three-story, permanent building to accommodate the headquarters staff, automatic data processing equipment and communications center at the Anniston Army Depot as part of the master plan.

As I understand it, this has been submitted by the Army Command there and is currently programed for submission to the Congress at a later time.

Do you have any comments on this?

General DALRYMPLE. The information the chairman has is correct in that it is programed for a future year. It is in the current master plan for the station but fiscal constraints have precluded our putting it in any higher priority.

Senator JACKSON. It is a priority problem?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. In light of the monetary situation?

General DALRYMPLE. That is right, sir.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

Senator JACKSON. Congressman Ed Foreman of New Mexico has been in touch with the chairman regarding the acquisition of certain lands comprising part of the White Sands Missile Range which the Government has been leasing for a number of years. I understand this involves $18 million—a small sum. I wonder if you are familiar with that?

General DALRYMPLE. I am generally familiar with it, but Mr. Lockwood on my left is more familiar and I would like to defer to him.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. I am Mr. Lockwood from General Dalrymple's office. When Mr. Shillito appeared before the House Armed Services Committee, he was asked about this project and he indicated that consideration would be given to our including this in a future year program. The estimated cost of acquiring the additional lands that are not owned by the Federal Government is estimated at about $9 million.

Senator JACKSON. How much?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. At about $9 million. We have gotten some rumors, Senator, that there may be higher estimates.

To put this in perspective, we have just a little over 2 million acres of land, comprising the White Sands Missile Range, and of that, there are about 71,000 acres in private ownership and about 355,000 acres

owned by the State, and it is that 426,000 acres or so that we hope to acquire.

There are also matters concerning the extinguishment of mining claims on public domain land, some 1,400,000 acres, and that would also be included in the project. It is now under active consideration in the Department of Defense.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I understand what Congressman Foreman is talking about. He wants compensation in addition to the acquisition of fee title?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. To compensate the owners at the fair market value, to compensate the persons holding grazing permits or licensee which have been or may be canceled for the use of such land for national defense purposes.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. We acquired these lands between 1943 and 1945. Most of the public domain had been granted to ranchers in the area under the Taylor Grazing Act. We were permitted to make administrative-type payments to these people for the loss of use of the lands that the Department of the Interior had granted them.

We have been making these payments for over 20 years and the Corps of Engineers, in conjunction with our Judge Advocate people, made a legal opinion, in-depth study on this and it was decided, in a legal opinion rendered last year by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, that the continuation of these payments beyond June 30, 1970, was no longer legal.

Senator JACKSON. I was going to raise that question because here is a situation which, under the Taylor Grazing Act, they have a certain right of renewal. That is what you are really talking about. Leasing Federal lands and then turning around and compensating them.

That is the original grantor that owns the fee.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. We primarily felt that we were compensating them for losses sustained and it has been determined that that loss has been paid for.

Senator JACKSON. Well, it is a question of whether those payments were properly made; whether there was a valid legal basis for making those payments.

I wonder what the Comptroller General might have to say?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. The initiation of making those payments was also the subject of a legal decision and it was determined that this would be legal and equitable.

Senator JACKSON. The past payments up to June 30th?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And now the leases have expired as of June 30th?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. So, there isn't any basis—on the basis of the opinion that you have—to compensate them for any such loss?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. That is correct.

SECTION 105—CIVIL DEFENSE WARNING SYSTEM

Senator JACKSON. Well, you have answered the question.

Since the bill was submitted and the House acted, the Department has requested a new section 105 to title I of the bill which would authorize the Secretary of the Army to acquire out of appropriations

which may be available for civil defense in fiscal year 1971 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, approximately 160 acres of land in the vicinity of Mt. Joy, Pa., which is to be used to augment the civil defense warning capacity.

Before we approve this, we would like to know, frankly, what it is all about and why this provision is necessary in this bill if it relates to the expenditure of funds appropriated by the independent offices.

I wonder why this is in here?

General DALRYMPLE. I have Mr. Manning here from the Office of Civil Defense, Department of the Army.

Mr. MANNING. I am Charles Manning, General Counsel to the Office of Civil Defense. This is primarily a backstop measure in the event we cannot locate appropriate Federal land on which to place this facility.

Under the Federal Civil Defense Act, the Director of Civil Defense is charged with the mission of warning the civilian population of impending enemy attack. We get that warning from NORAD. Also under the act we are authorized to procure by condemnation or otherwise to construct, lease or renovate facilities and materials for civil defense.

When we made the budget submission for this project to augment and upgrade the Civil Defense Warning System, on a prototype basis for a 10-State area on the east coast, primarily the central east coast, we expected to find Federal lands suitable for the installation of the equipment. The transmitting facility requires a parcel of land, roughly 160 acres in area, either a square or circular conformation. It takes a 700 foot tower with radials running at about three degrees apiece to a length of about 1,300 feet to get the proper low frequency transmitting capability.

The prototype installation was proposed and justified through the Independent Office Appropriations and Department of Housing and Urban Development Committee on the basis that it would be on the east coast.

The tests which we had the Army Corps of Engineers and Naval Facilities Engineering Command conduct for us with respect to this, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command indicated the Mount Joy area as the best place to put the installation in order to get the proper coverage of the transmitting signal.

We are currently looking at alternatives and will have tests made if the new look which the Corps of Engineers and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command are conducting for us indicated what they have promised.

But, unless we can—there is a prohibition in section 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act that restricts the director from acquiring fee title without specific approval of the Congress.

Senator JACKSON. So you do not have legislative authority?

Mr. MANNING. We lack legislative authority to acquire fee title and for that reason we are here in the event we must acquire fee title as a last resort.

Senator JACKSON. I guess we handled your authorizations bill?

Mr. MANNING. This is our parent committee.

General DALRYMPLE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MANNING. The responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense have been delegated to the Secretary of the Army. The

Office of Civil Defense is a part of the Office of the Secretary of the Army. That is the reason it appears in the Army. It is not military, of course.

Senator JACKSON. You had a $2 million request.

Mr. MANNING. The line item in our budget is for $2 million for the construction of the facility, the transmitting facility and reception points.

Senator JACKSON. And the land, too?

Mr. MANNING. And the associated equipment and the land.

Senator JACKSON. The fee title.

Mr. MANNING. The fee title.

General DALRYMPLE. The land is $340,000.

Mr. MANNING. Not to exceed $320,000, we hope.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you. I think we have completed the prepared questions, General, and the remainder of your testimony in justification of the line items will be included here.

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

General DALRYMPLE. The first installation, Fort Belvoir, is located 11 miles southwest of Alexandria, Va. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and provide logistical support to Engineer troop units and the Engineer school; to operate and maintain the U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center and the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School; to provide facilities for Headquarters Combat Developments Command and to support Davison Army airfield. The program consists of anti-intrusion systems laboratories and connection of the sanitary sewer system to the Fairfax County Sewage Treatment Plant. We are requesting $4,959,000.

The anti-intrusion systems laboratories are required to provide facilities for research and development of anti-intrusion devices. These facilities will support 245 scientists, engineers, and administrative personnel engaged in experimentation and development of sensor devices. The current sensor effort is being accomplished in a makeshift arrangement of facilities, including trailers, provided by the Mobility Equipment Laboratories at Ft. Belvoir. As a result of recent technological advances the entire field of surveillance, target acquisition, and sensor development has expanded in the past few years. These facilities will enhance the effort to exploit these advances and provide for future technological exploitation.

The second project is necessary to provide for disposal of all Fort Belvoir sewage into the Fairfax County Sewage Treatment Plant. Tertiary treatment of all wastes has been recommended by the Potomac River Enforcement Conference. Fairfax County will be required to provide tertiary treatment in accordance with the requirements of the enforcement conference. This project is in consonance with the State and Federal policy of consolidating discharges into regional treatment plants in lieu of constructing a multiplicity of smaller plants.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

The next installation, Carlisle Barracks, is located at Carlisle, Pa. The mission of this installation is to provide administrative and logis-

tical support for the operation of the Army War College, Army Institute of Advanced Studies, Dunham Army Hospital, and other units and activities. Carlisle Barracks also provides services and facilities to other installations as directed. The program will provide a clinical addition to the hospital at Carlisle Barracks and a heating plant conversion. The amount requested is $503,000.

The clinical addition to the hospital is required to expand inadequate medical and dental facilities to the size necessary to accommodate the 82 percent increase in outpatient workload which has been experienced. The project includes 4,960 square feet of new area and 2,010 square feet of alterations to integrate functionally the addition with the existing facility. A dental clinic now located in a temporary World War II building will be demolished upon completion of this project.

The heating plant conversion is necessary to eliminate the major source of air pollution on this installation. It will also reduce annual operating and maintenance costs by approximately $22,250. The project provides for the conversion of four stoker coal-fired boilers in the central heating plant to use of natural gas. The plant was originally constructed in 1933 and expanded in 1941. The coal-fired plant, located adjacent to a residential area in Carlisle Borough, has been a source of complaints because of excessive fly-ash emission. These emissions are approximately four times the Federal and State limits. The accomplishment of this project will preclude the necessity of installing fly-ash control equipment costing $58,600 to permit continued use of coal.

FORT DIX, N.J.

The next installation, Fort Dix, is located 18 miles south of Trenton, N.J. The mission of this installation is to command and support an Army training center, train nondivisional combat units, and operate a personnel center. Fort Dix also supports Reserve components training. The program provides a reception station, a laundry, and improvements to sewage facilities. We are requesting $11,671,000.

The reception station is required to centralize the reception processing operations for approximately 1,300 inductees per week. At present, the main processing facility is in a building which was constructed in 1917. The layout of the facility is unsuited for the effective functioning of a reception station since an orderly flow of records and personnel cannot be established. The initial impression of the Army that an individual receives while undergoing his processing is most important. By providing this facility with its modern, centralized processing operations, reception and processing of inductees will be greatly enhanced.

The next item will provide a replacement facility for the existing laundry which will furnish adequate and timely service to a troop population of approximately 49,000. There is no space available at the installation which can be converted to provide this service. The facility is requested to replace a building of World War II vintage which is in such a state of deterioration that portions of the building are being shored up. Additionally, the smoke pollution from coal-fired boilers is a point of continual criticism from HEW, State, and local authorities. Surveys indicate that costs to military personnel would increase by 157 percent if services were obtained from commercial sources.

Improvements to sewage facilities are necessary to provide an additional 2 million gallons per day capacity in both the primary and secondary components of the existing secondary sewage treatment plant at Fort Dix. The existing plant is continuously overloaded, resulting in a substandard discharge of effluent to South Run, a tributary of Crosswicks Creek and the Delaware River.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration recommends that this project proceed without delay. This project is in timing with State and local community action for control of pollution, and will satisfy current pollution control requirements. It is anticipated that a higher degree of treatment may become necessary in the future as more stringent requirements are developed for the Crosswicks Creek watershed. If this occurs the Army will propose either to construct facilities for such advanced treatment as may be necessary or to participate in a regional treatment system if a regional treatment authority is formed in the area.

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

The next installation, Fort Eustis, is located about 20 miles northwest of Newport News, Va. The mission of this installation is to organize and train all types of Transportation Corps units and individuals. It supports the Transportation School, Transportation Engineering Agency, Aviation Materiel Laboratories, Combat Development Command, and a subinstallation at Fort Story, Va. The program consists of air conditioning for a research and development facility. The amount requested is $260,000.

This project is required to provide an adequate working environment for personnel engaged in research and development activities. The personnel employed in these activities are engineers and scientists of the Army Aviation Materiel Laboratories. Building 401, for which this project is required, is a permanent two-story masonry block structure with acoustical tile ceilings. There is approximately 55,000 square feet of floorspace in the building. Present air conditioning only provides for a computer room and a conference room. The lack of air conditioning in building 401 during the hot and humid summer months adversely affects the efficiency and morale of the occupants.

FORT HAMILTON, N.Y.

The next installation, Fort Hamilton, is located in the borough of Brooklyn in New York City. The mission of this installation is to support the U.S. Army Chaplain School, the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, the Medical Equipment Research and Development Laboratory, Reserve units in New York and New Jersey, and other units as assigned. The program consists of a project for separation of sewer systems, and $575,000 is requested.

This project is necessary to provide for separation of the existing combined sanitary and storm sewer system. During periods of heavy rainfall, the combined sewage system overflows, discharging untreated sewage into New York Bay. This practice is in violation of Federal and State requirements for water pollution abatement. The project proposes separation of storm and sanitary sewers and construction of a new sanitary connection to a New York City sewer which will be

constructed in fiscal year 1971 and will be in operation in fiscal year 1972. At present the post discharges sewage to the New York sewer system. This connection will be abandoned when the new tie-in is in operation.

FORT KNOX, KY.

Fort Knox is located 30 miles south of Louisville, Ky. The mission of this installation is to operate the U.S. Army Armor School, U.S. Army Maintenance Board, U.S. Army Armor Board and certain medical research activities. The installation commands, trains and supports nondivisional armor units, a recruit training center and supports reserve component summer training. The program consists of a weapons training facility for the U.S. Army Armor School, and alterations and additions to the electrical system. We are requesting $8,249,000.

The weapons training facility is located at the post that has the greatest facilities deficit of any major Army service school installation. The project will provide permanent classrooms and laboratories for armor weapons systems instruction, to include tanks, howitzers, and automatic weapons. This project will replace 25 temporary buildings constructed in 1940–43. The deteriorated condition of the buildings constitute an extreme fire and safety hazard. The buildings have insufficient space for classrooms, laboratories, and training aids. There is insufficient electric power to support training aids and weapons systems turret trainers. The present facilities are spread over 4 acres with classrooms and laboratories as much as a mile apart, resulting in loss of training time because of travel.

The next item provides for improving the electrical distribution system at Fort Knox to better handle the growing loads and to provide sufficient capacity to provide electric power for the new weapons training facility. The work consists of installing a new 5,000-kilovolt-ampere substation, tie lines to interconnect four existing substations, and replacement of the old incandescent lighting system on the main thoroughfare with more efficient mercury lighting.

The existing peak loads of 35,888 kilovolt-ampere exceed the substation capacities of 35,000 kilovolt-ampere. The overloaded lines result in unsatisfactory service. Normal growth and the weapons facility will add a load of approximately 3,000 kilovolt-ampere in the next 2 years. The new substation must be completed in order to provide power for the facility. The tie lines are necessary top rovide an alternative source of power to serve loads during failures and to permit deenergizing substations to perform maintenance. The present lighting is antiquated and requires daily lamp replacement. The new system will reduce maintenance requirements and eliminate hazardous conditions by providing considerably more light.

FORT LEE, VA.

The next installation, Fort Lee, is located 3 miles northeast of Petersburg, Va. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and support units and activities assigned to the Quartermaster Center and to support other on-post and satellited units and activities. The program consists of a heating plant conversion. The amount requested is $98,000.

This project is necessary to convert the laundry boiler plant from coal-fired to combination gas oil-fired to eliminate air pollution. In addition, the conversion will permit a reduction in operating costs of approximately $22,000 per year. The boiler plant is adjacent to a military housing area and has been a source of complaints from the residents. The plant constructed in 1941 is not equipped with any air pollution control equipment and emits 56 tons of fly ash per year. This is three times the allowable emissions under Federal and proposed Virginia State standards.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

The next installation, Fort George G. Meade, is located 18 miles south of Baltimore, Md. The mission of this installation is to train and support strategic Army forces and post troop units; to support headquarters, 1st U.S. Army, National Security Agency, Reserve components and ROTC summer training. The program consists of a sedimentation lagoon. We are requesting $257,000.

This project is necessary to provide for removal of solids from the filter backwash operations at the existing water treatment plant at Fort Meade. Currently, these wastes are discharged to the Little Patuxent River. The State of Maryland is actively promoting removal of such solids from water treatment plant backwash wastes throughout the State.

FORT BENNING, GA.

The first installation in 3d Army, Fort Benning, is located at Columbus, Ga. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and provide logistical support for a division. It operates and supports the Infantry School and Infantry Board. It instructs, tests, and qualifies officers and enlisted men in airborne and ranger techniques and supports summer reserve component training. The program consists of air conditioning of the post office and $55,000 is requested.

This item will provide improved working conditions and improve the efficiency of the 100 employees who work in this facility. The combination of heat, humidity, and dust during 5 months of the year adversely affects the work of the employees. The average temperature during normal work hours for the month of August 1969 was 93 degrees. The post office operates 8 hours a day, whereas the collocated installation postal directory operates 24 hours a day. Therefore, when the post office closes, the access between the two offices is also closed, thus eliminating cross ventilation for the directory.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

The next installation, Fort Bragg, is located 10 miles northwest of Fayetteville, N.C. The mission of this installation, which houses the XVIII Airborne Corps, is to command, train, and support an airborne division and other airborne units, to test airborne equipment and techniques, and to support the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance. The program consists of a moving target simulator building. We are requesting $202,000.

This project is required to house the moving target simulator that will be utilized for the training of Redeye gunners and Chaparral-

Vulcan operators. The moving target simulator is a training device which is used to supplement or replace the requirement for live aircraft flights. It is designed to develop and maintain Redeye gunner proficiency and during development was modified to accommodate Chaparral-Vulcan training. The device has the capability, through use of target film programs, for simulating all types of foreign and U.S. tactical aircraft with all performance and flight characteristics up to speeds of 650 knots. It provides easily evaluated training in the areas of target discrimination, target acquisition, target tracking, and associated gunner action. The device provides for an all-weather training capability, eliminates the danger factor inherent with live tactical aircraft, and eliminates scheduling programs for live aircraft support. The instructor has complete control of all facets of gunner training. He can present well-defined repeatable target trajectories at his discretion and need not be concerned with air traffic control, pilot actions, drone operators, or other time-consuming activities. Background simulation enables presentation of a variety of tactical environments.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

The next installation, Fort Campbell, is located 8 miles northeast of Clarksvile, Tenn. The mission of this installation is to provide for the support and training of a division and other nondivisional combat units. The program consists of a post office. The amount requested is $497,000.

The post office will replace an existing World War II temporary building and will provide badly needed interior space for both employees and patrons, improved security, and additional loading and maneuvering space for mailtrucks. The functional layout of the present structure causes inefficient utilization of manpower and delay in processing of mail. The patron lobby is inadequate, and the 50 lock boxes satisfy only 25 percent of the total requirement. There is no vault or fireproof area, and the locally fabricated wire mesh which encloses the registry room does not provide adequate security. There is no room for employees to eat their lunches, or a storage area for supplies and equiment. Toilet facilities are substandard. Valuable time is lost while mailtrucks await platform space.

FORT GORDON, GA.

The next installation, Fort Gordon, is located 12 miles southwest of Augusta, Ga. The mission of this installation is to support the U.S. Army Southeastern Signal School, the U.S. Army Military Police School, the U.S. Army Civil Affairs School and assigned STRAF units. It is also currently an Army training center. We are requesting $31,447,000.

This program will provide for construction of a new 760-bed specialized treatment hospital with complete outpatient clinic facilities. The new facility will support medical teaching programs and specialized care requirements for the Southeastern United States.

Replacement of the deteriorated mobilization hospital comprised of 138 separate, interconnected, wood frame buildings of World War II design, erected in 1942, is urgently required. The aging structures of the existing hospital plant do not provide facilities satisfactory

for the needs of a specialized treatment center. If this project is not provided the existing obsolete facility must continue to be used, to the detriment of medical care and treatment programs. There are no alternate facilities available for this use.

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

The next installation, Fort Jackson, is located at Columbia, S.C. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and support an Army training center and to support Reserve Components summer training. The installation also commands and supports a U.S. Army reception station. The program consists of a fuel conversion project. Amount requested is $506,000.

This project is necessary to eliminate a major source of air pollution at this installation by changing the fuel used in 83 heating units in 74 buildings from coal to gas or oil. These heating units emit 127 tons of particulate matter per year which is twice the allowable emissions permitted by Federal standards. The completion of this project will permit these units to operate within the limits prescribed by Federal regulations.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

The next installation, Fort Rucker, is located 10 miles south of Ozark, Ala. The mission of this installation is support of the Army Aviation Center where individual pilot training for fixed and rotary wing Army aircraft is conducted. It also supports advanced training for organization maintenance of aircraft. The program consists of an aviation accident research building. We are requesting $1,435,000.

This project is required to provide a modern permanent facility for expanded research activities and the new automatic data processing system of the U.S. Army Board for Aviation Accident Research (USABAAR) at Fort Rucker, Ala. The assigned mission of USABAAR is to conduct research of worldwide aviation accident and related experience to determine where improvements can be made in aviation materiel, operations, supervision, personnel, and training. This mission includes direct liaison and exchange of information with other agencies engaged in aviation accident research. The ultimate objective is to increase the safety of aviation operations and reduce losses due to aviation accidents.

In order to assure rapid interchange of meaningful research data with other agencies and keep pace with the growth of Army aviation, modernization and expansion of USABAAR operations and capabilities has been initiated. This program includes introduction of modern management techniques, expanded research capabilities, and use of automatic data processing equipment for research, investigation, and data storage. During the 12 years of its existence, USABAAR has occupied an increasing number of World War II mobilization-type buildings. Continued and operations from these obsolete buildings, which are poorly designed for their present use with separation of compatible functions by random distances, detracts from operating and administrative efficiency. To achieve optimum benefits from the expanded research capability, the Board should be consolidated into a single modern facility.

FORT STEWART, GA.

The next installation, Fort Stewart, is located about 42 miles southwest of Savannah, Ga. Its mission is to maintain and operate armor and artillery firing ranges for visiting Active Army units and to support Reserve component summer training. It operates and maintains the U.S. Army Flight Training Center. The program consists of two projects for electrical distribution systems improvements. The amount requested is $1,534,000.

The first project provides for updating of the electrical distribution system at Fort Stewart which was built in 1941 and is entirely inadequate to serve the present needs of the station. Expansion of post activities cannot be accomplished under the present overloaded system. The system in its present condition is not reliable and is expensive to operate and maintain. Updating of the system consists of replacing transformers, reinsulating line, and replacing deteriorated poles, modifying switch frames, relocating oil circuit breakers and replacing other electric hardware as required. Failure to approve this project will limit the capability of the installation to carry out its assigned mission.

The second project provides for the upgrading of the existing electrical distribution system at Hunter Army Airfield, a subpost of Fort Stewart. The present system was constructed in 1940 and is entirely inadequate. The mission cannot be accomplished with the existing system without jeopardizing safety and efficiency of equipment and personnel because of the low voltage and line losses involved. Mandatory curtailment of electrical consumption will be required on a continuing basis if this project is not accomplished. The project is urgently needed to support aircraft maintenance equipment, additional family housing programed south of the runway and to provide greater system reliability for airfield facilities.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

The first installation in 4th Army, Fort Bliss, is located in El Paso, Tex. The mission of this installation is to provide facilities and support for the U.S. Army Air Defense Center, U.S. Army Air Defense School, and U.S. Army Air Defense Board. Fort Bliss supports and supervises training of general reserve and zone of interior type units and provides logistical support from William Beaumont General Hospital. It also operates an Army training center. The program consists of moving target simulator buildings. We are requesting $1,527,000.

This project is required to house the moving target simulators that will be utilized for the training of Redeye gunners and Chaparral-Vulcan operators. The moving target simulator is a training device which is used to supplement or replace the requirement for live aircraft flights. It is designed to develop and maintain Redeye gunner proficiency and during development was modified to accommodate Chaparral-Vulcan training. The device has the capability, through use of target film programs, for simulating all types of foreign and U.S. tactical aircraft with all performance and flight characteristics up to speeds of 650 knots per hour. It provides easily evaluated training in the areas of target discrimination, target acquisition, target

tracking, and associated gunner actions. The device provides for an all-weather training capability, eliminates the danger factor inherent with live tactical aircraft and eliminates scheduling problems for live aircraft support. The instructor has complete control of all facets of gunner training. He can present well defined repeatable target trajectories at his discretion and need not be concerned with air traffic control, pilot actions, drone operators, or other time-consuming activities. Background simulation enables presentation of a variety of tactical environments.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

The next installation, Fort Hood, is located at Kileen, Tex. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and support two armored divisions and a corps headquarters, and to support Reserve components' summer training. The program consists of a moving target simulator building. The amount requested is $218,000.

This project is required to house the moving target simulator that will be utilized for the training of Redeye gunners and Chaparral-Vulcan operators. The moving target simulator is a training device which is used to supplement or replace the requirement for live aircraft flights. It is designed to develop and maintain Redeye gunner proficiency and during development was modified to accommodate Chaparral-Vulcan training. The device has the capability, through use of target film programs, for simulating all types of foreign and U.S. tactical aircraft with all performance and flight characteristics up to speeds of 650 knots per hour. It provides easily evaluated training in the areas of target discrimination, target acquisition, target tracking and associated gunner actions. The device provides for an all-weather training capability, eliminates the danger factor inherent with live tactical aircraft and eliminates scheduling problems for live aircraft support. The instructor has complete control of all facets of gunner training. He can present well defined repeatable target trajectories at his discretion and need not be concerned with air traffic control, pilot actions, drone operators, or other time-consuming activities. Background simulation enables presentation of a variety of tactical environments.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

The next installation, Fort Sam Houston, is located at San Antonio, Tex. The mission of this installation is to support Headquarters, 4th U.S. Army and Brooke Army Medical Center. The program provides a barracks complex, bachelor officer quarters, and electrical distribution system improvements. We are requesting $15,496,000.

The barracks complex is required to provide permanent troop housing for 2,696 medical trainees at the Medical Training Center who are currently housed in World War II temporary wooden buildings in widely dispersed locations. The new barracks complex will permit consolidation of the trainees into a single area and will provide the best possible training environment for the only facility in the Army training basic medical corpsmen in lifesaving techniques for field or hospital use. If this project is not approved, these Medical Corps trainees will continue to be housed and trained in substandard facilities.

The bachelor officer quarters are required to provide permanent housing for 200 company grade bachelor officers at this installation. There are only 97 adequate existing spaces on post and 230 units of community housing to support a long-range requirement to house 1,066 officers. The only other available accommodations are substandard facilities in temporary World War II mobilization type buildings. This project would provide adequate housing for 200 officers currently living offpost with a resultant savings of approximately $228,000 annually in payment of housing allowances. If this project is not approved these personnel must continue to reside in substandard temporary World War II buildings or off-post.

The third item provides for the installation of a new 13,800-volt electrical line to provide needed capacity to the area served by the south substation. The requirement results from normal growth. The new line will replace a smaller currently overloaded one operating at 4,160 volts. The project also involves addition of transfer switches and replacement of old 4,160-volt circuits and circuit breakers. Failure to complete the work within the next 2 years will result in placing restrictions on and/or curtailing the use of electrical equipment. Completion of the project will satisfy immediate needs and provide capacity for future development.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

Fort Sill is located 4 miles north of Lawton, Okla. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and support artillery and surface-to-surface missile units; to activate and train STRAF artillery units; to support the Army Artillery and Missile School, Artillery Advanced Individual Training Center and Reserve components summer training. The program consists of an electrical substation and a sanitary sewer system. We are requesting $581,000.

The first project provides for the installation of a new substation complete with 7,500-KVA transformer, buss work, oil circuit breakers and interconnections with the existing 6,000-kilovolt-ampere substation through new oil circuit breakers and existing feeders. This project is necessary to provide for increased capacity of the electrical system. The maximum allowable load on the present substations will be exceeded in 1970. Failure to provide this project will cause overloading of transformers resulting in insufficient electrical power to serve all loads connected to these substations. Overloading of existing substations could cause their failure and result in an outage of the entire underground system for an extended period. This would result in a serious limitation on the accomplishment of the mission of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School.

The second project is necessary to provide for construction of a contact stabilization plant providing secondary treatment of domestic wastes at Camp Eagle. At present, a portion of the wastes generated at Camp Eagle are discharged to a sewage lagoon which discharges to Crater Lake. The balance of the sanitary wastes are discharged to septic tanks or leaching wells. The sewage lagoon was inspected by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and was reported as substandard. The sewage lagoons will be replaced with the stabilization waste treatment plant.

FORT CARSON, COLO.

The first installation in 5th Army, Fort Carson, is located 7 miles south of Colorado Springs, Colo. The mission of this installation is to provide facilities and support for the 5th Infantry Division and nondivisional support units. The program consists of a moving target simulator building and a fuel conversion project. The amount requested is $846,000.

The first project is required to house the moving target simulator that will be utilized for the training of Redeye gunners and Chaparral-Vulcan operators. The moving target simulator is a training device which is used to supplement or replace the requirement for live aircraft flights. It is designed to develop and maintain Redeye gunner proficiency and during development was modified to accommodate Chaparral-Vulcan training. The device has the capability, through use of target film programs, for simulating all types of foreign and U.S. tactical aircraft with all performance and flight characteristics up to speeds of 650 knots per hour. It provides easily evaluated training in the areas of target discrimination, target acquisition, target tracking and associated gunner actions. The device provides for an all weather training capability, eliminates the danger factor inherent with live tactical aircraft and eliminates scheduling problems for live aircraft support. The instructor has complete control of all facets of gunner training. He can present well defined repeatable target trajectories at his discretion and need not be concerned with air traffice control, pilot actions, drone operators, or other time consuming activities. Background simulation enables presentation of a variety of tactical environments.

The second project is necessary to reduce operating costs and to eliminate firing duties by military personnel. Annual savings in operating costs will be approximately $98,500. The majority of fuel burned on the installation is natural gas. These plants are the only remaining coal-fired plants on the installation. Gas firing will provide more uniform heat. The conversion will eliminate the major source of air pollution on the installation. These plants emit 130 tons of flyash per year. Federal standards require the elimination of hand-fired heating equipment.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

The next installation, Fort Benjamin Harrison, is located 14 miles northeast of Indianapolis, Ind. This installation supports the Army Finance Center, the Army Finance School, the Adjutant General's School, and the Defense Information School. The program consists of extension of a steam line. We are requesting $523,000.

This project is necessary to reduce installation operating and maintenance costs for heating and to eliminate a source of air pollution. Completion of the project will permit the inactivation of central heating plant two, reduce operating costs by $73,000 per year, and eliminate a requirement for fly ash collectors in the plant, estimated to cost $68,000. Central heating plant two, constructed in 1941, does not include any equipment for air pollution control. Approximately 135 tons of fly ash are discharged into the air each year, which is 4.5 times the Federal limit for particulate matter. The installation is within the Indianapolis Air Quality Control Region for which re-

gional standards are to be established by June 15, 1970. This project together with the conversion of central heating plant one to gas-fired, proposed for future construction, will eliminate the major air pollution sources for this installation.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The next installation, Fort Leavenworth, is located at Leavenworth, Kans. The mission of this installation is to support the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Combat Arms Group and Institute of Combined Arms and Support, and U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command Mid-West Telecommunications Center. The program consists of an administrative support building for the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command (USACDC). $3,617,000 is requested.

This project, while required to support the missions of USACDC agencies at Fort Leavenworth also alleviates a critical space shortage at the Command and General Staff College (C. & G.S.C.). Prior to the formation of USACDC the C. & G.S.C. engaged in combat development functions. The Department of Combat Developments was located in Bell Hall, which was constructed to provide administrative and academic space to support a student load of 1,220 and a staff of 467. A basement wing to provide space for the Department of Non-Resident Instruction and the Military Review Magazine Staff was added in fiscal year 1965.

With the establishment of USACDC on July 1, 1962, the combat development functions were established as field agencies of USACDC. By compression of existing space required to support the then student load and staff and faculty, space to support these agencies was provided. The Combined Arms Research Office was established as a CDC agency in 1964 and a further compression was required to provide space for this activity.

Further compounding the space problem was the reorganization of USACDC in July 1966 which expanded the mission and strength of USACDC field agencies. In 1968 the training mission of the C. & G.S.C. was expanded, the student body was increased to 1,344 and the staff and faculty increased to 486. This increase makes the release of space in Bell Hall urgent.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

The next installation, Fort Riley, is located 4 miles northeast of Junction City, Kans. The mission of this installation is to command, train and support an infantry division and other combat support units and to support Reserve component summer training. The program consists of a moving target simulator building, tactical equipment shops and a secondary sewage treatment plant. We are requesting $7,881,000.

The first project is required to house the moving target simulator that will be utilized for the training of Redeye gunners and Chaparral-Vulcan operators. The moving target simulator is a training device which is used to supplement or replace the requirement for live aircraft flights. It is designed to develop and maintain Redeye gunner proficiency and during development was modified to accommodate

Chapparral-Vulcan training. The device has the capability, through use of target film programs, for simulating all types of foreign and U.S. tactical aircraft with all performance and flight characteristics up to speeds of 650 knots/hour. It provides easily evaluated training in the areas of target discrimination, target acquisition, target tracking and associated gunner actions. The device provides for an all weather training capability, eliminates the danger factor inherent with live tactical aircraft and eliminates scheduling problems for live aircraft support. The instructor has complete control of all facets of gunner training. He can present well-defined repeatable target trajectories at his discretion and need not be concerned with air traffic control, pilot actions, drone operators, or other time consuming activities. Background simulation enables presentation of a variety of tactical environments.

The second project will provide maintenance shops for a cavalry squadron, an engineer battalion, and a direct support maintenance battalion assigned to STRAF mechanized infantry division. Shop space requirements are based on the number and types of equipment assigned to the supported units. Since permanent housing facilities for the division are being constructed at Custer Hill, it is not considered feasible or economical to perform extensive rehabilitation to the temporary World War II buildings presently occupied by these units located at Camp Forsyth and Camp Funston. Construction of these shops as an integral part of the division area will provide timely and uninterrupted maintenance support.

The last project is necessary to provide secondary sewage treatment for domestic wastes generated by the Camp Funston and Camp Whitside areas. The substandard effluent from the existing primary sewage treatment plant discharges to the Kansas River, a tributary of the Missouri River. This practice is in violation of the Federal and State requirements for water pollution abatement. This project is in consonance with the State and local community action for elimination of water pollution.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

The next installation, Fort Sheridan, is located at Highland Park, Ill. The mission of this installation is to support Headquarters 5th U.S. Army and ARADCOM firing batteries in the 5th U.S. Army area. The program provides sewage treatment facilities. We are requesting $2,488,000.

This project will provide for disposal of all Fort Sheridan domestic sewage and backwaste water from the water treatment plant into the North Shore Sanitary District sewerage system. At present the effluent from the existing secondary sewage treatment plant is discharged into Lake Michigan. This project will meet the recommendations of the Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference by removing the Fort Sheridan discharges from the Lake Michigan watershed.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

The next installation, Fort Leonard Wood, is located 29 miles southwest of Rolla, Mo. The mission of this installation is to command and support an Army training center and to train and support nondivisional units. It also supports Reserve components summer training.

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The program consists of bachelor officer quarters. The amount requested is $1,946,000.

This item is required to provide permanent housing for 124 bachelor officers at this installation. There are only 220 adequate existing spaces on the installation with a long-range requirement to support 496 bachelor officers. The only other available facilities are substandard accommodations in temporary World War II mobilization-type buildings and 10 units of community support housing. This project would provide adequate housing for 102 company grade and 22 field grade officers currently living off-post or in substandard accommodations. If this project is not approved, these personnel must continue to live in substandard housing which contributes to low morale and low retention rate for junior officers in the military service.

HUNTER-LIGGETT MILITARY RESERVATION, CALIF.

The first installation in 6th Army, Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, is located at King City, Calif. The mission of this installation is to support training conducted by the U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Ord, Calif.; Reserve and National Guard units during field training; and training and testing conducted by the Combat Developments Command Experimentation Command. The program consists of a special purpose building for the Combat Developments Command Experimentation Command (USACDCEC), an enlisted barracks and sewage treatment facilities. We are requesting $3,659,000.

The first project is an operational requirement in that it is required to house USACDCEC's Tactical Simulation and Pictorial Center. The Tactical Simulation Center supports scientific and military activities designed to isolate the key elements of field experimentation through economical two-sided gaming techniques on scaled terrain models. The center will examine proposed field experimentation and determine measurable and observable data which may be collected. The center provides a responsive and economical method of reexamining critical or questionable field data through post play simulation. This activity is presently conducted on a reduced scale in a standard mobile house trailer that has been modified for this purpose. The Pictorial Center provides essential photographic support for field experimentation. The Experimentation Command has developed still and motion picture techniques which enhance the value of military experimentation and produces color-sound documentaries to support experimentation reports.

Until facilities are provided at Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, planning and processing is accomplished at Fort Ord, 80 miles distant, where two temporary World War II buildings house this activity. This project provides a needed facility at the experimentation site and reduces adverse impact on the operational mission of USACDCEC.

The second item is required to provide permanent housing for 326 enlisted men. There are no permanent barracks at this installation and personnel are currently housed in temporary single-wall hutments which were constructed as bivouac-type billets and are completely unsuitable for extended periods of occupancy. These structures have no interior walls and are not insulated against cold or extreme heat. Latrine facilities are separated and consist generally of wooden sheds

with some pit latrines and some flush toilets. The overall condition and type of facilities presents sanitary hazards while being used at full capacity for extended periods of time. If this project is not approved, personnel must continue to live under the present substandard conditions which adversely affect their health, welfare, and morale.

The third project is necessary to provide a complete sewerage system including collection system and a secondary treatment plant for planned permanent construction of a new complex on post. The existing sewage treatment facility is not adequate to meet present requirements of the post and will be totally inadequate with the addition of the proposed complex. The existing facility does not comply with the State requirements for pollution control. This project is in consonance with Federal and State requirements for pollution abatement.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

The next installation, Fort Lewis, is located 15 miles east of Olympia, Wash. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and support an infantry division and nondivisional units and to support Reserve components summer training. The program consists of sewage treatment facility improvement. The amount requested is $3,757,000.

This item is required to add secondary treatment components to the existing primary sewage treatment plant. This is a follow-on to a project for an outfall line to deep water in Puget Sound which was authorized and funded in the fiscal year 1969 MCA program. This project will complete the requirements for sewage treatment and disposal at Fort Lewis. The State is requiring similar action by municipalities in the area.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

The next installation, the Presidio of Moneterey, is located at Monterey, Calif. The mission of this installation is to support operations of the Defense Language Institute. The program provides bachelor officer quarters. We are requesting $2,635,000.

This item is required to provide permanent housing for 200 officers and civilian students assigned to the Defense Language Institute, west coast branch. There are only 90 adequate existing spaces on the installation with a long-range requirement to support 451 bachelor officers. The only other existing facilities are wooden temporary buildings constructed in 1903 and 1941 and private rentals in the adjacent community. Since the majority of the occupants are students, intensive home study requirements, which include memorization of dialog and use of tape records, reflect the necessity to provide suitable accommodations where students can quietly and efficiently study. This project would provide adequate housing for 200 officers living off-post with a resultant savings of approximately $174,000 annually in payment of housing allowances and approximately $297,000 in temporary duty costs. If this project is not approved these personnel must continue to live in substandard temporary buildings or off-post.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

The next installation, Fort Ord, is located 4 miles north of Seaside, Calif. The mission of this installation is to command, train, and sup-

port an Army training center and nondivisional units and to support the Combat Developments Command Experimentation Command at Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Common Specialist School, Reception Center and Reserve component summer training. The program consists of construction of a commissary sales store and sewage outfall and plant modification. We are requesting $3,497,000.

The first project will provide a permanent commissary store to serve approximately 18,000 personnel at Fort Ord and other military activities in the Monterery area. The commissary store is currently housed in a congested temporary building with no back-up storage space, resulting in a double-handling of merchandise and constant use of vehicles and additional manpower. Lack of an adequate store forces many military families to use commercial stores at prices 30 percent higher than the commissary, thus imposing a financial hardship on many of the store patrons, particularly enlisted personnel whose average monthly take-home pay is $190. The building now in use as a commissary store cannot be expanded due to its locations and deteriorated condition.

The second project is necessary to provide for discharge of chlorinated secondary sewage treatment plant effluent to deep water in Monterey Bay and to provide minor plant modifications. At present, the sewage treatment plant effluent is discharged across the beach of Monterey Bay. The installation has attempted unsuccessfully to dispose of the effluent in three percolation ponds in the sand dune area near the treatment plant. Consideration has been given to irrigating unimproved lands on post with the effluent, but this method is considered too costly because of the wide dispersal of available areas for such irrigation. Also advanced waste treatment was considered to be unacceptable by the Central Coastal Regional Water Quality Control Board for discharge across the beach. If this project is not approved the Army will remain in violation of the central board restrictions on discharging waste effluents across the beach.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The next installation, the Presidio of San Francisco, is located at San Francisco, Calif. The mission of this installation is to support Headquarters, 6th U.S. Army, Letterman General Hospital and 6th Region U.S. Army Air Defense Command. The program consists of the first phase of construction of facilities for the Western Medical Institute of Research. The amount requested is $7,004,000.

This is the first phase of a three phase project to construct a medical institute of research collocated with Letterman General Hospital. The requirement for this project arises from the need for a facility at one location to bring together widely scattered medical research functions. These widely scattered activities are not adequately responsive to the medical research requirements of the Army. The mission of this new facility is to provide a capability for general medical research, with emphasis in the field of infectious disease that causes high noneffective rates in the Army. This research will be particularly oriented toward communicable and infectious diseases which are of special importance to the Army. This first phase construction will provide a facility to house a portion of pathology, microbiology, metabolic, and chemistry functions from the Medical Research and Nutrition Laboratory at

Fitzsimons Army Hospital and the tropical disease unit of Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

FORT MYER, VA.

The next installation, Fort Myer, is located in Arlington County, Va. The mission of this installation is to provide housing and other facilities for the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Army Chief of Staff, and other general officers of the Department of the Army General Staff, and to support members of all military services assigned to critical missions in the military district of Washington. The program provides for expansion of a boiler plant. We are requesting $525,000.

This project is necessary to provide reliable steam supply from the central heating plant for existing facilities and planned construction through fiscal year 1972. The plant serves a laundry, high rise apartments, barracks, consolidated mess hall, clinic, and data processing center. Engineering design criteria requires that a boiler plant be capable of carrying the full plant load with the largest boiler off the line. The present plant has no standby capacity to meet this criteria. With the additional 40 million B.t.u. per hour boiler, the oil boilers can be used as standby for a number of years. The standby electric generator is required to assure boiler plant operations during power failures.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

The first Army Materiel Command installation, Aberdeen Proving Ground, is located 30 miles northeast of Baltimore, Md. The mission of this installation is to engage in research, engineering, test and evaluation of weapons, ammunition, automotive material, and combat equipment. The installation provides logistics support to Headquarters, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command and the Ordnance Center and School. The program consists of a vulnerability testing laboratory. We are requesting $340,000.

This project is necessary to provide a building in support of Army vulnerability testing. The mission of the testing organization requires that various items of Army equipment be subjected to real and simulated effects from conventional and unconventional weapons. This testing determines the vulnerability of the item and results in improved design to minimize the effects demonstrated in testing. At present this work is performed in open areas and under tarpaulins in scattered locations at Aberdeen Proving Ground. This situation adversely affects the testing schedule. In some cases experiments must be instrumented daily because work must be performed in outdoor areas and areas assigned to other activities at the proving ground. This building will provide an area for assembly and disassembly of equipment, including photogarphic equipment to record the result of tests.

AERONAUTICAL MAINTENANCE CENTER, TEX.

The Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, (Aradmac) is located 10 miles south of Corpus Christi, Tex. The mission of this installation is to perform depot maintenance on fixed wing and rotary wing army aircraft. Maintenance includes overhaul, repairs, modifications, retrofit and modernization. The program consists of aircraft maintenance

facilities and an industrial waste treatment facility. The amount requested is $4,413,000.

The first project is necessary to provide two additional turbine engine test cells used for testing aircraft engines. Aradmac has a requirement for a total of 13 test cells to accomplish programed workloads, make qualification runs, operate an efficient work schedule, and provide an emergency and mobilization reserve. Aradmac now has 11 permanent test cells and two substandard cells. Although one of these substandard cells is a mobile type, it is fixed to its utilities on the airfield. These substandard cells cannot be used for full engine checks and therefore have restricted use. Also, the sites of these two cells will be used by the Navy for a runway extension in fiscal year 1974. Past workloads have been accomplished by utilizing all test cells on a multishift basis. This construction will provide two test stands and associated equipment, control rooms, and a fire protection system.

The second project is required to provide an upgraded and efficient aircraft engine and component cleaning, examination, and evaluation facility. The present facility has poor ventilation and lighting and presents a safety and health hazard. The shop produces marginal cleaning, has no officient materiel handling system, and cleaning equipment is obsolete and worn out. Multishifts are required to support the workload which will consist of an average of 8,598 units per year during the period fiscal years 1971–75 in support of military aircraft. The proposed construction will provide an efficient facility with environmental control, industrial waste sewer, and fire protection system. It will also allow use of new cleaning agents which will improve quality and quantity of work.

The next project will provide a "clean room" bearing shop to process approximately 600,000 engines, airframe, and instrument bearings each year. Due to lack of these laboratory type facilities and reclamation equipment, high-cost bearings are being scrapped. The present bearing shop has marginal environmental control and no reclamation capability. Aradmac estimates that 40–50 percent of the bearings processed are saved for a savings of $5.9 million per year. In comparison, the Navy at North Island, Calif., with full bearing-shop facilities is able to reclaim 80 percent of the bearings processed. The Navy is presently processing approximately 80,000 bearings for the Army each year. This is utilizing the Navy's maximum capability and cannot accommodate the Army's full requirement. Also, a full in-house capability will reduce shipping, increase flexibility and speed, and allow development of contract specifications. There is only one commercial organization with a bearing inspection capability which does not include reclamation work. This construction will provide a building with environmental control, clean rooms, explosion-proof wiring, materiel handling equipment, and cleaning equipment.

The next project is required to provide modernization and environmental control for the power train shop. Precision high value helicopter transmissions, rotor heads, gear boxes, quills, and shafting are overhauled in this shop. The workload will average 9,393 units per year during the period fiscal year 1971–1975. The present facilities have no environmental control and are exposed to high temperature, high humidity, and dust. Lack of a constant temperature causes dimensional changes and adversely affects gaging. Corroded and con-

taminated parts cause costly rework or replacement. Part of this facility has open ceiling and inadequate lighting. Besides environmental control, this project will consolidate all power train shops into one efficient area. This will eliminate long transportation lines and combine use of test equipment.

The final project is necessary to provide industrial waste treatment for concentrated acids and bases, phenols, greases and oils and hexavalent chromium. At present, a portion of the wastes is discharged into Corpus Christi Bay. This practice is in violation of Federal and State requirements for pollution abatement. This facility will include an aerator, primary clarifier, holding tanks, mixing well, secondary clarifier, sludge beds, concentrated cyanide destruction unit, and an ion exchange system for treating the chromium wastes.

ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ALA.

The next installation, Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, is located 3 miles north of Childersburg, Ala. The mission of this installation is the production of explosive propellants and TNT. The program consists of secondary sewage treatment facilities. We are requesting $117,000.

This project is necessary to provide secondary sewage treatment of domestic wastes generated at Alabama Army Ammunition Plant. At present the effluent from the existing primary sewage treatment plant discharges into the Coosa River, a tributary of the Alabama River. This practice is in violation of Federal and State requirements for pollution abatement. The State of Alabama requires secondary treatment and chlorination of all wastes. This project will provide adequate treatment of wastes and is in timing with State and local community action for elimination of water pollution.

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ALA.

The next installation, Anniston Army Depot, is located 10 miles west of Anniston, Ala. The mission of this installation is the receipt, storage, and issue of general supplies and ammunition in 3d Army, and the performance of depot maintenance for artillery, combat vehicles, fire control equipment, vehicle armament mounts, small arms, and ammunition. The program consists of an industrial waste treatment plant. We are requesting $915,000.

This project will provide treatment of industrial wastes and upgrade the two existing primary sewage treatment plants to secondary treatment for domestic sewage. At present the industrial wastes are discharged untreated to Dry Creek and the primary sewage treatment plant effluents are discharged into Brush and Eastaboga Creek. These discharges are in violation of the State water quality standards. This project will effectively reduce the pollutants of all industrial wastes generated and provide adequate treatment of domestic sewage to conform to the requirements for water pollution abatement within the State.

ATLANTA ARMY DEPOT, GA.

The next installation, Atlanta Army Depot, is located about 12 miles south of Atlanta, Ga., near Forest Park. Its supply mission is to

receive, store, and issue general supplies for the Army, Defense Supply Agency, and Office of Civil Defense. Its maintenance mission is to perform depot maintenance on weapons, motor vehicles, material handling equipment, engineer general equipment, medical equipment, and clothing and individual equipment. The program consists of an industrial waste collection system. The amount requested is $117,000.

This project is necessary to provide an industrial waste collection system to collect and deliver industrial wastes generated in the 400 area to the new industrial waste treatment plant. No collection system exists in this area at the present time. The wastes are currently discharged into the storm drainage system which is in violation of Federal and State water quality standards. The new industrial waste treatment plant was authorized and funded at a cost of $470,000 in the fiscal year 1967 and fiscal year 1969 MCA programs. The construction contract for the treatment project was awarded in January 1969. This project will collect and direct the industrial wastes from the 400 area to the new industrial waste treatment plant.

BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, WIS.

This installation is located midway between Baraboo and Sauk City, Wis., or about 8 miles from both communities. The mission of this installation includes manufacture of double base propellants, ball powder and rocket grains; receipt, surveillance, maintenance, renovation, demilitarization, salvage, storage and issue of assigned field service stocks; and mobilization planning. The program provides a fuel conversion project and sanitary and industrial waste treatment facilities. We are requesting $1,604,000.

The first project will eliminate a major source of air pollution which has been a matter of many complaints by residents of North Freedom, located across the highway from the heating plant. This plant constructed in 1941 is not equipped with fly ash control equipment and emits large quantities of fly ash, approximately 16,000 tons per year. Also, because of the high sulfur content of the coal approximately the same quantity of sulfur oxides is emitted. These emissions exceed by many times the Federal and State standards. Fly ash control equipment would cost approximately $877,000 but this would not eliminate sulfur oxide emissions. The defense fuel supply center has not been able to procure low sulfur coal for this plant. The proposed fuel conversion is the most economical method of solving the air pollution problem at this plant.

The second project is necessary to provide a 6 million gallon-per-day waste acid neutralization plant for treatment of industrial wastes and provide secondary treatment components at the existing 600,000 gallons-per-day primary sanitary sewage treatment plant. At present, the substandard effluent from the existing industrial and sanitary waste treatment plants is discharged into the Wisconsin River. This practice is in violation of the current water quality standard for the State of Wisconsin. This project and the project for aeration spillways and dam, which was authorized and funded in the fiscal year 1970 MCA program, will result in industrial and sanitary waste treatment effluents that will comply with current water quality standards.

BURLINGTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, N.J.

The next installation, Burlington Army Ammunition Plant, is located at Burlington, N.J. The mission of this installation is the manufacturing of 81-millimeter projectiles and 105-millimeter cartridge cases. The program provides industrial waste treatment facilities. We are requesting $384,000.

This project is necessary to provide adequate treatment of 3.6 million gallons-per-day of industrial wastes generated by the manufacture of metal parts for ammunition. The effluent from the existing industrial waste treatment plant does not meet the current water quality standards established by the Delaware River Basin Commission. This item will provide for the addition of flash mixers, flocculators, clarifiers, and chemical feed equipment to the existing industrial waste treatment plant, which will then produce an effluent of acceptable quality. Adjoining States are actively promoting parallel action by neighboring communities along the Delaware River.

CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT, S.C.

The next installation, Charleston Army Depot, is located at Charleston, S.C. The mission of this installation is the receipt, assembly, storage and shipment of transportation floating and rail equipment sets of repair parts, kits, and technical service operating supplies. It performs depot maintenance of transportation floating and rail equipment. The program consists of a refrigerated battery storage facility. We are requesting $67,000.

This project will furnish refrigerated, controlled humidity storage for 200 marine lead acid and 6,000 dry-type primary batteries. The project will provide alteration of an existing battery storage room located in Building 440, adjacent to the battery shop. The alteration will provide two separate battery rooms with controlled environment. This project is necessary to provide storage for batteries with good life expectancy to U.S. Army vessels and landing craft. Present conditions of storage at temperatures up to 90° have a detrimental effect on battery life, causing chemical deterioration to battery components.

CORNHUSKER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEBR.

The next installation, Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant, is located 6 miles west of Grand Island, Nebr. The mission of this installation is to load, assemble, and pack various size bombs. The program consists of industrial waste treatment facilities. Amount requested is $650,000.

This project is necessary to provide treatment of industrial waste water discharged from bomb loading lines 1, 2, 3, and 4. Water contamined with dissolved and suspended TNT is discharged from the bomb load lines. This project is in compliance with Federal and State requirements for water pollution abatement.

HARRY DIAMOND LABORATORIES, MD.

Harry Diamond Laboratories, now located in Washington, D.C., is to be moved to the Naval Ordnance Laboratory property at White Oak,

Md. The mission of this installation is to conduct research and development in physical sciences and engineering directed toward meeting military characteristics for fuses and related items. It conducts research, development, and testing to determine susceptibility of ordnance electronics material to nuclear radiation effects and ways and means of developing less susceptible material. The program consists of the first phase of a planned three-phase construction program to relocate the laboratory facilities. We are requesting $14,020,000.

The requirement for new facilities at a new site stems from inadequate space at the current site and the requirement of the General Services Administration (GSA) that the current site be vacated by the Army. The present location of Harry Diamond Laboratories is the old National Bureau of Standards site on Van Ness Avenue in the District of Columbia. The manager of the site is the GSA who, in conjunction with the National Capital Planning Commission, have redesignated the area for other purposes. GSA has already transferred 34 acres of the site to the Organization of American States for permanent development. The remainder of the land is to be redeveloped by GSA for other Government agencies. The 34 acres already transferred contain the laboratory computer complex and the central powerplant which provides the steam heat, compressed air and electrical distribution for all buildings occupied by Harry Diamond Laboratories.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

The next installation, Edgewood Arsenal, is located 15 miles northeast of Baltimore, Md. The mission of this installation includes research and development of chemical, smoke, and flame weapons systems and research and development in nuclear defense and radiological techniques. It is also responsible for pilot production, storage, and maintenance of chemical warfare materiel. The program consists of an addition to the automatic data processing facility. The amount requested is $990,000.

This project will provide accommodations for the installation of third generation computers and allied equipment in support of the national ADP AMC logistics management program. The facility is to be collocated with the existing communications center to provide direct connection to the automatic digital network equipment used to encrypt information for transmission over normal communication lines. Existing facilities are remote from the communications center, lack adequate space for equipment and personnel and do not meet the requirements for power, lighting, environmental control, fire protection, and security. This project provides the minimum essential facilities for the automation of the AMC logistics management program at this installation.

IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, IOWA

The next installation, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, is located 5 miles west of Burlington, Iowa. The mission of this installation is to load, assemble and package various items of medium and major caliber artillery ammunition, warheads, demolition blocks, and fuzes. The program consists of industrial waste treatment facilities. We are requesting $300,000.

This project proposes construction of facilities to treat TNT wastes. The treatment facilities will consist of collection of contaminated water at existing sumps in seven buildings, treating it in a closed system to include settling, filtering, and carbon adsorption. The decontaminated water will be reused for further washing of TNT to remove soluble compounds and then decontaminated again. Although treatment of TNT wastes is unique to Army facilities completion of this project will constitute compliance with State requirements for water pollution abatement.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA.

The next installation, Letterkenny Army Depot, is located 5 miles northwest of Chambersburg, Pa. The mission of this installation is to receive, store, maintain, and distribute general supplies, conventional ammunition and guided missiles. It also supports the U.S. Army Materiel Command Major Item Data Agency, Logistic Systems Support Center, Facilities and Services Center, Maintenance and Engineering Office, Equipment Manuals Field Office, Depot Maintenance Control Center and Depot Data Center. The program consists of a depot transport outloading facility. Amount requested is $410,000.

This project is necessary to provide an adequate outloading facility for receipt, consolidation, and outloading of materiel at Letterkenny Army Depot. The present facility does not have adequate doorways for freight outloading; also, the dock area is not sufficient for required fork lift loading maneuvers, thus creating a safety hazard. This project, in addition to eliminating safety hazards and loading delays, will produce a hard core personnel savings of $77,500 annually.

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J.

The next installation, Fort Monmouth, is located at Red Bank, N.J. The mission of this installation is the design, development and improvement of communications, electronic warfare, radar, meteorological, photographic, and related ground and air signal equipment. The installation supports the U.S. Army Signal Center and School, U.S. Army Satellite Communications Agency, and the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Communications and Electronics Agency. The program consists of a tactical fire direction training facility and hospital alterations and addition. We are requesting $3,274,000.

The first project will provide a specialized facility to instruct and train officers and enlisted personnel in Tactical Fire Direction Systems (TACFIRE) maintenance. The TACFIRE system consists of ADP equipment and programs designed to automate selected fire support functions, and assist commanders in the planning and delivery of field artillery fire. Existing facilities are used to the maximum extent and no other facilities are available at Fort Monmouth to satisfy this requirement. Equipment currently under development will be procured as part of the total package procurement contract. Initial production funds have been approved, and delivery of equipment for this facility is scheduled for first quarter, fiscal year 1973. If this facility is not provided, the training mission will be impaired.

The second project will provide a clinical addition to the hospital at Fort Monmouth to accommodate the outpatient workload which has increased by more than 100 percent. It will expand the now inadequate outpatient facilities, will correct deficiencies in the existing heating system, and will permit air conditioning throughout the hospital. If this project is not provided, patient care programs will be confined to the existing overcrowded facilities.

NEW CUMBERLAND ARMY DEPOT, PA.

The next installation, New Cumberland Army Depot, is located 7 miles southwest of Harrisburg, Pa. The mission of this installation is to receive, store and issue general supplies. It performs depot maintenance of weapons, aircraft components, fire fighting, rescue and safety equipment. The depot houses the POL laboratory for the 1st Army area and the Military District of Washington. The program consists of grinding rooms and electrical facilities. Amount requested is $99,000.

This project is required to provide grinding rooms and installation of additional 500 kilovolt-ampere electrical power facilities. Aircraft component and accessory overhaul is now being accomplished in areas where there is no environmental control or separation from the shop area. Abrasive dust is causing a health hazard to employees and is damaging precision equipment and aircraft components. This requires rework of the components and could lead to safety of flight problems for these components when installed in aircraft. The proposed construction will provide a machine grinding and air conditioned precision grinding room and electrical power to support new equipment.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, N.J.

The next installation, Picatinny Arsenal, is located 4 miles northwest of Dover, N.J. This installation is the Army's research and engineering center for nuclear and nonnuclear ammunition, other than small arms. The program includes an addition and alterations to an automatic data processing facility. We are requesting $752,000.

This project will provide accommodations for the installation of third generation computers and allied equipment in support of the national ADP AMC logistics management program. This facility will not be collocated with the communication center since it would cost approximately $2.5 to $3 million to relocate an existing modern communications center to this area. The use of facilities outside the existing data processing area is not feasible as this construction will provide a centralized data processing area and the new equipment must be integrated with existing equipment. Existing facilities are not large enough to house the additional ADP equipment and do not meet requirements for power, fire protection or security measures to support the more sophisticated ADP equipment to be installed. This project is the most feasible and economical means of integrating the new equipment with existing equipment in order that the AMC logistics management program can function efficiently at this installation.

RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VA.

The next installation, Radford Army Ammunition Plant, is located at Radford, Va. This plant is a primary source of military propellants and rocket grains. The program consists of an electrostatic precipitator and stack and water pollution abatement facilities. Amount requested is $2,333,000.

The first project is necessary to eliminate a major source of air pollution. The large electric generating and heating plant built in 1941 is not equipped with fly ash emission control equipment to meet present Federal and State standards. The present control equipment removes only 75 percent of the fly ash permitting emissions approximately five times the Federal standard. Presently, about 24 tons of fly ash is being emitted each day. One 300-foot stack for all five boilers will permit better dispersion in the atmosphere of the flue gases and remaining fly ash from this plant. Presently each boiler has a short stub stack. The city of Radford has adopted an ordinance prohibiting excessive emissions of smoke and fly ash. The installation of electrostatic precipitors and the stall smokestack is the most economical method of solving this air pollution problem.

The second project is necessary to provide industrial and sanitary waste treatment facilities at Radford Army Ammunition Plant to conform with Federal and State standards for water pollution abatement. Present treatment of industrial and domestic wastes is nonexistent or inadequate to meet these standards. A large portion of the wastes are currently discharged into the New River. This project is in timing with State and local community action for water pollution abatement.

RIDGEWOOD ARMY WEAPONS PLANT, OHIO

The next installation, Ridgewood Army Weapons Plant, is located at Cincinnati, Ohio. The mission of this installation is the production of artillery gun tube forgings. The program consists of industrial waste treatment facilities. We are requesting $120,000.

This project is necessary to provide for the discharge of all domestic sewage from the installation to the Hamilton County sewerage system. At present the sewage is discharged untreated into storm sewers which discharge into Mill Creek, a tributory of the Ohio River. This practice is in violation of Federal and State requirements for water pollution abatement. This project is in timing with State and local community action for the control of water pollution.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

The next installation, Rock Island Arsenal, is located 1 mile northeast of Rock Island, Ill. The mission of this installation is the development, engineering, and manufacture of launchers and handling equipment for rockets; and carriages and recoil mechanisms for light and medium field artillery and antitank guns. It supports Headquarters, U.S. Army Weapons Command and the Army Management Engineering Training Agency. The program consists of separation of the combined storm and sanitary sewer system. Amount requested is $2,750,000.

This project is necessary to provide for the separation of the combined storm and sanitary sewer system. During periods of heavy rain-

fall the combined sewage overflows, discharging untreated sewage into the Mississippi River. This practice is in violation of Federal and State requirements for water pollution abatement. This project is in timing with State and local community action for eliminating water pollution.

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

This installation is located 36 miles southeast of Susanville, Calif. and 60 miles northwest of Reno, Nev. The mission of this installation includes receipt, storage, maintenance, renovation, and distribution of ammunition and components, and general supplies; receipt, storage, and maintenance of special weapons material; and restoration of conventional, guided missile and special weapons ammunition. The program provides a fuel conversion project to reduce air pollution and a waste stabilization pond. We are requesting $369,000.

The first project is necessary to reduce operating costs and to eliminate the major sources of air pollution on this installation. The project provides for the replacement of four stoker-fired boilers which are beyond economical repair with oil-fired units and conversion of 18 stoker-fired boilers to automatic oil firing. A monitoring system to permit surveillance of all plants from a central point is also included. This system together with the automatic oil-firing equipment permits a substantial reduction in operating personnel. This project will permit compliance with Federal standards for air pollution control.

The waste stabilization pond is necessary to provide adequate treatment of wastes generated at Sierra Army Depot. The existing primary components consist of two Imhoff tanks that produce an unsatisfactory effluent which discharges into the existing sewage lagoons. One of the Imhoff tanks is in need of extensive repairs. Both Imhoff tanks will be abandoned subsequent to expanding the sewage lagoons from 10 to 17 acres. The enlarged sewage lagoon will provide adequate treatment of wastes to conform with State standards for pollution abatement.

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PA.

The next installation, Tobyhanna Army Depot, is located 21 miles southeast of Scranton, Pa. The mission of this installation is to receive, store, issue, and maintain general electrical and electronic supplies in the 1st U.S. Army area and the Military District of Washington; to maintain photographic and radar equipment and special purpose vehicles. The program consists of an industrial waste treatment plant. Amount requested is $115,000.

This project is required to provide an industrial waste treatment plant to treat 3,000 gallons of liquid wastes per week generated in the depot shops. The wastes include tars, acids, cyanides, oils, sludges, and gasoline. At present these wastes are buried in a sanitary landfill. The provision of this facility will eliminate pollution of ground waters from this source and place the installation in compliance with the State of Pennsylvania requirements for water pollution control throughout the State.

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH

The next installation, Tooele Army Depot, is located 35 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. The mission of this installation is to

receive, store, maintain, demilitarize, and distribute ordnance general supplies and chemical toxics; to rebuild and repair guided missiles and components; and to rebuild combat vehicles. The program consists of waste stabilization ponds. We are requesting $249,000.

This project is necessary to provide adequate sewage treatment to conform to the State of Utah water pollution abatement requirements. At present, septic tanks are utilized for treatment of sewage. The septic tanks currently in use do not meet the requirements of the State of Utah.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y.

The next installation, Watervliet Arsenal, is located at Watervliet, N.Y. The mission of this installation includes research and development, engineering, production, and procurement of mortars, recoilless rifles, cannon assemblies and components, and training devices. The program includes a weapons development laboratory. Amount requested $1,362,000.

This item will provide urgently needed additional laboratory facilities to fulfill assignments for design of advanced weapons. The urgency for the establishment of additional facilities is based primarily on the immediate requirement for research programs which support the Army 20-year objective program. The objectives of this program are to provide the Army with weapons having increased mobility, increased reliability, and increased firepower. In providing these objectives the need exists for significant advances in the "state of the art" in allied fields of engineering.

This project provides for alterations to existing facilities and construction of laboratories in two existing buildings. Construction includes a connecting overhead ramp between two buildings, partitions, ceilings, electrical power, and temperature and humidity control. If this project is not approved critical weapons research projects will be delayed. This delay will seriously affect the capability of Army troops to perform their mission.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

White Sands Missile Range is located 28 miles northeast of Las Cruces, N. Mex. This installation is a national range with a mission to test and evaluate missile and rocket systems and related material. It supports all range users including Army, Navy, Air Force, and systems contractors. The program consists of range facilities. We are requesting $1,261,000.

This project is required to provide upgrading of test and evaluation facilities at White Sands Missile Range. This is a part of a phased program to maintain an adequate test facility for improved and new missile systems. As a national missile range, White Sands must be capable of providing accurate, current data in support of 133 programs assigned to the range. The modernization program is based on the requirement to provide a fully instrumented facility to support current and planned programs.

YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZ.

The next installation, Yuma Proving Ground, is located at Yuma, Ariz. The mission of this installation is to perform engineering and

service tests of research and development projects; to conduct surveillance and acceptance tests on production material; and to support other research and development activities. The program consists of a test preparation facility and water system improvement. Amount requested is $1,798,000.

The first project is required to provide adequate facilities for preparation and assembly of artillery, mortar, and recoilless rifle test ammunition. The current ammunition testing program at Yuma is severely hampered by the lack of an adequate test preparation facility. The present facility was designed as a one-shift, 105-millimeter howitzer test operation. In order to partially satisfy the current requirement which consists of testing 155-millimeter, 175-millimeter, 8-inch, 90-millimeter, and other heavy ammunition, the present facility must operate on a three-shift basis. The technological advances that led to introduction of long-range tube artillery has created a 200-percent increase in the artillery ammunition testing workload at Yuma. The facilities requested will provide for this increase and will assure a greater mission flexibility than now exists.

The second project is required to provide an adequate water supply and distribution system at Yuma Proving Ground. It will provide water for the test preparation facility, the future armament/weapons repair facility, and the inert loading plant now under construction.

All of these projects are required to support the artillery and munitions testing program performed at Yuma. The primary mission that involves the use of this water system is the testing of extended range artillery and other heavy ammunition. The facilities used in preparation and testing will use water made available by this system. The present water system does not have the capacity to provide for the additional requirements of the new facilities.

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA.

The next installation, Vint Hill Farms Station, is located 11 miles east of Warrenton, Va. The mission of this installation is to support the Army Security Agency in its communications and intelligence activities. The program consists of an incinerator. We are requesting $475,000.

This incinerator is necessary to eliminate the only major source of air pollution at this installation. Refuse is presently disposed of by open-pit burning in violation of Federal and State regulations. The Department of the Army has approved a temporary waiver to continue the open burning until the incinerator can be built. Approximately 3,500 cubic yards of refuse are burned each month with particulate emissions of 1.5 tons per month which is 3.5 times the Federal and State limits. The area is not suitable for operation of a sanitary landfill and there is no other means of disposal available in the area.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

The next installation, Fort Huachuca, is located 41 miles east of Bisbie, Ariz., and is the headquarters for the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRACOM). This command is the principal manager for the Army's portion of the defense communications system (DCS), including extensions, restoration, engineering,

leasing, installation, and operation of the DCS (Army). This command also provides engineering, installation, and technical support services, as required, for non-DCS communications, and operation of the non-DCS communications system as assigned. The program includes an enlisted service club and a chapel with religious education facility. Amount requested is $2,383,000.

The service club will provide recreation programs for enlisted personnel. It will enable enlisted men and women to participate in wholesome recreation in the proximity of their living quarters. The service club program is presently operated in a World War II temporary building located outside the military reservation. This frame building is less than half the size needed for the Fort Huachuca troop population and the already limited space is further restricted by fire department regulations. The need for an on-post service club facility is accentuated by the fact that Fort Huachuca is one of the most remote military installations within the continental United States. There are no cities nearby which are large enough to provide sufficient desirable recreation for the number of personnel assigned there.

Tombstone, Ariz, is 25 miles away and the nearest metropolitan area is Tucson which is approximately 100 miles away.

The second project will provide for construction of a 600-seat chapel with religious education facilities to support station personnel. It is required to provide space to permit implementation of a full and complete religious program of worship services, religious education, and parish activities for the personnel of this isolated military community. Space and physical arrangements in existing facilities are functionally inadequate to meet current requirements. There are no other facilities available to satisfy the need. If not provided, the lack of adequate space in a completely operable facility will continue to be an adverse factor in carrying into effect a complete religious program.

FORT RITCHIE, MD.

The next installation, Fort Ritchie, is located 8 miles southeast of Waynesboro, Pa. The program consists of electric power improvements. We are requesting $876,000.

This item is required to implement phase I of a 5-year program designed to correct the electrical system deficiencies.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y.

The U.S. Military Academy is located 10 miles south of Newburg, N.Y. The mission of the academy is to instruct and train the Corps of Cadets, the members of which will be the future officers of the the Regular Army establishment. The program consists of academic facilities alterations, range expansion, secondary sewage treatment facilities and road construction. We are requesting $8,519,000.

The first project will provide for expansion of academic facilities. Areas of Thayer and Bartlett Halls to be vacated by the departments of ordnance, social sciences and mechanics upon completion of the new academic science building are to be utilized for the expansion of the remaining academic departments. The project includes removal, relocation and installation of partitions, equipment and utilities and refurbishing of interior facilities. This project is needed because the

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current quality of education cannot realistically be assured beyond fiscal year 1971 without facilities commensurate with the number of cadets.

The second project will provide adequate live firing ranges for summer field training for the increased strength of the Corps of Cadets. The primary program supported is the course in marksmanship which qualifies and familiarizes the cadet with the basic U.S. Army weaponry. Generally, the range expansions provide shelters for messing; rifle, machinegun, M–79 grenade and pistol ranges for point firing; four train-fire lanes; and target detection locations.

When the authorized strength of 4,417 cadets is reached, range facilities will not accommodate training requirements.

The third project is required to provide secondary sewage treatment facilities which will produce an effluent suitable for discharge into the Hudson River. 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 provide secondary sewage treatment to the entire post area. Similiarly, the Fort Buckner plant, which is several miles from the main post area, will be upgraded to provide secondary treatment. An enforcement conference on the Hudson River in 1965 required the provision of adequate treatment by all dischargers by January 1, 1970. This project will not meet the January 1, 1970 deadline for compliance with the enforcement conference schedule; however, if this project is approved, the Academy can meet the requirements of a later enforcement conference held in June 1969, that all dischargers who have not met the former deadline will proceed with corrective actions without delay. Design of this project is complete. A construction contract would be awarded within a short time after funds are appropriated.

The fourth project is designed to separate vehicular traffic from pedestrian traffic in the central cadet area and alleviate a serious bottleneck created by the six-way intersection located at the northwest end of the parade ground. This project will provide a bypass road which will eliminate the requirement to stop traffic for cadet pedestrian movement, and eliminate the hazard to pedestrians by providing a pedestrian underpass on the main route of travel from the level of the plain to the fieldhouse, Shea Stadium, post exchange, and the cadet activities center.

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND

Walter Reed Army Medical Center is located in Washington, D.C. The mission of this medical center is to provide medical treatment for members of the armed services and their dependents, to engage in medical research and development and to support all medical center activities. The program consists of relocation of services and utilities expansion to permit future construction of a new Walter Reed General Hospital. Amount requested is $10,216,000.

The existing hospital, one of the foremost medical centers in the world, is the primary Army professional teaching hospital. It is

presently housed in structures, some of which are 60 years old. This item will allow clearing of a construction site and alterations to existing buildings to permit continuation of patient care and professional teaching programs during the construction of a new hospital. The project includes relocation of utilities to support both the construction phase and the new hospital. Denial of this project will delay replacement of the obsolete old buildings now used for the Walter Reed General Hospital and will hamper patient care and professional teaching programs.

KANSAS CITY FIELD OFFICE, TOPOGRAPHIC COMMAND, MO.

The Kansas City Field Office, U.S. Army Topographic Command, is located at Kansas City, Mo. The mission of this installation is the production of topographic maps, charts, pictomaps, map auxiliaries, and other cartographic alterations of the physical security facility. We are requesting $558,000.

This project will provide additional secure space for engineer special project activities in the Kansas City field office. This building modification is required to provide secure mapping facilities to meet an expanded classified defense mission for the Defense Intelligence Agency. Presently, this cartographic effort is being accomplished at the topographic command facilities in Washington and at the Providence field office. Additional secure area is needed for the expanded mission.

Approximately 50 percent of the total capacity of the two present facilities has been converted to secure operations. Further conversion of the Washington and Providence facilities is not considered desirable since the unclassified missions must be continued and because the specialized labor skills are not available in these labor markets. Also, the dispersion of facilities, through expansion at locations in other areas, will insure continuity of operations in the event of damage or destruction, due to enemy action or other causes.

MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL, BAYONNE, N.J.

The next installation, Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, is located at Bayonne, N.J. This mission of this installation is to load and discharge cargo for movement to Conus and overseas destinations, to transship cargo and passengers to Conus destinations, and to embark and disembark passengers. The program consists of administrative facilities for relocation of DOD activities and an electric substation. Amount requested is $3,440,000.

The first project is necessary to provide administrative office space to house that portion of DOD activities that must be relocated away from facilities currently occupied at the Military Ocean Terminal, Brooklyn, which has been declared excess by DOD. These activities cannot be fully accommodated in existing administrative space at Bayonne. This project will provide working space for approximately 773 of the personnel being relocated. Upon relocation of the DOD activities to Bayonne, the Brooklyn facilities will be reported for disposal.

The second project provides a new 3,000 kilovolt-ampere substation and accessories to provide additional electrical capacity to the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne. The work is necessary to supply the

increased load that will develop as a result of relocating 1,100 administration personnel from Military Ocean Terminal, Brooklyn. The work will also modernize part of the distribution lines and improve the reliability of the electrical system.

Most of the added capacity will be used to supply power to the new facilities. Unless this work is accomplished, the move from Brooklyn will be delayed.

OAKLAND ARMY BASE, CALIF.

The next installation, Oakland Army Base, is located at Oakland, Calif. The mission of this installation is to command assigned installations and activities, to carry out the MTMTS single manager responsibilities for traffic management, ocean terminal operations, and related transportation service involved in the movement and transshipment in and through Conus of cargo and personnel sponsored by Department of Defense and other Government agencies. The program consists of container handling facilities. We are requesting $1,458,000.

This project is necessary to meet a DOD requirement for a modern automated ocean terminal on the west coast embracing concepts of mechanization and cargo containerization. The urgency for meeting this requirement is directly related to the increasing military demands for containerized shipments, and to automation and containerization innovations by the maritime industry. The Military Ocean Terminal, Bay Area, Oakland, (MOTBA), is the prime military terminal on the west coast potentially suitable for multipurpose transshipment activities. This project is the first phase of a five-phase container terminal development program for MOTBA. Briefly, this phase will provide for site preparation for construction of container loading and storage facilities, construction of crane runway, installation of one container crane and electric car loops, and a paved hardstand area.

Phases II thru V, to be programed in future years, will provide for construction of a vertical container storage building and two stacker cranes, installation of a second container crane, construction of a LASH (lighter aboard ship) dock, building and mechanical cargo handling system, development of automated container stuffing facilties, and overall improvements in rail car and truck receiving facilities. The planned terminal will provide DOD with one modern terminal on the west coast capable of processing and shipping considerably increased amounts of cargo in a more efficient and economical manner.

SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS COMMAND, CONUS VARIOUS

The mission of the Safeguard Systems Command is to develop and assure the timely, effective deployment of the Safeguard Ballistic Missile Defense System. The program provides for real estate acquisition, operational tactical facilities and both technical and nontechnical supporting facilities. Amount requested is $322 million.

This item is necessary to provide tactical and supporting facilities for deployment of a missile defense against enemy missiles. The item will provide for completion of construction of facilities for phase I of the Safeguard Weapon System and for initiation of construction for modified phase II, as stated at joint hearings of the U.S. Senate, Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Department of Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, Feb-

ruary 20 and 24, 1970. The weapon system includes Perimeter Acquisition Radars which will provide long range acquisition and tracking capability against incoming warheads and Missile Site Radars and their associated missiles which will acomplish the interception and destruction of incoming warheads.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

The next installation, Fort Wainwright, is located 3 miles west of Fairbanks, Alaska. The mission of this installation is to provide ground and antiaircraft defense for Eielson Air Force Base and the Cold Weather Test Center. The program consists of a sewage treatment plant. We are requesting $2,430,000.

The sewage treatment plant is necessary to provide for construction of a contact stabilization plant providing secondary treatment of domestic wastes at Fort Wainwright. The two existing primary plants discharge to the Chena River. The present primary treatment is inadequate to meet Federal and State standards for water pollution control. This project is in timing with State and local community action for elimination of water pollution.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MILITARY RESERVATION, HAWAII

The next installation, Schofield Barracks, is located 17 miles northeast of Honolulu, Hawaii. The mission of this post is support of Headquarters, U.S. Army, Hawaii, an infantry division, and Army units in Hawaii. The program consists of a sewage treatment plant. We are requesting $2,955,000.

This project is necessary to provide a new secondary sewage treatment plant which includes grit chamber, comminutor, primary settling, trickling filters, and sludge digesters. These facilities are needed to provide adequate treatment of domestic waste to conform with Federal and State standards for water pollution abatement. This project is in timing with State and local community action for water pollution abatement.

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY, KOREA

The 8th U.S. Army is located in Korea. Its mission is to support the United Nations Command, to command and support the U.S. Forces in Korea, and units of the 8th U.S. Army. The program consists of troop housing and support facilities. Amount requested $6,190,000.

U.S. ARMY, VIETNAM

U.S. Army, Vietnam, is located in the Republic of Vietnam. Its mission is to command and support U.S. Army Forces in Vietnam and support Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. The program consists of Military Assistance Service Fund construction in support of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, roads and bridges and U.S. advisory team facilities. We are requesting $40 million.

The first item provides facilities in Vietnam which are critical to the continued and successful Vietnamization of the war. Specifically, it provides troop housing, communications and other support facilities

for 37,125 Vietnamese Army and regional force personnel. The facilities for the Vietnamese Army and regional forces are vital to the continued improvement and modernization effort required for successful Vietnamization of the war. In addition to cantonments, the project provides facilities to house sophisticated communications equipment and depot storage of Military Assistance Program supplies.

The second item also provides facilities in Vietnam which are critical to the continued and successful Vietnamization of the war. Specifically, it provides troop husing and support facilities for 1,240 officers and men performing duties as Vietnamese Province and District Advisory Teams and 267 kilometers of roads and bridges required to complete the Army's assigned portion of the line of communications restoration program in Vietnam. The advisory team facilities are needed to expand this function and to replace 50 substandard or leased facilities.

The roads and bridges provided by this project are essential to the conduct of offensive operations by the Vietnamese Army and U.S. forces, and to the logistical support of combat units. The restored highways are also required for support of the revolutionary development program and the economic growth of the Nation.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Kwajalein Missile Range is located at Kwajalein Atoll 2,100 miles west of Hawaii. The mission of this installation is to support the research, development, and test program for missile systems. The program consists of offsite communications facilities and Safeguard research and development facilities. Amount requested $3,760,000.

The first project is required to provide communications buildings on islands in the Kwajalein Atoll. The structures will house communication and telemetry equipment used in collecting data for various users of the missile range. The success of the Safeguard and other missile systems is dependent on communications between instrumentation sites to provide information and data on launching intercepts, reentry and impact. Current facilities of this type at Kwajalein are fully committed.

The second item is required to support an expansion of the Safeguard research and development program at the Kwajalein Missile Range. The program includes the development and test of an improved Spartan missile of larger size and greater capability then the current model. The item provides for construction of a Spartan launch cell on Meck Island, supporting facilities and modifications of existing associated facilities. The launch cell and related facilities are required to accomplish testing of salvo firing of the improved missile prior to deployment at tactical sites. This item is necessary in order not to delay this phase of the test program which in turn would delay the tactical deployment of the Safeguard weapon system.

U.S. ARMY, OVERSEAS, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

This request is for various overseas locations operated by the U.S. Army Security Agency. The mission of the sites is to engage in communications and intelligence activities. The program consists of an electronics maintenance shop, troop housing and community facilities,

utilities extension, controlled humidity warehouses, and an operations complex. Amount requested $2,535,000.

The first project will provide space for antenna storage, testing, and maintenance in support of the 61 antennas in use at location 03. Extensive indoor and outdoor maintenance is required due to the salt water environment, which causes frequent reduction or loss of operational capability. Two badly deteriorated quonset huts are presently used. The salt mist seeps through these quonsets causing corrosion of expensive equipment. Space reduction caused by the sloping quonset walls restricts the working area needed in testing the equipment.

A gymnasium is required to provide indoor athletic facilities for military personnel at location 178. Extreme hot weather and the prevalence of monsoon rains dictate the necessity of an indoor gymnasium and exercise center. It will be equipped for physical training programs and sport activities such as basketball, boxing, wrestling, and weight lifting. It will also provide areas for on-duty physical training programs. Additionally, the space can be used for inclement weather classroom space for the conduct of military training instruction. There is no existing facility of this type at the installation.

The next project will provide the additional utilities, roads, parking, water system, and power to adequately support location 178. The existing utility system was designed to accommodate a total strength of 686 personnel in 1967. The strength has increased to approximately 1,000. Five projects authorized in fiscal year 1968 are almost completed and one project authorized in fiscal year 1969 is under construction. The present utilities are taxed to capacity and when the facilities under construction now are completed, the present utilities will be critically overtaxed with possible outages due to overloads. The 4 to 6 months of drought makes it prudent to provide an additional storage tank for water collection during the rainy season. The water treatment plants' capacity satisfies only 50 percent of the demand and its enlargement is required. There are no alternate facilities at or near this location which could be used in lieu of this project.

The next project will provide adequate barracks space at location 277. Present assets including 80-man semipermanent barracks building and three quonsets which were built in 1954 and now are in very poor condition. It was necessary to convert the dayroom and NCO lounge to billet space and to overcrowd each quonset by two men so that 154 personnel could be housed. An additional 14 men are scheduled to arrive in fiscal year 1971.

The second project at location 277 is required to provide space for five bachelor officers. An existing four-man BOQ is located in a quonset hut erected in 1954, which is now in very poor condition. In the winter, snow seeps through the joints of the quonset sections and covers the floor. The building has more than served its useful life and has deteriorated to such an extent that it is expensive to heat in winter and uncomfortably hot in the summer. An additional officer is scheduled to arrive during fiscal year 1971.

The next project will provide space at location 300 for the storage of 52 vans equipped with sensitive electronic equipment valued in excess of $2 million. The installed vans must be maintained in a readiness condition. This equipment presently is stored in the open and the adverse weather conditions damage the electronic equipment to such a state as to render it inoperable; 126 maintenance personnel are required

to check the equipment and replace damaged parts. If the temperature and humidity controlled warehouse is authorized maintenance personnel requirements will be reduced by over 40 percent.

The project at location 321C will provide an operation building, generator building, generators, necessary fire protection and an oil-fired heating system. It is required to support a new operational mission necessitating year round operations. Present facilities consisting of prefabricated hutments and tactical generators cannot support this mission.

This project at location 321D will provide space for the troop facilities needed to support a newly assigned classified security mission at location 321C. Included is space for billeting, messing, administration, supply, storage, and minimum recreational facilities. Existing facilities are not large enough to accommodate the increase in strength associated with the new mission.

GERMANY, VARIOUS

The request is for various locations operated by the U.S. Army, Europe. The mission of the installations is support of the U.S. Army, Europe. The program includes maintenance and storage facilities, communications facilities, troop housing and community support facilities, and utilities. We are requesting $8,902,000.

The first project in Germany will complete hardstand requirements for maintenance and parking for 220 tracked vehicles at Ledward Barracks. The vehicles are presently being parked and maintained on the streets, in open areas and between buildings throughout the Caserne. Bituminous pavement soon disintegrates under track vehicle usage, and repair is costly and of short duration. Present parking conditions impair proper maintenance and result in safety hazards to personnel working on the equipment, where they are exposed to street traffic and fire hazard. Changing of oil and other lubricants incurs potential groundwater contamination.

The next project is required to replace two small 100-man messes with a new multiunit troop dining facility. The new facility will have a regular and short-order serving line and will contain 160 seats providing the capability of serving 500 troops in 60 minutes. The two present inadequate facilities are badly deteriorated and are not capable of supporting the men of an armored battalion. Kitchen space is insufficient to accommodate modern kitchen equipment, and the dining areas are adequate for only company size units.

The present facilities will remain in use until construction of the new facility is completed. They will then be converted to other troop support activities. All other mess halls at Harvey Barracks are being utilized to full capacity.

The next project is necessary to provide adequate water requirements of acceptable quality. The four existing wells are inadequate to supply the peak summer requirements. Also, one of the four wells, No. 4, produces water of extreme hardness which is detrimental to boilers and hot water systems. If this project is approved, well No. 4 will be disconnected from the potable water system and will be used solely for vehicle washing and firefighting reserve. The new well proposed in the project is expected to produce approximately 100 gallons per minute, according to a hydrogeological survey. This will be ade-

quate in conjunction with the remaining three wells to provide the potable water requirements at Ray Barracks.

This next project provides minimum essential tank repair shops for 184 tanks of an armored division. Two tank battalions now perform repairs in the open. High work bays and overhead cranes are needed for tank engine removal. One building at Ray Barracks is suitable for tank repair and is used by a direct support maintenance company. As a result, when engine removal is necessary and performed in the open inclement weather after prevails and results in considerable lost time and effort on the part of mechanics and tank crews. This results in poor morale and impairs combat readiness. Tanks are deadlined for long periods of time due to lack of adequate shop space.

The next project will provide service, maintenance, washing and parking facilities for 35 tracked vehicles, and 879 other tactical vehicles at Darby Kaserne. A partially gravelled area is currently used. This area is easily rutted by the equipment, retaining rainwater which develops into a mire of mud. This mire has an adverse affect on bearings, tracks, sprockets, brake lining, and other moving parts. This results in excessive use of parts, maintenance and constant need for washing. Washing is accomplished in random areas connected to water spigots in or adjacent to buildings. Drainage facilities do not contain oil separators; therefore, this activity contributes to contamination of the ground water in the Fuerth Watershed.

The next project will provide the maintenance hardstand and washrack requirements at O'Brien Barracks for an armored cavalry battalion. It will provide a service area for 124 tracked and tactical vehicles. Existing parking areas are gravel or bituminous which are constantly being torn up by tracked vehicles. These conditions interfere with instruction and maintenance, impair combat readiness, require excessive expenditure of time, parts and waste water. Track vehicles require concrete pavement for parking and day-to-day inspection and maintenance. There are no concrete hardstands at O'Brien Barracks or in the vicinity that could be used.

The next project will provide adequate heating and hot water for troops housed in a four story masonry building built in 1938.

The 64 oil-fired heaters in individual rooms are difficult to control and do not provide proper heat throughout the building. They also represent a fire hazard since they must be refueled with 5 gallon cans to each heater. The oil-fired water heater is obsolete and inadequate. The central heating plant will provide properly controlled comfort conditions in all areas of the building and adequate hot water. Weather is severe in this area during the winter months.

The requirement for the AUTOVON switching center at Stuttgart, Germany arises from the need to improve long distance telephone service by providing access to the worldwide automatic voice network (AUTOVON) for the U.S. Military subscribers. This is to be accomplished by integrating additional USAREUR direct digital dialing network equipment as well as the touch tone multifrequency handset subscribers into the AUTOVON system. Existing facilities at Robinson Barracks do not have adequate space, air conditioning or electrical power to support the proposed AUTOVON switching center. Stuttgart, Germany, was selected by USAREUR for the proposed AUTOVON switch because it is closer to the largest number of subscribers,

thereby shortening the access routes with resultant improvement in quality and reliability of service. It is both geographically and system oriented so that it can work with present or proposed Defense Communications Agency system concepts. Existing and scheduled technical control and radio equipment at the site can be utilized for AUTOVON requirements.

The next project is necessary to provide adequate heat and hot water to 26 buildings in Flak Kaserne, Ludwigsburg.

In addition it will save approximately $170,900 per year in operating costs. The boilers installed in the existing plants were designed to burn oil but are presently being hand-fired with anthracite coal. Full capacity cannot be attained under these conditions and during severe weather the buildings cannot be heated to 72° for proper comfort. Oil firing will provide automatic operation with less requirement for firing personnel and permit development of full boiler capacity.

The next project will provide for the construction of 36 earth-covered, reinforced, Stradley-type ammunition igloos. A project was submitted during the fiscal year 1970 hearings and contained a request for 58 igloos. The Congress reduced the requested amount of funds to $2.5 million. Site configuration will permit the construction of 22 igloos at two sites with the fiscal year 1970 authorization. This request will permit completion of the total project which will disperse ammunition storage in the Saarland.

The next item is required to provide adequate centrally located elementary school classrooms for DOD-sponsored dependent children in the Mainz, Germany area. The existing school facility is adequate for only 596 students; another 300 to 360 students are required to attend classes in two separate areas in buildings converted to makeshift classrooms that are rated either critically deficient or substandard and lack proper administration and support facilities.

The existing school is deficient in auditorium, musicroom, and administration facilities and has no cafeteria for noontime use by students who travel to school by bus and cannot eat a noon meal at home. If this project is not approved, one-third of the elementary school students will continue to attend school in deficient, substandard facilities, at two areas separate from the main school building.

The next project is necessary to provide adequate heat to eight buildings in Rose Barracks area, Bad Kreuznach. In addition it will save approximately $75,000 per year in operating costs. This central heating plant was constructed in 1938 and does not have the capacity to provide during severe weather the 72° temperature necessary for comfort. Buildings constructed in Germany during earlier years were not designed to provide the degree of heating now considered necessary for comfort. Replacement of the old coal-fired boilers with larger oil-fired units will provide automatic control of heating and comfortable conditions in the buildings at all times.

The next project will provide an aircraft maintenance hangar and facilities for the Grafenwoehr Army Airfield, 7th Army Training Center, Germany. The 7th Army Training Center is the major training area for U.S. troops in Germany and is occupied approximately 10 months per year by an Army division undergoing field training. This project will support the permanently assigned aircraft and will

provide needed facilities to service transient aircraft of units at the site during periods of field training.

Present facilities, which are too small to support the mission of the installation, consist of three temporary buildings. Two of these structures are located in the safety zone of the runway. Existing runway lights are a temporary system extending for 2,300 feet of the runway, leaving 1,000 feet of runway unlighted. In addition to providing maintenance facilities, this project when completed will permit demolition of the temporary structures and eliminate a safety hazard to aircraft.

The next project provides repair shops for 459 tracked vehicles and 648 wheeled vehicles of six battalion-size units engaged in training at Camp Algiers. Maintenance facilities available can only support 25 percent of the normal training load. Vehicle parking areas of crushed rock become deep with mud in winter and spring and require replacement with concrete hardstand. The repair shops to be erected are U.S.-procured prefabricated buildings which can be rapidly erected. In addition to savings in gold flow, savings of approximately $75,000 a year can be realized by resurfacing the parking areas. This training center provides unit combat training and practice firing on the ranges. Under present conditions, a significant amount of valuable training time alloted units is wasted as a result of inadequate repair shops. Crews of deadlined vehicles remain idle awaiting shop space.

The last item in Germany is required to provide 6-year high school facilities for 900 students in the Hanau, Gelnhausen, Aschafferburg, and Babenhausen areas. The senior high school students from these areas presently commute daily to Frankfurt High School.

The one-way commuting time for these students varies from 1 to 1½ hours on heavily traveled primary roads. The junior high students for Hanau, Gelnhausen, and Babenhausen attend the junior high school at Hanau; however, these facilities are minimal and are needed for the elementry school. Approval of this project will result in an annual savings of approximately $47,000 in transportation costs.

BURTONWOOD ARMY DEPOT, UNITED KINGDOM

Burtonwood Army Depot is located in the United Kingdom. The mission of this installation is to receive, store, maintain, and issue general supplies, ammunition, and petroleum products. It performs depot maintenance, including modification, repair, overhaul, and rebuilding. The program consists of line of communications (LOC) port storage facilities. We are requesting $1,191,000.

This project is necessary to provide controlled humidity storage and support facilities for prepositioned equipment configured to unit sets for elements of the LOC/port package scheduled for early deployment to the United Kingdom in the event of a NATO emergency. These units have the mission of augmenting the limited U.S. capability in the United Kingdom in performing the task of moving the war reserve stocks out of storage locations and to the ports in support of deployed forces on the Continent.

EUROPE VARIOUS—INFRASTRUCTURE

These activities are located in various NATO countries. The program provides for the U.S. share of the cost to construct facilities in support of NATO (infrastructure). We are requesting $50 million.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that concludes our hearing and, General, we want to thank you for your help here today and your able assistants. We want to wish you well in whatever you do after September.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. This is the last time I will appear before the joint session of the committees and I would be remiss if I did not thank you for all of the considerations you have given me and the witnesses who have supported me. And most importantly for the very fine things that you have made possible to let the Army continue with its military construction program.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Your task has not always been an easy one because you are the advocate for so many different agencies within the Department of the Army and outside the Department of the Army as well and we are most appreciative.

Senator THURMOND. I wish you good health and happiness in your retirement and do not forget to build a brandnew hospital at Fort Jackson.

Senator JACKSON. Fine, thank you very much.

That completes the open session. We will now go into executive session to take up the classified items.

(Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m. the Committee proceeded to other matters).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1970

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Howard W. Cannon, presiding.

Present: Senators Cannon, Young of North Dakota, and Thurmond.

Also present: From the Senate Armed Services Committee: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; and Mary E. Keough, clerical assistant.

From the Senate Appropriations Committee: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, and Edmund L. Hartung, minority staff member.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

Senator CANNON. Gentlemen, the committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings this morning by taking up title III of the bill which relates to the requirements of the Air Force.

The Air Force request, as submitted to the Congress this year, totals $267,280,000 in new authority, and $604,000 increase in prior years' authority. Now, in their consideration of the bill, the House made several reductions, and added several items outside the budget. Since the House acted, you have requested certain changes. Feel free to call these matters to our attention as we proceed through the hearings, particularly we want to cover those items added outside the budget and any requested changes as well as any items of special interest to you.

Our principal witness will be Major General Guy H. Goddard, director of civil engineering.

You may proceed, General Goddard.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. GUY H. GODDARD, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, U.S. AIR FORCE

General GODDARD. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear again before this joint committee to present the Air Force military construction program. I have a prepared statement based on the entire bill being considered by this committee. With your permission, I would like to provide this full statement for the record, and just highlight a portion of my statement now.

Senator CANNON. The full statement will be made a part of the record, and you may proceed.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before this committee again to present the Air Force FY 1971 Military Construction Program.

The primary objective of this program is to support the force and deployment goals presented to the Congress in the Air Force Chief of Staff's posture statement. In addition, this program provides another modest increment of a phased plan to modernize our existing plant by upgrading or replacing buildings and structures that can no longer be economically retained. To achieve these goals, the bill now before your committee requests $352,835,000 in new authorizations for the Air Force. This figure does not reflect deletions and additions as a result of review in the House of Representatives and additional projects requested by the Air Force which I will address later in this statement.

The primary subdivisions of the original request are as follows:

Regular construction	$267,280,000
Family housing	76,525,000
Reserve Forces	10,030,000
Total	352,835,000

My comments today are directed to the construction request for the regular forces. We will be prepared to support the Family Housing and Reserve Forces authorization requests in a subsequent hearing in accordance with your regular procedure.

Before going into the details of the regular program, I would like to cover briefly a few topics in which your committee or others in the Congress have expressed an interest. In addition, it is appropriate that I review briefly the significant management efforts that have been brought to bear on presenting only a viable and necessary program to the Congress and on effectively utilizing the construction resources by this committee and the Congress in prior years.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

As was noted last year, the Air Force is devoting intensive effort toward equitable and effective replacement and modernization of its aging facilities inventory. The basic tool for determining requirements is the real estate inventory report. In this report each facility is coded as to condition. Each facility which is considered other than "usable and adequate" must also be provided with the base plan to repair, upgrade, modernize, replace, or demolish by year and program, i.e., O&M or MCP. This system of programming does several things. First, it permits us to establish with a greater degree of accuracy than heretofore the extent of the problem and allows us to select the proper approach and fund source to solve the most pressing real property problems. Second, the system permits us to identify the major problems in each command and base as viewed by the people in the field and select a basic program within the budgetary limitations imposed. This system of initial programming lends itself effectively to modernization and replacement but does not encompass new mission requirements which must be added as they develop. In the case of mission requirements, these are critically examined as to requirement, timing, and availability of usable assets—again in reference to the real estate inventory report. This is the first program developed originally on this basis and I must admit we had to make many adjustments in program content. The program before you today was laboriously fine-tuned by the best qualified functional experts in the Air Force. It is a good program and our system is very promising. We expect the FY 1972 MCP to be developed even more from the real estate inventory report and to require less extensive adjustments.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

Notwithstanding the confidence I have in the program cost estimates this year, the magnitude of our construction program is sufficiently large that it has not always been possible to construct every individual project within the flexibility provided by Congress. When this happens, it becomes necessary to seek increases in the applicable prior year authorization. This year there are six projects wherein the authorization totals are insufficient to allow all projects to be awarded. We are requesting that prior authorizations be increased by $604,000 to allow program completion.

CONSTRUCTION REDUCTION

The President's Construction Reduction Plan, implemented on 6 September 1969, has had only a minor impact on our FY 1969 and prior unawarded military construction programs. This was due, in large part, to the emphasis by the Air Force on award of construction contracts in the fiscal year for which the projects are authorized. Our carryover of unobligated funds into FY 1970 was an all time low of $148 million. Thus, by September there was only a small part of the FY 1969 and prior programs yet unawarded and therefore not involved in the reduction plan, such as overseas labor and materiel, direct support of SEA, and the like. The picture is not as good as far as the FY 1970 MCP is concerned, however. Prior to the imposition of the Construction Reduction Plan, we had planned to make further reductions in our annual unawarded project carryover and had expected the carryover into FY 1971 to be less than $75 million. The reduction plan in effect delayed all but about $20 million of the regular FY 1970 MCP within the United States and has resulted in a carryover of $277 million into FY 1971. This restriction has been lifted and the Air Force is proceeding with orderly contract award of the remainder of our FY 1970 MCP at a rate of $30–40 million per month.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 704 of Public Law 91–142, The Military Construction Authorization Act of 1970, changed the criteria for designation of construction agencies permitting selection on the basis of economics rather than impracticability. The Congress and the Department of Defense have agreed that this change should encourage a degree of competition among the Services and foster innovation and economies in management of construction activities in the Department of Defense. The introduction of this change in criteria for selection of construction agencies by the Secretary of Defense came late in the development of the FY 1970 MCP planning and had no impact on the selection of construction agencies for Air Force projects authorized in the FY 1970 MCP. However, the Air Force is taking advantage of the new provision of law in the FY 1971 MCP to the extent approved by Office of the Secretary of Defense, which has designated the Air Force as design agent for $29.2 million and design and construction agent for $5.8 million additional. These figures do not include the Air Force's traditional design and construction responsibility for Family Housing, the United Kingdom, and minor construction which aggregate some $100 million more. We fully expect to exact all possible economy envisioned under the law. The first of the cost reports required by this legislation will be made in Sep 1970 and through this and subsequent reports economy of this change will be provided the Congress.

MILITARY PERSONNEL HOUSING

The program before you contains new bachelor housing for 7,285 airmen and 590 officers at a cost of $30 million and $7 million, respectively. In addition, we propose some $6 million for improvements to existing bachelor accommodations. This $43 million represents about 16 percent of our total construction request this year and is well worth every dollar of it in terms of accommodating our most valuable resource—people. This committee, the Congress, and the Air Force are in complete accord on the principle of providing decent living conditions for the highly trained, sometimes underpaid, and frequently overworked guardians of our security. This request is simply a good investment and I will not dwell on it.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Recent legislation and implementing Executive Orders have emphasized the need for environmental enhancement. The Air Force is well aware of its responsibilities in abating air and water pollution. The program before you contains 30 line items totaling $12.8 million for water pollution abatement and 6 line items totaling $1.3 million for air pollution abatement. The total request of $14.1 million constitutes the fifth phase of a six phase program which started with the FY 1967 MCP. Upon completion of the final phase in the FY 1972 MCP our base facilities will be brought into conformance with local and Federal quality standards as we know them today. Additional requirements will undoubtedly be identified as standards become more stringent. All the line items for water and air pollution abatement contained in the FY 1971 MCP have been coordinated with the Departments of Interior and Health, Education and Welfare, respectively.

DEPOT PLANT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Before I turn to the line item detail of the entire program, I would like to highlight for the committee a special concern of the Air Force. We in the Air Force are responsible for the effective management and operation of nearly $50 billion worth of national defense weapons and weapons systems. The supply, engineering, overhaul maintenance, and mechanical and numerical readiness of this force is the mission of the Air Force Logistics Command. The backbone of this immense operation is the headquarters and depot structure. The present facility base for this operation is largely outmoded and inefficient by today's technology. By modernization of communications, more computerizing of inventory management, and using up-to-date industrial plant methods, we could anticipate savings of literally hundreds of millions of dollars per year in reduced inventory and manpower. Such a modernization program will be costly—as much as $500 million total including $300 million for facilities and a substantial investment for equipment. However, the economic benefits are so great that the total investment can be amortized in about three years of full operation. This program is currently being refined and will be presented in detail to the committee in the next budget. In the meantime, we have selected some of the more advanced projects for inclusion in the FY 1971 authorization request. These projects, such as the aircraft engine shop at Kelly AFB, Texas, and the Logistics Management Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, are severable increments of the total program to which I refer and are wholly justified this year. The Air Force earnestly solicits the favorable attention of this committee to these and similar Depot Plant Modernization Program projects in this program and in the total program in future years. The Air Force and the federal government can ill afford not to invest in such an improvement program where the economic benefits are so great.

INCREASES IN STATUTORY LIMITATIONS

The bill before the committee contains increases in the unit cost limitations for cold storage buildings, warehousing, barracks, and bachelor officer quarters. It also contains an increase in the authority for minor construction projects under 10 USC 2674. These increases reflect reasonable recognition of construction costs in today's market. The increase in minor construction authority warrants particular attention since the current limit of $200,000 was established in Public Law 82–179 on 18 October 1951 and has not been adjusted in the eighteen years intervening. An increase in the Secretary of Defense's approval authority from $200,000 to $300,000 with corresponding increases in the Service and Service Secretary's approval limits is urgently needed. Building cost indexes have almost doubled since 1951. The increase in this authority will restore the usefulness and effectiveness of 10 U.S.C. 2674 as it was intended when the authority was first established. This is the only authority available under which small new facilities or alterations may be acquired for urgent requirements in a short time. The Air Force wholeheartedly recommends the increase proposed under Section 607 of the bill.

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES BY HOUSE ACTION

I would like now to note the authorization changes made by the House of Representatives. We have developed and furnished to the committee reclama statements for those valid projects deleted in the House. We have also included in the information furnished to the committee project justifications describing the items added by the House of Representatives. The added projects are basically good Air Force requirements even though we had been unable to include them within the limited Air Force military construction budget as submitted to Congress for FY 1971. Of particular concern to us are the deletions made by the House of Representatives. These deletions represent valid requirements of the Air Force. I would like to highlight some of the major ones and we are prepared to discuss each and every authorization deletion with the committee later in the hearings.

One of the most substantial deletions made by the House was the Logistics Management Facility at Wright-Patterson AFB. This project is necessary to provide adequate space and to collocate the management people with the mod-

ern equipment to effectively and economically manage the total Air Force supply and maintenance functions. The Air Force Logistics Command manages a total annual expenditure of over $10 billion. The present physical facility housing the logistics management functions are dispersed and vastly overcrowded, precluding our taking full advantage of the advancing state of the art and highly trained specialists in logistics management using computerized supply accounting and most modern communications equipment. We have made a detailed economic analysis of the value of this project and have determined that savings over $2 million per year will be realized when this facility is provided. While the cost of this project is substantial—$6,379,000—the project can be amortized in about three years. After three years the annual savings to the government will continue. These annual savings are so large as to place this project high on our priority list for restoration.

Other deletions by the House strike at the very heart of one of our programming concepts—that of phasing requirements over several years to reduce the budgetary impact on any one year and of requesting in one year only that part of a phased program that must be placed under contract in that particular program year. Examples of this are the Base Administration Office at Peterson Field, Colorado, the Aircraft Engine Test Facilities at Bergstrom AFB, Texas; George AFB, California; Mountain Home AFB, Idaho; Nellis AFB, Nevada; and Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina, and the Post Office at Nellis AFB. The first half of the Administration Office at Peterson Field was programmed an approved in FY 1970. Deferral of the second half will result in a split operation and the economies of vacating leased facilities in Colorado Springs cannot be obtained. The engine test facilities deleted by the House were also phased over several years. The tests on the engines are necessary for safe operation of aircraft and the facilities are required to protect technicians and the surrounding community from the excessive noise of these tests—again a phased program and one which must be continued. Our phased post office program has been carefully developed in coordination with the postal service and only the most urgent requirements are included in any one program. As these examples show, the Air Force has taken seriously the concept of phased, balanced programs. We think it is a valid and necessary concept to provide needed facilities in a timely fashion without overly large requirements in any one year. We urge the continuation of this concept and the restoration of these projects in the FY 1971 program.

I have highlighted some of the deletions made by the House but I must note that virtually all of the deletions involve valid projects needed by the Air Force in this program. We are prepared to discuss each of these projects at the appropriate time during these hearings.

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES REQUESTED BY THE AIR FORCE

Before going into the line item detail of the program before this committee, I would like to mention two projects not included in the original bill before the committee which the Air Force requested the Department of Defense to forward for consideration in this year's program. Both are urgent requirements. One estimated to cost $8 million, is for an addition to the Aerospace Data Facility at the Buckley ANG Base in Colorado. The other is estimated to cost $4 million to provide adequate space for the Joint Staff operations in the National Military Command Center in the Pentagon. It is proposed to add these to the Air Force program and we are prepared to provide details and justifications for these projects to the committee.

PROGRAM CONTENT

Attached to the printed copies of my statement are narrative descriptions of the original program broken out by caterogy of facilities, by command totals, and by mission elements supported. There are no authorizations requested in the Air Force portion of this bill for construction in Southeast Asia.

Brigadier General Reilly and his supporting witnesses are prepared to discuss our program with you in complete detail.

I thank you for the opportunity to appear once again before this committee. If there are any questions about our program, we will be pleased to provide additional information.

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Table I.—Department of the Air Force fiscal year 1971 military construction authorization program—active forces—summary by command

Section 301:

Command—Inside the United States:	*Thousands*
Aerospace Defense Command	$7,594
Air Force Logistics Command	50,335
Air Force Systems Command	18,176
Air Training Command	43,840
Air University	677
Alaskan Air Command	7,195
Headquarters Command U.S.A.F	4,273
Military Airlift Command	22,965
Pacific Air Forces	1,984
Strategic Air Command	17,657
Tactical Air Command	31,425
U.S. Air Force Academy	700
Aircraft control and warning system	704
U.S. Air Force security service	1,216
Total, inside the United States	208,741
Outside the United States:	
Air Force Systems Command	1,698
Military Airlift Command	1,330
Pacific Air Forces	7,065
Strategic Air Command	3,541
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	21,146
U.S. Air Force security service	1,047
Total, outside the United States	35,827
Section 302:	
Missiles and space facilities	1,450
SRAM	1,641
Aerospace communication system	301
Satellite basing	12,000
Theater air base vulnerability	7,320
Total, section 302	22,712
Section 303: Unforeseen construction	(10,000)
Total, section 303	(10,000)
Total, new authorization	267,280

TABLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 1971 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM—ACTIVE FORCES

SUMMARY BY PROGRAM ELEMENT

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Strategic forces	$39.3	14.7
General-purpose forces	46.2	17.3
Specialized activities	14.4	5.4
Airlift and sealift	31.1	11.6
Research and development	18.5	6.9
Logistics	45.4	17.0
Personnel support	69.0	25.8
Administration	3.4	1.3
Total	267.3	100.0

TABLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 1971 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM—ACTIVE FORCES—PROGRAM BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

	Amount (In millions)	Percent of total
Operational	$79.5	29.7
Training	5.9	2.2
Maintenance	37.7	14.1
Research, development and test	13.3	5.0
Supply	5.2	1.9
Hospital and medical	22.1	8.3
Administrative	7.5	2.8
Troop housing	42.5	15.9
Community	20.9	7.8
Utilities	32.6	12.2
Real estate	0.1	0.1
Total	267.3	100.0

NARRATIVE CATEGORY ANALYSIS

Operational facilities, $79,500,000

This category, which represents 29.7 percent of the authorization request, contains essential airfield pavements, aircraft fueling system, an alert crew facility, squadron operations buildings, and weather facilities. Important items in this category are the support of the Satellite Basing Concept for $12.0 million, aircraft protection facilities for $7.32 million, AC&W composite facilities for $3.677 million, SRAM facilities for $1.6 million, and MINUTEMAN facilities for $1 million. This category also includes $9.6 million for aircraft navigational and landing aids, $6.4 million for logistics management facility, and $19.2 million for air freight and passenger terminal complexes.

Training facilities, $5,900,000

Training facilities in the construction program cover the gamut of Air Force activities from flight training to technical training to academic training. The largest project in this group is a building to house the technical training course on Aerospace Ground-Powered Equipment conducted at Chanute AFB, Illinois. Another major project is a technical training building for base facility maintenance personnel at Sheppard AFB, Texas.

Maintenance facilities, $37,700,000

This is the third largest facility category behind the Operational and the Personnel groups. This represents 14.1 percent of our request. It contains aircraft shops, aircraft engine shops, vehicle shops, special purpose shops, as well as shops to support maintenance of these facilities. Facilities in this category range in scope from a $15.7 million aircraft engine overhaul facility to a $42,000 building for oxygen generating equipment. There are 19 projects for the establishment of small laboratories to test the condition and serviceability of critical aircraft components. These nondestructive tests are an important new step in our aircraft maintenance procedures using modern X-ray, optical and magnetic particle techniques.

Research and development, $13,300,000

A vigorous R&D program is an investment in our future security. This segment of our construction request provides the buildings, laboratories, and specialized test structures that are required in the conduct of a quality R&D program. The largest single project is an addition and alteration of an existing test cell to accommodate the very large air breathing engines for $4.3 million at Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee. Other major projects are an aerospace medical research facility at Brooks AFB, Texas, for $2.4 million, an optical physics lab for $1.2 million at L.G. Hanscom Field, Massachusetts, and the electronic research lab at Griffiss AFB, New York, for $1.1 million. Projects of a smaller dollar magnitude, but no less important to our development programs, include facilities for advanced training techniques and equipment, test track facilities, satellite tracking and nuclear weapon simula-

tion techniques. This R&D program is a part of our continuing effort to stay in the forefront of technical developments related to the aerospace environment.

Supply facilities, $5,200,000

Supply facilities encompass warehousing, cold storage, mobility storage, hazardous storage, fuels and refueling vehicle storage. Major items in this category include a hazardous material storage at McClellan AFB, California, for $1.4 million, and consolidated warehouse at Beale AFB, California, for $1.4 million.

Medical facilities, $22,100,000

This year's program continues the Air Force plan for replacement of the World War II-type wooden medical facilities. Specifically, this request seeks to replace the outmoded and seriously deteriorated hospital facilities at Luke AFB, Arizona, and Griffiss AFB, New York, at costs of $7.6 million and $6.1 million, respectively, and the functionally obsolete dispensary facilities at Lowry and Peterson Field, Colorado, at costs of $1.5 million and $2.5 million, respectively. The program also provides for additions to the composite medical facility at Langley AFB, Virginia, at a cost of $2.9 million and an addition to the dispensary at Andersen AFB, Guam, at a cost of $1.2 million. A replacement for the area dental laboratory at Andrews AFB, Maryland, for $324,000, completes the medical facilities requested in this year's program.

Administrative facilities, $7,500,000

Effective use of the resources provided to the Air Force requires the application of efficient and advanced management techniques. It is our objective to house management and administrative personnel to facilities that will enable them to achieve maximum productivity. Toward achieving this goal, we are requesting two modern base personnel offices located at Eglin AFB, Florida, for $1.5 million, and Charleston AFB, South Carolina, for $1.4 million.

Other significant construction in this category is a Major Command Headquarters facility for the USAF Security Service at Kelly AFB, Texas, and a USAF Archives building for $0.6 million at Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

Troop housing and dining, $42,500,000

The provision of suitable living quarters for our bachelor enlisted and officer personnel is viewed as a priority objective by the Air Force. This year, $42.5 million, or 16 percent of our request, is for the construction of 7,285 new dormitory spaces at a cost of $30 million, and 590 new junior grade officers quarters at a cost of $7 million. We are modernizing 8,672 existing dormitory spaces and 173 officers quarters for $6.0 million and $0.6 million, respectively. Included in this program are four student housing composite buildings at our major Technical Training Centers, Chanute, Kessler, Lowry, and Sheppard Air Force Bases, each providing housing for 1,000 students. Buildings of this type provided in earlier programs have proven to be extremely effective. This is a continuation of a phased program to replace the old World War II barracks at these bases with modern composite structures.

Community facilities, $20,900,000

Community facilities are requested in order to provide for the welfare and morale of our military personnel and dependents, both in the United States and overseas. This category includes facilities for religious activities; noncommissioned officers open messes and enlisted service clubs for recreational activities; laundry and dry cleaning facilities where adequate local service is not available; and postal facilities where existing buildings are inadequate both in space and security to provide satisfactory service. It also includes dependent schools in England, Germany, Canada, and Turkey at a cost of $6.2 million and commissaries in the amount of $5.1 million at four locations in the United States where existing facilities are grossly undersized and new projects are required to provide adequate service to customers.

Utilities, $32,600,000

Our utility package includes fire protection and pollution abatement projects as well as projects to install the necessary utility support for existing and programmed construction. This year's increment of projects to eliminate pollution of both air and water is $14.1 million. The installation of fire warning and protective systems is requested at eleven locations at a cost of $3.0 million. There-

are several major utility projects included. They include comprehensive utility installations at Peterson Field, Colorado, and Scott AFB, Illinois, estimated to cost $1.8 million and $1.6 million, respectively; an electric power distribution system at McClellan AFB, California, $1.0 million; an industrial waste treatment and disposal facility at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, $2.1 million; and a sewage treatment facility at Andrews AFB, Maryland, $2.5 million.

Real estate, $100,000

We are requesting separate authorization for one real estate acquisition, this item being the fee purchase of 10 acres of land for $30,000, required at Homestead AFB, Florida, to site a sewage lagoon. A second real estate acquisition at Grand Forks, North Dakota, for 160 acres at $36,000 is included as a support item in the project for a sewage treatment plant.

General GODDARD. First, with regard to the deletions in authorizations by the House of Representatives, we have developed and furnished to the committee reclama statements for those valid projects deleted. We have also included in the information furnished to the committee, project justifications describing the items added by the House of Representatives. The added projects are basically good Air Force requirements, even though we had been unable to include them within the limited Air Force military construction budget, as submitted to the Congress for fiscal year 1971.

Of particular concern to us are the deletions made by the House. These deletions represent valid requirements, which we are prepared to discuss in detail. I will highlight some of the major ones now.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

One of the most substantial deletions made by the House was the Logistics Management Facility at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base ($6.4 million). This project is necessary to provide adequate space and to collocate the management people with the modern equipment to effectively and economically manage the total Air Force supply and maintenance functions. The Air Force Logistics Command manages a total annual expenditure of over $10 billion. The present physical facilities housing the logistics management functions are dispersed and vastly overcrowded, precluding our taking full advantage of the advancing state of the art, and highly trained specialists in logistics management, using computerized supply accounting and the most modern communications equipment. We have made a detailed economic analysis of the value of this project and have determined that savings of over $2 million per year will be realized when this facility is provided. While the cost of this project is substantial—$6,379,000—the project can be amortized in about 3 years. After 3 years the annual savings to the Government will continue. These annual savings are so large as to place this project high on our priority list for restoration.

Other deletions by the House strike at the very heart of one of our programing concepts—that of phasing requirements over several years to reduce the budgetary impact on any one year and of requesting in 1 year study only that part of a phased program that must be placed under contract in that particular program year. Examples of this are the base administration office at Peterson Field, Colo., the Aircraft engine test facilities at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex.; George Air Force Base, Calif.; Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho; Nellis

Air Force Base, Nev.; and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C., and the post office at Nellis Air Force Base. The first half of the administration office at Peterson Field was programed and approved in fiscal year 1970. Deferral of the second half will result in a split operation and the economies of vacating leased facilities in Colorado Springs cannot be obtained. The engine test facilities deleted by the House were also phased over several years. The tests on the engines are necessary for safe operation of aircraft and the facilities are required to protect technicians and the surrounding community from the excessive noise of these tests—again a phased program and one must be continued. Our phased post office program has been carefully developed in coordination with the postal service and only the most urgent requirements are included in any one program. As these examples show, the Air Force has taken seriously the concept of phased, balanced programs. We think it is a valid and necessary concept to provide needed facilities in a timely fashion without overly large requirements in any one year. We urge the continuation of this concept and the restoration of these projects in the fiscal year 1971 program.

I have highlighted some of the deletions made by the House but I must note that all of the deletions involve valid projects needed by the Air Force in this program. We are prepared to discuss each of these projects at the appropriate time during these hearings.

PROGRAM CHANGES

Before going into the line item details of the program before this committee, I would like to mention two projects not included in the original bill before the committee which the Air Force requested the Department of Defense to forward for consideration in this year's program. Both are urgent requirements. One, estimated to cost $8 million, is for an addition to the aerospace data facility at the Buckley Army National Guard Base in Colorado. The other, estimated to cost $4 million, is to provide adequate space for the Joint Staff operations in the National Military Command Center in the Pentagon. It is proposed to add these to the Air Force program and we are prepared to provide details and justifications for these projects to the committee.

This concludes my introductory comments. Brigadier General Reilly and his supporting witnesses are prepared to discuss the entire program in as much detail as you desire.

Senator CANNON. Thank you. You may be excused, General.

General Reilly, you may proceed.

I think you ought to comment on the items General Goddard mentioned specifically, the requested add-ons, and then I have some questions but I will take them up when we hold the classified session.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

On page 41, you are requesting for Kelly Air Force Base, $15.7 million for an aircraft engine overhaul facility. That is a very substantial amount. I recognize this is one of the two engine overhaul facilities.

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, I have a brief statement in justification of this project.

At Kelly Air Force Base we are requesting authorization for the construction of a large, modern facility for the overhaul of aircraft jet engines. Kelly is one of five depots in the Air Force at which, and from which, our aircraft and other weapons systems are maintained and supplied.

There is nothing more fundamental in carrying out the mission of the Air Force than the effective and economical overhaul and repair of our thousands of jet aircraft. The Air Force owns and operates about 40,000 aircraft jet engines—more than 50 percent of all the jet engines in the United States, military and civilian.

The overhaul of a modern jet engine involves many processes. The engines are disassembled, cleaned, inspected, refurbished, reassembled, and ground tested. The refurbishing requires chemical and heat treatment, machining, grinding, electric plating, and sophisticated welding. Through these processes many costly parts are restored at a fraction of their cost. The C–5 engine consists of 36,500 parts.

At Kelly, we have been engaged in engine overhaul for many years. Presently the work centers around overhaul of the turbojet engine which powers the four-engine C–130, which is our principal tactical airlift aircraft. Kelly is also gearing up for overhaul of the huge turbofan engine which powers the new C–5 transport.

The principal facilities at Kelly in which the engines are disassembled, refurbished, and reassembled date back to the time of reciprocating engines. Some were never designed for engine repair, but were drafted into use as our facilities modernization failed to keep pace with advancing aircraft technology. The time is at hand when we cannot effectively and economically overhaul new engines, such as that for the C–5, in our present antique and outmoded physical plant. These engines, which use large quantities of reinforced plastics, titanium, and other materials unknown 5 years ago, require new repair procedures which cannot be employed in our present facilities.

The new facility we are requesting is designed to provide a modern plant to assure the timely overhaul of our newer turbojet engines such as those that power the C–5. The number of these engines procured is influenced by the time required to overhaul, among other factors. Using our existing plant it will require 36 days to overhaul the C–5 engine. With the new facility the time will be reduced to 27 days. The procurement of spare C–5 engines, valued at $1 million each, has been reduced by 10 engines, a $10-million savings, in anticipation of the improved effectiveness and greater productivity of our personnel in the new facility. This saving, plus similar reductions in engines and components now in the inventory, will allow us to save the cost of the building during its first year of operation. We have also committed ourselves to accomplish the scheduled fiscal year 1973 engine overhaul workload with 220 fewer people than we now require. These are firm manpower spaces which will be deducted from our authorization.

Senator CANNON. Are those civilian employees or are they military?

General REILLY. Those are civilian employees.

Senator CANNON. So you are saying you would reduce your total military strength by 220 as a result of this facility.

General REILLY. That is right.

Senator CANNON. You would require $15 million less of an investment in engines?

General REILLY. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. Now, at some later point in time, would you have to pick up those additional engines?

General REILLY. No.

Senator CANNON. Would this be a net reduction in your overhaul procurement?

General REILLY. This would be a net reduction, sir. The C–5 engine is just now going into production in quantity. We will buy 10 less, at a savings of $10 million, and we trust that that level of engines will support the 81 aircraft that are projected for procurement.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

Senator CANNON. On page 46, Dover Air Force Base. You propose an expensive alteration to the aircraft terminal. Now, we provided a base supply facility last year. How does that tie in?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, these two projects are interrelated. The base supply complex now occupies facilities which are located adjacent to the apron. These facilities can be altered to provide a satisfactory aircraft freight terminal at a savings of about a million dollars over building a completely new airfreight terminal. Last year, the Congress approved a replacement for the base supply complex in order that under the fiscal year 1971 program we could have those facilities for alteration into the freight terminal.

WAKE ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION

Senator CANNON. On page 54, will you go into more justification on that operational apron?

General REILLY. Yes, sir. Our request here is for additional apron complete with refueling facilities to accommodate the C–5 and the C–141 aircraft for en route stops. We do not have adequate apron at present to accommodate the C–5. This is the principal justification for the project.

Senator CANNON. I thought one of the arguments initially was that you wouldn't have to have the Wake facility for refueling with the C–141 and C–5's.

General REILLY. In certain instances, Mr. Chairman, stops will be made at Wake. Where caused by adverse wind conditions, extreme heavy loading conditions, or various other reasons. This will not be a principal military airlift facility, but for occasional use. Of course, it is used quite extensively by the C–141.

Senator CANNON. Now, has this request been changed any? I note you asked initially for $1,250,000.

General REILLY. Yes, sir. We have now determined that we can construct this facility for $865,000. We have been able to reduce the scope of this project and request that the cost be reduced.

M'CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator CANNON. On page 64, you are requesting an increase in the cost limitation; is that correct?

General REILLY. Yes. We are requesting in the 1971 legislation an increase in the statutory cost limitations for airmen dormitories.

Senator CANNON. From $2,750 to $3,200?

General REILLY. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. What changes do you propose to make in the facilities themselves?

General REILLY. In conjunction with this increase in cost, we will increase the net living space per man from 72 square feet to approximately 90 square feet. The gross living area will be increased from approximately 125 square feet per man to 145 square feet per man.

Senator CANNON. What is the difference? How do you define the difference between the net and the gross?

General REILLY. The net space, Mr. Chairman, is simply the space within the walls in the living area, and gross space picks up the walls, toilet facilities, and other nonliving space.

Senator CANNON. Have you gone out for bids under last year's limitation?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; we have had three bids so far. Quite a number of them are scheduled in the next month. In one instance we were able to construct within the current authority. In two other instances we were not able to construct. One of those we are readvertising.

Senator CANNON. Where were those located?

General REILLY. The first at Shaw in South Carolina came within the limitations. The second contract was at Luke in Arizona, considerably over the limitation and we are readvertising that project. The third project is at Nellis. It is very close to the statutory limitation and we are studying that project now to see really what we should do, whether we should simply readvertise or do some redesigning prior to advertising.

Senator CANNON. Now you didn't include the added space or did you include the added space?

General REILLY. No, we didn't.

ZWEIBRUCKEN, GERMANY

Senator CANNON. Page 69, Zweibrucken. Is this a new base at Zweibrucken?

General REILLY. Yes, this is a base that was formerly occupied by the Canadian Air Force and which has now been turned over to the United States for our tactical forces.

Senator CANNON. What did they do for facilities when they were there?

General REILLY. They had facilities but the facilities are not adequate to support the forces that we are bringing in. We have this airman dormitory requirement and we also have an officers quarters

requirement. We have also some minor construction projects that fall within our own authority.

Senator CANNON. Do we have more personnel assigned than they had at that location or just that we like better facilities?

General REILLY. Colonel Young, with regard to our airman dormitories at Zweibrucken, do we have more people than the Canadians had there or are we simply providing adequate facilities for our people whereas they did not have adequate facilities?

Colonel YOUNG. Sir, we are simply trying to provide adequate facilities for our people.

Senator CANNON. Well, I would assume that but the question was, were the Canadians getting along with these facilities for the same number of people, or are we putting in more people or do we just require better facilities?

Colonel YOUNG. I do not have the information on what the Canadians had.

General REILLY. I can provide for the record the details of that.

Senator CANNON. All right, supply that for the record.

(The information follows.)

Under U.S. operation of the base we have a greater operational mission than that exercised by the Canadians. This has caused us to program approximately a 700-man increase over previous Canadian strength.

General REILLY. We made a very thorough survey of that base and have limited our construction, we feel, to the absolute minimum that is necessary.

Senator CANNON. Well, I think traditionally we require somewhat better facilities than other countries do, and that is what prompted my question. I know that a lot of other countries get along on more austere facilities than we do and if we like something a little better, I think the committee ought to know about it before making a decision.

General REILLY. In each instance for the airman dormitory and officer's quarters, we are requesting only a portion of the deficiency in order that we can get at least the most essential people housed on base.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Senator CANNON. Now, page 79, on Wright-Patterson, you are reclaiming your logistics management facility. We did provide a very substantial number of construction projects for laboratories and headquarters buildings for this base over the past several years. I think that we ought to have you submit for the record just what construction authority has been granted to this base over the past 5 years.

General REILLY. Yes, sir, I will be happy to do that.

Senator CANNON. So we can see what it amounts to.

(The information follows.)

Wright-Patterson AFB, although operated by the Logistics Command, is host to several major tenant activities, primarily the Systems Command laboratories and Air University schools. Over the past five years, 1966 thru 1970, $28.7 million has been appropriated for construction at this base. Only one third of that amount, $9.1 million, was for Logistics Command facilities, the balance being for tenant functions. Within the $9.1 million, only $1.5 million was for the alterations or conversions of existing buildings for use by AFLC administration and management personnel. In summary, the $28.7 million appropriated for this base over the last five years has predominately been directed toward non-Logistical appli-

cations, and only a modest amount of the funds for Logistics Command use has been for administrative space. Current administrative space is grossly inadequate to the needs. Further conversions and alterations of existing space is neither practical nor economical.

The following list shows items approved in the appropriation laws for 1966 thru 1970:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM—ITEMS APPROVED FOR WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB

[Amounts in thousands]

Fiscal year and item	For Systems Command	For Logistics Command	For Air University	Total
1966	729	4,847	0	5,576
1967	2,420	1,428	0	3,848
1968	10,376	1,467	159	12,002
1969	2,454	0	0	2,454
1970	3,483	1,342	0	4,825
Total	19,462	9,084	159	28,705

FISCAL YEAR 1966 TO 1970 APPROPRIATIONS

1966:				
Composite medical facility		2,509		2,509
Administrative office (air condition)	479			479
Administrative office (conversion)		300		300
Major Command Headquarters (addition)		455		455
Division Headquarters (air condition)	250			250
Dormitory		400		400
Officers' quarters		750		750
Chapel		378		378
Library		55		55
Totals	729	4,847	0	5,576
1967:				
Propulsion lab (conversion)	851			851
Toxic hazards lab (alteration/addition)	1,569			1,569
Logistical facility (conversion)		406		406
Microfilm plant (conversion)		995		995
Primary electric distribution line (under ground)		27		27
Total	2,420	1,428	0	3,848
1968:				
Academic classroom (alterations)			159	159
Communications and electronics shop (conversion)		267		267
Aeronautical systems building (alteration)	980			980
Flight Dynamics Lab (alteration)	1,563			1,563
Avionics science lab	7,833			7,833
Engineering test lab (conversion)		269		269
Officers' quarters		871		871
Fire protection-AUTODIN		60		60
Total	10,376	1,467	159	12,002
1969:				
Reconnaissance systems integration and evaluation	2,454			2,454
Total	2,454	0	0	2,454
1970:				
Computer Sciences Center	3,483			3,483
Composite medical facility (addition/alteration)		310		310
Major Command Headquarters (alteration)		367		367
Road		665		665
Total	3,483	1,342	0	4,825

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Senator CANNON. On page 87 you have an aircraft processing apron. That seems to be an awfully high price for an aircraft processing apron. Would you go into that?

General REILLY. Yes, just a few words about the mission that we have at Davis-Monthan that generates this requirement. This is where we have the Air Force Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center. This is where aircraft that are no longer in active flying are taken. Instruments are removed from them for storage.

Senator CANNON. You have been doing that there for a number of years.

General REILLY. Yes; we have. The work was formerly done principally along the apron and the industrial area of the main base. We have had a phased program underway for several years to move this particular mission, which is under Logistics Command, into a new industrial area so that the flight line can be made available to the tactical and strategic missions there.

At the present time, we have constructed a number of facilities such as hangars, wash racks, and corrosion control facilities. However, the ground is only stabilized to a minor degree. This provides a very large apron, 183,000 square yards, where these aircraft can be parked while work is done on them and also to provide access into the various other facilities which have been approved.

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, PHILIPPINES

Senator CANNON. On page 100, Clark Air Force Base.

The House deleted three items including this one.

General REILLY. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. Isn't it intended that there will be a substantial reduction in personnel at Clark?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, reductions are being studied and proposed. However, we envision a continuing mission for our fighter aircraft. This particular project on page 100 provides facilities for the run-up of the aircraft including sound suppressors. The J–79 engine, which is used in the F–4, is extremely noisy and injurious to our personnel without sound suppression equipment, we are proposing to provide adequate aircraft run facilities with sound suppression and a sister project is for sound suppression on the engine test cell. These two projects we feel strongly about for Clark and see no effect from the proposed reductions on these requirements.

Senator CANNON. But you have been doing that same sort of thing there without the sound suppression?

General REILLY. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. For how long?

General REILLY. Well, the F–4 has been in there for several years and we have had other fighter aircraft there for many years, but the F–4 is the one that has really brought the problem to a head with its engine, which has to be tested in after burner. We can't effectively carry on our maintenance program unless we can suppress this noise.

Senator CANNON. Well, you have been carrying it out effectively for some time, haven't you?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Four or 5 years?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; but we have to limit the times during the day when the engines can be run up.

Senator CANNON. Is there anything wrong with that as long as you have been able to carry the load and we anticipate the load would not be any greater; if anything it would be less.

General REILLY. Yes, sir; granted we have been carrying out the requirement but with potential injury to our personnel and with less effectiveness than we desire. This is a part of a phased Air Force program providing sound suppression at all our bases that support the F–4 aircraft.

RHEIN MAIN AIR BASE, GERMANY

Senator CANNON. Page 90, on Rhein Main. The House deleted the aircraft operational apron and the aircraft maintenance shop; is that correct?

General REILLY. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. Do you want to comment on that?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, the apron supports the C–130 tactical airlift aircraft which operates out of Rhein Main. Due to the installation of an instrument landing system by the German authorities, the apron facilitates that have been available for our C–130 aircraft can no longer be used for flight safety reasons. We propose to relocate those aircraft and we have to have additional apron in order to do that. The maintenance facility is an aircraft maintenance shop supporting all of the aircraft at Rhein Main. We don't have sufficient space and the facilities are not properly configured for the maintenance function.

Senator CANNON. How long have you been operating there at this level?

General REILLY. Sir, I can't recall the exact time. Our C–130's have been in there several years. We have had an Air Force activity in Rhein Main for many years, since 1947, I believe.

Senator CANNON. I note that you say that the project is eligible for NATO funding. How much of the NATO funding do we put up?

General REILLY. We recoup, Mr. Chairman, for facilities that are recognized by NATO and included in the overall NATO plans. We finance only about 30 percent of the total project.

Senator CANNON. In other words, we make a 30-percent contribution to the NATO construction program?

General REILLY. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. This would all be funded out of those NATO funds?

General REILLY. That is right.

We prefinance and then the money is recouped at a later date.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Senator CANNON. Page 131, England Air Force Base. You have requested several radar flight control centers. Does this mean that your present facilities are becoming outdated due to increased traffic or what is the situation?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; it involves that. In some instances our facilities are just not of sufficient size to accommodate the additional personnel and equipment that must be installed to keep pace with

increased air traffic movements. It is a general updating as well as installing new radar flight control facilities where we had none before. We have a number of these projects in the program this year.

Senator CANNON. Now is this coordinated with FAA and is it under a joint management or what happens?

General REILLY. Yes, very closely coordinated with FAA. In some instances FAA operates the facilities. In other instances the Air Force operates them in direct coordination with FAA. These centers control the aircraft in the near vicinity of the air bases.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

Senator CANNON. Page 182, Hill Air Force Base. You have requested a metal processing shop. It is quite an expensive project. Is this part of the modernization program or what is the situation?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, it is a part of the modernization program. This project we have been requesting for a number of years. It was before Congress last year, as I recall, and was not authorized. At Hill Air Force Base we are centralizing the overall depot overhaul of aircraft landing gear systems. In the past when they were damaged or cracked we would throw them away and buy new ones. Several years ago we started returning these assemblies to Hill Air Force for depot maintenance and repair and this facility we are requesting directly supports that.

Senator CANNON. But you don't anticipate any added workload other than what you are doing right now at Hill, do you?

General REILLY. No, sir; it is not a buildup in work so much as simply inadequate facilities for the mission we have now and we can show savings of something over $500,000 a year in this facility.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator CANNON. Page 192, Laughlin. We approved several of these nondestructive inspection facilities last year and you are asking for 19 in this year's bill at a cost of $3.7 million. What would be the effect if we approved, say, only 50 percent of these this year?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, it would have a direct effect on our phased program to provide, we feel, a very essential maintenance facility at all of our principal bases. We have had a phased program which began in 1968 and a large increment is included in this program.

I might comment that some of the techniques that are now being used to bring the F–111 back into flying status are the same techniques that we have been employing in the nondestructive inspection facilities where the parts and assemblies can be analyzed without teardown or destruction. In direct answer to your question, it will mean we will have to do the work in make-shift arrangements at our bases as we are doing now and not be able to employ the full range of equipment that is now available.

Senator CANNON. Well, as I understand it, the major problem on the F–111 wasn't detected by the sort of testing that you were doing and what they do now is just simply make a deep-freeze cell and lead up to 7½ G's and see if the wing breaks off. Is that what you are doing?

General REILLY. That is the basic program, yes. But they are also able to analyze all of the elements, you might say, or all portions of the aircraft through use of the X-ray principles and techniques that have grown out of this nondestructive inspection program in the Air Force.

Senator CANNON. What priority do you assign to this project?

General REILLY. Sir, we would assign a very high priority among our aircraft maintenance facilities on these projects.

Senator CANNON. I think you ought to give us a priority listing of the 19 that you have in this year's bill.

General REILLY. Yes, we can do that.

Senator CANNON. So if the committee decides to cut your requests we would at least be able to cut out the ones that you feel were less important?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The Non-Destructive Inspection (NDI) Facilities included in this program are the third increment of a coordinated four year program to provide adequate facilities in which to implement our modern inspection techniques. Necessary equipment is on hand and the functions are being performed on a limited basis. We have already amended our technical orders covering aircraft inspections to take advantage of the NDI economies and capabilities. However, this advanced technology cannot be fully or efficiently exploited under the present austere setup. The order which follows is a relative standing within this high priority category of facilities and should not be interpreted to mean that any of these projects could be deferred to a later construction program without causing a severe impairment of the NDI program.

[In millions]

Base	Command	Cost
Laughlin	ATC	$244
Moody	ATC	259
Reese	ATC	246
Vance	ATC	240
Webb	ATC	251
Williams	ATC	301
Craig	ATC	225
Andersen	SAC	313
Tyndall	ADC	156
Homestead	TAC	112
K. I. Sawyer	SAC	149
Ellsworth	SAC	196
Wurtsmith	SAC	200
Lakenheath	USAFE	108
Upper Heyford	USAFF	114
Dyess	SAC	150
March	SAC	209
McConnell	TAC	148
McCoy	SAC	139

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator CANNON. On page 207, you are asking for an aircraft maintenance dock for large aircraft which we denied last year.

Has there been a change in mission at the base or any change since last year?

General REILLY. Well, sir, I think the aircraft buildup in the KC–135 aircraft is now a reality at Beale. The situation is more acute today than it was last year. We don't have sufficient dock space to accommodate the 30 KC–135 aircraft that are now flying from this base. We received the last 10 of those aircraft in the third quarter of the last fiscal year.

L. G. HANSCOM FIELD, MASS.

Senator CANNON. On page 246, Hanscom. This is your optical physics laboratory which was authorized in fiscal year 1968 for just under a million dollars, but it wasn't funded. You are asking for one now at a 23-percent increase. Would you go into this a little more?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; this is the same project. We experienced a little over 2 years' increase in construction costs now bringing it to $1,228,000.

I have Colonel Stanton who can say a few words on the requirement.

Colonel STANTON. Sir, this is an outstanding laboratory in the area of low energy melocular physics research. Their primary interest is in techniques for measuring background infrared radiation in the atmosphere and determining the actual background infrared measurements. This capability then allows detection and discrimination of a foreign radiating body. These techniques provide design data essential for both offensive and defensive air force weapon systems.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator CANNON. On page 247. This is an aviation medical facility at Brooks. Would you go into the justification for this. It seems that this is to do the same thing that some of the other services are doing and I am wondering if there isn't a problem of duplication.

Colonel STANTON. Sir, the only area of duplication that could be construed as such is the actual medical examination of ill aircrews personnel to determine if they will be retained on flying status. The three Services have their own evaluation facility for this purpose, the data from these evaluations is only one source of the many required for the intended research effort. The primary research is to determine how to keep our flying personnel that are aging on flying status longer, and to determine what better aircrew selection criteria which will assure longer retention of our flying personnel. This research will concentrate on the well population to develop early diagnostic techniques for potential disease and determine the effects of aging and disease on their capability to fly. In this regard then there is no duplication within the Department of Defense structure and/or the civilian community.

Senator CANNON. What have you been doing so far without this facility?

Colonel STANTON. Sir, the research program is currently in its initial stages and is being conducted in several buildings scattered about Brooks Air Force Base. These are temporary structures or crowded rooms in permanent structures, not suited for this work. There will be a build-up in the research activity in keeping with the facility that will be provided.

Senator CANNON. But you have been carrying out that work up to the present time in the existing facility?

Colonel STANTON. Yes, the early effort in this research work is being conducted now on only a limited scale.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Senator CANNON. Page 249, Lowry Air Force Base. Now this is a technical training and research facility. Would you explain in detail what type of work is to be performed at this facility and whether there is any similar work being done elsewhere?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this activity at Lowry is an element of the human resources laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base in Texas which was established a couple of years ago. This laboratory conducts research in the science of human behavior, and has established two training research activities within the Air Training Command. This is one of them at Lowry Air Force Base which is a technical training center. The second one is at Williams Air Force Base, in support of flying training. In this particular activity at Lowry, they are doing research and development in better ways to conduct classroom education in terms of techniques, equipment, and so on, and working toward matching with the individual and his capacities the proper training techniques and devices. At the present time they are in facilities which are not satisfactory to carry out this work.

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Senator CANNON. On page 250, you are asking for Williams Air Force Base what you call a flying training research facility.

General REILLY. Here they are working toward better flight simulators for our flying personnel, and they are conducting this research at what is our lead undergraduate pilot training base. This facility will provide adequate space for simulator equipment and the necessary classroom space to go with it. They are working toward the best possible use of simulators in flight training.

Senator CANNON. It is still a research program?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, it is classed as a research activity. Out of this research will come new and better flight simulators. And associated training techniques.

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENN.

Senator CANNON. Page 253, Arnold Engineering Development Center. You say if this project is not provided, only partial groundtesting of F–15 and B–1 engines will be possible. If this facility isn't provided, how will those engines be tested?

General REILLY. Colonel Stanton, would you address that?

Colonel STANTON. Sir, there is apparently an error in naming the F–15 in that the only requirement for this facility with regard to the F–15 would be inlet distortion type testing. It was envisioned that the F–15 engine would be tested here during its early design period, but when the final engine was selected, since it did not have a tertiary air supply, we do not need the diameter that this modification will provide. We do need this tunnel size for large air breathing turbojet and turbofan engines such as the B–1 and SST. If this project is not provided we will have only limited testing capability for these types of

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engines. They cannot be tested in their full flight regime and we will have the attendant risk of improper and incomplete development testing.

Senator CANNON. Does the fact that you will not need that for the F–15 alter your requirement at all as stated here?

Colonel STANTON. No, sir; it does not. We still have the requirement, an urgent one, for the SST engine and also for the B–1 following on and also for any growth version of the TF–39, the C–5 engine, sir.

Senator CANNON. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Would you need it at this time for the SST and B–1? I support both programs.

Colonel STANTON. The SST engine is scheduled for testing in early calendar year 1971. We will have B–1 engine hardware in late calendar year 1971. B–1 engine testing would continue through calendar year 1975.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. You are assuming the authorization and appropriation will have gone through. I hope you are right.

Colonel STANTON. Yes, sir; I hope I am too.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Senator CANNON. Page 268, Luke Air Force Base. This project was denied in 1970. This is the second increment of a four-increment package. How much will this entire project cost when it is completed?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, total cost is estimated at $2.1 million. The existing increment cost $415,000, the facility requested in this program is $528,000 and two additional increments to be submitted in a future program are estimated.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Senator CANNON. Page 272, Griffiss. You are asking for two new hospitals this year, one at Griffiss and the other at Luke. Are these both replacements and how many beds will there be in each one of them?

General REILLY. They are both replacements. Seventy beds at Griffiss; at Luke it is a 105-bed hospital.

Senator CANNON. How many beds in the unit this is replacing?

General REILLY. Colonel Ruffing.

Colonel RUFFING. The current bed capacity of the existing facility at Griffiss is 65 beds.

Senator CANNON. Would all of those be destroyed or taken out if this is approved?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, this is an old World War II type hospital and we intend to demolish it in its entirety upon completion of this new facility.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Senator CANNON. Page 273, Langley. You have an addon to the medical facility. Has there been an increase in the basic population recently?

General REILLY. Colonel Ruffing, would you address the buildup in support of this hospital addition?

Colonel RUFFING. The original programing was done in 1960 based upon 1964 military strength projections. The population was far less than we now have projected for the beneficial occupancy date of this particular addition. We have had approximately a 200-percent increase in workload.

This equates primarily to the Air Force population. In addition we are taking care of the in-patient requirements of the Army at Fort Monroe. We also handle Navy when we have ships that come into that particular area.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Senator CANNON. At Andrews, on page 275, you propose facilities for a new dental laboratory. How many laboratories of this type do you have in the Air Force and where is this type of work now being done?

Colonel RUFFING. I hesitate to say how many laboratories we have. My memory tells me we have six. I will provide the correct number for the record.

General REILLY. I have a note here indicating eight.

Colonel RUFFING. A certain portion of the prosthetic work that is required at Andrews is now being done at Barksdale, and with the completion of this laboratory we will bring that work back here.

Senator CANNON. How much of it is now being done at Barksdale?

Colonel RUFFING. I don't have the specific figure, sir. It is the fixed prosthetic portion of that. I can get this for the record also.

Senator CANNON. Supply for the record the percent of that work that is being done at Barksdale that would be moved back here.

Colonel RUFFING. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Approximately 70% of the fixed prosthetic work (partial dentures and crowns) which the Andrews Area Dental Laboratory is committed to support is accomplished at the Barksdale AFB Area Dental Laboratory. The other 30% is performed at Lackland AFB, Texas and Westover AFB, Massachusetts.

PETERSON FIELD, COLO.

Senator CANNON. Page 278, Peterson Field.

This is to replace the existing facilities at Ent and Peterson. With the hospital at Fort Carson and the Air Academy nearby, aren't existing facilities sufficient to take care of the load?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this is strictly a dispensary. We do take our in-patients at Colorado Springs to the Air Force Academy hospital. The Army located there would go to Fort Carson. This provides just the out-patient care that the military installation requires. As you know, we are over a period of time moving our activities from Ent Air Force Base in the middle of town out to Peterson Field. We propose to construct a new facility at Peterson and demolish this very inadequate wood structure that is now being used at Ent.

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Senator CANNON. Page 286, Charleston Air Force Base.

You are requesting a base personnel office similar to the one you requested at Eglin. For justification, it appears that the personnel functions are not now scattered as they are at Eglin. Which one of these two do you think is highest in priority?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, I would hesitate to say without further review just which of these is the most critical. In both instances we are consolidating and accruing considerable cost savings. I would like to research this a little further and provide the committee with a priority, if possible.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. Now, page 287 is the facility at Eglin so you will cover that at the same time?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

A critical review of the requirements for these personnel facilities disclosed that they are of equal priority. Both contribute to significant cost savings and both will enable the personnel functions to be relocated to adequate facilities. In each case we are proposing facilities that represent long standing requirements that have had to be deferred in favor of pressing operational requirements. We have now reached the point where uneconomical major repairs will be required to retain facilities in the inventory.

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

Senator CANNON. I have here a letter Senator Mansfield has directed to the chairman of the subcommittee asking that there be included $1.2 million for a headquaters facility at Malmstrom. I understand this structure is quite badly needed. I wonder if you would comment on the merits of this proposal?

General REILLY. Yes, sir. We have had quite substantial construction programs at Malmstrom in the past years. For this reason and due to the limited size of our budget and the recent programs we have not been able to provide much construction there. We do have a very great need for a new facility to accommodate our base headquarters administrative functions. That is the project to which you referred.

Presently these functions are carried out in substandard World War II structures which are inadequate in size, condition, and location. Upon completion of this project we would demolish six of these buildings.

I can just show you very quickly the type of facility that we are talking about. This picture is typical of the World War II facilities at Malmstrom in which we are conducting our base headquarters activities.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. The old ones aren't air conditioned, are they?

General REILLY. No, sir; there is no air conditioning.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Will you have air conditioning in the new ones?

General REILLY. No, sir; I don't think in that climate it would be necessary. I think mechanical ventilation will be adequate. Certain

portions of the facility will be air conditioned, such as the areas housing data processing equipment.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. It can get awfully hot up there for a month or two. Most modern buildings now under General Services, for example, are air-conditioned?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, and the Services are moving to more extensive use of air conditioning. We have had quite a change in our air-conditioning criteria in recent years.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. It can get hotter in North Dakota and Montana than it does here in Washington. You don't feel it as much but it can go up to 110° or 112°.

Senator CANNON. We will make Senator Mansfield's letter a part of the record.

(The letter follows.)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,
Washington, D.C., July 15, 1970.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SCOOP: It is my understanding that you will initiate hearings on the FY 1971 military construction bill in the near future.

You are familiar with Malmstrom Air Force Base and the construction problems there, and I am appreciative of your past help in improving this facility.

Recently, at my request, Gordon Nease and Mike Rexroad visited the Base to determine whether there are justifiable requirements which should be considered in the FY 1971 bill. The Air Force did not include even one item for this Base in their MCA requests. On their return from Malmstrom, I was advised that there is a definite need for a Headquarters Group Air Base at a cost of approximately $1.2 million. Information available to me indicates that considerable savings will accrue through replacement of non-insulated, wood frame, World War II structures by a single modern building.

Attached is a portion of the report submitted by Mike Rexroad which will more fully explain the justification. I would appreciate your favorable consideration of this project during your hearings.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

On the morning of April 24, 1970, a complete briefing of Malmstrom Air Force Base's construction programs was given to the inspection group, after which a tour of Malmstrom Air Force Base was made. Of especial interest is the requirement for a headquarters group air base. This is to replace a number of very inadequate structures, badly deteriorated and in an unsafe condition, that are now occupied by the headquarters group.

The need is urgent and there is no question but what a saving of approximately $300,000 would be realized by placing this project in the FY 1971 bill.

The following is a justification for this project:

Project Provides: Permanent administrative facilities for comptroller, base procurement, wing safety, civilian personnel, special services, family services, publications, and duplicating services in support of base, wing, and tenant missions.

Why Required: Required to provide usable functional space for effected agencies. The Comptroller, Base Procurement, Wing Safety, Civilian Personnel, Special Services, and Family Services are presently operating in temporary, World War II buildings. These buildings are totally inadequate and constitute a fire hazard. Centralizing these facilities will save time and manpower.

Current Situation: Existing structures are temporary, substandard, wood frame structures, inadequate in area, condition, and location and cannot be economically repaired for future required programmed mission.

Impact If Not Provided: As the adequacy of the present structures declines, the effect will be a serious decrease in ability to accomplish the base mission. Several facilities that we proposed to house in this new building will require extensive rehabilitation if this project is not provided.

Cost Savings: The identifiable average annual savings in C&M costs and vehicular travel will be $17,900.

Other: The Profitability Index for this facility is 1.25.

Additional justification for incorporating the Headquarters Group Air Base project, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana into the FY 1971 MCP in lieu of the FY 1972 MCP:

1. Mission Changes: Malmstrom Air Force Base has been assigned two additional mission changes since the development of the FY 1971 MCP. The first of these changes is the reorganization and realignment of the NORAD mission which resulted in the 28 Air Division (ADC) being expanded into the HQ 24th NORAD Region and 24th Air Division (ADC). The resulting influx of 175 personnel completely saturated all available permanent and temporary administrative office space on Malmstrom Air Force Base. The alert crews for these aircraft will be accommodated in Building 250 which was originally constructed as a ready crew building. For the past eight years this building has been utilized as a MINUTEMAN Missile Squadron Operations facility. The Satellite Basing operation will displace approximately half of the missile operation functions in Building 250. Relocating these displaced functions will further complicate the problems associated with administrative space throughout the base. With current and projected missions, Malmstrom Air Force Base will have no permanent facilities which can be converted to administrative office areas for existing functions currently housed in temporary facilities. These existing facilities, which are World War II wood frame buildings, have deteriorated to the point of structural failure and are considered a safety hazard to their occupants. Acquiring permanent space for the Comptroller, Base Procurement, Wing Safety, Civilian Personnel, Special Services, and Publication and Duplicating Services now housed in the World War II buildings has become an urgent requirement.

2. Impact of SAFEGUARD Construction Costs: In view of the SAFEGUARD Anti-Ballistic Missile construction schedule in the Malmstrom Air Force Base area, it is felt that the Hq Gp Air Base Facility should be constructed in the FY 1971 MCP time frame. In approximately two years, the SAFEGUARD construction will hit peak employment and will consume an extremely high percentage of the local skilled labor market. Due to the requirement for overtime work to construct the SAFEGUARD system within the time limits established for contract completion and the requirement to pay at the double rate for overtime, all available labor in the Great Falls and surrounding area will be drawn to the SAFEGUARD project. As a result, other projects constructed during the FY 1972 MCP construction period will be required to offer a premium to acquire skilled workmen from other areas in the United States. The impact upon the construction cost of the Hq Gp Air Base project in the FY 1972 MCP with the labor market utilized by SAFEGUARD is estimated to increase the cost of this project by over $300,000.

3. Anticipated Cost Savings:

A. The anticipated cost savings associated with the proposed Hq Gp Air Base facility are as follows:

(*a*) Personnel Costs: The improved functional layout and the consolidation of the support functions into one facility will result in a reduction of seven clerical personnel and one reproduction equipment operator. The personnel cost savings resulting from this project will be $60,000 annually.

(*b*) Operations and Maintenance Costs: The $15,000 reduction in operation and maintenance costs results from a smaller total electrical and natural gas usage rate, increased boiler plant efficiency and a decrease in the funds expended on routine service calls and maintenance work orders. The existing facilities are non-insulated, wood frame World War II structures. These facilities require enormous amounts of heat during the winter months. The maintenance cost to keep these facilities in a usable condition is very high.

(*c*) Repair Cost to Existing Facilities: It is estimated to cost $549,400 ($26.00/SF) to completely renovate the interior and exterior of buildings 1190, 1193, 1194, and 1197 and the area of building 412 occupied by Base Publications and Reproduction functions. It is estimated to cost $268,600

($26.00/SF) to completely renovate the interior and exterior of buildings 1308 and 1310 and the interior portion of building 1235 occupied by Family Services. This repair work will consist of the replacement of the deteriorated interior walls, ceilings, floors, windows, doors, and casings, selected structural members, roof, exterior siding, installation of blanket insulation in walls and ceiling, renovation of the heating and ventilation systems and the updating of the electrical distribution and lighting system to comply with the National Electric Code.

(*d*) Transportation Costs: The anticipated transportation cost savings is 4,000 hours of vehicle utilization time per year. The average cost of a standard ½ ton pickup or sedan is $0.70 per hour. The existing facilities are widely scattered over the entire base. For example, the Base Procurement Office is 2½ blocks from the Base Comptroller and nine blocks from Base Reproduction.

B. Considering the expenditure of $818,000 which would be required to rehabilitate the presently used World War II facilities and the anticipated cost savings of $77,900 per year resulting from utilization of the proposed facility, the cost of constructing the Hq Gp Air Base facility in the FY 1971 MCP would be amortized in five years.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Senator CANNON. On page 288, Kelly Air Force Base.

You say in your justification that you will be able to save some personnel spaces. How many and how will this be brought about?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this requirement to expand the headquarters facility for the Air Force Security Service at Kelly is brought about by a desire to reduce our gold flow overseas. The security services has brought back to Kelly certain activities that were performed overseas and the people that go along with those activities. This has required them to lease space in San Antonio as well as use airmen dormitories for administrative space due to insufficient space in the headquarters building.

We equate the total savings here to $223,000. It would eliminate three officers and 27 airmen.

Senator CANNON. You mean your overall strength would be reduced by that many. You simply wouldn't transfer them to other activities?

General REILLY. That is right. Because the activity is now scattered, some additional people are required. Also additional manpower is required for proper security under the present situation. This would be corrected with the new facility. We would save on the intown facility as well as being able to return a couple of buildings back to dormitory use.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Senator CANNON. Page 289, Maxwell. We authorized this structure in fiscal year 1968 in an amount considerably higher than this. Funding was denied then. How were you able to reduce the cost from that time to this presentation?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, what we have done now is site this facility adjacent to the big air university library. On this little sketch I have you can see what we have done. This shown in black is the existing library and we are proposing to construct the new facility adjacent to it. This has permitted us to reduce the construction cost and we also feel we are providing a more effective operation. We originally planned a separate facility.

Senator CANNON. Maybe if we delayed more of these projects you could find a way to do them at a lesser cost and a little more effectively, do you suppose?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; I think in some instances we probably could, and do. Please be assured, Mr. Chairman, that we review requirements right up to the point of contract for this purpose.

SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITY, INDIAN OCEAN

Senator CANNON. Page 300. Where is this control facility located and how many personnel are assigned to the station?

General REILLY. This facility is located on the island of Mahe in the Seychelles Islands, which are quite some distance off the eastern coast of Africa out in the Indian Ocean. The total strength is something over 150 personnel. It is a contract operated satellite tracking facility.

IZMIR, TURKEY

Senator CANNON. Page 311. The staff advises me that the present dependents school in Izmir is very inadequate and is located in an undesirable section of the town. Where do you propose to locate the new school and what arrangements have been made for real estate on which it is to be constructed?

General REILLY. Major Trachte, can you address those questions?

Major TRACHTE. No, sir; I cannot.

General REILLY. It will be located in Izmir, in a different part of Izmir from the current facility. In the new location there will be adequate room for the school and for the necessary supporting facilities.

Senator CANNON. Why isn't this eligible for NATO funding?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this school will be for U.S. personnel. To my knowledge, schools have not been included in any of the NATO criteria.

Senator CANNON. Have you actually located land for this location, and, if so, under what terms and conditions and where is it?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, I will have to furnish that for the record. Arrangements have been made and I can detail those for you.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir; if you will supply that for the record.

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

To the extent that negotiations for land may be conducted in the absence of specific construction authorization the Air Force has located a 17-acre tract near Izmir that is particularly suited to the school construction. The property is owned by a Turkish citizen who obtained his college education in the United States and is therefore more appreciative of our requirements than we might otherwise expect.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. How are these 540 students being educated now? What facilities do they use?

General REILLY. We have an existing facility. It is on an old converted tobacco warehouse and very inadequate. They are now being educated in a facility which is far from satisfactory. One of the main problems has been with the accreditation of the school.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. How long has the present facility been used?

General REILLY. For almost 16 years.

Senator CANNON. Accreditation of the school has been withdrawn, has it?

General REILLY. Yes; accreditation was withdrawn; however, it has been returned on a provisional basis with the understanding that school improvements will be made.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. One of the problems I see is that we never know how long we will be permitted to stay there. By the time you put in some new buildings, they chase us out.

General REILLY. Yes, sir. We think this facility is now sized consistent with what we believe will be the long-term school population in Turkey. What we are now proposing is a smaller school that they actually have at the present time. We are also proposing a modular relocatable type structure. If we must move out at least we can salvage the facility.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. How long is our lease arrangement or whatever arrangement we have?

General REILLY. It is tied to NATO, sir; and as long as NATO is in existence and we are a part of NATO, we should be in Turkey.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. We should have been in France, too, but we had to get out of there.

General REILLY. Yes, sir. Our agreements with Turkey are consistent with those that we have with other nations that are members of the NATO Alliance.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Would you put that information in the record?

General REILLY. Yes; I will be happy to.

(The information follows:)

Our presence in Turkey is covered by the United States-Turkey Military Facilities Agreement of June 23, 1954, a subsidiary technical arrangement to the NATO Status of Forces Agreement. The Agreement is indefinite in term.

PETERSON FIELD, COLO.

Senator CANNON. On page 313, Peterson Field. Last year we approved the first phase of the base administrative facility and you are requesting $1.6 million for the second phase. Now, couldn't this security police operation facility be housed in the administrative facility?

General REILLY. No, sir; the security police operations will require a separate space.

Senator CANNON. Why?

General REILLY. The current design as programed does not include the security police. Of course, it could be put in there but we elected to provide a separate facility.

Senator CANNON. Wouldn't it be less expensive to consolidate it, such as you indicated you had done at Maxwell, where you found by a couple of years delay and consolidating you saved some costs?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, we find it necessary to locate the air police activity in a separate facility close to the main entrance of the base. This facilitates the control and registration of personnel and vehicles entering and leaving the installation. The air police operate from this facility. It could be colocated with some other activity either

in the current inventory or with other construction if required providing that it is adjacent to the main entrance to the base.

Senator CANNON. Is the procedure at this time to put it near the entrance to the base?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; it will be near the entrance and all of the functions having to do with base security will be carried out in that facility.

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Senator CANNON. Page 321, Charleston Air Force Base. You are requesting $1.5 million for a commissary at the Charleston Air Force Base. Now the House committee included a commissary for the Navy in Charleston. Why couldn't you have one commissary sufficient for both the Navy and the Air Force or don't you permit personnel from one to buy at another service facility?

General REILLY. No, sir; military personnel can buy at any service commissary. I am not prepared to discuss the question that you have raised. I will be happy to provide that for the record.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. Supply a response to that for the record.

(The information follows:)

A single facility serving both the Air Force and Navy personnel presents several significant problems. For example, the combined sales volume would approximate $1,000,000 per month. This means a tremendously high customer flow rate, particularly around pay days. With this high consumer flow come problems in vehicular, shopping cart and checkout congestion. Restockage is also a problem with this high a sales volume. For these reasons we feel smaller stores are better from a management standpoint and are better able to serve their customers.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Senator CANNON. Page 322, Eglin. There are several commissaries in the bill this year. We have consistently denied authority for commissaries, not because anyone of the committee is opposed to them but because we have consistently felt your pricing is entirely out of line. For example, this one was denied last year in the amount of $643,000 and yet you are asking this year for $790,000. What are you going to be able to do to get these costs for commissaries down more in line with regular grocery store costs?

General REILLY. We are working very hard on this. We are very much aware of the committee's concern regarding the cost of commissaries. We have priced our commissaries this year at about $18 a square foot. We just don't feel that we can provide an adequate facility for much less than that. We have been looking into recent construction costs here in the Washington area. The cost of supermarkets is running all the way from $14 per square foot on up to $20 per square foot not including refrigeration.

If we equate those costs to what we are proposing here and include the refrigeration equipment and peculiarities of the military commissary, we feel that $18 is a reasonable cost.

Senator CANNON. What are the peculiarities that you talk about?

General REILLY. We have more administrative area for one thing in our commissaries.

General REILLY. A lot of the administration of supermarkets is done in a central location. For example, I think you will find A. & P. or Giant here in town will have central offices and thereby reducing the requirement for space the administration in the sales store.

Our sales per square foot of area are generally much greater than for commercial grocery stores and supermarkets.

Senator CANNON. Why are your costs not reflecting that, then?

General REILLY. Sir, I find it is very difficult to answer. For $18 we are providing——

Senator CANNON. I didn't mean the cost of the building itself. I meant the cost of the commissary items. If you have more sales for the space that you have than a corresponding grocery store, why are the costs so high, because we get a number of complaints about the cost of the products does not really represent a savings. They are a convenience to some of the military people but a lot of the items are not listed to show much savings.

Generally REILLY. Sir, I think overall our commissionary costs are considerably below those in civilian stores. True, certain items, and I understand this has to do with the cost of those items at the time of purchase, can from time to time—and my wife experiences this—cost more in a commissary than in the local supermarket. But on the average I think our commissaries wil run from 20 to 30 percent in savings.

I can assure the committee that we are giving the best engineering talent we have in mind trying to get adequate commissary facilities for the absolute minimum cost. We are hopeful that we can beat the $18, but with the inflationary trends we see now we think it would be unwise to program it at a lesser cost.

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, the commissary at Charleston Air Force Base is scheduled to cost how much?

General REILLY. Charleston?

Senator CANNON. Page 321.

General REILLY. It is scheduled to cost a total of $1,584,000.

Senator THURMOND. The Air Force feels it needs that commissary?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, very definitely.

Senator THURMOND. I observed in some information available that the existing commissary facility provides only one-fourth of the space required.

General REILLY. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. That is to serve the personnel at the air base.

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And I also observe that it was stated that congestion in checkout areas is bad and results in out-of-stock conditions. Is that true?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And also I observe it states the warehouse is half a mile away and that makes restocking difficult.

General REILLY. Yes, sir, that is another one of the disadvantages we have.

Senator THURMOND. It was also stated 80 percent of the stock must be handled three times prior to being sold. Is that correct?

General REILLY. According to my information, yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It was also stated the customer parking is inadequate. Is that true?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It was also stated that the nearest commercial facility is 6 miles away and the nearest DOD facility is approximately 10 miles; is that correct?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, that is consistent with my figures.

Senator THURMOND. I understand the building that is now being used for a commissary would not be discarded but it would be used for other base administrative uses so there would not be a loss if you build a new commissary?

General REILLY. That is correct. It is a masonry building. We feel that we can accommodate some base administrative functions.

Senator THURMOND. Does the Air Force feel that this commissary should be constructed now, as early as conveniently possible?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, we have included in this program three commissaries, only three.

Senator THURMOND. In the entire program you have included only three?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; and the very highest on our priority list.

Senator THURMOND. And they are on the highest priority list.

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Where are the other two?

General REILLY. One at Eglin, Fla., and the other George Air Force Base.

Senator THURMOND. And a similar situation exists at the other two?

General REILLY. In each instance, we will find that the existing facility is smaller than the space that is authorized and old World War II facilities are being used.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

Senator CANNON. Page 328, Seymour Johnson.

You are requesting $565,000 to alter the NCO open mess. This seems to be an excessive amount particularly since we authorized a project in fiscal year 1968 for $205,000. How do you account for this more than 100 percent increase?

General REILLY. Major Pearman, do you have any words on this one?

Major PEARMAN. Sir, this particular project is of course for an addition as well as alteration. The predominance of the project is of course addition. I do not believe that we were able to accomplish the 1968 item and this is indeed a reprograming of that particular line item at an increased scope.

Senator CANNON. So you are saying that in the 1968 program 3,500 square feet of alteration was covered, and this has an addition of another 12,000, is that it?

Major PEARMAN. I do not have the exact figures from the 1968 project to compare the scope. But I believe that was correct. I can provide that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The FY 1968 military construction project was for an addition of 6915 square feet at an estimated cost of $205,000. This project was bid several times; however, an award could not be made due to high bids. Therefore, the authorization was allowed to expire.

This project provides for an addition of 12,093 square feet and alteration of 3,565 square feet at a total cost of $565,000. The increase in cost is therefore caused by the added scope contained in this project.

Senator CANNON. Will you respond for the record, then?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, may I correct a statement I made to Senator Thurmond with regard to the commissaries. We are also requesting a commissary for Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

Senator THURMOND. You are asking for four, then?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Senator CANNON. Page 334, Norton Air Force Base. You are proposing a new gymnasium. Isn't it likely that the load out of Norton is going to decrease now with the reduction of activities in Southeast Asia?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, there may be some reduction in airlift workload out of Norton but we see a continuing, heavy activity, certainly one that would justify our request for an adequate gymnasium. The existing gymnasium is a deplorable facility. We feel that a principal base like Norton, with flying crews, should have an adequate gymnasium. I certainly don't envision the population reducing to a point that this facility would not be required.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA

Senator CANNON. Page 440. The House committee added five items to the bill for Tyndall Air Force Base totaling $1,697,000. What are the justifications for thees items and when would they normally appear in your program, if at all?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, these facilities at Tyndall I can run over very briefly. The flight training facility supports the pilot training activity in support of the Air Training Command at Tyndall. They train instructor pilots there and this will be a classroom facility in support of that mission. The aircraft fuel system maintenance dock is required for the fuel cell maintenance of all of the aircraft at Tyndall, not only T–38's but the air defense aircraft as well. The automotive maintenance shop will provide an adequate facility and permit demolition of a very substandard and undesirable facility. The aircraft avionics shop, is for electronics repair. We have a 12,000 square foot adequate facility, but the total requirement is 25,000 square feet. This will provide additional space to support the T–38 and T–33 aircraft as well as the 102 and 106 air defense aircraft. The officers quarters, we project will provide 40 additional spaces, principally for the bachelor

students who will be there undergoing instructor pilot training. We have a deficiency of officer quarters at this base.

Now, with regard to when would these projects have appeared in the program, all of these projects were reviewed prior to putting our final 1971 program in shape. I would say that these would principally have found their way into the 1972 program had they not been added to this program.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator CANNON. Page 445. This project was added to the bill by the House and was not an Air Force request. Nevertheless, I would like your comments on the necessity for the school, keeping in mind that in many locations throughout the United States there is need for additional public school buildings to accommodate dependents of military personnel.

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, there have been problems at Bolling with regard to schooling of dependent military children. Providing this school is a departure from the normal way that the military services have been doing business with regard to education of their children. Schools are normally provided through the local school district supported by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as necessary.

Senator CANNON. Why do you depart from that policy in this instance?

General REILLY. Sir, in this instance I think it was felt that the problem had become so serious that the military services should rectify the situation by building their own school.

Senator CANNON. What problem had become so large?

General REILLY. At the present time now there is a small school on Bolling which supports certain grade schoolchildren. The remainder have to go off base to several schools. Concern of parents over the safety and welfare of their children has resulted in a move to have all schooling for grades kindergarten through 12 conducted on the base. Out of that concern this project came into the 1971 program. It is our understanding that the District is working very hard on this and it is possible that the problem will be solved. The Air Force does not object to the authorization of this project.

Senator CANNON. But the Air Force didn't request it?

General REILLY. No, sir; we didn't include it in our initial request.

Senator CANNON. And are there any other precedents for this sort of thing?

General REILLY. Not to my knowledge, sir, here in the United States. Overseas it is a different matter, where the services build and operate schools. It has not been done before here in the United States.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question? You said the Air Force did not request this school.

General REILLY. No, sir; we did not include it in our original request to the Congress.

Senator THURMOND. That was inserted by the House?

General REILLY. Yes, sir; inserted by the House.

Senator THURMOND. At whose request?

General REILLY. Senator, I don't know the details of how it got into the bill.

Senator THURMOND. You mean, whether it was at the request of the Defense Department or somebody connected with Defense or the House committee?

General REILLY. The House committee, to my knowledge, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Senator CANNON. Page 446. The House has added a loadmaster training facility for Altus Air Force Base. This training is now being conducted and I would like to know why the facility at Altus is necessary.

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, the training is now being conducted at six different locations. We propose to provide this training at Altus, which is the central training base for the flightcrews for the C–5 and C–141 aircraft. The C–141 carries two loadmasters. The C–5 will carry three of them. We have annual requirements of around 600 men each year that have to be trained. We feel, by consolidating this training at Altus, we can save aobut $140,000 in the cost of operating at six locations. I also feel we can reduce the training period from 7½ months to 5½ months and also free aircraft from training assignments at the operational bases, as well as standardizing the loadmaster training. It seems to be a good idea to include this training right along with the training that the other crewmembers receive at Altus——

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, that concludes this book.

(The questions submitted to General Goddard by Senator Thurmond follow:)

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Senator THURMOND. General Goddard, in your statement you mention "abatement." All of the services are actively involved in this field. Could you explain for the subcommittee just why this money is needed and how it is being used?

General GODDARD. Senator Thurmond, in the fiscal year 1967 military construction program the Air Force initiated a phased construction program to bring its facilities into compliance with air and water quality standards. This program was a direct outgrowth of the Presidential Executive order in 1965. Through the fiscal year 1970 military construction program the Congress has authorized and appropriated $25 million for air and water pollution abatement. The request now before the committee constitutes the fifth phase of this program. Upon completion of the sixth increment of construction to be requested in the fiscal year 1972 military construction program, our facilities will comply with applicable Federal, State, and local quality standards, as we know them today. We feel that we have made excellent progress in this corrective program and appreciate very much the support we have received from the armed services and Appropriations Committees of the Congress.

The bulk of the funds we are requesting, approximately $12.8 million, will be used to provide improved facilities for treatment of

sanitary and industrial liquid wastes. The remainder of the funds will be for air pollution abatement involving alterations to heating plants and alteration and replacement of incinerator facilities.

Senator THURMOND. General, how are the pollution efforts of the Air Force coordinated with the efforts of nearby Army and Navy installations, as well as the programs of civilian authorities?

General GODDARD. Senator Thurmond, the pollution abatement programs for all of the military services are closely coordinated within the Department of Defense, with the Bureau of the Budget and with the Federal Water Quality Administration of the Department of the Interior, and the National Air Pollution Control Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Such coordination involves not only the time phasing of construction but also the technical adequacy of the engineering and design. In addition, all of our installations communicate with and coordinate with neighboring communities on overall pollution abatement matters and our military construction plans are jointly reviewed. Also, local and regional coordination is carried out through field extensions of the two administrations that I just mentioned. I can assure the committees that our pollution abatement programs are an integral part of a very well planned and thoroughly coordinated program involving both military and civilian interests.

SECTION 604—CONSTRUCTION AGENCIES

Senator THURMOND. General Goddard, has the Air Force been given any increased management over its design and contract program as a result of section 704 of last year's Act?

General GODDARD. Very little, Senator Thurmond. We have been given approximtely $40 million design responsibility under this new section of the law, but only a nominal amount of construction management—approximately $6 million. This compares with our request for approximately $65 million for design and construction management in the fiscal year 1971 MCP, requested from the Department of Defense, an amount we felt was clearly within our capability to perform in a more cost effective and efficient manner than using the traditional construction agencies. We give this matter very careful study, and only ask for authority to do our own design and construction where we feel we have a clear-cut case of cost effectiveness. We believe this to be the intent of the law and we will continue to request authority in the future where it makes good sense and will save money.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. General Goddard, what do you consider to be your most pressing facility problem?

General GODDARD. I would have to say that housing of our people, both bachelor and family, is our most pressing facility problem. As you may recall, Mr. Shillito, in his testimony before this committee, indicated a backlog in family housing of approximately $2.8 billion. The Air Force portion of this is approximately $1 billion. As for the bachelor officers and enlisted men, we have a backlog of approximately $600 million. So together, you see, we have $1.6 billion, or approximately 25 percent, of our total facility backlog in this area of housing.

SECTION 607—MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator THURMOND. General Reilly, does the Air Force feel there is a great need to increase minor construction authority, and if so, why?

General REILLY. Yes, Senator Thurmond, the Air Force feels there is a need to increase minor construction authority under 10 U.S.C. 2674 available to the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries. The minor construction program is the only means available to the Air Force to meet facility requirements that are generated by unprogramed actions of such urgency that work must proceed prior to the next regular annual construction program. The present atmosphere of rapid change and technological advances and the need to respond to worldwide military contingencies make this authority all the more essential. The minor construction authorization which currently exists was established in Public Law 82–179, October 18, 1951. In the ensuing years the cost of construction has almost doubled, thus severely reducing the quantity of construction that can be accomplished within existing authority. We feel that the increases which are proposed are necessary to restore the usefulness and effectiveness of 10 U.S.C. 2674 as it was intended by the Congress when the authority was first established in 1951.

SECTION 606—BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. General Reilly, what is the Air Force position on the proposed increase in cost limitations for bachelor housing?

General REILLY. Senator Thurmond, the Air Force wholeheartedly supports the increases in statutory cost limitations which are being proposed for airmen dormitories and bachelor officers quarters. I wish to point out that the increase in cost of airmen dormitories from $2,750 per man to $3,200 per man recognizes not only the ever-rising cost of construction but will also permit the Air Force to increase the net living space allocated to each airman from 72 square feet to approximately 90 square feet. We believe that this additional space allowance is very essential to the morale and effectiveness of our airmen personnel. We feel that nothing is more fundamental to the welfare of our military personnel than adequate, comfortable living accommodations. Additionally, we view this increase in space allowance as a major step toward career motivation and retention of personnel.

In the case of bachelor officers quarters, although no change in space criteria is involved, the moderate increase in cost limitation from $10,000 per man to $11,000 per man is indeed essential if we are to maintain desired construction standards in the face of increasing construction costs.

Senator THURMOND. General Goddard, I note in your statement some $1.6 million has been asked for construction for SRAM—short range missile. As you know the Armed Services Committee has denied funds requests in this area pending a decision by DOD between the Air Force and Navy versions of the new air-to-air short range missile. Is it wise to go ahead with construction at this time in view of these imponderables?

General GODDARD. The similarity between the acronyms SRM and SRAM has evidently caused some confusion. SRM stands for short

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range missile; a proposed air-to-air missile development otherwise known as the AIM–82A. SRAM stands for short range attack missile which is an air-to-surface weapon. The $1.6 million figure you mentioned is for the SRAM program, not the AIM–82. The Air Force is not proceeding with any construction pertaining to the AIM–82 missiles pending the DOD decision you refer to. I hope this clarifies the situation.

Senator CANNON. The committee will go into executive session and cover the classified portion of your requirements.

General, we will include your justification for the remainder of your program in the record.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (Z/I)

General GODDARD. The primary mission of the Aerospace Defense Command is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the aerospace defense of the United States. This program contains a request for $7,594,000 involving construction of nine projects and provides facilities at four Air Force locations.

LOGAN FIELD, MONT.

The first installation to be considered in the Aerospace Defense Command program is Logan Field, located 3 miles northwest of Billings, Mont. It is utilized as a dispersed operating base. The program contains a request for $32,000 needed to install an automatic fire extinguishing system in four aircraft alert shelters. When installed, the system will rapidly extinguish a fire before extensive damage occurs to the facility or aircraft housed in the shelters.

OTIS AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Otis Air Force Base is the second base for consideration. It is located 7 miles north northeast of Falmouth, Mass., where we support a fighter interceptor squadron; a BOMARC aerospace defense missile squadron; an Air National Guard tactical fighter squadron; and a defense evaluation squadron. A total of $81,000 is required at this location for the alteration and addition of 1,666 square feet to the existing radar flight control center. This construction is required to support the Federal Aviation Authority's increased air traffic control operations at Otis Air Force Base. Currently, these functions are being performed in a substandard temporary facility which is highly unsatisfactory.

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 operations for Aerospace Defense Command and North American Air Defense Command Headquarters, as well as Academy flight training for the U.S. Air Force Academy. The program contains a request for $7,221,000 involving the construction of five items, as follows:

The first item, a 51,700 square foot dispensary with dental clinic to serve the outpatient health care needs of the base community. The

existing medical treatment facilities at Ent Air Force Base and Peterson Field are critically inadequate as to space and functions to meet the total health care needs of the base population.

The second item, an addition of 56,000 square feet to the base administrative facility, is the final phase of a two-phase for relocating the airbase wing to Peterson Field. The initial building increment was previously approved in the fiscal year 1970 military construction program.

The next item is for construction of a new 9,730 square foot security police operations facility. This building is needed to maintain continuity of operations (issuance of passes and registration) to coincide with the relocation of activities from Ent Air Force Base to Peterson Field. It will satisfy total requirements for this type of structure.

The fourth item for construction of a new 500-seat chapel center is required for religious services and group instruction of military personnel and their dependents on the basic principles of their particular faith. Additionally, the space is required for normal church organization meetings and church social activities.

The last item requested in this program at Peterson Field is for the provision of the second increment of a phased program to install a complete and adequate utilities system in direct support of the progressive development of this base.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The last base in the Aerospace Defense Command program to be considered is Tyndall Air Force Base, sited 7 miles southwest of Panama City, Fla. The primary mission includes aerospace defense squadron (Interceptor Weapons School); weapons test squadron; drone squadron; combat crew training squadron; radar squadron (Backup Interceptor Controll III); flying training squadron/pilot instructor school under jurisdiction of the Air Training Command. A program of $260,000 is requested to provide the following two items:

The first item is for construction of 4,000 square feet nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. The use of modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques on aircraft require that these components be inspected without major disassembly or destruction of materials. No suitable facility exists on base that can be utilized to meet this function.

The last item, construction of a new 2,874 square feet motor vehicle maintenance administration facility, is needed to support the drivers of 482 assigned vehicles and to efficiently control and dispatch these vehicles and operators. The existing substandard structure where this activity is currently being accomplished is to be demolished upon completion of this project.

Air Force Logistics Command

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command 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 logistics functions

in overseas areas and theaters. This program contains a request for $50,335,000 which provides facilities at eight locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command. Of this amount, $48,070,000 is for items to support Air Force Logistics Command and the balance ($2,265,000) is for items to support other commands on Air Force Logistics Command bases.

Similarly, presentations of other commands will include $3,221,000 for Air Force Logistics Command, making a total construction program in support of Air Force Logistics Command mission of $51,291,000.

GENTILE AIR FORCE STATION, OHIO

The first Air Force Logistics Command base to be considered is Gentile Air Force Station. It is located in Dayton, Ohio. This station serves as a Defense Supply Agent Depot and supports an Air Force communications service communication squadron. The total program request for the station consists of one $240,000 project for the Air Force Communication Service.

This project will provide a parallel electrical system to permit uninterrupted operation of a worldwide defense communications switching center whenever maintenance on the existing electrical system is required. It also provides additional cooling for computers and added space for tape storage and working area.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

The next Air Force Logistics Command base to be considered is Griffiss Air Force Base. This base is located 1 mile northeast of Rome, N.Y. It supports both the Rome Air Development Center and the Air Force Communications Service Northern Area. In addition, it supports an Aerospace Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron and a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment mission. The total program request for this base is $8,615,000. This amount covers one item to support the Air Force Systems Command mission and two items for the host command.

The first project, an Air Force Communications Service requirement, will convert 40,000 square feet of existing warehouse space to a consolidated centrally located electronics research laboratory to assure effective development and availability of electronic reliability and maintainability data for weapons systems. Currently these responsibilities are split between the DOD Reliability Analysis Center in Chicago and Rome Air Development Center (RADC). The capability at Chicago is very limited and microcircuit fabrication tests are performed in two inadequate buildings at RADC. Continued separation and use of technically substandard test environments severely limits the required research in electronics systems reliability and maintainability.

The next project will provide a 102,800 square foot composite medical facility of sufficient capacity to accommodate the total medical needs of the military community served. The existing interconnected 25 frame World War II buildings have deteriorated beyond the point of economically feasible retention and the complex is obsolete for continued use as a hospital.

The third item provides automatic sprinkler systems in aircraft and shop areas of two hangars. Portable fire extinguishers provide the only immediate fire suppression capability now available in these hangars.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

The next location, Hill Air Force Base, located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah, is headquarters for the Ogden air materiel area. In addition, the base supports the hill range, a defense system evaluation squadron of the Aerospace Defense Command and a reserve airlift mission. The total program being requested is $2,090,000 consisting of two items.

The first project for construction of a 69,944 square foot metal processing shop will accommodate the functions of plating, precision grinding, blast cleaning, and shot peening to support a time phased inspection and overhaul program for landing gear of 16 types of aircraft. This program will avoid condemnation of landing gear components resulting from unchecked corrosion and strain and restore $70 million in components to a like new condition each year.

The second item for an addition to the industrial waste treatment and disposal facility is required to comply with area water pollution regulations. Industrial waste is being discharged into the sanitary sewage plant without adequate prior treatment; consequently the sewage effluents do not comply with antipollution standards.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The fourth base is Kelly Air Force Base, located 6 miles south of San Antonio, Tex. The base supports the San Antonio Air Materiel Area Headquarters and a ground electronics engineering and installation agency squadron. It also supports the headquarters of the USAF Security Service; a communications squadron, a reserve airlift military group, and an Air National Guard tactical fighter group. The total program being requested contains $18,060,000 for five projects including one item for the U.S. Air Force Security Service, amounting to $965,000.

The first project, a 543,640 square foot aircraft engine overhaul facility, will accommodate the efficient overhaul of 1,600 engines annually by approximately 2,000 specialists. This depot is responsible for overhaul maintenance on J79(F4) and T56(C–130) engines. It will also provide this service for the TF39(C5) engine now being introduced and full capability for overhaul of this new engine must be established by July 1972. Work is now being performed in scattered World War II truck shops and converted warehouses which are poorly suited for engine overhaul and cause low worker productivity. They are geographically remote from supporting activities and create a 37-mile-overhaul pipeline. A modern new facility will increase productivity, reduce workflow time and decrease required engine inventory. Due to the benefits to be obtained by construction of the new facility by July 1972, TF39, J79, and T56 engine procurement has been reduced by $15 million. Due to this savings alone the new structure will be amortized within 1 year.

The second project, a 36,000-square-foot addition to the USAF Security Service Headquarters Building, will provide functionally adequate centralized space to house the security service staff. Existing adequate office space cannot accommodate all assigned personnel and the overflow are housed in separate dormitory buildings (not altered to office configuration and needed to house airmen) and in an off-base leased facility, 8.5 miles from the headquarters building. With adequate on-base space, the leased space will be vacated at an annual savings of $8,000 per year. There will be personnel savings, utility service savings, and reduction in transportation costs which will all total to approximately $223,000 per year.

The next project will provide for alteration of space to house 55 officers on official temporary duty at Kelly Air Force Base. There are now only six adequate quarters available; therefore, most transient officers must be housed at least 7 miles off base, or in 35 substandard spaces. This project will result in savings of annual per diem payments of $90,000 and allow visiting officers to meet base work schedules which is now difficult due to lack of transportation.

The fourth item requested will provide a collection system to convey industrial waste to the treatment plant to comply with area water pollution regulations. As an interim measure, industrial waste is now collected as a combination of industrial waste-storm drainage system, and during periods of heavy rainfall the flow exceeds the treatment plant capacity causing untreated industrial waste to be discharged into Leon Creek.

The last project for Kelly Air Force Base provides for installation of additional cooling capacity in an existing central air conditioning plant. This is required to meet existing and programed demands for operational, computer, and management facility environmental control.

M'CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The fifth base is McClellan Air Force Base, located 7 miles northeast of Sacramento, Calif. The primary mission of this base is to support the Sacramento Air Materiel Area Headquarters. It also supports an Aerospace Defense Command airborne early warning control wing; a Military Airlift Command weather reconnaissance wing; and Air Force communications service group, and a reserve tactical airlift group. The total program being requested includes $5,514,000 for five projects.

The first project, a 65,088-square-foot structure for hazardous materials storage, will provide a safe facility for storing many hazardous chemicals, petroleum products, flammable liquids, and bottled gases for immediate use in numerous depot functions. Hazardous materials are now stored in four structurally substandard buildings which do not possess the special features required for safety.

The next item will provide dormitories for 540 airmen required to live on base. Existing adequate dormitories, together with the 180-man unit approved in the fiscal year 1970 program, cannot house the current or projected requirement. As a result, airmen must live in structurally inadequate World War II barracks and others are forced to seek off-base housing.

The third project will provide air conditioning of 1,308 airmen dormitory spaces and complete the air conditioning requirements for all permanent dormitories. None of the permanent dormitories are now air conditioned.

The fourth item will provide for conversion of an antiquated segment of the existing primary distribution system to accommodate higher transmission voltage. Increased loads and the deteriorated condition of the existing system have resulted in erratic electrical service to a sizeable portion of the base. Adequate power must be available to meet operational requirements.

The last project, addition to the sanitary sewage system, will eliminate backup of raw domestic waste to avoid violation of area waste pollution abatement regulations. Under present conditions, raw sewage overflows the lift stations and flows into surface drainage channels. This project will correct that situation.

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

The sixth of the eight Air Force Logistics Command bases being considered is Robins Air Force Base, located 18 miles south of Macon, Ga. The principal mission of this base is to support the headquarters of the Warner Robins air materiel area. It also supports a heavy bombardment wing of the Strategic Air Command: a military airlift squadron of the Military Airlift Command; the headquarters of the Air Force Reserve Command, and an Air Force Reserve military airlift group. This request is for four projects amounting to $5,551,000.

The first project to be considered is the addition to and alteration of an aircraft avionics shop to provide a 157,000-square-foot facility to support the inspection and repair of weapon systems avionics. Robins is the prime depot responsible for inspection and overhaul of airborne communications systems, cameras, bombing systems, electronic countermeasures, navigation systems, and fire control system. To be able to meet workload requirements in an effective and economical manner, a consolidated, properly configured, secure, and environmentally controlled facility must be provided. Work is now performed in 10 widely dispersed facilities in three different areas. This requires duplication of equipment and support functions and causes fragile complex items to be transported more than 4 miles during overhaul. This requested consolidated shop will provide savings of $700,000 annually through reduced operating costs, reduced inventories, improved procedures, and more effective use of skilled personnel.

The second item to be considered, aircraft fuels storage facilities, provides a 5,000-barrel aboveground storage tank with a dispensing system. It will replace an antiquated aqua system consisting of twelve 595 barrel underground tanks. The manufacturer of the aqua system is no longer in business and replacement parts for the deteriorated system must be manufactured locally.

The third project will provide for addition to an industrial waste treatment facility to remove oil, organic solids, and chromate content of waste prior to discharge to a surface stream. The existing plant is not capable of properly treating these wastes to comply with area water pollution abatement regulations.

The last project for Robins Air Force Base, addition to sewage treatment facility, will enable the base to comply with area water pollution abatement regulations. Sanitary wastes are now treated in two sewage treatment plants; one of which has insufficient secondary treatment capability must be expanded; the other has primary treatment capability only and a secondary treatment capability must be provided.

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 Materiel Area. It also supports a Reserve airlift group, and a facility checking squadron of the Air Force Communications Service. This request is for two projects costing $2,727,000.

The first items will provide a 24,000-square-foot addition to an aircraft engine shop to support final assembly of jet engines and engine accessories. The Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area Depot provides overhaul of six separate types of engines and lack of sufficient maintenance space has forced use of prime engine and accessory shop areas in adjacent buildings, restricting use of these shops.

The second project, ddition to industrial waste treatment facilities, is required to comply with area water pollution abatement criteria. The existing plant is capable of treating only 250,000 gallons of waste per day; whereas 2,250,000 gallons of industiral waste is generated by this large industrial complex.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

The last Air Force Logistics Command location to be considered is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, located 5 miles northeast of Dayton, Ohio. The primary mission of this base is to support the headquarters of the Air Force Logistics Command. It also supports the Aeronautical Systems Division of the Air Force Systems Command; an aerospace medical research laboratory; an Air Force materials laboratory of the Air Force Systems Command; the Air Force Institute of Technology of the Air University; a strategic heavy bombardment wing; and the Air Force Systems Foreign Technology Division. This request is for four projects costing $7,538,000.

The first item is a 228,000-square-foot logistics management facility. From this base, the Air Force Logistics Commands controls more than $10 million of expenditures in the management of vast weapon systems supply and maintenance functions. To provide for responsive efficient management at the lowest cost, an advanced logistics center was established at the headquarters in 1968. It uses the highest order of advanced computer technology and more than 1,400 logistics/computer specialists. The development of the compter complex and assignment of over 500 additional people have created a critical need for additional adequate space and rearrangement of activities for effective and economical accomplishment of the overall management function. Due to lack of adequate properly located space, personnel of the logistics center are working under deplorable conditions in a World War II open-bay, wood-frame building which is structurally unsound

and physically separated from the computer complex. The requested facility will permit collocation of all functions of the advanced logistics center functions.

The second project provides for air-conditioning quarters for 114 officers and will complete the air conditioning of all permanent officer quarters at this base. Air conditioning of living quarters is essential to proper comfort level in this area.

The next project to be considered provides for construction of a new electrical substation and connecting transmission lines to provide a reliable source of power for area "A" and relieve overloading of existing substations in area "C" which currently supply power. Failure of the distribution has occurred nine time since 1967 as the result of overloading. These failures have affected critical facilities in area "A" such as the headquarters, the base hospital, and computer operations.

The last project will provide two high capacity classified material waste incinerators and one pathological and medical waste incinerator. Current facilities cannot fulfill the incinerator requirements without violation of air pollution requirements.

Air Force Systems Command—Zone of Interior

The next major command to be considered is the Air Force Systems Command, Zone of Interior, whose mission is to advance aerospace systems and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and materials needed to accomplish the Air Force mission.

The program contains a request for $18,176,000 which provides facilities at seven bases where Air Force Systems Command is host and for satellite control facility locations. Of this amount $15,265,000 is for items to support the AFSC mission, $1,683,000 is in support of the Tactical Air Command on two AFSC bases, and$1,228,000 supports the Office of Aerospace Research at Laurence G. Hanscom Field.

Similarly, presentations of other commands will include $3,412,000 for the Air Force Systems Command, making a total construction program in the United States in support of the Air Force Systems Command of $18,677,000.

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENN.

The first Air Force Systems Command installation to be considered is the Arnold Engineering Development Center which is located about 12 miles northeast of 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 using ground facilities to simulate the necessary flight conditions. The total program requested is $5,082,000 and consists of two projects:

The first project will provide an addition and alterations to the existing test cell complex in order to increase its capability for testing larger air-breathing engines. New engines now under development cannot be accommodated in existing engine test cells anywhere in this country.

The second project will provide additional capacity to the heating plant and reduce the air pollution problem. Increased heating requirements resulting from the continued growth of the development center exceed the capacity of the existing plant by about 25 percent. This project will also enable the plant to comply with current air pollution regulations.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next installation is Brooks Air Force Base, located 6 miles southeast on San Antonio, Tex. The use of this base is for the Aerospace Medical Division Headquarters and the School of Aerospace Medicine. The total program requested is $2,414,000 and consists of one item to provide an aviation medical facility. This facility will be used for medical research specifically directed toward health factors affecting aerospace flying duties. It is currently impossible to accomplish certain studies connected with this research for lack of adequate facilities.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is Edwards Air Force Base, located about 65 miles north northeast of Los Angeles, Calif. This base supports testing Air Force, Army, Navy, and NASA equipment, weapons systems, and components in support of research and test programs. The requested program totals $214,000 and consists of one project to provide an addition to the existing chapel center. The current shortage of space impairs religious educational programs for military personnel and their dependents. The public school board has refused the use of on-base school facilities for religious purposes. The programed addition will provide necessary classroom space in which to accomplish a meaningful religious program.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The next location for consideration is Eglin Air Force Base, sited 40 miles east of Pensacola, Fla., and 6 miles northeast of Fort Walton Beach and includes auxiliary No. 9 of the Eglin complex. The mission of Eglin main base is for armament develoment test center activities, aerospace rescue and recovery training under the Military Airlift Command, and a tactical fighter wing under Tactical Air Command. At auxiliary No. 9 there is a special operations wing and a combat crew training wing under jurisdiction of the Tactical Air Command. The total program requested for this complex amounts to $6,456,000 consisting of the following 13 items:

The first item will provide a small masonry building in which to house electronic equipment for a consolidated aircraft navigation and landing aid. Collocation of VHF omnidirectional range (VOR) and tactical air navigation (TACAN) systems into a common facility is required for frequency management. In accordance with international civil aviation organizations' instructions frequencies used with NAVAIDS should be paired. Those at Eglin are separate and require four instead of two frequencies.

The second item will provide an addition to the aircraft engine shop in which to overhaul, repair, and store jet engines. The ex-

isting shop space for this vital function is grossly inadequate resulting in inefficient and unsafe working conditions. Many man-hours are wasted in moving shop equipment and engines to make space available to accommodate variations in workload.

The third item will provide two additional aircraft maintenance docks in which 10 aircraft can be placed while undergoing space has seriously delayed aircraft maintenance turnround time. port the assigned tactical aircraft. Lack of aircraft maintenance space has seriously delayed aircraft maintenance turnround time.

The fourth item will provide for the construction of a concrete pad, special mountings, and utilities for the installation of a sound suppressor and associated test equipment. This facility is required to test engines after overhauling and prior to installation in an aircraft. Possible damage to the engine during transportation makes it necessary to locate this test facility near the maintenance shops which in turn necessitates noise suppression.

The fifth item will provide three new buildings to replace 25 widely scattered, World War II, temporary, wooden frame buildings in an advanced state of deterioration. These new buildings are needed to provide this base with necessary shop space for maintenance and repair operations.

The sixth item will provide a control building, a storage facility, and clearing and grading about a square mile of land in order to establish an air-to-ground weapons test range. This range is needed in order to have precise surveillance and evaluation capability for testing antipersonnel and incendiary bombs and mines fired or dropped from aircraft.

The seventh item will provide a new facility for the centralized administration and support of base military and civilian personnel. This building will replace 10 separate buildings now being used for this purpose. By consolidating all personnel functions it will be possible for the base to achieve an acceptable level of personnel services support.

The eighth item will provide a new commissary sales store. This facility is needed to replace the existing commissary which is operating in a small World War II temporary wooden building.

The ninth item will provide necessary additions to the base electrical distribution system in order to upgrade it so that it can effectively meet increased demands on it. A new substation, oil circuit breakers, and a circuit switcher are included. This new system is required to eliminate the numerous power outages due to overloads caused by new missions, additional air conditioning units, and damaged electrical support equipment.

The 10th item will provide for the expansion of the existing sewage treatment facilities located on auxiliary field 9 which are providing only partial treatment. This improvement is necessary in order that the base can comply with State water abatement regulations for effluent discharged into surface streams. At the present time inadequately treated waste water is discharged into waters used by the public for recreation.

The 11th item will provide an addition to the sewage treatment plant on the main base. The present treatment plant is severely

overloaded and upon completion of the 300 units of family housing the plant will have about 50 percent of the capacity needed to meet State regulations.

The 12th item will provide an additional water well at auxiliary field 9 to augment the existing water production facilities. The two existing wells are being pumped continuously to meet current requirements. This does not allow sufficient time for recovery of water in the wells nor does it permit proper maintenance of equipment and could cause the loss of a well.

The 13th item will provide additional water storage and supply facilities on the main base. These added facilities are needed to provide an adequate water supply to meet the added demands of the 300 family housing units approved in the fiscal year 1970 MCP.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

The next location is Holloman Air Force Base, located 6 miles southwest of Alamogordo, N. Mex. The mission use here is for the Air Force Missile Development Center and a tactical fighter wing. The program requests a total of $650,000 involving the following four items:

The first item will provide two aircraft runup facilities for the installation of sound suppressors. These facilities are necessary for full power checkout and adjustment of aircraft engines and accessories. Sound suppression equipment is need to avoid injury to operating personnel and sound interference with nearby base activities.

The second item provides for the construction of a concrete pad, special mountings, and utilities for the installation of a sound suppressor and associated test equipment. This facility is required to test engines after overhauling and prior to installation in an aircraft. Possible damage to the engine during transportation makes it necessary to locate this test facility near the maintenance shops which in turn necessitates noise suppression.

The third item will provide an addition of high-bay space to the test sled instrumentation and calibration room and alterations to the prime power circuitry for the north section of test track. These changes are required to upgrade the test track facilities in order to adequately support the increased size of test sleds and to replace badly deteriorated power cables. Worn-out cables have caused numerous power outages which have seriously interrupted and delayed test track operations.

The last item will provide a new central post office for the base. The existing facility is inadequate and constitutes both a fire and security risk.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

The sixth AFSC location to be considered is Kirtland Air Force Base, located 2 miles southeast of Albuquerque, N. Mex. The mission of this base is to support the Air Force Special Weapons Center, the weather reconnaissance squadron under Military Airlift Command, and an Air National Guard tactical fighter squadron. The total program being requested is $1,263,000 involving two items as follows:

The first item will provide an automotive maintenance facility required to provide covered space in which to maintain all base assigned vehicles. It will also house an office for production control, a toolroom, parts room, locker room and associated office space. Maintenance operations are now performed in a dilapidated, temporary World War II aircraft hangar which is so in danger of collapsing that personnel have to be evacuated during high winds.

The second item will provide an Environmental Science Laboratory. The description and justification for this facility are to be found in the volume of classified projects.

LAURENCE G. HANSCOM FIELD, MASS.

The next location is Laurence G. Hanscom Field located 3 miles northwest of Waltham, Mass. The use of this station is headquarters for the Electronic Systems Division and is also the site of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory. The requested program is for $1,228,000 with which to provide an Optical Physics Laboratory for the Office of Aerospace Research. This facility will house a molecular beam laboratory which will be the only one of its kind in the country where low energy molecular interactions can be studied and exploited for direct application to military objectives. The techniques have far-ranging influence on satellite aerodynamics, nuclear induced infrared background, reentry phenomena, discrimination and physical chemistry.

Satellite Control Facilities (Zone of Interior)

The last group of items to be considered support the satellite control facilities (SCF) program in the United States. These facilities consist of tracking stations strategically located to track, monitor, collect data and provide input to satellites in either equitorial or polar orbits. The SCF program requested for construction to be performed within the United States consists of four items for which $869,000 is requested.

The first item will provide an addition to the tracking station at Edwards AFB. The description and justification are found in the classified volume.

The second item will provide for the construction of a radome support structure consisting of an antenna pedestal, a radome ring on which to place the radome and mechanical and technical support space. Existing antennas cannot handle all the data traffic available to this station located at Kaena Point, Hawaii. The value and effectiveness of high priority national satellite programs will be degraded if data which should be acquired is not received.

The third item will provide for the construction of an electrical distribution line at Kodiak Tracking Station, Alaska. This 1½-mile line will eliminate the need to operate the powerplant in the living quarters with resultant savings in operation and maintenance costs. Sufficient power is available at the station main powerplant.

The fourth item will provide a new water pumping facility by altering the existing pump station and installing new pumps and sand filters. At the same time fire detection and extinguishing systems will

be installed in the other buildings at this remote tracking station. Due to the inadequacy of the present water supply system the station does not meet minimum requirements for fire protection.

Air Training Command

The mission of the Air Training Command is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating; air crew 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. To implement this vital mission, a program for $43,840,000 is being requested which provides for the construction of operational and support-type facilities at 15 training bases. Included in this program are two projects for mission support of the Air Force Systems Command totaling $1,512,000, one at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., and the other at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz.

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 and special air mission squadron. This program contains a request for $8,504,000 involving the construction of the following three projects:

The first item for a 108,200 square feet aircraft ground support equipment training facility is required for training personnel in the operations and maintenance functions of aircraft ground support equipment.

The second item is for an addition and alteration of 4,900 square feet to the existing precision measurement equipment facility, needed to provide space essential for field level maintenance, calibration and certification of aircraft weapons and their installed equipment.

The last item requested for this base is for the construction of a 1,000 man composite airmen dormitory which will contain essential living quarters and dining facilities for assigned airmen students at this base. At the present time student loads exceed the number of available dormitory space.

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Columbus Air Force Base, located 10 miles north-northeast of Columbus, Miss., supports an undergraduate pilot training school. To implement this mission, a request for $372,000 is needed to provide a new permanent 12,700 square feet airmen service club to replace the existing substandard World War II dining hall that will be demolished following the completion of this project.

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

The next location is Craig Air Force Base, sited 5 miles south southeast of Selma, Ala. The mission of this base is the conduct of undergraduate pilot training. The program contains a request for $1,510,000 involving construction of six projects, as follows:

The first item is for construction of a parallel taxiway at Vaiden Auxiliary Field needed to provide access to and from both ends of the runway. The loop provided by this taxiway will permit multiple use of the runway and achieve greater efficiency in the training program conducted at this installation.

The second item for installation of an aircraft navigation and landing facility when completed will house electronic equipment for a consolidated aircraft navigation and landing aid.

The third item, a 5,934 square foot nondestructive inspection facility, is needed for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. Using modern scientific equipment, it is possible to perform this work without major disassembly or destruction of materials, utilizing X-rays, ultrasonics, electrical, magnetics, and optics procedures.

The next item at Craig Air Force Base is the provision of a new 2,700 square foot refueling vehicle maintenance shop. When completed the existing wood frame building where the servicing and repair of vehicles are currently being performed will be demolished.

The fifth item for the alteration and expansion of the existing sewage treatment facility, including an aeration facility, secondary clarifier, chlorination and sludge lagoon facility, when completed will comply with area water pollution abatement regulations.

The last item requested in this program is for installation of fire protection sprinkler system in two hangars where aircraft, valued at $26 million, are currently housed. This system will insure a maximum degree of safety to life and property.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

The fourth base to be considered is Keesler Air Force Base, located 1 mile west of Biloxi, Miss. This base supports a technical training center and a military assistance pilot training program. The program requests $8,057,000 for the following four items:

The first item for construction of a 1,000 man composite airmen dormitory for airmen students is required to meet current and projected housing loads for students undergoing technical training on highly complex and sophisticated weapons systems.

The second item is for installation of 1,500 tons of air conditioning in five structurally sound airmen dormitories having a capacity of 2,478 airmen. This project is the second of three increments to provide central air conditioning for airmen dormitories.

The third project is for construction of a new 84,760 square foot commissary sales store needed for storage and sales of foodstuffs and household supplies to authorized activities and personnel.

The last item in this program at Keesler Air Force Base is the provision of a 400,000 gallon elevated water storage tank needed to provide adequate water storage and pressure for domestic requirements, fire protection for the Veterans' Administration Hospital and the family housing areas.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base to be considered in the Air Training Command's program is Lackland Air Force Base, located 8 miles southwest of San Antonio, Tex. This base supports a basic military recruit training

center, personnel processing squadron, Wilford Hall Hospital, and a USAF technical school and an officers training school, located at Medina Annex. The program requested here is for $342,000 for the following two items:

The first project is for the conversion of an existing excess dining hall to a multipurpose support facility for the officers training school. When completed, this project will provide 16,104 square feet of space required during the training of students.

The last item requested is for construction and alteration of the existing pathological incinerator facility located in the Wilford Hall Medical Center needed to accommodate destruction of medical waste in a manner meeting existing air pollution requirements.

LAREDO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The sixth base to be considered is Laredo Air Force Base, located 3 miles northeast of Laredo, Tex. The base supports an undergraduate pilot training school. The program for this base contains a request for $627,000 for two items:

The first item, a base communications facility of 6,880 square feet of space, is required to provide an adequate, consolidated facility for the base communications system consisting of 600-line dial telephone and associated office space. These functions are currently being accomplished in a wood frame building, constructed in 1944, that will be razed upon completion of this project.

The last item at this base is for construction of a new 13,207 square foot, 12-stall fire station to house structural firefighting, aircraft crash rescue equipment, and operating personnel.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next base for consideraton is Laughlin Air Force Base, sited 7 miles east of Del Rio, Tex., where the primary mission is the undergraduate pilot training school. The requested program at this base amounts to $310,000 for construction of the following two essential items:

The first item is for construction of an aircraft navigation and landing facility to house electronic equipment for a consolidated aircraft navigation and landing aid.

The last item requested at this base is for a new 5,934 square foot nondestructive inspection facility needed for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. Using modern scientific equipment, it is possible to inspect and analyse aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Lowry Air Force Base, located 1 mile southeast of Denver, Colo., has a technical training center as its primary mission. The program for this base contains a request for $6,561,000 involving four projects:

The first item, a 12,400-square-foot technical training research facility, is required as part of the Air Force Systems Command advanced

development program. This facility will be associated with the program conducted by the Human Resources Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, Tex.

The second item is for construction of a new 30,850 square foot dispensary to serve the outpatient health care needs of the students and other military assigned or attached personnel to this base.

The third item is for the construction of a new 1,000-man capacity composite airmen dormitory for assigned airmen students to meet current and projected housing loads for students undergoing technical training on highly complex weapons systems.

The last item requested in this program is for additions to the existing electrical distribution systems and represents the third and final phase of a program for conversion of the system to a higher voltage for increased capacity, flexibility, and reliability.

MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

The next base in the Air Training Command's program for consideration is Moody Air Force Base, located 10 miles northeast of Valdosta, Ga. The mission of this base is for an undergraduate pilot training school where $2,227,000 is requested for the construction of five projects, as follows:

The first item, a 1,600-square-foot aircraft fueling support facility, is required for the administration of aircraft fueling operations and quality control of petroleum products. It will contain an environmentally controlled laboratory for testing of aircraft fuels and lubricants.

The next item is for the construction of a facility to house electronic aircraft navigation and landing facilities.

The third item is for a 1,500-foot extension of the runway approach lighting system on the north end of the primary runway; install 1,500 feet of lighting on the south end of the secondary runway.

The fourth item, a new 5,934-square-foot nondestructive inspection facility, is required for analysis and inspection of aircraft components to be accomplished without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The last item requested in this program for Moody Air Force Base is provision of three buildings to house 120 officers. Based on the current mission, the completion of these quarters will satisfy only 66 percent of the total housing requirement. In addition, the completion of this project will result in annual savings of $50,000 in payments of offbase quarters.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Randolph Air Force Base, located 15 miles northeast of San Antonio, Tex., supports Headquarters Air Training Command, undergraduate pilot training school, instrument pilot instructor school, military personnel center (HQ USAF) and recruiting service. The program requests $1,297,000 for the following three projects:

The first item is for installation of 400 tons of air conditioning in 13 airmen dormitories having a capacity of 664 airmen. High tem-

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peratures are experienced in this area in the summertime necessitating air conditioning to maintain the proper comfort level to insure rest and relaxation of assigned personnel.

The next item, addition to the electrical primary power lines, is needed to supply the main base demands and when completed will relieve the currently heavily overloaded distribution lines.

The last item requested in this program is for the provision of oil-grease separators, diversion chambers, holding tanks, and controls, and to remove oils from industrial wastes prior to mixing with the sanitary sewage for further treatment at the existing on-base plant.

The 11th of the 15 bases to be considered is Reese Air Force Base, located 6 miles west of Lubbock, Tex. This base supports an undergraduate pilot training school. The program requested for this base amount to $1,333,000 to construct the following five items:

The first item, a new 6,880-square-foot base communications building, is required to provide a consolidated facility to handle a 600-line dial telephone system, together with required office space. When completed, this building will replace the existing substandard wood frame building, scheduled for removal.

The next item, an aircraft navigation and landing facility, is needed to house electronic equipment for a consolidated aircraft navigation and landing aid.

The third item is for construction of a new 7,031-square-foot base flight operations facility required to provide space for flight planning and weather information. These functions are currently being done in a 9,981-square-foot World War II frame building that will be demolished upon completion of this project.

The fourth item for a 5,934-square-foot nondestructive inspection facility is needed to house X-ray, ultrasonics, electrical, magnetic, and optics for testing aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The last item in this program for Reese Air Force Base is for the construction of a new 14,200-square-foot NCO open mess building, required to provide an essential feeding facility for assigned NCO's. It will also fulfill the social and recreational needs for NCO's and their dependents.

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, helicopter flying training wing, medical service school, and the German Air Force undergraduate pilot training school. The requested program at this base is for $6,251,000 for three items, as follows:

The first item, a 55,000-square-foot base maintenance training facility, to contain classrooms, laboratories, and support areas for training technicians, is required. It will train civil engineer airmen in the fields of plumbing, electrical, water and sewage treatment, missile maintenance, and alarm systems skills. Twenty different courses will be conducted in this building.

The second item is for the construction of a 1,000-man composite airmen dormitory building for assigned airmen students undergoing technical training on highly complex and sophisticated weapons systems. Failure to provide this project will necessitate students living in

overcrowded conditions and will adversely affect their morale and efficiency.

The last item requested in this program is for the installation of 700 tons of air conditioning in 32 airmen dormitories throughout the base. This area experiences high temperatures during the summer months, which adversely affects the rest and relaxation of student residents of the airmen dormitories.

VANCE AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Vance Air Force Base is located 3 miles south-southwest of Enid, Okla., and supports an undergraduate pilot training school. The program contains a request for $1,901,000 for the construction of six items:

The first item, a 16,000-square-foot aircraft fueling support facility, is to provide the space needed for proper quality control of petroleum products. It will contain an environmentally controlled laboratory to insure that clean water-free fuels are dispensed.

The second item is for a new 6,880-square-foot base communications facility needed to house a 600-line dial telephone system as well as a message center with its cryptographic room, Autodin terminal equipment room, and base radio system.

The next item, an aircraft navigation and landing facility, is required to house electronic equipment associated with the consolidated aircraft navigation and landing aid.

The fourth item in this program for Vance Air Force Base is the provision of a new 5,934-square-foot nondestructive inspection building, required for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The next-to-the-last item requested for this base is to install 116 tons of air conditioning in two airmen dormitory buildings. This area experiences high temperatures during the summer months and airmen students require proper rest and relaxation.

The last item, construction of two buildings having a total capacity of 80 officers, is required to provide billeting on base to meet the rigid training schedule required by the pilot training program conducted at this installation. When completed, based on current missions, about 25 percent of the requirement will have been satisfied.

WEBB AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next-to-the-last base to be considered is Webb Air Force Base, located 2 miles southwest of Big Springs, Tex. It supports an undergraduate pilot training school and contains a request for $349,000 to construct the following two items:

The first, an aircraft navigation and landing facility, is required to house electronic equipment for a consolidated aircraft navigation and landing aid.

The last item requested is for provision of a new 5,934-square-foot nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. The use of X-rays, ultrasonics, electrical, magnetics, and optics techniques are such that this inspection activity can be conducted without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

The last base to be considered in the Air Training Command's program is Williams Air Force Base, located 13 miles southeast of Mesa, Ariz. The base supports undergraduate pilot training school and combat crew training squadron under the military assistance program. The program requested at this base amounts to $4,199,000 involving the following seven items:

The first item is for the construction of a new 5,934-square-foot nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components, utilizing X-rays, ultrasonics, electrical, magnetics, and optics for testing without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The second item, a 22,301-square-foot flying training research facility, is to be used in conjunction with the broad program conducted by the Human Resources Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, Tex. It is designed to accommodate flying training research on equipment and personnel.

The next item is for provision of a new 3,300-square-foot cold storage facility to be used for refrigerated storage of base foodstuffs. The existing substandard buildings are of World War II vintage, have deteriorated, and are mechanically unreliable. They will be razed following completion of this project.

The fourth item, construction of a 225-man-capacity airmen dormitory, is needed for assigned personnel. When completed, based on current missions, it will meet the total troop housing deficiency on this base.

The fifth item, for construction of three buildings, with a capacity of 120 officer spaces, is needed to house on-base assigned bachelor student officers. When completed, about 42 percent of the total officer housing requirement will have been satisfied.

The next-to-the-last item requested for Williams Air Force Base is the addition to and alteration of sewage treatment facilities needed to comply with area water pollution abatement regulations for waste water discharged to a surface stream. The completion of this work will qualify the effluent discharge to meet State and Federal regulations.

The last item requested is for construction of water distribution mains, hydrants, and building connections to provide needed looped service to industrial operations, and water service to aircraft engine test facilities and fire training area.

AIR UNIVERSITY, ALA.

The Air University is located at Montgomery, Ala. Its mission is to prepare officers for staff duties and command of Air Force units and provides support for Headquarters Air Uninversity, Tactical Air Support Group (Reserve), Air War College and Air Command/Staff College. This program contains a request for $677,000 for various mission support type facilities at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., as follows:

The first item is for construction of a new 20,000-square-foot facility to house the Air Force historical records center (archives) and associated research and studies activities, sited contiguous to the Air University Library.

The second item requested is for installation of an automatic sprinkler system in the supply organization building housing electronic computers and high-value aircraft spare parts.

The last item is for the removal and replacement of the interior electrical system and fixtures in six aircraft hangars; when completed, it will provide safe electrical wiring and thereby eliminate potential fire hazards. These buildings were constructed in 1932, and the wiring has deteriorated contributing to an extremely hazardous condition for both personnel and facility.

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, Alaska NORAD/CONAD region. It also provides logistical support for the Strategic Air Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Aerospace Defense Command, the Command of the Alaskan Sea Frontier, and the U.S. Army. To provide for the accomplishment of these combat-readiness missions, this program supports Elmendorf, a major operational airbase, and two installations in various locations in Alaska.

The program to improve the combat readiness and capabilities for support of the advanced weapons and defensive systems in Alaskan Air Command totals $7,195,000. This amount is composed of $2,309,000 for Elmendorf subdivided, $300,000 for base support, and $2,009,000 for the tenant Military Airlift Command associated with aerial port squadron activities; the balance of $4,886,000 is for two various locations in Alaska.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska

Elmendorf Air Force Base, 1 mile northwest of Anchorage, supports the Alaskan Command Headquarters, the Alaskan Air Command Headquarters, tactical airlift squadron, tactical fighter wing, aerospace rescue and recovery squadron. The program requested for this base totals $2,309,000 and consists of the following three items:

The first item to construct 52,667 square yards of aircraft operational apron is required to support Military Airlift Command's C–5 aircraft ground operations enroute to other locations. Refueling of aircraft will be the primary function performed at this base.

The next item, an addition of 6,640 square feet is required to provide an air rescue alert facility adjacent to the existing aircraft maintenance hangar. The air rescue function is a new mission for the Alaskan Command area.

The last item requested for Elmendorf Air Force Base is for the construction of a new 8,600-square-foot airlift fleet service facility for Military Airlift Command. It will provide space needed to prepare, store, service various types of equipment and provisions used on airlift aircraft in transporting cargo and passengers.

Various Locations, Alaska

This part of the Alaskan Air Command program requests $4,886,000 for various support facilities at two sites in Alaska.

COLD BAY AIRPORT, ALASKA

The first station under the Various Alaskan Air Command program is Cold Bay Airport, located 635 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The mission is for support of a radar site and $3,677,000 is being requested to construct a 48,159-square-foot composite aircraft control and warning facility. The building will contain living quarters, chapel, dispensary, maintenance, and storage areas at this remote location on the Aleutian chain.

SHEMYA AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

The last station under the Various Alaska program is Shemya Air Force Base, located 1,500 miles west of Anchorage, Alaska at the end of the Aleutian chain. It supports a security squadron under the Air Force Security Service Command; a technical operations squadron (Detachment); a strategic reconnaissance wing (Detachment); a space surveillance site. The $1,209,000 requested for this station involves the provision of the following two items:

The first item is for the construction of facilities including a middle marker, glide slope, and localizer sites for an aircraft instrument landing facility. This project is essential for the support of flying missions during minimum visibility under bad weather conditions.

The last item is for replacement work involved on the electrical distribution system to insure reliable power service at this isolated location. Severe wind velocities accelerate deterioration of copper components and hardware of high voltage lines.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

The mission of the headquarters command is to provide proficiency flying, training, and support of the U.S. Air Force personnel in the Washington area. Specifically, this command provides administrative and logistical support for the USAF 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 are five projects totaling $4,273,000 at Andrews Air Force Base. A runway and centerline lighting project for $1,116,000 is being programed in direct support of military airlift command mission. Also an addition to the electric powerplant costing $271,000 is in support of the Air Force communications service as a tenant on this base. The balance of $2,886,000 is required to support the base headquarters command mission at Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Andrews Air Force Base is located 11 miles southeast of Washington, D.C. This base supports the headquarters of Air Force Systems Command, airborne command control squadron; composite wing, helicopter squadron, military airlift special mission wing under control of military airlift command, reserve tactical airlift wing and

Air National Guard tactical fighter wing. The total program requested for Andrews Air Force Base amounts to $4,273,000 and consists of following five items:

The first item, runway centerline lighting system will provide centerline and touchdown zone lighting for C–141, C–5, DC–8, and 747 aircraft. This project will enable pilots to transition safely from the reduced instrument approach minimums to visual landings.

The second item provides a new 5,800-square-foot dental dispensary complete with prosthetic dental services for 20 Air Force bases and stations. Associated with this facility is support of prosthetic training of dental interns and residents for the Malcom Grow USAF Medical Center.

The next item for installation of 50 tons of air conditioning in the two base headquarters buildings, is considered essential for efficient accomplishment of management and administrative functions in the Washington, D.C. area during the summer months.

The fourth item is for installation of a diesel-generated uninterruptable electric power supply for the communications center at this base. When completed, it will insure no-break power during periods of commercial outages. This project supports the mission of tenant Air Force Communications Service.

The fifth item and last item provides for consolidation of the existing sewage treatment facilities at plants Nos. 1, 3, and 4. When this work is completed, it will comply with area water pollution abatement regulations for water discharged into surface streams.

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. MAC supervises and operates the Air Weather Service, the Aerospace Audio Visual Service, the Air Rescue Service, an aeromedical evacuation system, and the Special Missions Air Transport Wing. This program contains a request for $22,965,000 for the Military Airlift Command (Zone of Interior) and provides facilities at six locations.

Similar presentation of Strategic Air Command includes a global weather facility at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr., costing $683,000; a runway centerline lighting project at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., costing $1,116,000; and two projects at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, costing $2,009,000, for MAC making a total construction program in support of MAC of $26,773,000.

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

The first base is Charleston Air Force Base, located 5 miles northwest of Charleston, S.C. Its planned mission is to support military airlift wing; a Reserve aerial port squadron and a military airlift squadron (Reserve-associate). The program contains a request for $7,136,000 covering the construction of the following seven items:

The first item provides a runway centerline lighting system needed to improve all weather landing capabilities of transport aircraft such as C–5, C–141, DC–8, and 747's.

The second item, construction of a new 1,016-square-foot weather observatory support facility, is required for the collection of weather data which is transmitted to air traffic controllers to aircraft equipped with all-weather landing systems, enabling them to land or divert depending upon reported weather minimums.

The third item for expansion of the existing air freight terminal by 99,503 square feet is required to support the transportation complex and when completed will result in a total of 177,399 square feet available for processing, loading, and unloading freight.

The next item, a 44,000-square-foot base personnel office is needed for the centralized administrative and support activities of base military and civilian personnel.

The fifth item provides a 40-man capacity officers quarters facility required for transient officers. When completed, about 66 percent of the total officer housing requirement will have been met.

The sixth item is for the construction of a new 69,100-square-foot commissary sales store required for the procurement, storage, and sale of foodstuffs and household supplies for authorized activities and personnel.

The last item requested in this program for Charleston Air Force Base is for the provision for treatment of industrial wastes prior to their discharge into the sanitary sewage system. When this project is completed, it will meet State and Federal water regulations.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

The second installation is Dover Air Force Base, located 4 miles southeast of Dover, Del. The mission of this base is for a military airlift wing; a fighter interceptor squadron under control of the Aerospace Defense Command and a Reserve-associate military airlift group. The total program requested is for $8,327,000 and comprises the following seven items:

The first item provides for the paving of unsurfaced areas in the mass parking apron, involving 31,538 square yards of aircraft operational apron in direct ground support of the C–5 aircraft.

The second item for an aircraft compass calibration facility is required for calibration of aircraft compass systems. The present calibration hard stand violates airfield and airspace clearance criteria.

The third item at this base is the provision of runway centerline lighting system, needed to improve all-weather capabilities to land military and commercial aircraft including the C–5, C–141, DC–8, and 747 jets.

The next item for addition to and alteration of the airfreight terminal is required to accommodate increased airfreight requirements. This terminal is part of the future transportation facilities complex necessary to support the Military Airlift Command cargo force and contract commercial aircraft.

The fifth item for expansion of the existing aircraft avionics shop, involving 12,000 square feet, will, when completed, provide a total of 27,284 square feet of space needed to perform field and organizational maintenance, calibration and repair of electronics, radio, navigational equipment, and related test services to support C–141 and C–5 aircraft.

The next-to-the-last item requested is for completion of a two-phase expansion of the base electrical distribution system. This project provides 47,468 linear feet of overhead primary distribution line, poles, guys, hardware, and transformers and associated equipment, required to support additional facilities being constructed at this base.

The last item is for 50,000-millibar addition to the existing central heating plant, which when completed, will result in a total boiler capacity of 200,000 millibars. This expanded plant is required to support facilities under construction and those programed, without overloading the existing plant.

M'CHORD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

McChord Air Force Base, located 1 mile south of Tacoma, Wash., supports an air division headquarters of the Aerospace Defense Counmand; a military airlift wing; a fighter interceptor squadron under jurisdiction of the Aerospace Defense Command; a military airlift group (Reserve-associate) and a SAGE direction center under control of Aerospace Defense Command. The program at this base amounts to $619,000 for construction of runway centerline lighting system, needed to improve all-weather capabilities of aircraft to land. This project will make the runway and its touchdown zone visible to pilots much sooner than can the present lighting equipment, thereby providing greater safety in operations in adverse weather.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The fourth base is Norton Air Force Base, located 3 miles east of San Bernardino, Calif. This base supports an aerospace audio-visual service; military airlift wing; the Air Force auditory general; Headquarters U.S. Air Force Inspector General, and a military airlift group (Reserve-associate). This program contains four projects totaling $2,308,000, described as follows:

The first item for installation of a runway centerline lighting system is required to improve all-weather capabilities of the pilots to land their aircraft. This project is designed so that the runway area touchdown zone becomes visible much sooner that is afforded by the present lighting system, thereby insuring greater safety in operations under adverse weather conditions.

The second item is for installation of 130 tons of air conditioning in three structurally sound airmen dormitory buildings, having a total capacity of 428 airmen. This area experiences high temperatures during the summer months and it is essential that proper rest and relaxation be provided the bachelor airmen.

The next item for construction of a new 300-seat, 13,900-square-foot chapel center is needed to provide for religious services, chapel administration, and religious education functions. The existing substandard World War II building currently in use for this function is beyond economical repair and will be removed following completion of this project.

The last item requested in this program for Norton Air Force Base is the provision of a 21,000-square-foot gymnasium. The present World War II gymnasium has deteriorated and is unusable and will be demolished upon completion of this project.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

The next to the last base to be considered is Scott Air Force Base, located 3 miles east southeast of Belleville, Ill. Its assigned mission is the Headquarters Military Airlift Command; Headquarters of Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service; Air Force Communications Service, and Air Weather Service. In addition, an aeronautical airlift wing, a facility checking squadron under control of the Air Force Communications Service Command, and an aeromedical airlift group (Air Force Reserve-associate), is located at this base. The program contains a request for $3,879,000 involving the construction of five items, as follows:

The first item is for a 200-seat addition and alteration work to the existing chapel and construction of space for religious education functions. A request for 10,290 square feet is involved in this project. The existing chapel is overcrowded.

The next item, construction of a new 22,000-square-foot NCO open mess, is required to provide an essential feeding facility for assigned NCO's and when completed will be used to fulfill social and recreational needs of NCO's and their dependents.

The third item for extension of utility service to the western portion of the base is needed to provide adequate service to new facilities constructed and to be constructed in this area.

The fourth item provides for conversion work to the fuel source of the four boilers in the central heating plant from coal to natural gas, with fuel oil for standby. The completion of this work will satisfy the requirements for compliance with current air pollution regulations.

The last item requested in this program for Scott Air Force Base provides for the collection and treatment of industrial wastes generated on the base and adds chlorination facilities at two existing sewage plants The completion of this project will result in compliance with area water pollution regulations of both the State and Federal Governments.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The last installation is Travis Air Force Base, located 6 miles east of Fairfield, Calif. The mission of this base is to support a numbered Air Force headquarters, a military airlift wing, as well as an air refueling squadron under Strategic Air Command and a military airlift wing (Air Force Reserve-associate). The request for this base is $696,000 involving the provision of the following two items:

The first item is for the construction of an addition of 25,000 square feet to the main passenger terminal building on this base. An adequately sized structure is needed to process arriving and departing personnel at this key port of embarkation.

The last item for this base provides a new 3,072-square-foot aircraft fuel system component shop required for proper maintenance of C–5 and C–141 aircraft fuel systems components. The shop will provide inspection, repair, adjustment, drawing, and testing of complex jet fuel system components.

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 logistical 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 $1,984,000 and is for one location—Hickam Air Force Base.

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

Hickam Air Force Base, 6 miles west of Honolulu, Hawaii, is headquarters for the Pacific Air Forces. Its mission is support of an aerospace rescue recovery squadron and weather reconnaissance squadron, both under the Military Airlift Command, an airborne command control squadron, test squadron, an Air National Guard interceptor squadron and headquarters, Pacific Air Forces. The requested program for $1,984,000 involves the construction of two items as follows:

The first item, for a new 32,000-square-foot passenger terminal, provides an adequate facility for the advent of the new larger aircraft, and replaces the existing deteriorated World War II structure.

The second item is for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system in an aircraft field maintenance hangar to provide adequate fire protection for personnel, the facility, and sheltered aircraft.

Strategic Air Command (Zone of Interior)

The mission of the Strategic Air Command 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.

This program requests authorization of $17,657,000 for construction of facilities at 21 locations where Strategic Air Command is the host command. Of this amount $12,830,000 is for items to support the Strategic Air Command mission and the balance of $4,827,000 is for items to support other commands on Strategic Air Command bases.

As presentations of other commands do not include requests for Strategic Air Command the total construction program in support of the Strategic Air Command mission is $12,830,000.

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

The first Strategic Air Command base to be considered is Barksdale Air Force Base, located 6 miles east of Shreveport, La. The 2d Air Force Headquarters is located at Barksdale Air Force Base. Other major missions operating from this base are: Two heavy bomber squadrons, two air-refueling squadrons, and a Reserve military airlift group. The total program requested is $354,000 and consists of two items.

The first item will provide for widening the paved shoulders on the central taxiway from 12 feet to 37.5 feet in order to support the wing outrigger wheels of B–52 aircraft. Use of the central taxiway by B–52's is required to reduce taxiing time during alert exercises and to expedite clearance of the runway in case of an aborted takeoff.

The second item will provide a new cold storage plant to replace the existing facility which is located in a temporary wooden frame building that has deteriorated beyond the point of economical repair. Also loose insulation within the walls has settled and compacted so that food stored in the facility is subject to spoilage because of marginal controlled environment.

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 heavy bombardment squadron; two heavy air refueling squadrons, a strategic reconnaissance wing, and a strategic aerospace division. The program requested for Beale Air Force Base amounts to $1,954,000 and consists of two items.

The first item will provide for the construction of a maintenance dock for large aircraft in order that an all-weather maintenance and repair program can be accomplished at this base. Existing space is not sufficient to accommodate the large aircraft assigned to this base while undergoing maintenance during periods of inclement weather. This dock will be relocated from Travis Air Force Base, Calif.

The next item will provide for the construction of a preengineered warehouse, shed, paved open storage, and flammable storage in order to replace 27 widely scattered substandard wooden frame buildings. This new facility will permit consolidation of supply functions and the use of modern computerized techniques and aids which will result in faster and more efficient handling of supplies.

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 planned use of this base is to support a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing and a strategic air division. The program requested amounts to $213,000 and consists of one item which will provide for the construction of a new building in which to house the base communications center. The existing facility is a World War II wood frame building. It is in extremely poor structural condition and is beyond effective maintenance and economical repair. The building does not provide firm, vibration-free support for installed equipment with the result that there are frequent equipment malfunctions and interruptions to the service.

CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next installation to be considered is Castle Air Force Base, located 8 miles northwest of Merced, Calif. The programed use of this base is in support of an air division and a Strategic Air Command

heavy bombardment wing. The program requested amounts to $82,000 and consists of one item.

The item will provide a new facility for the administration of aircraft operations and quality control of petroleum products on base. These functions are now being carried on in two World War II wooden frame buildings which are fire and safety hazards and which have deteriorated beyond the point of economical repair.

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

The next base 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 (Titan II); a strategic reconnaissance squadron; a tactical fighter wing; a Tactical Air Command combat crew training squadron; and Logistics Command's Aircraft Storage, Disposition and Reclamation Center. The program requested for Davis-Monthan Air Force Base totals $3,304,000 and consists of three items.

The first item will provide a concrete apron for AFLC on which to process aircraft at the Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center. This apron is required in order to set up a production flow line for processing military aircraft. The north apron which is being used now for this purpose is needed to support the tactical flying mission.

The second item will provide for the construction of a concrete pad, special mountings and utilities for the installation of a sound suppressor and associated equipment. This facility is required by TAC to test engines after overhauling and prior to installation in an aircraft. Possible damage to the engine during transportation makes it necessary to locate this test facility near the maintenance which, in turn, necessitates noise suppression.

The third item will provide those utilities required to adequately support the Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center (MASDC). Operations at the MASDC have increased to the point where the utility network consisting of water and sanitary sewer mains, gas lines, and electrical distribution lines has to be extended if the industrial complex is to be properly serviced.

DYESS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Dyess Air Force Base is located 2 miles southwest of Abilene, Tex. A tactical airlift wing and a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing will operate from the base. The requested program consists of one project amounting to $150,000.

The one project will provide a nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. By using modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques involving the principles of X-rays, ultrasonics, and optics it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, S. DAK.

The next base is Ellsworth Air Force Base, located 7 miles northeast of Rapid City, S. Dak. The planned use of this installation is in support of a strategic aerospace division; a heavy bombardment wing, and a Minuteman ICBM missile wing. The program requested is for $196,000 and consists of one item.

This item will provide a nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. By using modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques involving the principles of X-rays, ultrasonics, and optics it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

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 strategic missile wing consisting of four Minuteman ICBM squadrons. The program requested is for $178,000 and consists of one item.

This item will provide for the expansion of the existing apron and installation of apron lighting in support of helicopter operations on this base. This added apron is needed to permit safe launch, recovery, fueling, and ground handling operations associated with the helicopter fleet assigned to the Minuteman missile wing.

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 a Strategic Aerospace Division, a heavy bombardment wing, a strategic missile wing (Minuteman), and an Aerospace Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron. The program requested is for $1,089,000 and consists of four items.

The first item will provide for the construction of a facility in which to accommodate a Radar Flight Control Center. The equipment to be located in this facility monitors all aircraft landing and taking off from the base as well as all overflights withn a designated area.

The second item will provide additional paved parking space needed to accommodate the refueling trucks, tank trailers, and hose carts. As safety criteria requires that refueling trucks be parked 25 feet apart, the existing apron is so small that some vehicles are parked off the payment while others are parked in violation of safety criteria.

The third item will provide an addition to the existing sewage treatment plant and related facilities. The present plant does not have the capacity to properly treat the sewage being pumped into it. The partially treated waste now being discharged into surface streams is in violation of water pollution abatement regulations.

The last item will provide for installing an automatic sprinkler system in three buildings, fire detection systems in four buildings, and for upgrading the fire protection systems in three additional buildings. At present, many buildings with valuable contents are not adequately protected from the hazards of fires.

K. I. SAWYER AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

The next installation 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 heavy bombardment wing, and an Aerospace Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron. The total program requested for K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base amounts to $483,000 and consists of three items.

The first item will provide for the construction of a facility in which to accommodate a Radar Flight Control Center. The equipment to be located in this facility monitors all aircraft landing and taking off from the base as well as all overflights within a designated area.

The second item will provide a nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. By using modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques involving the principles of X-rays, ultrasonics, and optics it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The last item will provide an addition to the existing sanitary sewage system in order that this base can comply with area water pollution abatement regulations. At the present time, sewage from several buildings is being discharged into septic tanks and ground seepage drain fields, and untreated aircraft wash wastes are being discharged into the storm sewer system instead of going to the treatment plant.

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 Aerospace Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron. The program for Loring Air Force Base totals $515,000 and consists of two items.

The first item will convert an existing building into a base laundry and drycleaning facility to support base personnel at this remote location. Laundry and drycleaning are being done in three World War II substandard buildings at former Presque Isle AFB 25 miles away. Although Presque Isle AFB has closed, the drycleaning plant has been kept in service to support Loring pending construction of a new facility. Commercial service is not available within a reasonable distance.

The second item will provide for construction of a new trunk sewer between the main housing area and the sewage treatment plant to replace the existing unsatisfactory pipeline. This sewerline crosses a swampy area and due to the numerous leaks in the line an excessive volume of swamp water infiltrates adding to the waste waters that enter the treatment plant. The plant does no have the capacity to properly treat this volume. This results in an unsatisfactory effluent.

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 consist of a heavy bombard-

ment wing; a Reserve force military airlift squadron and an air rescue and recovery squadron. The program being requested is $859,000 and consists of two items:

The first item will provide a nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. By using modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques involving the principles of X-rays, ultrasonics, and optics it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The second item will provide an addition to an existing warehouse in which base supplies can be consolidated and processed. This addition will replace 15 widely scattered wood frame buildings which have deteriorated badly and constitute a safety and fire hazard. A consolidated facility will permit the exploitation of mechanical aids for moving stock. This item will also provide for a small amount of pavement for those items which can be stored in the open.

M'COY AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The next base to be considered is McCoy Air Force Base located 8 miles southeast of Orlando, Fla. The planned use of this installation is in support of a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing, a strategic air division, and a Military Command rsecue and recovery squadron. The program requested is for $139,000 and consists of one item.

This item will provide a nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. By using modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques involving the principles of X-rays, ultrasonics, and optics it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

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 a strategic aerospace division, a heavy bombardment wing, a strategic missile wing consisting of three ICBM squadrons, and an Aerospace Defense Command's fighter interceptor squadron. The program requested is for $134,000 and consists of one item.

This item will provide for converting six coal-fired boilers in the central heating plant to natural gas with oil standby in order to comply with air pollution regulations. Continued use of coal-fired boilers will require the installation of costly electrostatic precipitators. In addition the heating capacity of the boilers will be increased by this conversion negating the need for additional boiler capacity in the near future.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

The next location to be considered is Offutt Air Force Base. This installation is situated 8 miles south-southeast of Omaha, Nebr. The use of this base is for headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, a strategic reconnaissance wing, an aerospace reconnaissance technical wing, and a Military Airlift Command weather wing. The program

requested for Offutt Air Force Base amounts to $1,276,000 and consists of five items:

The first item will provide a new fire station to protect the family housing, schools, and hospital complex on Offutt AFB, Fire protection is currently provided from the fire station on the flight line which is about 4 miles from the most distant housing. Traffic congestion increases the response time to unacceptable limits particularly during winter weather.

The second item will provide an addition to the global weather facility for space in which to install global weather prediction equipment and computers and perform administrative functions related thereto. This will permit consolidation and control of the Air Force global weather central function which correlates data obtained from seven weather facilities located throughout the continental United States. Existing space cannot satisfy this requirement.

The third item will provide an alternate power source for the Strategic Air Command's headquarters building by installing a new substation and running new feeder lines from the existing powerplant to the new substation. A reliable alternate power source is required to supply emergency power to the command and control functions located in the headquarters building.

The fourth item will provide a pneumatic system for unloading and handling bulk quickline used for water treatment. The present manual system is unsafe and presents a hazard to exposed personnel.

The last item will provide for the installation of an automatic fire detection system within the Strategic Air Command underground command post. It is necessary to provide an early fire warning to personnel located in this closely confined underground facility in order to give ample warning so that valuable equipment and lives can be saved.

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, an air division, and an Air National Guard military airlift squadron. The program requested for Pease Air Force Base amounts to $488,000 and consists of one item:

This item will provide necessary alterations to the existing sewage treatment plant in order to improve its operation and treatment of sewage processed by it. As the existing plant only provides primary treatment the effluent discharged into Piscataqua River has only about 30 percent contaminant removal. This plant must be upgraded to comply with Federal and State regulations concerning water pollution.

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., and almost 130 miles northwest of Los Angeles. The planned use of this installation includes support for a strategic aerospace division, a missile combat crew training squadron, a strategic missile evaluation squadron, the Air Force western test range and an aerospace test wing. The base program requested is for $3,158,000 and consists of two items:

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The first item will provide a facility in which to accomplish quality control of petroleum products and administrate aircraft fueling operations. A single facility is required to administer all functions relating to receipt, storage, issue, and testing of aircraft fuels and lubricants and must contain an environmentally controlled laboratory. This base does not have such a facility.

The second item will provide for the construction of four airmen dormitories in which to house assigned bachelor airmen. These dorms are needed to replace 27 World War II mobilization barracks. These mooden-frame structures are in a deteriorated condition and constitute a safety and fire hazard, and have an adverse effect on the morale of troops forced to live in them.

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

The next base is Westover Air Force Base, located 7 miles north of Springfield, Mass., and 5 miles northeast of Chicopee Falls, Mass. The use of this base is to support a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing, and a reserve medical service squadron. The program requested for Westover amounts to $1,922,000 and consists of five items:

The first item will provide an addition and alteration to the existing Air Force special projects production facility. Additional work area is required to accommodate the equipment used in studying and determining feasibility of ideas in support of highly classified missions. Alterations to the Technical Reports Division Laboratory is necessary to house new equipment and provide necessary utilities service.

The second item will provide an electric powerplant for emergency operation of the airfield lighting system. An emergency or back-up power source for the airfield lighting system is required to insure uninterrupted aircraft operations when prime power supply is cut off.

The third item will provide for converting four coal-fired boilers in the central heating plant to oil. This conversion is required to replace obsolete boiler coal firing equipment and comply with air pollution regulations.

The fourth item will provide for the construction of an industrial waste treatment facility in order to comply with antipollution criteria. Untreated chemical waste is currently being discharged into the storm drainage system and flows untreated into the Chicopee and Connecticut Rivers. Because of the toxic content of the waste, it requires special neutralizing processing.

The fifth item will provide a water booster pump station and storage tank. This base suffers seasonal variations in its water supply from May through September. This results in varied pressures and flow rates in the distribution system. When pressures drop, controls on the sensitive processing equipment in the Air Force special projects facility fail to function properly, and operations must be terminated. When this occurs, all material in the processing cycle is lost.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

The next location to be considered is Wurtsmith Air Force Base, located 3 miles north northwest of Oscoda, Mich. The use of this base

is for a Strategic Air Command bomber wing, and an Aerospace Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron. The program requested for Wurtsmith Air Force Base amounts to $663,000 and consists of two items:

The first item provides for a nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. By using modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques involving the principles of X-rays, ultrasonics, and optics, it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The second item provides an addition to the existing sewage treatment system by constructing earth berm lagoon/percolation basins in order that the base sewage treatment will comply with area water pollution abatement regulations. The present base treatment plant is discharging an effluent which is in violation of current antipollution criteria.

Various Locations

The next group of items is in support of the Strategic Air Command's bombardment scoring and evaluation program at Statesboro, Ga., and Wilder, Idaho. The program requested consists of one item amounting to $430,000.

This item will provide for the construction of facilities at the above two locations in support of bombardment training. The Strategic Air Command in order to train and maintain proficiency in air to ground bombing conducts simulated radar bombing at various locations in the United States facilities are required to house the equipment and personnel conducting the evaluation and scoring operations associated with the simulated bombing missions.

Tactical Air Command

The Tactical Air Command participates in tactical air operations employing air operations and 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 assist ground or naval forces in obtaining their immediate operational objectives.

The mission of this command is to organize, equip, train, administer, and operate the assigned or attached forces and 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 $31,425,000 and provides operational and support type facilities at 17 locations. Presentation of other commands will include $1,766,000 in support of Tactical Air Command making a total of $33,191,000 requested for Tactical Air Command projects in this program.

BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The first location to be considered in the Tactical Air Command program is Bergstrom Air Force Base, located 5 miles southeast of Austin, Tex. The 12th Air Force Headquarters is located on this base along with a tactical reconnaissance wing; a tactical air support group; and a tactical air support training squadron. The requested program amounts to $337,000 for the following three items:

The first item for construction of an aircraft runup facility with sound suppression capability is required for full power testing and adjusting of installed engines to insure specified optimum operating capability. Existing facilities are not suitable for installation of required sound suppression equipment due to remote location and attendant high costs of utilities extension.

The second project will air-condition additional space in three flight operations buildings to provide essential controlled environment for storage of personal equipment and flight planning areas. Existing air-conditioning systems in these buildings covers only administrative area. Summer temperatures remain over 100 degrees for long periods in this area and personal equipment must be stored in a cool dry place where temperature range remains between 67 and 75 degrees.

The third project, an aircraft engine test facility, provides for construction of a concrete pad with special mountings and utilities to accommodate installations of sound suppression and associated test equipment. The facility is required for testing of engines after maintenance to insure proper operation before being installed in aircraft. The facility must be located near the engine maintenance shop to prevent transportation damage to repaired engines and therefore it must be sound suppressed.

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Cannon Air Force Base, the next installation to be considered, is located 7 miles southwest of Clovis, N. Mex. Its mission is to support a tactical air division and a tactical fighter wing. The program at this base amounts to $645,000 for the following three items:

The first item, a liquid fuel dispensing facility, provides for construction of gasoline and diesel fuel storage and facilities for loading delivery trucks. Automotive gasoline and diesel fuel are now dispensed from a substandard World War II structure and directly from railway cars using portable pumps.

The next project, a radar flight control center, will monitor all aircraft landing and taking off from this base as well as all over-flights within a designated area. It is essential to safe operations in the area. A mobile unit is now in use here but it has limited capability for handling dense traffic control.

The third item will provide an additional sanitary sewage collection system to convey domestic wastes to an existing treatment plant. The existing collection system does not have adequate capacity to accommodate existing and projected flows and untreated sewage will overflow and enter natural drainage channels without this project.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

England Air Force Base is located 5 miles west of Alexandria, La. It supports a tactical air division headquarters and a tactical fighter wing. The program requested for this base amounts to $726,000 for two items.

The first project will provide a radar flight control center for monitoring all aircraft landing and taking off from England AFB as well as all over-flights within a designated area. It is essential to flight safety in the designated area. A mobile unit is now in operation but it does not have the capability for controlling dense traffic.

The second project will expand and alter base utility systems to replace early World War II deteriorated systems which do not have sufficient capability to satisfy current requirements.

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 tactical airlift wing, a photo mapping wing, and an Air National Guard tactical reconnaissance squadron. The requested program amounts to $569,000 for construction of two projects.

The first project, alter taxiway lighting, will upgrade the existing lighting system to meet national standards. Existing lights protrude above the ground at all intersections and are of low intensity. Slightest deviations in aircraft turning damages the existing lights. Guidances markers are of low intensity and are obsolete for use with jet aircraft.

The second item, a heating distribution system, will extend hot water mains from an existing central heating plant to seven buildings which are now heated by individual outdated boilers.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The fifth location to be considered is George Air Force Base, located 28 miles north of San Bernardino, Calif. It supports an air division headquarters and a tactical fighter wing. The program requested for the base amounts to $1,156,000 and consists of the following four items:

The first project will provide two aircraft runup facilities with sound suppressors and related utilities. They are required for testing and adjusting installed jet engines and accessories to assure specified optimum operation. Sound suppression is necessary to avoid injury to operating personnel and to prevent interference with adjoining activities. Existing runup facilities are not suitable for installation of sound suppression equipment due to remote location and attendant high cost of utilities extension.

The next project will provide two aerial gunnery observation towers for scoring air to ground gunnery training missions at Cuddeback Lake Range. These towers, which must have a cab 30 feeet above ground, are essential to accurate scoring. They must be heated and air conditioned for all weather operations. The two new towers will replace originally designed deteriorated sentry towers which lack

height requirements, have no environmental control, are not lighted inside, and lack obstruction lights.

The third project will provide a sound suppressed aircraft engine test facility. Engines which have undergone maintenance must be tested at full power and adjusted to insure specified optimum operation prior to installation in aircraft. The facility must be located near the engine maintenance shop to prevent transport damage after engine repair. Noise levels must therefore be reduced to a minimum.

The last project, construction of a new 29,415 square foot commissary, will replace a temporary World War II deteriorated building which was built for use as a dining hall. It is only 35 percent of the authorized size and is so configured that traffic flow is greatly restricted. The old building lacks storage space, and administrative area. It will be demolished when the new commissary is built.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The next location is Homestead Air Force Base, located 5 miles northeast of Homestead, Fla.

The base missions are a tactical fighter wing; a sea survival school; a reserve tactical airlift group, and an air reserve and recovery squadron. The total request consists of $1,735,000 for the following seven projects:

The first item, construction of two aircraft runup facilities with sound suppressors, is required for full power engine runup of installed engines so that they may be adjusted to provide full specified operating capability. Sound suppression is essential to protection of operating personnel and to prevent interference with adjacent activities. The existing facilities cannot be sound suppressed due to remote location and attendant high cost of utilities extension.

The second project will provide a 1,600-square foot aircraft fueling support facility for all functions related to receipt, storage, issue, and testing, of aircraft fuels and lubricants. It will contain an environmentally controlled laboratory where tests are made to insure that only water free, clean fuels are used. A trailer and a small 474-foot building being used as in interim are not suitable for such an important function.

The next project is a 3,286-square foot nondestructive inspection facility to be obtained by converting an existing building. The facility is required for inspection and analysis of aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials. This is accomplished through use of X-rays, ultrasonics, and electronic, magnetic, and optical equipment. There is no suitable existing facility to satisfy the requirement.

The fourth project is a 25,430-square foot automotive maintenance facility to replace several World War II buildings which have deteriorated beyond the point of feasible economical repair.

The next item provides for expansion of existing base utilities to accommodate added requirements associated with the programed fiscal year 1971 family housing units and to alleviate an existing deficit in the water supply system.

The sixth project, addition to sewage treatment facility, is required to enable this base to comply with water pollution abatement regula-

tions. Present recorded sewage flow exceeds the existing plant capacity which results in ineffective treatment.

The last project for fee purchase of 10 acres of land is required to enable the sewage treatment plant to be expanded.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Langley Air Force Base, located 5 miles north of Hampton, Va., is headquarters for the Tactical Air Command. The base also supports a tactical airlift wing, an aerospace defense command fighter interceptor squadron, and an air defense missile squadron. The program includes five items amounting to $4,792,000.

The first project provides an 8,192 square foot squadron flight operations facility for one of the tactical airlift squadrons by alteration of an existing building. Flight operations of the squadron are being conducted in a building originally constructed for use as a parachute and fabric shop. There are no permanent interior partitions and noise level is very high.

The second project for a 53,200 square foot addition to and alteration of the composite medical facility will provide a medical treatment facility of sufficient size and capability to meet the total health care needs of the military community at Langley Air Force Base. The existing facility was designed to support a military population only two-thirds that of the personnel now requiring health care.

The third project will provide airmen dormitories for 360 men. There is a serious shortage of dormitories at this base. Airmen are forced to live in deteriorated World War II barracks and some must seek quarters in the civilian community.

The next project will provide for installation of a new electrical distribution system and modernization of the present system to satisfy current electrical loads. The existing system is 33 years old and several failures in the past year have occurred due to overload.

The last item will upgrade two base electrical substations to allow necessary power to be provided base facilities.

LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

Little Rock Air Force Base located 12 miles northeast of Little Rock, Ark., supports a tactical airlift wing, an airlift crew training wing, a strategic missile wing (Titan II), and an Air National Guard tactical reconnaissance squadron. The total program being requested is $425,000 for one project.

The project provides for air conditioning dormitories for 864 airmen. It will complete the air conditioning requirements for all permanent dormitories at this base.

LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

The ninth location to be considered is Lockbourne Air Force Base, located 11 miles southwest of Columbus, Ohio. The primary missions are a tactical airlift wing, two strategic heavy air refueling squadrons, and an Air National Guard tactical fighter squadron. One project for $518,000 is requested.

The project, 20,600 feet of taxiway lighting, is essential to the base operation. Currently there is only 8,700 feet of adequate taxiway lighting and the additional lighting is required to permit use of all taxiways for fast takeoff and recovery of aircraft during around-the-clock operation.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Luke Air Force Base, located 30 miles northwest of Phoenix, Ariz., primarily supports a tactical fighter training wing, and a German Air Force combat crew training mission under the military assistance program; $12,247,000 is needed for eight items as follows:

The first project provides for installation of 3,000 feet of runway approach lighting on the north end of the primary runway. Approach lighting is required at both ends of this runway but only 3,000 feet has been installed on one end. This project will correct the deficiency.

The next item will provide a 5,510 square foot fire station to house structural firefighting equipment, crash rescue equipment, and operating personnel. The existing station is located in a portion of a wood frame World War II mobilization building which is completely inadequate to accommodate the requirement. There is not sufficient space to house the firefighting equipment; extinguishers are serviced and maintained in one stall, and firefighting vehicles must be parked outside.

The third project, a 38,560 square foot base facilities maintenance complex, will replace the deteriorated World War II wood frame buildings where the base civil engineer functions are now performed. Base facilities are valued in excess of $64 million and the engineer work force consists of more than 500 people. Adequate shop facilities are essential to maintenance of base facilities.

The fourth project will provide a 6,445 square foot cold storage facility for frozen foods, meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables used in the field ration dining hall. It will also serve as backup storage for commissary frozen foods. Three World War II wood frame buildings now in use are structurally deteriorated beyond feasible economical repair; the insulation is failing; and the outdated refrigeration equipment can not maintain constant required temperature to preserve the stored goods. The buildings now being used will be demolished.

The next item is a 41,105 square foot addition to warehouse facilities. Twenty-three widely scattered buildings are currently used for base warehouse storage. Eighteen are structurally substandard. Many of these do not have floor loading capacity for large heavy pieces of equipment; therefore, some equipment must be stored outside. This project is part of a phased program for consolidating all base storage functions into one building to enable complete use of computer and mechanized aids to provide a responsive warehouse management system.

The sixth project provides for construction of a 141,250 square foot composite medical facility with 105 beds and 26 dental treatment rooms. It will replace 14 interconnected World War II buildings which constitute a fire hazard, are inefficiently configured, and impractical to maintain. The new facility will have sufficient capacity

to accommodate the health care needs of the military community which must be served.

The next project will provide airmen dormitories for 540 men who are required to live on base. Existing adequate dormitories and those under construction cannot accommodate the current and projected requirement; therefore, airmen must live in a structurally substandard barracks and some are forced to seek off-base housing.

The last project will provide for addition to sewage treatment facilities at Gila Bend. An effluent line from existing septic tanks to new oxidation ponds will improve the effluent in compliance with anti-pollution criteria.

MAC DILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

MacDill Air Force Base, located 1 mile southwest of Tampa, Fla., is the headquarters for the U.S. Strike Command and supports a tactical fighter wing, a tactical air division headquarters and an Aerospace Defense Command missile warning wing. There is a requirement for $240,000 to construct the following item:

The project, addition to sewage treatment facilities, provides for expansion of the existing sewage treatment plant and installation of treatment facilities at another site. The existing facilities are inadequate and must be expanded to be able to discharge acceptable effluents in compliance with area water pollution abatement regulations.

M'CONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

McConnell Air Force Base is located 5 miles southeast of Wichita, Kans. Its primary missions are a tactical air division headquarters, a tactical fighter wing, a strategic missile wing (TITAN), and an Air National Guard tactical fighter group. The request is for one $148,000 project.

The project will alter a nondestructive facility of 4,815 square feet. Using modern scientific equipment and specialized techniques it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials. An existing building will be altered so that these functions may be performed in a properly configured and environmentally controlled facility.

MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, IDAHO

Mountain Home Air Force Base is located approximately 43 miles south-southeast of Boise, Idaho. Its mission is to support a tactical fighter wing and a tactical reconnaissance wing. $366,000 is requested for the following two items:

The first project, taxiway lighting, will upgrade the existing system to meet national standards. Existing low intensity taxiway lights protrude about the ground at all intersections and when aircraft slightly deviate in a turn, lights are damaged. Low intensity guidance markers are obsolete for jet aircraft operation and must be replaced. Necessity to stabilize shoulders requires replacement of 107 taxiway lights.

The second project will provide a sound suppressed aircraft engine test facility. After an engine has undergone maintenance, it must be

tested and adjusted at full power to insure specified optimum operation before it is installed in an aircraft. The facility must be located near the engine repair shop to prevent transportation damage to repaired engines. Close proximity to the maintenance area requires that noise levels be reduced to a minimum. No suitable facility is available to satisfy the requirement.

MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, located 1 mile southwest of Myrtle Beach, S.C., supports a tactical fighter wing. Two projects amounting to $813,000 are included in this program.

The first project, a radar flight control center, is required to monitor all landing and taking off from the installation as well as all overflights within a designated area. It is essential to flight safety.

The second project will air-condition airmen dormitories for 784 men. It will complete the air-conditioning requirements for all permanent dormitories on the base.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Nellis Air Force Base, located 8 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nev., supports that U.S. Air Force tactical fighter weapons center, a fighter weapons wing school, and a tactical fighter wing. The program requested amounts to $2,732,000 for the following 10 projects:

The first project will provide two sound suppressed aircraft runup facilities. Aircraft runup facilities are required to enable installed aircraft jet engines to be tested at full power and adjusted to insure that they are in specified optimum operating condition. Sound attenuation is required to avoid injury to operating personnel and adjoining base and community activities.

The second item, aircraft fueling support facility, will provide a new 1,600-square-foot building to accommodate administration of all functions related to receipt, storage, issue, and testing of all aircraft fuels, and lubricants. It will contain an environmentally controlled laboratory where tests will be made to insure that clean, water free fuels are dispensed. Existing facilities are not suitable to satisfy this requirement.

The next project provides two sound suppressed aircraft engine test facilities. After undergoing maintenance, engines must be tested at full power to insure that they are operating properly before being installed in aircraft. The facility must be located near the engine repair shop to avoid transportation damage to repaired engines. Close proximity to the maintenance area requires that noise levels be reduced to a minimum. No suitable facilities exist to satisfy this requirement.

The fourth item, a 1,648-square-foot addition to a precision measurement equipment facility, will provide the 4,400 square feet of controlled environment required for field level maintenance, calibration, and certification of precision measuring and weapons calibration equipment associated with the widely diversified types of aircraft at Nellis Air Force Base. The existing 2,752-square-foot facility is too small to satisfy the requirement.

The next project provides officers quarters for 40 bachelor student officers. All assigned bachelor student officers should be billeted on base, and although all existing quarters are used by student and transient officers an average of 40 must be housed off base daily. This project will save $155,000 annually in per diem payments for off base quarters.

The sixth item will provide for construction of a 6,159-square-foot addition to the chapel center. This will provide the required space for religious education and chapel administrative functions. It will also be used for church organization meetings and parish social activities. Youth religious education must now be conducted in borrowed trailers, the service club, and other space temporarily available.

The next project, a 7,020-square-foot post office, will replace a temporary World War II wood frame building that is inadequate in size and structurally substandard.

The eighth item will provide a 21,000-square-foot gymnasium. A base gymnasium is the center of a major portion of the physical fitness program and sports activities. A World War II mobilization type gymnasium failed structurally in 1969 and was demolished. There is no gym now at Nellis Air Force Base.

The next project, an electrical distribution system at the Nellis Tactical Air to Ground Training Range, will provide a power distribution system to connect a new weapons tracking system with a commercial source of power. A constant reliable electrical power source is required in lieu of a generator now being used. The generator cannot provide continuous reliable power necessary to operation of the range tracking system.

The last project for Nellis Air Force Base is a sanitary sewage system. It will provide a collection system to convey domestic wastes to the local county sewage system. Since the base sewage treatment plant does not have sufficient capacity to provide adequate treatment, an agreement has been reached with the county whereby base sewage may be injected into that system and treated at the county plant. This is a more economical solution than upgrading the base treatment plant which will be abandoned in place.

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

The sixteenth base to be considered in the Tactical Air Command program is Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, located approximately 2 miles south southeast of Goldsboro, N.C. Its mission is to support the 19th Air Force Headquarters, an air division headquarters, a tactical fighter wing, and a Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment wing. The program involves four projects amounting to $1,428,000.

The first project, a radar flight control center, is required to monitor all landing and taking off from this base as well as all overflights within a designated area. It is essential to flight safety.

The second project will provide 3,000 feet of runway approach lighting. Approach lighting is required on both ends of the primary instrument runway but now there is none on the east end. This project will correct that deficiency.

The next project will provide a sound suppressed aircraft engine test facility. After undergoing maintenance, an engine must be tested

at full power and adjusted to insure that it is operating properly before installation in an aircraft. The facility must be located near the engine repair shop to prevent transportation damage to repaired engines. Close proximity to the maintenance area requires that noise levels be reduced to a minimum.

The fourth project will provide a 15,658-square-foot addition to the NCO open mess. The existing open mess is not large enough to accommodate the requirement at this base. The existing club is so overcrowded whenever it is open that frequently members must be turned away.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

The last installation to be considered in Tactical Air Command's program is Shaw Air Force Base, located approximately 8 miles west northwest of Sumter, S.C. This base supports the 9th Air Force Headquarters, the tactical reconnaissance center, a tactical reconnaissance wing, tactical reconnaissance training group, a tactical air support group, and a tactical control group. The program amounts to $2,548,000 for the following five items:

The first project provides 3,000 feet of runway approach lighting on the north end of the primary runway. Approach lighting is required on both ends of the primary runway but at the present time lighting is installed only on the south end. This project will correct the deficiency.

The next project will provide a 14,000-square-foot air reconnaissance support facility. Expansion of the existing facility is essential for the Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center to fulfill the complete spectrum of tests and evaluation of tactical air reconnaissance concepts, doctrines, tactics, and techniques. These functions are now being performed in a hangar where space available is less than half that required.

The third project provides a sound suppressed aircraft engine facility. After jet engines have undergone maintenance, they must be tested at full power to insure proper operation before they are installed in aircraft. The facility must be near the engine repair shop to prevent transportation damage to repaired engines. Due to the close proximity to the maintenance area noise levels must be reduced to a minimum.

The next project, a 24,000-square-foot mobility equipment storage facility, is required to support the tactical reconnaissance and support squadrons with a self-sustaining capability for rapid mobility reaction. The space will house mobility equipment which must simultaneously accompany aircraft when they are deployed rapidly to another location.

The last project is a new 27,800 square foot NCO open mess. NCO open mess activities are now conducted in a deteriorated World War II building which was constructed as a cadet mess hall. Space in two other buildings is also used for storage and offices. The existing NCO open mess building is in such poor condition that major rehabilitation is not warranted; it is not large enough to fulfill the requirement and will be demolished when a new facility is constructed.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

The Air Force Academy is located 10 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colo. 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 $700,000 for the alteration and expansion of the existing sewage treatment plant to comply with area water pollution abatement regulations for waste water discharged to a surface stream. The present facility cannot produce a satisfactory effluent without alteration and expansion work to the plant.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM, ZONE OF INTERIOR

The aircraft control and 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, under Aerospace Defense Command, 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 $704,000 for various facilities required at six locations to improve the A.C. & W. network system in the United States.

BAUDETTE AIR FORCE STATION, MINN.

The first station for consideration in the Zone of Interior, A.C. & W. program, is Baudette Air Force Station, a radar site, located 3 miles southwest of Baudette, Minn. A request for $52,000 is needed to provide an addition to the existing sewage treatment plant. The discharge of waste waters directly to the Baudette River without proper treatment is contrary to Federal and State pollution abatement regulations.

BLAINE AIR FORCE STATION, WASH.

The second station to be considered is Blaine Air Force Station, a radar site, located 16 miles northwest of Bellingham, Wash. The $73,000 program requested for this station is for certain additions to and alteration of the existing sewage treatment plant. The completion of this project will insure that the effluent discharged will be in consonance with applicable State and Federal water pollution regulations.

KLAMATH AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

The third station in this A.C. & W. system is Klamath Air Force Station, located 52 miles north of Eureka, Calif. Its mission is a radar site and $75,000 is being requested to construct a new sewage treatment facility and alteration of the present collection system to provide connection to the new treatment facility. The completion of this work will render the effluent pollution-free before its discharge into the Klamath River, and will meet State and Federal regulations.

LOCKPORT AIR FORCE STATION, N.Y.

The next station for consideration is Lockport Air Force Station, a radar site, located 7 miles southwest of Lockport, N.Y., where this station supports a radar site. The program involves expenditure of $91,000 for alteration of the heating plant by converting the fuel from coal to oil on 4 boilers in the central plant. When this work is completed, current air pollution regulations on this station will have been satisfied.

MICA PEAK AIR FORCE STATION, WASH.

The next to the last station for consideration in the A.C. & W. program is Mica Peak Air Force Station, a radar site, located 15 miles southeast of Spokane, Wash. The program being requested here is for $266,000 involving two items, as follows:

The first item for construction of a new 3,328 square-foot aircraft control and warning operations facility is needed for air defense and will house radar operations area, crypto and teletype rooms, equipment maintenance areas, administrative space, and mechanical equipment rooms.

The last item is for installation of four Government furnished water storage tanks, having a total capacity of 64,000 gallons. The project is needed to provide essential and required domestic and fire protection and to meet the needs of increased station personnel.

MOUNT LAGUNA AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

The last station, a radar site in the A.C. & W. system, is Mount Laguna Air Force Station, located 1 mile east of Mount Laguna, Calif. A project for a sewage treatment facility, costing $147,000 is being requested. The expansion of the existing sewage treatment plant is required for adequate base sanitary sewage and for servicing of the family housing and cantonment area. Upon completion of this project, area water pollution abatement regulations of both State and Federal governments will have been fully satisfied.

U.S. Air Force Security Service—Zone of Interior

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Security Service is to provide communication security services. This program contains a total request for $1,216,000 and provides complete and usable support-type facilities.

GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Foodfellow Air Force Base is located 1 mile southeast of San Angelo, Tex. It supports a security wing; a security school, and a communication squadron. One item in the amount of $1,216,000 is requested to construct a 360-man airmen dormitory for permanent-party, student and transient airmen. The existing dormity facilities are overcrowded, substandard, World War II open-bay barracks.

Air Force Systems Command—Overseas

The next major command to be considered is the Air Force Systems Command, Overseas, whose mission is to advance aerospace systems and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and materials needed to accomplish the Air Force mission.

The program contains a request for $1,698,000 for facilities on the eastern test range and satellite control facility locations, all in support of Air Force Systems Command.

Eastern Test Range (Overseas)

The first location to be considered supports the eastern test range. This range operates and maintains the world's largest proving ground—extending from Cape Kennedy southeast to the Indian Ocean—about 10,000 miles long. The range includes launching complexes, strategically located island tracking stations, instrumentation ships and special aircraft designed for data acquisition in support of Department of Defense and NASA research and development programs. The program contains a request for $243,000 and consists of one item at the tracking station on Ascension Island.

This item provides for the construction of a new fire protection system in the bulk fuels storage area. The existing fuel storage area is about 4 miles from the closest fire fighting equipment except for three hand-operated extinguishers. The new system consists of a pump house with pump, salt water well, hose houses and reels and a distribution pipe system with hydrants.

Satellite Control Facilities (Overseas)

The last group of Air Force Systems Command items to be considered support the overseas statellite control facilities (SCF) program. The SCF program for construction to be accomplished overseas consists of two items for which $1,455,000 is requested.

The first item will provide at the Indian Ocean Station (Mahē) on the Seychelles Islands, a composite facility consisting of living quarters and dining facilities to replace the trailers and prefabricated buildings provided for temporary use 7 years ago. These trailers are undersized and badly deteriorated and constitute a serious health and morale hazard at this remote station.

The second item will provide an addition to the water distribution system at the Guam Tracking Station in order that fire protection requirements of this costly tracking station can be met. Existing facilities are hopelessly inadequate, especially during the dry season, and the present pipeline from the elevated storage tank to the station must be replaced.

Military Airlift Command (Overseas)

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. MAC supervises and operates the Air

Weather Service, the Aerospace Audio Visual Service, the Air Rescue Service, an aeromedical evacuation system, and the Special Missions Air Transport Wing. This portion of MAC's overseas program is for $1,330,000 for Wake Island Air Force Station.

WAKE ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION

The only station for consideration in the overseas portion of Military Airlift Command program is Wake Island Air Force Station, whose primary mission is for a detachment, military airlift support wing. The program requested at this location is for $1,330,000 involving construction of two items, as follows:

The first item for additional apron, complete with refueling outlets, is required for through-flight servicing of C–5, C–141, and comparable commercial contract aircraft. The strategic location of this station provides an excellent refueling stop and thereby permits cargo aircraft to utilize greater loads then would be utilized if Wake Island were bypassed.

The last item requested in this program is for installation of 30 tons of air conditioning in the consolidated dining hall. The project will provide better sanitary conditions, reduce the amount of dust and dirt entering the dining facility, and for necessary comfort of personnel.

Pacific Air Forces (Overseas)

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 logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command geographical area of responsibility. The program to improve the combat readiness and capabilities to support advanced aerospace and defensive systems for the Pacific Air Forces Command outside the United States totals $7,065,000 comprising operational and support type facilities at five bases. This amount includes $1,553,000 in support of Military Aircraft Command mission in the Pacific area.

CLARK AIR BASE, PHILIPPINES

The first base for consideration in the Pacific Air Command theater of operations is Clark Airbase, located 55 miles north of Manila, Philippines. This base supports the 13th Air Force Headquarters, tactical fighter wing (squadrons-rotation); tactical air support squadron, tactical airlift squadron, aerospace rescue and recovery squadron, and a facility checking squadron. The program for this base is $458,000 for the following three items:

The first item is for construction of two aircraft runup facilities with sound suppression.

The second item provides for the construction of an aircraft engine test facility with sound suppression.

The last item being requested at Clark Airbase is for a fire protection water supply and distribution system for two aircraft maintenance hangars. The water flow and pressure are currently insufficient to operate the deluge and sprinkler systems installed in these hangars.

MISAWA AIRBASE

The next base is Misawa Airbase, 350 miles northeast of Tokyo, Japan. Its planned mission is for a tactical fighter wing (fighter squadrons, rotation) and a tactical reconnaissance squadron. The program provides $1,061,000 for construction of the following four items:

The first item is for the construction of three aircraft runup facilities complete with sound suppressors.

The second item, alteration of three aircraft maintenance hangars, will upgrade existing substandard facilities to provide a suitable environment for the maintenance and repair of assigned aircraft.

The third item provides for the construction of an aircraft engine test facility with sound suppression.

The last item being requested in this program for Misawa Airbase is for the expansion of an electrical emergency powerplant to provide a reliable source of emergency power for additional electronic equipment recently installed.

OSAN AIRBASE, KOREA

The third base is Osan Airbase, located 35 miles south of Seoul, Korea. This base supports an aerospace rescue and recovery squadron, tactical fighter squadron (rotation), a direct air support squadron and a tactical air support squadron. The program for this base is $2,693,000 for the following items.

The first item is for the construction of a new pavement overlay for Osan runway. The existing pavement has deteriorated beyond the scope of economical minor repair.

The second item requested is for the installation of automatic sprinkler systems in two base supply warehouses.

TAINAN AIRBASE, TAIWAN

The fourth base is Tainan Airbase, located at the city of Tainan, Taiwan. This base supports a tactical fighter squadron (rotation) and an airborne early warning/control wing detachment (rotation). The program requests one item, an airmen dormitory, in the amount of $434,000.

YOKOTA AIRBASE, JAPAN

The last base on the Pacific Air Forces program is Yokota, located 40 miles west of Tokyo, Japan. It supports a tactical fighter wing, a reconnaissance squadron, an aerospace rescue and recovery squadron and a weather reconnaissance squadron. The program requested for this base amounts to $2,419,000 for four items:

The first item is for the construction of an aircraft runup facility with sound suppression.

The second item, addition to an existing air freight terminal, supports the military airlift activity and provides the necessary expansion of facilities to accommodate increased air freight requirements.

The third item provides for the expansion of the existing central heating plant which is now operating near capacity and will be overloaded beyond its design capacity when the above air freight terminal expansion is constructed.

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The last item requested at this base is for the installation of fire extinguishing system in two aircraft hangars which at the present time have only portable fire extinguishers for the protection of equipment, aircraft, and personnel.

Strategic Air Command (Overseas)

The next overseas major command to be revised 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 $3,541,000 to provide facilities at three overseas locations where the Strategic Air Command is the host command. Of this amount $3,493,000 is for items to support the Strategic Air Command mission and the balance of $48,000 is to support the Air Force Communications Service.

As presentations of other commands do not include requests for the Strategic Air Command, the total construction program in support of SAC overseas is $3,493,000.

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM

The first overseas Strategic Air Command base to be considered is Andersen Air Force Base which is located 11 miles northeast of Agana, Guam. The use of this base is to support a numbered Air Force headquarters; a weather reconnaissance squadron; a strategic wing; a heavy bombardment wing (reflex), and an aerospace rescue and recovery squadron. The program requested totals $2,273,000 and consists of four items.

The first item will provide for the installation of 1,500 feet of approach lighting on two runways, a visual approach slope indicator system and an increase to the intensity of the approach lighting on the crosswind runway. These are needed to fulfill urgent safety and operational requirements.

The next item will provide a nondestructive inspection facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components. By using modern scientific equipment and highly specialized techniques involving the principles of X-rays, ultrasonics and optics, it is possible to inspect and analyze aircraft components without major disassembly or destruction of materials.

The third item will provide an addition to the base dispensary. Health care is currently being provided in several temporary nonmedical structures as the present facility is too small to accommodate the workload. This deficiency seriously impairs the operations of the medical staff and adversely affects the quality of the medical program.

The fourth item will provide additional underground electrical distribution lines and support equipment on the main base. These additional lines are required to alleviate the existing overloaded conditions of the electrical system and to provide sufficient capacity to meet increased electrical requirements. At the present time primary powerlines on the main base are so heavily loaded that line losses are excessive and cause serious drops in line voltage which impairs the operation of electrical equipment.

GOOSE AIRBASE, LABRADOR, CANADA

The next overseas Strategic Air Command base to be considered is Goose Air Base, which is located in Labrador, Canada, about 520 miles northeast of St. Johns, Newfoundland. The programed use of this base is to support a strategic wing and a strategic wing and a reflex tanker squadron. The program requested amounts to $862,000 and consists of two items.

The first item provides for the construction of an addition to the elementary school for dependents of personnel assigned to this remote base. Due to the increased student enrollment it has been necessary to use antiquated troop housing structures which are grossly inadequate and constitute health and safety hazards.

The second item will provide for heated storage of water used for fire protection of the off-base BMEWS site. Due to the freezing temperatures for extended periods of time encountered in Labrador, it is not feasible to store water in unheated exposed reservoirs. Drifting snow and high winds often make this isolated site inaccessible to fire-fighting equipment from the base. As only hand extinguishers are available at the present time, the situation is critical.

RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, P.R.

The last overseas Strategic Air Command base to be considered is Ramey Air Force Base, located about 4 miles north northeast of Aquadilla, P.R. The planned use of this base is to support a strategic heavy bombardment wing and a Military Airlift Command weather reconnaissance squadron. The program requested is for $406,000 and consists of one item.

This item will provide alterations and air conditioning for two open-bay dormitories in order to convert them into dormitories having three-man, climate-controlled rooms. Present open-bay dormitories provide absolutely no privacy. As Ramey Air Force Base experiences high temperatures and humidity during the long summer months, air conditioning becomes a necessity if the men are to obtain rest and relaxation during off-duty hours. In addition, clothing and equipment suffer from mildew and rust because of the high humidity.

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, U.S. 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 53 items amounting to $21,146,000 for facilities at 17 locations.

The requested program provides facilities at seven bases in Germany, amounting to $7,740,000; $12,297,000 is required for seven installations in the United Kingdom, and the balance of $1,109,000 is needed to support requirements for various locations including

Aviano, Italy; Camp New Amsterdam, Netherlands; and Izmir School, Turkey.

The request includes $4,318,000 in support of other commands at U.S. Air Forces in Europe bases.

BITBURG AIRBASE, GERMANY

Bitburg Air Base, 2 miles south-southeast of Bitburg, Germany, supports a tactical fighter wing. The program requested involves three items for a total amount of $1,286,000.

The first project is for the construction of an aircraft weapons facility for preloading of weapons in a ready-to-use configuration and rapid mounting on tactical aircraft.

The second item, a 1,600-square-foot aircraft fueling support facility, will provide space for necessary administration of aircraft fueling operations and quality control of petroleum products.

The last item is for the construction of an addition to the base dependent elementary school.

HAHN AIRBASE, GERMANY

The next base is Hahn Air Base, located 1 mile north of Lautzenhausen, Germany. The base supports a tactical fighter wing. The program request amounts to $578,000 for three items.

The first item requested is for the construction of an aircraft weapons facility for preloading of weapons in a ready-to-use configuration and rapid mounting on tactical aircraft.

The second item, a 3,890-square-yard aircraft weapons arming/disarming pad, will provide adequate space for arming and disarming ordnance on tactical aircraft.

The last item is for the construction of a hazardous cargo loading/unloading facility away from inhabited buildings and heavily traveled roadways.

RAMSTEIN AIRBASE, GERMANY

The next location is Ramstein Air Base, located 2 miles northeast of Landstuhl, Germany. The base supports the 17th Air Force Headquarters, a tactical reconnaissance wing, and a tactical fighter squadron. Five projects, amounting to $1,079,000, are requested for this base.

The first line item will provide for the alteration of two existing aircraft runup facilities to support sound suppression installations.

The second project is for the construction of additional taxiway lighting and alteration of the existing system.

The next item is for the alteration of an existing aircraft engine test facility to support the installation of sound suppression equipment.

The next item requested will provide an aircraft avionics shop for maintenance of avionics equipment under added mission requirements.

The fifth project, the addition of 5,000 square feet to the existing parachute and dinghy shop, is required to support the increased mission requirements for servicing chutes and life-support equipment.

RHEIN MAIN AIRBASE, GERMANY

Rhein Main Airbase is located within the city limits of Frankfurt, Germany. The base supports a reconnaissance squadron; a support squadron; a tactical airlift wing; an aeromedical airlift squadron, and a rotational tactical command airlift squadron. It is also the aerial port of embarkation/debarkation for Continental Europe. The requested program consists of four projects amounting to $2,467,000.

The first project to be considered is the addition of 60,000 square yards of aircraft operational apron to support C–130 tactical airlift aircraft. Existing apron will not be available to the C–130 squadron when an ILS and additional terminal facilities become operational.

The second item will provide an 8,400-square-foot squadron flight operations facility to support the assigned C–130 rotational squadron. The squadron operations function is now being performed in dormitory space.

The third item, a 10,000-square-foot airlift fleet service facility, is required to consolidate the functions of the airlift support squadron now operating from three deteriorated wooden structures at different locations around the base, and to provide adequate support to the new larger aircraft.

The last project for Rhein Main Airbase is for the construction of two aircraft maintenance shops. Current maintenance functions are housed in five deteriorated substandard buildings and a portion of a hangar.

SPANGDAHLEM AIRBASE, GERMANY

The next location is Spangdahlem Airbase, located 9 miles west southwest of Wittlich, Germany. This base supports a tactical electronic warfare squadron, a tactical fighter squadron, and a dual-based tactical fighter wing. The program requested for this base, amounting to $377,000, is for two items.

The first item, an aircraft weapons facility, is required for the assembly and storage of aircraft weapons in a ready-to-use configuration for rapid mounting on tactical aircraft.

The second item is for the construction of an aircraft missile assembly facility for maintenance, assembly, and checkout of aircraft missiles. There is no existing facility to satisfy this requirement.

STUTTGART AIRFIELD, GERMANY

Stuttgart Airfield is located 3 miles south of Stuttgart, Germany. This installation supports Heaquarters, USCINCEUR. The one line item requested is for the construction of an airmen dormitory in the amount of $602,000. This facility will replace existing substandard open-bay quonset huts.

ZWEIBRUCKEN AIRBASE, GERMANY

Zweibrucken Airbase is located 1 mile southwest of Zweibrucken, Germany. This base supports a tactical fighter wing; a tactical fighter squadron; a tactical reconnaissance squadron, and an aerospace rescue

and recovery detachment. The program requested includes three items in the total amount of $1,351,000.

The first item, alter aircraft runup facility, will provide the supporting construction for the installation of a sound suppressor.

The next item is for the construction of airmen dormitories to provide adequate housing for assigned personnel.

The last item, officers quarters, will provide onbase housing for bachelor officers.

ALCONBURY ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

The first station to be considered in the United Kingdom is Alconbury Royal Air Force Base, located 1 mile northeast of Alconbury, England. This base supports a tactical reconnaissance wing. The requested program amounts to $2,338,000, comprised of four items.

The first project, a 38,595-square-foot aircraft maintenance shop, will provide the required space for maintenance functions now in inadequate, substandard facilities.

The next item, a 3,600-square-foot refueling vehicle maintenance shop, will replace the existing deteriorated, inadequate facility and provide the capability to properly maintain refueling vehicles.

The third project is for the construction of an oxygen generating plant to replace an obsolete and unreliable mobile unit for which parts are no longer available.

The fourth item for Alconbury will provide a 50,320-square-foot addition to the existing dependent school. Students are now bused to Molesworth where facilities also are inadequate, improperly heated, and deteriorated.

BENTWATERS ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

Bentwaters Royal Air Force Base is located 2 miles northeast of Eyke, England. It supports a tactical fighter wing. Seven items amounting to $2,098,000 are requested for this location.

The first project will provide a 4,440-square-foot aircraft weapons facility for preloading and storage of aircraft weapons in a ready-to-use configuration for rapid mounting on tactical fighter aircraft.

The next project is for the alteration of two existing aircraft runup facilities to support a sound suppressor installation.

The third item will provide 17,000 square feet of space in two new aircraft maintenance shops. These will replace existing World War II shops which provide less than 10 percent of the required space.

The fourth item, alter aircraft engine test facility, will provide supporting construction for sound suppressor installation.

The next item is for the construction of an oxygen generating plant to replace the obsolete and unreliable mobile unit for which parts are no longer available.

The sixth item is for the construction of a 28,600-square-foot base supply management facility to replace deteriorated World War II facilities.

The last item will provide a 12,500-square-foot aircraft maintenance control facility to centralize administrative and control activities and replace deteriorated World War II quonset-type huts.

LAKENHEATH ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

Lakenheath Royal Air Force Base, located 1 mile south-southeast of Lakenheath, England, is the next base for consideration in the U.S. Air Force in Europe program. Its mission is the support of a tactical fighter wing. $511,000 involving the construction of five items is required.

The first project is for the alteration of two aircraft runup facilities to support the installation of sound suppressors.

The next item, alter aircraft maintenance hangar, is for the installation of a frequency converter to provide 60-cycle electrical power for aircraft maintenance.

The third project, nondestructive inspection facility, will provide a new facility for the inspection and analysis of aircraft components using current techniques and equipment. There is no suitable facility available for this function.

The fourth item, alter aircraft engine test facility, will provide supporting construction for the installation of a sound suppressor.

The last item for Lakenheath is for the construction of an oxygen generating plant to replace obsolete and unreliable mobile equipment for which parts are no longer available.

MILDENHALL ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

The next base is Mildenhall Royal Air Force Base, located 10 miles southeast of Newmarket, England. The base supports a Tactical Command rotational airlift squadron; a Tactical Command dual based airlift squadron; an Airborne Command and control squadron; and a Strategic Air Command rotational air refueling squadron. It is also the aerial port of embarkation and debarkation for England. Two projects are included in the program in the amount of $4,026,000.

The first project is for the construction of an air freight terminal to support the MAC airlift force and contract commercial aircraft. An existing maintenance hangar is currently used and provides only about one-third the required space.

The second project will provide a gymnasium for physical conditioning of personnel. There is no existing gymnasium or comparable facility at this base.

UPPER HEYFORD ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

The next base for consideration in the United Kingdom is Upper Heyford Royal Air Force Base, located 14 miles north of Oxford, England. This base supports a tactical fighter wing. The program requested for this base totals $1,691,000 and consists of the following eight items:

The first project, alter aircraft runup facility, will provide support construction for the installation of sound suppressors on two existing runup facilities.

The second item, aircraft fueling support facility, will replace three existing deteriorated World War II buildings. The open flame heating systems in the existing buildings create a serious safety hazard and limits the type of fuel test which can be accomplished.

The next item will provide for the conversion of an existing structure to a nondestructive inspection facility. There is no facility which can accept this operation without alteration.

The fourth item is for the construction of two aircraft maintenance docks to provide all weather maintenance capability for tactical aircraft. There is insufficient dock space available to support the programed aircraft.

The fifth item, alter aircraft engine test facility, will provide supporting construction for installation of a sound suppressor.

The next item, addition to refueling vehicle maintenance shop, will provide an additional four stalls on the existing facility. New model refueling vehicles are wider and longer than existing stalls and cannot be accommodated.

The seventh item is for the construction of an oxygen generating plant to replace the existing obsolete and unreliable mobile equipment for which parts are no longer available.

The last item requested for Upper Heyford, addition to airmen dining hall, will provide a more functional facility to alleviate current overcrowded conditions by an addition of 3,540 square feet and alteration of existing space.

WETHERSFIELD ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

The next base, Wethersfield Royal Air Force Base, is located 1 mile north of Wethersfield, England. This base supports two dual based tactical reconnaissance squadrons, and a combat support group. One line item is requested, an oxygen generating plant in the amount of $53,000. This facility will replace obsolete and unreliable mobile equipment for which parts are no longer available.

WOODBRIDGE ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

The last base for consideration in the United Kingdom is Woodbridge Royal Air Force Base, located 3 miles east of Woodbridge, England. It supports a tactical fighter squadron and an aerospace rescue and recovery squadron. The program includes two items at a total cost of $1,580,000.

The first item, Alter Aircraft runup facility, will provide the supporting construction for installation of a sound suppressor.

The second item is for the construction of a 61,380 square foot elementary/intermediate dependent school. The existing substandard facilities are deteriorated World War II structures which lack adequate heat, light, and ventilation. Recreational areas are inadequate and cafeteria facilities are limited.

AVIANO AIR BASE, ITALY

The first base to be considered under "Various locations in Europe" is Aviano Air Base, located 50 miles north of Venice, Italy. This base supports a tactical group and a tactical fighter rotational squadron. One project is requested for Aviano, in the amount of $60,000, for the construction of an aircraft holding pad adjacent to the end of the runway. There is no existing holding pad and arming/disarming of munitions and preflight operational checks must be accomplished on the runway access taxiway.

CAMP NEW AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

The next base to be considered under "Various locations" category for the U.S. Air Forces in Europe is Camp New Amsterdam, Netherlands, located 3 miles north-northeast of Zeist, Netherlands. This base supports a tactical fighter squadron. One project is requested in this program, in the amount of $59,000, for the construction of an aircraft fueling support facility. There is no facility existing at this base to meet this requirement. Fuel samples are now being transferred to Hahn Air Base, Germany for analysis.

IZMIR SCHOOL, TURKEY

The last location to be considered for the U.S. Air Forces in Europe is Izmir School, located at Izmir, Turkey. This is a U.S. Forces dependent school in support of Headquarters TUSLOG. One line item is requested in the amount of $990,000 for the construction of a new elementary/secondary dependent school. The school currently occupies two leased multistory converted tobacco warehouses in the industrial area of downtown Izmir. These facilities are overcrowded, inadequate and in constant need of repair. Because of the substandard conditions, the North Central Accrediting Association has withdrawn accreditation.

U.S. Air Force Security Service, Overseas

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Security Service is to provide communications security services. This program contains a total request for $1,047,000 and provides complete and usable support-type facilities.

A breakdown of facilities by major category follows:

Support: $988,000.
Utilities: $59,000.

Ballistic Missile and Space Systems

These two projects totaling $1,450,000 will provide new construction and/or modifications, alterations, and additions in support of the Air Force's intercontinental ballistic missile and space programs. The projects include construction of support sites for mobile electronic equipment used to support the operational test launch of Minuteman ICBM's from operational silos to a designated impact area. In order to properly execute this program and provide for the safety of the public, it is necessary to have cameras, radars, and other electronic equipment monitor the entire flight of the missile from launch to splashdown, and be able to destroy it instantaneously if required. The other project will provide for the installation of a high resolution satellite tracking camera in an overseas area. This camera is part of the complex system known as Spacetrack. Within certain limitations, this camera can determine the type of object, its speed, its height, and trajectory as it passes within range of the camera.

Aerospace Communications

This project, in the amount of $301,000, will provide additions to existing facilities or new facilities as required in which to house communications technical control functions at five locations. These facilities are needed to insure clarity of transmission and reception of messages by adjusting volumes, eliminating noise interference, and switching channels or cables as necessary.

Special Strategic Forces

Short-range attack missile (SRAM), $1,641,000.—This project will provide for the construction of storage igloos and missile assembly shops on these bases to which short-range attack missiles (SRAM) will be deployed in this time frame. Quantity distance criteria precludes the use of existing facilities outside munitions areas. Shops will be equipped with 10-ton bridge cranes and air conditioned. New igloos will be earth-covered steel arches with concrete floors, rear and front walls.

Satellite basing facilities, $12 million.—This project will provide those facilities needed to support Strategic Air Command's satellite basing program. Where eixsting facilities are not available, new facilities on an austere basis will be provided. These facilities will vary from base to base but in general they consist of a combat operations center; alert crew sleeping quarters; alert apron stubs, taxiway and shoulder stabilization; necessary security and alarm facilities and supporting utilities.

Theater Airbase Vulnerability Program

The next program to be considered, amounting to $7,320,000 provides for aircraft, facility, and crew protective shelters, pavement upgrading and dispersal, liquid fuel protection, security facilities and miscellaneous supporting facilities at various overseas tactical air bases. The details of this package program are classified and will be discussed in executive session.

Senator Cannon. Thank you, General, and gentlemen. We will recess until 2:30 this afternoon.

(Whereupon the joint session recessed to reconvene at 2:30 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Members present: Senators Jackson (chairman), Mansfield, and Thurmond.)

TITLE II—NAVY

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings this afternoon by taking up title II of the bill which relates to the requirements of the Navy.

The Navy request, as submitted to the Congress this year, totals $284,221,000 in new authority, and $7,516,000 increase in prior years' authority. Now, in their consideration of the bill, the House made several reductions and added several items outside the budget. Feel free to call these matters to our attention as we proceed through the hearings; particularly we want to cover those items added outside the budget and any requested changes as well as any items of special interest to you.

Our principal witness will be Rear Adm. W. M. Enger, commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

We are glad to welcome you, Admiral Enger. We are very pleased to have you with us, and you may proceed in your own way. I believe you have a prepared statement.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. W. M. ENGER, CEC, U.S. NAVY

Admiral ENGER. Yes sir; I'll read a short statement and submit the detailed statement for the record.

Senator JACKSON. That will be fine. You may proceed.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I am Rear Adm. W. M. Enger, Civil Engineers Corps, U.S. Navy, commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. It is a privilege to appear before you to present the Navy's fiscal year 1971 military construction program.

STATEMENT OF MR. SANDERS, ASN. (I. & L.)

Mr. Sanders, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (installations and logistic) would have enjoyed attending the hearings and witnessing to the Navy's military construction and housing programs. Circumstances have prevented his personal appearance. I would therefore like to insert at this point Mr. Sanders' statement on the Navy's fiscal year 1971 military construction program. In particular, Mr. Sanders has asked that I emphasize his concern with the number of projects deferred by the House.

Mr. Sanders stresses the fact that all of the projects included in this year's austere military construction budget bequest are high priority projects. The deferral of a significant number of projects will impact on the logistic support the shore establishment provides to the fleet. Mr. Sanders urges your careful review of the additional data provided on the projects deferred by the House and the restoration of these projects.

SUPPORTING WITNESSES

To assist in this presentation, I have other Navy representatives with me, each knowledgeable in a particular field. Brig. Gen. William C. Chip, U.S. Marine Corps, will present the Marine Corps program. Rear Adm. H. S. Etter from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is available to answer questions on the medical and dental projects.

If the committee desires, I shall review only the composition of this year's program and provide for the record information on the Navy's planning and programing procedures and detailed information on the division of the program between the major investment programs and other categories of facilities.

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAM

New authorization is requested for projects in the Navy program in three separate titles of the bill. The total amounts requested for each title, compared with the amounts requested and authorized last year, are shown in table I.

TABLE I

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Title	Fiscal year 1971 request	Fiscal year 1970	
		Request	Authorized
II. Regular Forces	$284,221	$360,067	$306,305
V. Family housing	$87,312	$48,092	$47,517
New units	3,500	1,950	1,950
VII. Reserve Forces (title VIII, fiscal year 1970)	$4,500	$8,500	$8,500

Under title II Regular Forces, a fiscal year 71 request of $284.2 million compares with a request for fiscal year 1970 of $360.1 million. Authorization for fiscal year 1970 was $306.3 million. Under title V family housing, a fiscal year 1971 request of 3,500 units and $87.3 million compares with the fiscal year 70 authorization of 1,950 units and $47.5 million. For Reserve Forces, authorization of $4.5 million is required for fiscal year 1971. Fiscal year 1970 authorization for Reserve Forces was $8.5 million.

The primary areas emphasized this year are the major investment programs—shipyard modernization, naval air rework facilities, personnel support, pollution abatement, and Marine Corps facilities. These major programs constitute 54 percent of the authorization request.

STATUS OF PRIOR PROGRAMS

During the first half of fiscal year 1970, construction of Navy facilities was slowed by the President's deferral action on Federal construction. We are now proceeding with construction on a selective basis so as to avoid over inflating local construction market areas. Projects previously deferred are released for award during the first half of fiscal year 1971.

The conference committee report on the fiscal year 1970 military construction bill strongly urged continued negotiations between the Navy and the Norfolk & Western Railway for the land acquisition project, naval station, Norfolk, Va. Extensive negotiations have been conducted for almost a year to arrive at an agreeable figure. On the basis of legal guidance and precedent, the Navy found that it may not consider (1) that aspect of the total value of the land in question attributable to its use as a port site, and that value of certain filled lands and improvements thereon subject to navigation servitude, and (2) the cost effect that the taking of this land would have on labor costs incident to railroad operations at a new location. The Navy estimated the cost effect of these two elements upon the land in question to be $3.3 million.

Consequently the authorization of $18.5 million current cost that the Navy will seek for the acquisition of the property excludes this $3.3 million that the Norfolk & Western feels it should be paid for the two items cited above. The Norfolk & Western has agreed, however, that it would not oppose authorization of the project, provided the disagreement of the parties on these two items was brought to the attention of the Congress. The technical aspects of these items and the legal considerations relating thereto have been furnished to the professional staff of the committees.

CONCLUSION

The Navy program presented this year has been balanced among the many competing requirements for facilities. The projects included in this $284.2 million program are all high-priority items. The facilities included are urgently needed for supporting the modern fleet of the 1970's. We respectfully solicit your support for the entire $284.2 million program.

We will be pleased to answer any questions of the committee, or we are prepared to start reviewing the program books starting with the shipyard modernization program found on page 1.

Thank you.

Information for the record follows:

FISCAL YEAR 1971 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

The new authority requested for title II is $284.2 million. The authority allocated to the major investment programs and other categories of facilities is shown in table II.

TABLE II.—FISCAL YEAR 1971 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM—AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY

	Number of projects	Amount (thousands)	Percent
Investment programs:			
1. Shipyard modernization	14	$33,077	12
2. NARF	5	10,887	4
3. Personnel support facilities	27	51,142	18
(a) Troop housing and messing	23	47,583	17
(b) Community support facilities	4	3,559	1
4. Pollution abatement facilities	29	23,568	8
5. Marine Corps facilities	25	33,513	12
Subtotal	100	152,187	54
Repetitive projects:			
1. Operational	19	20,615	7
2. Training	11	31,571	11
3. Maintenance	10	16,881	6
4. Research development, test, and evaluation	4	4,481	2
5. Supply/storage	2	4,227	2
6. Medical	4	9,117	3
7. Administrative	5	22,266	8
8. Utilities	14	16,704	6
9. Real estate	3	6,172	2
Subtotal	72	132,034	46
Total	172	284,221	100

Table II shows that the major investment programs, shipyard modernization, naval air rework facilities, personnel support facilities, pollution abatement facilities, and Marine Corps facilities have been allocated 54 percent of program authority. The other nine facility categories were allocated 46 percent.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The requirements for each project have been reviewed in depth. The program is not merely a list of projects, but a vital part of the logistic support needed for the Navy to carry out worldwide commitments. The free use of the seas is still a primary building block in the planning of overseas military operations of the Army, Air Force, or amphibious forces with embarked Marines. Our present national strategy relies heavily upon military forces deployed overseas—forces capable of responding to a spectrum of contingencies in overseas areas of primary national interest. These forward deployed forces, supplied by sea, provide this country with flexible and rapid response to whatever pressures our potential enemies may apply.

A change in national strategy resulting in the withdrawal of our deployed military forces will increase the requirement for a strong maritime position.

In developing this program, focus was maintained on the balance in facilities needed to support the fleet in carrying out the worldwide commitments of the Navy.

REVIEW PROCEDURES

The Navy, being a multipurpose, worldwide combat force, requires a large, efficiently sited, combat logistic base. Continual surveillance of facility deficiencies of the shore stations is made to assure timely and adequate support to the fleet. The deficiencies in facilities are developed through a four-step procedure.

The first step is a logistic support evaluation of the mission, tasks, functions, and workload of each activity. From this evaluation, the essential facilities required are developed by category code.

The second step is an engineering evaluation of existing assets.

The third step balances requirements against the usable assets to determine excesses and deficiencies.

The fourth step is the formulation of military construction programs and excess plans.

We have recognized the need to relate our annual military construction program to our important long-range programs. The system developed for this purpose is called multiyear programing. The basic concept of multiyear programming is a balanced rate of correction of the various categories of facilities within an established time frame as permitted by budgetary constraints. Using this concept, the military construction program for the next 5 years is formulated to blend immediate, short-range, and long-range requirements. The system also identifies construction needs to satisfy new and emerging missions, as well as facilities for current missions, and those needed to modernize or replace old or obsolete facilities.

SHORE ESTABLISHMENT DEFICIENCIES

The Shore Establishment deficiencies are well known to this committee. Existing assets have a replacement value of $25 billion. Seventy percent of these facilities are over 25 years of age. To remedy the deficiencies in all our facilities would require $9 billion in today's dollars. The estimate of annual, new deficiencies, for example, is $830 million, broken down as follows:

	Million
Depreciation of assets	$530
New requirements	300

It should be pointed out that the above statement of annual new deficiencies is a conservative statement. The above statement does not take into account approximately $6.1 billion of assets—replacement cost—that have exceeded their useful life. Although these facilities are beyond their useful life, they are presently being used, but at a very high cost in maintenance funds. A facility that has exceeded its useful life is a facility that is functionally obsolete or physically obsolete when the economics of replacing or maintaining the facility are compared. These assets have been discounted because of the many changes taking place today in the Navy. The need for funding to correct facilities' deficiencies could be as much as $1.1 billion per year.

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATING FACILITIES DEFICIENCIES

I would also like to point out some of the techniques used to evaluate our total facilities deficiencies. The principal factors considered in developing a statement of total deficiencies are: (1) The present real property inventory, (2) the rate of inventory deterioration, and (3) new requirements. The present real property inventory is obtained from our real property record system. The rate of inventory deterioration has been examined by the development of useful life tables that are based on comparable industrial practices. The life tables provide the expected length of useful life for permanent, semipermanent, and temporary facilities within each category code. An example of a life table is shown by table III.

TABLE III.—LIFE TABLE

Type of facility	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
Berthing pier	30	20	20
Hospital	50	35	25
Bachelor enlisted quarters	50	35	25

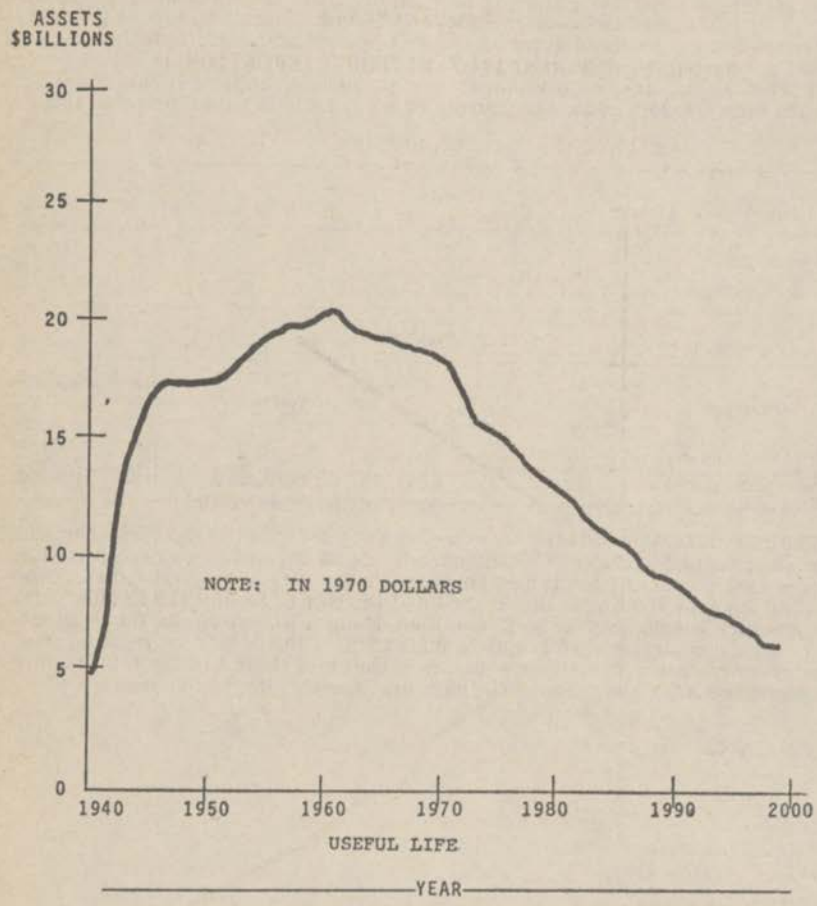
PROPERTY INVENTORY RECORD

Category code	Facility type	Year built	Year obsolete	Replacement cost
Berthing pier	P	1953	1983	$873,000
Hospital	T	1940	1965	3,425,000
Bachelor enlisted quarters	S	1960	1995	1,890,000

The life table shows that the expected lives for a semipermanent berthing pier, hospital and bachelor enlisted quarters are 20, 35, and 35 years respectively. The second portion of the table shows that a temporary hospital built in 1940 reached its expected useful life in 1965 and the cost to replace the hospital with a temporary hospital would be $3.4 million. Modern Requirements for Hospitals and economics dictate that hospitals built in 1940 should not be replaced with temporary facilities. A composite picture is shown in chart I of the total facility assets of the Navy compared with the years of useful life of the assets.

CHART I

TOTAL ASSETS*



* Not Yet Physically Obsolete

Chart I shows that the Navy's assets were $5 billion in 1940 and grew rapidly to $17 billion by 1945. The assets continued to grow until a peak of $20 billion was reached in 1960, and have declined over the last 9 years to $18.5 billion. The above figures exclude assets beyond useful life. During the next 10 years, the decline in useful assets will be rapid, with assets remaining of only $13.2 billion projected for 1979.

Chart II shows the derivation of the required $830 million annual funding (without inflation). It shows that, in addition to the $530 million needed annually to replace facilities reaching the end of their useful life, an additional $300 million is needed for annual new requirements.

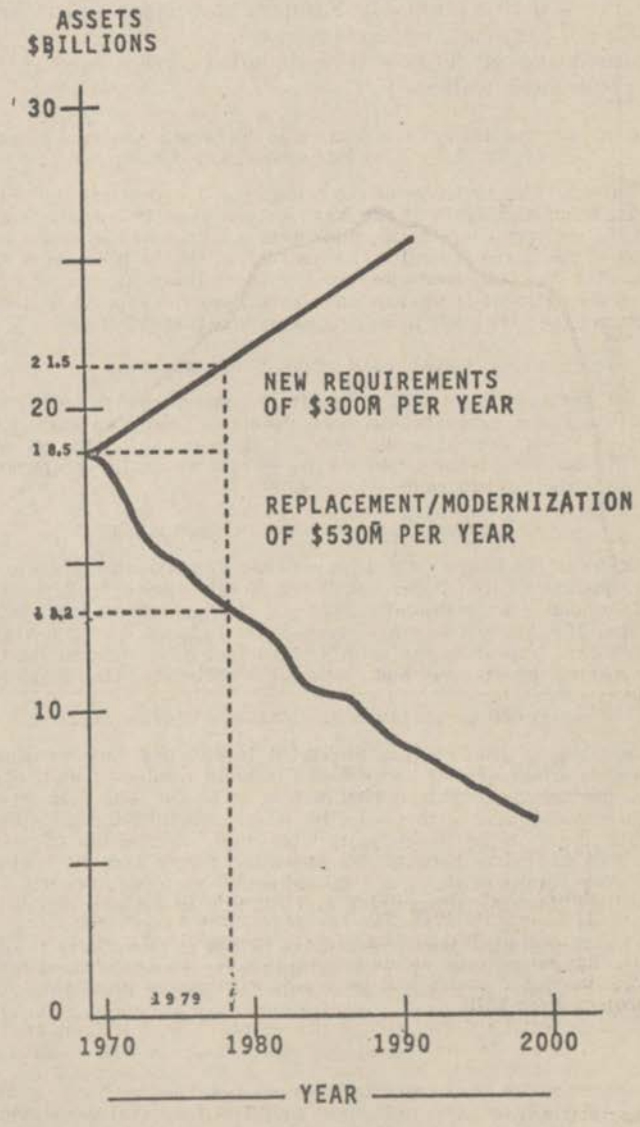
The magnitude of the facilities deficiencies problem has been well defined by the planning and programing system and the other techniques enumerated above. The problem of obtaining a proper allocation of resources to correct these deficiencies is being worked on vigorously.

CHART II

Milcon Funding Rate for

REPLACEMENT/MODERNIZATION
AND NEW REQUIREMENTS

$830 MILLION ANNUALLY WITHOUT INFLATION



48-941 O - 70 - 22

Admiral ENGER. I am Rear Adm. W. M. Enger, Civil Engineers Corps, U.S. Navy, commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. It is a privilege to appear before you to present the Navy's fiscal year 1971 military construction program.

Mr. Sanders, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installation and Logistic) would have enjoyed attending the hearings and witnessing to the Navy's military construction and housing programs. Circumstances have prevented his personal appearance. I would therefore like to insert at this point Mr. Sanders' statement on the Navy's fiscal year 1971 military construction program.

Senator JACKSON. That will be included at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE FRANK P. SANDERS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of presenting some highlights of the Navy's fiscal year 1971 military construction program. In military construction budgeting our principal objective is seeking an allocation of resources for military construction that will assure a Shore Establishment that can fully and effectively support the modern fleet of the 1970's. The Navy Department recognizes and appreciates the support that the members of this committee have given in helping us achieve this objective.

FISCAL YEAR 1971 AUTHORIZATION

The new authority requested for military construction for fiscal year 1971 is $284.2 million. The program has been developed using as basic criterion the standard of "most crucial needs first". A discussion follows on some of the broader dimensions of the problems we encounter in the preparation of our military construction programs.

SHORE ESTABLISHMENT—DEFICIENCIES

Deficiencies in the Shore Establishment are a fundamental problem with which we must constantly cope; 70 percent of our facilities are over 25 years of age and we face new deficiencies annually. Many of our assets have long since exceeded their useful life. These assets are presently being used, but at a very high cost in maintenance. Improving our ability to correct these deficiencies through improved planning, programing and costing is a continuing effort which we intend to pursue.

SHORE ESTABLISHMENT—SIZE FOR MODERN FLEET

A second major problem, not unrelated to the one just mentioned, is the determination of the size of Shore Establishment needed to support a compact, efficient, effective fleet. This determination is one of our primary objectives. Toward accomplishment of this objective, there was initiated in September 1969, an in-depth study of the Navy's worldwide Shore Establishment to assure that a proper balance exists between the operating forces and the supporting base structure. The results of this study should enable us to significantly improve our total facilities planning, programing and funding to achieve an optimum shore base structure.

I hope these preliminary comments have placed in perspective the importance of the fiscal year 1971 military construction program and the plans for improving the Shore Establishment in congruence with the modern fleet of the 1970's. Next, I would like to address some particularly important segments of the construction program.

NAVY PROGRAM

In recognizing our most important asset—people—the Navy is aggressively pursuing a program to improve support facilities for naval personnel. You have probably noted that 18 percent of this year's program has been applied to troop housing, messing, and community support facilities. Realizing the importance of well-trained personnel, the Navy has applied 11 percent of the program to academic and specialized training facilities.

Additional increments of the shipyard modernization and modernization of the naval air rework facilities program are included in this year's request.

The Department of the Navy is very concerned with the prevention of environmental pollution. In accordance with Presidential directives, recent congressional guidance, and legislation, the Navy actively seeks to (1) control and abate emissions of pollutants from Navy sources, (2) design and construct facilities to meet recent environmental quality standards, and (3) cooperate with local, State and Federal agencies. A brief description will be provided in the following paragraphs on some of the broader dimensions of our program for environmental pollution control.

Funds already available will permit us to correct sewage disposal problems at 17 different locations by the connections to municipal sewerage systems at such locations as Norfolk, New London, Charleston, Yuma, San Francisco, San Diego, Long Beach, and Pearl Harbor. This type of cooperative project is sometimes difficult to work out because of complex local laws on funding and authority. However, we are optimistic about increasing the number of cooperative projects in future programs.

The proper treatment of complex and highly toxic industrial waste waters generated at naval air rework facilities and shipyards is being accomplished by 14 projects totaling $23 million for facilities to collect and properly treat these waste waters.

A unique smoke afterburning system has been in operation since June, destroying the dense smoke which was formerly emitted into the San Francisco bay area from Treasure Island firefighting facility. Congress has approved $3.6 million to do similar work at San Diego, Philadelphia, and Great Lakes. Pollution abatement represents 8 percent of this year's request.

The other categories of facilities receiving significant funding are operational, 7 percent, and administrative facilities, 8 percent. The allocation for administrative facilities is larger than might be expected, but the first phase of the defense office building is included in the program at $16.2 million.

MARINE CORPS PROGRAM

Authorization in the amount of $33.5 million is included in the fiscal year 1971 military construction program for Marine Corps facilities.

As in last year's program, major emphasis is being placed on personnel support facilities, which comprise 62 percent of the Marine Corps program. The provision of adequate bachelor housing is a high-priority requirement. If we hope to retain our better qualified personnel and encourage the maximum number of volunteers, we must move ahead rapidly with the bachelor housing program.

FAMILY HOUSING

We continue placing major emphasis and giving close personal attention to resolution of the very serious housing problems that daily confront our naval personnel and their families. Rapidly rising rents and growing housing shortages this past year in the civilian economy have acutely intensified the problem. The 3,500 new Navy housing units requested for fiscal year 1971 will provide significant relief for some service personnel. The bulk of the new quarters will be placed at locations of permanent and large fleet concentrations to insure maximum, long-range use of these assets. Construction will also heavily favor our junior officers and enlisted men. Junior officers and enlished men are least able to afford suitable housing in the private market, and they are the keystone to building up an all volunteer career service.

The Navy expects to have 250 rental guarantee housing units placed under construction this coming year at Holy Loch, Scotland. This construction is part of the Department of Defense rental guarantee program in the United Kingdom.

We have underway what appears to be a unique and successful application of the Federal Housing Administration, section 809 legislation at the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, Calif. The 809 program provides for federally insured mortgages for essential, nontemporary civilians at research or development activities where conventional FHA programs are not available. In this case, the housing contractor, who is building under the program, acquired property excessed by the Navy. If completed as planned, this will yield 300 new permanent houses in the private economy for our personnel.

A proposal is also under discussion for development of low-income housing for military personnel under a Department of Housing and Urban Development

assistance program. This is a new approach. If it can be successfully worked out, it could be a major step in the direction of reducing our housing deficit.

In addition to these alternatives to military construction, the Navy has obtained an average of 1,900 family housing units this past year under the leasing program. Of this total, approximately 1,600 are at major installations such as air stations, naval bases, Seabee centers and schools. The balance are at miscellaneous small independent tour activities, including 100 for the Marine Corps. The fiscal year 1971 program proposes 2,865 leased units, approximately 1,900 for major installations, 200 for the Marine Corps and 600 for miscellaneous Navy activities. There are 165 overseas leased units in the fiscal years 1970 and 1971 programs.

In addition, the Navy has proposed, and there is under discussion within the Department of Defense, a variable housing allowance (VHA) program which would provide a flexible schedule of payments based upon housing cost differentials in various areas within the United States. This is being looked at by OSD in conjunction with a study being made on a salary system form of compensation.

In closing, I would like to make several observations about this year's military construction budget request and the House action on the program. All of the projects included in this year's minimal military construction budget are high-priority projects.

Many projects of practically equal priority and almost as time sensitive as projects included were deferred because of this year's limited budget.

The deferral of a significant number of projects will certainly impact on the logistic support the Shore Establishment provides the fleet. I urge your consideration of the additional data provided for each project deferred by the House and the inclusion of these projects in your bill.

I reiterate, I appreciate the opportunity to provide some brief statements on the Navy's objectives in military construction and family housing.

Thank you.

Admiral ENGER. In particular, Mr. Sanders has asked that I emphasize his concern with the number of projects deferred by the House.

Mr. Sanders stressed the fact that all of the projects included in this year's austere military construction budget request are high-priority projects. The deferral of a significant number of projects will impact on the logistic support the shore establishment provides to the fleet. Mr. Sanders urges your careful review of the additional data provided on the projects deferred by the House and the restoration of these projects.

To assist in this presentation, I have other Navy representatives with me, each knowledgeable in a particular field. Brig. Gen. William C. Chip, U.S. Marine Corps, will present the Marine Corps program. Rear Adm. H. S. Etter from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is available to answer questions on the medical and dental projects. Rear Adm. F. J. Harlfinger, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Intelligence, is present to answer any questions of the committee on the project for the Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific.

New authorization is requested for projects in the Navy program in three separate titles of the bill. The total amounts requested for each title, compared with the amounts requested and authorized last year, are shown in table I, which I will submit for the record.

(Table I follows:)

TABLE I

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Title	Fiscal year 1971 request	Fiscal year 1970	
		Request	Authorized
II. Regular Forces	$284,221	$360,067	$306,305
V. Family housing	$87,312	$48,092	$47,517
New units	3,500	1,950	1,950
VII. Reserve Forces (title VIII, fiscal year 1970)	$4,500	$8,500	$8,500

Admiral ENGER. Under title II regular forces, a fiscal year 1971 request of $284.2 million compares with a request for fiscal year 1970 of $360.1 million. Authorization for fiscal year 1970 was $306.3 million. Under title V, Family Housing, a fiscal year 1971 request of 3,500 units and $87.3 million compares with the fiscal year 1970 authorization of 1,950 units and $47.5 million. For reserve forces, authorization of $4.5 million is requested for fiscal year 1971. Fiscal year 1970 authorization for reserve forces was $8.5 million.

The primary areas emphasized this year are the major investment programs—Shipyard Modernization. Naval Air Rework Facilities, Personnel Support, Pollution Abatement, and Marine Corps Facilities. These major programs constitute 54 percent of the authorization request.

During the first half of fiscal year 1970, construction of Navy facilities was slowed by the President's deferral action on Federal construction. We are now proceeding with construction on a selective basis so as to avoid over inflating local construction market areas. Projects previously deferred are released for award during the first half of fiscal year 1971.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The conference committee report on the fiscal year 1970 military construction bill strongly urged continued negotiations between the Navy and the Norfolk & Western Railway for the land acquisition project, Naval Station, Norfolk, Va. Extensive negotiations have been conducted for almost a year to arrive at an agreeable figure. On the basis of legal guidance and precedent, the Navy found that it may not consider (1) that aspect of the total value of the land in question attributable to its use as a port site, and that value of certain filled lands and improvements thereon subject to navigation servitude, and (2) the cost effect that the taking of this land would have on labor costs incident to railroad operations at a new location. The Navy estimated the cost effect of these two elements upon the land in question to be $3.3 million.

Consequently, the authorization of $18.5 million, current cost, that the Navy will seek for the acquisition of the property excludes this $3.3 million that the Norfolk & Western feels it should be paid for the two items cited above. The Norfolk & Western have agreed, however, that it would not oppose authorization of the project, provided the disagreement of the parties on these two items was brought to the attention of the Congress. The technical aspects of these items and the legal considerations relating thereto have been furnished to the professional staff of the committees.

The Navy program presented this year has been balanced among the many competing requirements for facilities. The projects included in this $284.2 million program are all high-priority items. The facilities included are urgently needed for supporting the modern fleet of the 1970's. We respectfully solicit your support for the entire $284.2 million program.

We will be pleased to answer any questions of the committee, or we are prepared to start reviewing the program books starting with the shipyard modernization program found on page 1.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Admiral, for that very fine, concise statement. I intend to ask questions on the items that there are of some concern to members of the committee and all of the rest will go into the record. I think we can save time that way and I hope my colleagues will just interrupt as we go along, if they have questions. If we proceed in that way I think it will be more expeditious.

Senator THURMOND. I have four questions here that are general, more or less.

Senator JACKSON. Do they relate to specific items?

Senator THURMOND. No.

Senator JACKSON. Just general questions?

Senator THURMOND. Yes. Admiral, what do you see as the major unmet needs of the naval construction program for fiscal year 1971?

Admiral ENGER. Well, as I indicated in my statement, sir, we have great needs in our shipyard modernization program, in the naval air rework facilities. Certainly our personnel support facilities are urgently required and, of course, we are required and should undertake pollution abatement programs that are submitted in our program this year. And in addition, of course, the Marine Corps has certain urgently needed requirements that are included in their program.

Senator THURMOND. Admiral Enger, I notice 18 percent of your request in fiscal year 1971 is for personnel and support facilities. What is your estimate of future needs in this area?

Admiral ENGER. After this year's program, sir, the deficiency remaining for bachelor housing and messing facilities is estimated to be in the order of $950 million in today's dollars.

Senator THURMOND. Admiral, in your statement you point out the authorization for Reserve Forces for fiscal year 1971 is $4.5 million compared to $8.5 million in fiscal year 1970. Would this $4.5 million be adequate to meet the needs of our Reserve Forces during this period?

Admiral ENGER. No, there will remain an unfulfilled amount of requirements for our Naval Reserve Forces. It is in the neighborhood of $220 million after this year's program is authorized.

Senator THURMOND. Now, if we are going to reduce our regular establishment, doesn't that make it more essential than ever that we at least maintain the Reserve at the present levels or possibly increase the level of the Reserves?

Admiral ENGER. It certainly makes it highly urgent that the Reserve Forces be properly supported, yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Would you favor a larger amount? Of course, I realize you are bound by whatever policy is decided. But, as an admiral in the Navy and in your position, do you feel there should be an increase in the reserve request?

Admiral ENGER. We obviously would like an increase in all categories. With the constrained budget, the amount for each category was carefully considered and it was determined that the amount we have requested this year was the amount the Navy could afford to spend on this category of facilities.

FLEET INTELLIGENCE CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Senator THURMEND. Admiral Enger, concerning the Fleet Intelligence Center in Hawaii, do you really feel this is necessary and, if so, tell us why?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, we think this is a highly urgent project, sir. I have in the room with me Rear Admiral Harlfinger who I would like to have speak to the requirement.

Admiral Harlfinger.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. F. J. HARLFINGER II, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR INTELLIGENCE AND COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

Admiral HARLFINGER. I have a statement, Senator. Should I make the statement? I am Rear Admiral Harlfinger, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Intelligence.

Senator JACKSON. Come over and sit down.

Admiral HARLFINGER. It is a privilege to be here this afternoon, and I would like to present this statement for the record, if I may. The Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific's primary activity, is providing intelligence support to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet. The basic functions include photo analysis, intelligence data processing and dissemination of intelligence for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, commander in chief of the Pacific, CINPAC Fleet, and other component commands and Pacific Fleet operating forces.

We have new requirements in addition that have been placed on the facility to provide analysis for undersea and air threats in addition to the present surface and land analysis.

Senator JACKSON. Wouldn't it be better, Admiral, and Senator Thurmond, in order to make the record complete, I wonder if this can wait until we go into the closed session?

Senator THURMOND. I have no objection. That is the last question I had.

Senator JACKSON. We are in open session.

Would that be agreeable to discuss this all in closed session?

Senator THURMOND. That will be all right.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we will take up your question and cover the project in its entirety in closed session.

Senator THURMOND. That is all the questions I have right now, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral HARLFINGER. I would like to insert into the record my unclassified statement.

(The information follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I am Rear Adm. F. J. Harlfinger II, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Intelligence and Commander of the Naval Intelligence Center.

It is a privilege to appear before you and to present a statement on the Navy's need for the Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific (FICPAC), project.

FICPAC is the primary activity providing intelligence support to the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet. Its basic functions include photo analysis, intelligence data processing, and dissemination of intelligence for JCS, CINCPAC, CINCPACFLT and other component commands and Pacific Fleet operating forces. New requirements have been placed on FICPAC to provide intelligence analysis for undersea and air threats in addition to the present surface and land analyses. That is, FICPAC must receive and interpret intelligence from all available sources concerning all possible threats. Further, this new information, along with present intelligence, must be processed by computer instantly, and displayed on read-out devices at CINCPACFLT headquarters to provide the basis for operational decisions.

Present facilities at Ford Island provide only 60 percent of the needed space, and cannot produce computer output directly to CINCPACFLT display devices, as the distance over which material must be transmitted is too great, and security of transmission lines cannot be assured at all times, under all conditions. A larger facility is needed, and it must be directly adjacent to the headquarters to perform all of the required functions rapidly and under strict security.

I am prepared to go into this project in as much detail as the committee desires in executive session, and I have some additional unclassified back-up information to insert in the record at this point.

FLEET INTELLIGENCE CENTER, PACIFIC FLEET INTELLIGENCE BUILDING

The Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific, in addition to its basic fleet intelligence support functions, also produces more than 70 defense intelligence production system (DIPS) line items covering all aspects of targeting, special studies, and inputs to the automated naval intelligence processing system (NIPS) files, furthermore, it is being tasked to provide operation of the fleet ocean surveillance information system (OSIS). This system is basically an all-source intelligence reporting system which will provide comprehensive analysis and evaluation of intelligence information in close to real time to support both the commander and the forces of the Pacific Fleet.

The three buildings on Ford Island, Hawaii which presently house the fleet intelligence center are outdated, hazardous and present a permanent space deficiency. Rehabilitation of the main building of the three, a small converted warehouse, would still not provide the total required floor space. To rehabilitate the second of the three buildings, a former aircraft repair hangar, would closely approximate the cost of new construction. the third structure used by the fleet intelligence center is a three-story wing of a building required by the ASW forces, Pacific. The third floor of this building is an old temporary wooden addition to a permanent building, and is scheduled for demolition. The official finding of the pacific fleet inspector general stated that the prevailing environment of this building degraded the high degree of concentrated work required in the analysis of aerial film, preparing analytical reports, and fine-grain research of all-source documents. Further, the work spaces were found unsuitable for effective employment of personnel.

In summary, a new building is needed now for the Fleet Intelligence Center that will provide a much improved working environment as well as the physical facilities to satisfy the expanding tasks and functions of the intelligence center. The location of this vital support element at Makalapa adjacent to CINCPACFLT will result in the effective coordination of intelligence input with command/con-

trol reaction-response output to the pacific fleet operating forces. Additionally, this colocation will eliminate duplication of expensive communications facilities. In the past, the location of FICPAC on Ford Island has negated the instant and continuous availability of vitally needed intelligence with direct and secure communications facilities. The need exists for a replacement building for FICPAC now, the optimum location for this building is adjacent to the principal user, CINCPACFLT at Makalapa.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Admiral Harlfinger, and we will go into the closed session later to deal with the entire subject matter.

SECTIONS 204 AND 205—LAND EXCHANGE

Before going to the line items there are a couple of matters that I want to call to your attention. In section 204 and section 205 of the bill, you are asking for general authority to exchange Government-owned lands with privately owned land adjacent to the runways at the Marine Air Corps installation at El Toro, Calif., and the Marine Air Station at Santa Ana, Calif.

I wonder if you could comment on those two provisions in the bill on page 19.

Admiral ENGER. I would like to call on General Hise of the Marine Corps, who is here from El Toro, to speak on that.

General HISE. I am the commanding general of the Marine Corps Air Base, Western Area, which includes El Toro.

Senator JACKSON. Could you comment on the need for the authority you are asking for in sections 204–205?

General HISE. Sir, this is necessary to maintain good community relations while retaining full utilization of these bases. The access to the bases, of course, is essential to their usefulness. Land values in Orange County, being the fastest growing area in the United States, to my knowledge, are so high, that there is a strong economic incentive to build houses in close proximity to the airfields.

In order to protect the citizens from crash potentials and high noise levels it is necessary that we restrict building under the approaches to the runways by some sort of easement or fee simple acquisition of these lands. The aim of this legislation is to retain full utilization of these bases without constraint by civilian pressures as a result of noise and overflight problems from people living too close to the airstrip.

Senator JACKSON. That applies to both installations?

General HISE. Yes, sir; in different ways.

Senator JACKSON. El Toro and Santa Ana.

General HISE. At El Toro a certain portion of the Green Belt, underlying the approach zone, has been under restrictive building agreement for a 6-year period which has now become open for renegotiation. We are in the process of attempting this renegotiation, and have been for the past year.

Senator JACKSON. You will only need easements at El Toro?

General HISE. Yes, sir, only easements.

Senator JACKSON. And at Santa Ana you need easements and fee simple title? You mean you are asking for that authority?

General HISE. Yes, sir. Either one is satisfactory.

Senator JACKSON. Sometimes you pay as much for the easement as you pay for the fee. It becomes indistinguishable from the standpoint of market value.

Admiral ENGER. This would be one of the determinations. Whether we acquired it in fee or easement would be determined by the value that we would have to pay for the easements.

Senator JACKSON. Right. Now, there is a request for authority to exchange lands, that is Government lands for private lands, what lands are you talking about?

General HISE. Our intent here is that the Office of the Secretary of Defense would designate the lands that would be made available for the land exchange. We have not specified the land.

Senator JACKSON. Would this be land that is now occupied by the Marine Corps or just public lands?

General HISE. It would be lands that become available from Defense Department excess declarations. It would be land under the auspices of any component of the Defense Department.

Senator JACKSON. So what you are really doing is to avoid a cash outlay?

General HISE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. By an exchange arrangement?

General HISE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Do you know what lands might be available at this time? Has there been some discussion?

General HISE. There were some negotiations with GSA last year on the problem, but they recommended the problem be handled by the Navy. There are no current lands specified to be looked at by the Rossmoor Corp. or by the Irvine Land Co.

Senator JACKSON. But it would be an exchange, of course, of equal value or a payment being made for the difference.

General HISE. Yes, sir.

Admiral ENGER. Through our normal appraisal process.

Senator JACKSON. How much money? You don't know exactly what the dollar amount is? Do you have a rough approximation as to what we are talking about in terms of value? If you don't have it, you can supply it for the record.

Admiral ENGER. I prefer to supply it for the record.

General HISE. We will supply it for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, General.

(The information follows:)

Although the Navy has not obtained real estate appraisals for the areas in which easement or fee title will be acquired by exchange, present real estate sales in the area indicate a value of this type of land at approximately $16,000. per acre. Using this base price for fee value of the areas at El Toro and Santa Ana is as follows:

El Toro, MCAB

Approximately 531 acres, at $16,000 per acre equals $8,496,000 Fee.

Santa Ana, MCAB

Approximately 418 acres, at $16,000, per acre equals $6,688,000, Fee.

Totals: 949 acres, at $16,000, per acre equals $15,184,000, Fee.

The rapid development of land in Orange County, California, for commercial and residential use, has created a demand for land that is reflected in the real estate market by prices which may be considered as high in other areas. Without a detailed appraisal it is difficult to ascertain the reduction in value to the land by the imposition of restrictive easements. The easement value would be the difference in the present fee value of the land and the residual value of the land as affected by the rights to be acquired by the government. In July 1965, the Rossmoor Corporation, owner of the land at El Toro, filed an action in the Court of Claims alleging a taking by the government because of the

flight operations at El Toro. In this case, which is pending in the Court of Claims, damages in the amount of $5,500,000, or approximately 65% of the Navy's estimated fee value of the land were alleged by the Rossmoor Corporation.

SECTION 204—LAND EXCHANGE

Senator THURMOND. I notice section 204 provides for acquiring easements and to exchange excess land the Government has now, is that correct?

General HISE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Why not just exchange some land the Government has for this land? You are exchanging land with easement and fee simple. You are exchanging a fee simple land title for an easement only, aren't you?

General HISE. In one instance that is the proposed solution, in the case of the Green Belt at El Toro. In the case of Santa Ana, a helicopter base, the sense of the bill is to permit exchange either for an easement or for fee simple, according to which one would be the least expensive to the Government.

Senator THURMOND. Well, if the Government is going to own this land for a long time, you might consider getting an easement. If you can swap some land here for some land here, you might as well get the best title you can, hadn't you?

General HISE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Then they can lease it to the people. I think you want to look after the Government's interest first.

General HISE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. If you don't need the fee simple title and can save the Government a lot of money that is another thing. But, just when this says you will swap the excess land to get an easement in other land, it just struck me as possible you might swap fee simple title for fee simple title.

Senator JACKSON. Except there is a value problem. I think that is the crucial point. The question of granting or swapping fee for fee would be the normal situation, but if the discrepancies between the two are substantial, then the Government would have to put up extra land in order to equal the amount of the appraised value of the easement that is being obtained.

Senator THURMOND. Unless you have sufficient acres of the excess that you could swap. I guess you will have it appraised and then have the land you want appraised.

General HISE. Sir, the area we are speaking of at El Toro would have very little value to us if we acquired this land fee simple. Actually, it is the overflight rights we need to protect. We wish to restrain people from building under this approach zone. This is our primary purpose, and, therefore, to acquire the land outright would be more costly to us than to acquire the easement over it.

Senator THURMOND. Then you ought to get a whole lot of easements for the land you swap if you give them fee simple title.

General HISE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, you won't be swapping acre for acre even though both would be the same value because the fee simple is certainly worth a lot more than an easement.

Admiral ENGER. We would exchange on an equal dollar value based upon appraisals. If the costs of the easement were excessive we would then request authority to acquire it in fee simple.

Senator THURMOND. That is the point I was getting at. You will have appraisals made by responsible people of the value of the easements you would acquire and have your land properly appraised so you can protect the Government's interest.

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; we will.

Senator THURMOND. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, HAWTHORNE, NEV.

Senator JACKSON. There is one other item Senator Cannon has requested. I don't know whether it is in your justification. He has requested there be added to the bill $495,000 for a new Marine barracks at the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot in Nevada. He had the staff look into the matter and found that it is badly needed and he has called this to my attention. As I understand it, there is some repair work being done on the present barracks but it is apparently a bad situation.

Would you have that information?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; I would. Should I speak to it now?

Senator JACKSON. Yes; just dispose of that now and then we will get to the other line items.

Admiral ENGER. In line with our need for personnel support facilities, every project that is an urgent requirement of the Navy that was not included in this year's program was deferred primarily because of the size of the budget. The project is required and it would be in a future submission by the Navy.

Senator JACKSON. That answers the question. Thank you very much.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK, VA.

We will start out on page 1, Naval Shipyard, Norfolk. The project was authorized in fiscal year 1968 in the amount of $663,000. Your present request amounts to a 101 percent increase. This is quite a substantial increase. I note that the 1968 project was also funded.

Do you now propose to ask for the full funding for this project?

Admiral ENGER. Commander Weir can answer and list the reasons for the increased costs on this item.

Commander WEIR. Mr. Chairman, this project was originally, as you stated, approved in 1968 for $663,000. We designed this project. We bid it. We redesigned it trying to get it within the money and partially rebid it. The high risk factors at the Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, because it is an old shipyard with many unknown subsurface conditions, were such that we are totally unable to accomplish this project within the authorized amount. What we have now done, is to request authorization for the project based on our actual bid results. We have taken the medium bid that we received in February of 1969 and we have projected that bid forward at known escalation rates in the area and established this price. We would request new funding in the amount of the difference between the funding we received in fiscal year 1968 and the price that we have now.

Senator JACKSON. Is the difference here inflation plus the revision made in the project?

Commander WEIR. There are no revisions to the project design since the last bids were received. We just did not properly evaluate the risk factors in this area. The difference in prices is based on the actual bids received for the design that meets the requirement for the improved pumping procedures.

Senator JACKSON. There is still quite a discrepancy, however, on that.

Commander WEIR. Disregarding cost escalation, the actual discrepancy, sir, would be about $500,000 in the evaluation of the risk factor and other considerations.

Admiral ENGER. The project was clearly underestimated to begin with, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Page 2, also at the Naval Shipyard, Norfolk. I notice the pipe shop improvement is part of your shipyard modernization program and I also note you estimate benefits to be derived from the item during its life will result in a payback period of 8 years. I wonder just what you mean by this and what benefits will be derived if this project is approved.

Admiral ENGER. I call on Captain Ginn of the Naval Ship Systems Command, who is project manager for the naval shipyard modernization program.

Captain GINN. The project is required for the increased workload of modern attack submarines. The payback is a computation of the savings that will result from doing the work under the existing procedures and space in the shipyard versus what will be accomplished after the project has been completed. That is how we compute the payback. The major reason for the project is to allow us to accomplish the projected workload for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard by increasing our capacity for submarine overhaul starts per year. It is a mere expansion of the facility we have to accomplish the increased workload of the future.

Senator JACKSON. All right, page 3. This project is for a radar overhaul facility. It was authorized in fiscal year 1969 in the amount of $573,000. Now you are requesting almost three times that amount for the same project.

Admiral ENGER. Commander Weir.

Commander WEIR. As you stated, the project was a 1968 project authorized and funded at $573,000. Subsequent to this approval, we have completed the final design which includes criteria requirements for overhauling these radar units that were unknown at the time we originally came forward with the project. Some of these items were a woodblock, nonsparking floor, an increase bay height required in the facility, and an exacting minimum requirement for antenna deflections due to windloads. In recognizing these requirement we explored every possible means of reducing the cost and still meet the basic requirements for the facility. After doing this, we advertised the project for bids. The medium bid that we received for this project in June 1969 was $1,165,000. We have projected this cost estimate forward and in terms of today's dollars and to meet the requirements that were unknown when we appeared before the Congress in 1968, we need authorization of $1,626,000 to construct the facilities.

Senator JACKSON. In making your estimates you come up with one figure and later another, and I realize there are situations in which the state of the art is changing so fast that you can't avoid some changes, but this is still pretty wide of the mark.

Admiral ENGER. This one was wide of the mark and I believe it was because we didn't really know what the true requirement was at the time we submitted our estimate originally.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Senator JACKSON. Page 5, Naval Shipyard, Charleston. I judge from reading your justification that one of the principal reasons you are requesting this project at this time is because the facility presently being used will have to be torn down to make room for expansion of your inside machine shop. What kind of a structure are you proposing to take down; that is, is it serviceable now to perform the function for which it was designed.

Admiral ENGER. Captain Ginn.

Captain GINN. The paint shop is the project you are speaking of?

Senator JACKSON. The paint shop at Charleston.

Captain GINN. The paint shop occupies a very old structure in the naval shipyard. It is not satisfactory to accomplish the long-range mission and workload of the shipyard nor is it capable of handling the new sophisticated paints, teflons, plastics that are necessary in the type of workload that Charleston currently does. The majority of the paint shop work is now accomplished in a number of locations throughout the yard.

Senator JACKSON. How old is the shop that you are tearing down.

Captain GINN. I would have to furnish that one for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Will you furnish that for the record?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

(The information follows:)

Building Number 22, the main paint shop that will be torn down to make room for future expansion of the inside machine shop, is 48 years old.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, page 8. This is a very expensive administrative facility and I am wondering what kind of facilities you are presently using for this work that is to be performed in this structure. I think we denied this last year when you asked for $6.5 million.

Captain GINN. Mr. Chairman, the major building being used in Long Beach, building 141, was built as the field office of the construction company that built the naval shipyard in the early forties. It is a wooden clapboard building with no fire protection in the building at all. We do not even have a sprinkler system in it. However, the problem is not only this building, but there are 14 other locations in the shipyard and in contiguous areas where the people doing this kind of work are located. Part of them are in the supply center, part in temporary buildings, part in shop buildings and some in GSA-leased space in the old Ford plant on Terminal Island.

The main building, building 141, is a fire hazard and we had a near loss of the building when we lost the cafeteria by fire in April. The cafeteria was a wooden building built to feed the people that built the shipyard. When we lost it we spent most of the night fighting to save the contiguous engineering building. This is our most urgent project for Long Beach.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Captain.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON, WASH.

Page 11, the Naval Shipyard, Bremerton. If this project is approved, will it permit you to consolidate these separate facilities and modernize your sheet metal shop?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. It will consolidate existing facilities?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir. The current problem in Puget Sound in sheet metal again is a building that was not designed to really do modern sheet metal work. By putting this building up, it will allow us to bring sheet metal work down on a single floor location, it will allow us to lay out the shop for proper workflow and material handling, and it will also allow us to get rid in that area of a building that is not suited for the purpose today.

Senator JACKSON. What is the status of the wood working shop that we approved last year? Is the design complete and are you ready to start construction when the freeze is lifted? Could you check that, Commander?

Commander WEIR. Yes, sir.

Admiral ENGER. Could we provide that for the record?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I want to be sure that it is ready to go the moment the freeze is lifted. Thank you very much, Captain.

Admiral ENGER. We do have it now, Mr. Chairman. The plans and specifications are going to be ready to advertise in September of this year.

Senator JACKSON. In September of this year?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. So, if the freeze is lifted, it will be ready to let out on bids?

Admiral ENGER. The freeze has been lifted, so it will be ready for advertising in September.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Thank you very much.

NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITY, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Page 17, Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Fla. The work proposed for this new shop is presently being performed. I am wondering if this project might be deferred for the present.

Admiral ENGER. I would like to call on Mr. Abbott of the Air System Command to give justification for this project.

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Chairman, are you referring to the aircraft stripping and corrosion facility?

Senator JACKSON. At the naval air rework facility.

Mr. ABBOTT. At Jacksonville?

Senator JACKSON. Page17, stripping and corrosion treatment shop, $2,481,000.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir. This is a project which is very badly needed. as you know, we are doing our utmost to modernize the rework facilities to speed up the processing of the aircraft overhaul in order to get the aircraft back to the fleet in operating condition.* At the present time the aircraft stripping and corrosion treatment is done in an open shed.

Now, the naval aircraft are painted with epoxy paint and the stripping compound is effective between approximately 65 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Above that temperature the stripping compound sticks on and has to be scraped off and removes no paint in the process.

Below 65 degrees Fahrenheit the time required for the stripping compound to work increases on almost a flat curved basis where the time is rapidly doubled, tripled, and quadrupled, so this ties up aircraft in the process.

In effect, it means money because it's taking us longer, we are wasting stripping compound, and we are wasting man-hours. We have a cost saving benefits associated with this type line item.

As you will note, it has a payback period of 3 years. We have had similar line items approved for at least two of our other rework activities in the past 2 years.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir.

NAVAL STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Senator JACKSON. Turn now to page 22, the naval station at Philadelphia. This year in the general provisions of the bill you are asking that the cost of enlisted quarters be increased from $2,750 to $3,200 per man. As I understand it, this is partly due to the increase in building costs but also to add additional space per man.

Just what is the Navy proposing in regard to barracks? This, of course, is the bachelor enlisted quarters request for this particular facility.

Admiral ENGER. Mr. Chairman, our request is coordinated with the request of the Secretary of Defense. All three services are asking for the same. We are asking in part for an increase due to cost escalation, but also in part for an increase in the standards that we provide to our people.

To speak in detail of this, I have Mr. Anders from the Bureau of Naval Personnel who has the general cognizance of all personnel facilities.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. I want to ask a couple of followup questions here. Do you have uniform standards now on BEQ's for the Navy, Army, and Air Force?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator JACKSON. As far as enlisted personnel are concerned, that is, the barracks to house them, the three services have different standards

*Each time an aircraft is inducted for rework it must be completely stripped of all paint to enable the conduct of a thorough examination of all metal surfaces for cracks, corrosion, and intergranular corrosion, which must be repaired.

according to my information. Do you know whether anything has been done to standardize the enlisted men's housing?

Admiral ENGER. Mr. Chairman, we are speaking in two contexts here. One is the scope of the standards, the amount of space that we can provide per man. That is identical among the three services. We have been building them to different designs in the past, but we have recently been working through the Office of the Secretary of Defense with the other three services, and have come to a tentative agreement which I would say will soon result in a design of the same definitive structures for all people, no matter which service they are in.

Senator JACKSON. Admiral, I want to mention here that I observe that you are not calling it a barracks any more as far as enlisted personnel are concerned, but it is bachelor enlisted quarters. Does this indicate a new concept or is it just new descriptive reference?

Admiral ENGER. It is a new descriptive reference, but it speaks to the fact that we are trying to do better for our enlisted personnel than we have in the past.

Senator JACKSON. But as far as any change in the square footage available and standards applied in the past, there has been no change?

Admiral ENGER. No, sir; in the sense that we have been requesting and this committee has approved in the past certain increases in the standards. The request from the Department this year is for authorization to provide those standards. I would like to expand my remarks for the record.

(The information follows:)

Because of the cost per man limitation of funds, Navy projected its FY 70 designs on the basis of no more than 125 square feet gross barracks area per man, rather than the 145 square feet per man which DOD allowed. The use of the lesser figure was required to keep the projects within authorized funds and to provide for the inclusion of a few three-man rooms with semi-private baths for the use of higher grade personnel. The intended policy for FY 71 is to provide the 145 square feet gross barracks area per man allowed by the DOD criteria and to place no more than three men in a room.

Senator JACKSON. So there is an upgrading then from what we referred to as an enlisted man's barracks to the new concept of bachelor enlisted quarters?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; there is, in the sense that in the last few years, with the exception of accommodations for recruits, we have gone from the open bay type of barracks to rooms.

Senator JACKSON. To actual rooms?

Admiral ENGER. To actual rooms for two, three, and four men.

Senator JACKSON. If you don't have it now, you can supply it for the record—what are the changes as far as cost per man is concerned with this new concept?

Admiral ENGER. I would like to supply that for the record if I may, sir.

Senator JACKSON. If you will, please.

Admiral ENGER. Comparisons with past years.

Senator JACKSON. Fine.

48-941 O - 70 - 23

(The information follows:)

REPRESENTATIVE CONSTRUCTION COSTS PROJECTED TO FISCAL YEAR 1971 AWARD DATE

[In millions of dollars]

Location	Date of award	Budget cost adjusted to 1.0 cost index	Increase due to increased size (125 square feet to 145 square feet	Escalation to June 1971	Estimated cost, fiscal year 1971 budget
NS Philadelphia, Pa	June 1969	2,262	475	407	3,144
NCBC Gulfport, Miss	February 1970	2,323	581	296	3,200
NAS Imperial Beach, Calif	June 1969	2,272	477	409	3,158
MCAS Yuma, Ariz	May 1969	2,244	561	421	3,226

Senator THURMOND. You are going to have four to a room?

Admiral ENGER. Up to four men per room.

Senator THURMOND. Instead of one big open room as we have had in the past?

Admiral ENGER. Yes; instead of one large dormitory as in the past, we are going to work toward individual rooms with up to a maximum of four men per room.

Senator THURMOND. In the last few years you have upgraded them by installing air conditioning now in all of the buildings, I imagine?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; where appropriate we are trying to take advantage of the increases in the living standards that other Americans enjoy.

Senator THURMOND. What about bathrooms?

Admiral ENGER. We hope for some of the higher pay grades to provide other than just the gang bathrooms, and to have an adjoining bathroom. We will be pleased to provide a little more for the record in conjunction with the information that the chairman requested.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Admiral.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

Page 24, the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va. I notice that you have included in this project an electronics shop. Why is this shop included in this line item? Shouldn't that have been a separate one?

Admiral ENGER. There is demolition involved; it is demolition to make way for the——

Senator JACKSON. You are demolishing?

Admiral ENGER. We will demolish a building which is currently being used as an electronics shop, so it is a replacement of that item.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, YORKTOWN, VA.

Senator JACKSON. Page 26, Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va. The total cost of this Marine barracks facility is $1,221,000. It amounts to about $5,087 per man. But I notice you are including in the barracks an administrative wing and an academic wing. What is the purpose of this? Is this a new concept in barracks construction?

Admiral ENGER. Mr. Anders, from the Bureau of Naval Personnel, can speak to that.

Mr. ANDERS. Mr. Chairman, the actual barracks per se are still priced at our requested new authority for $3,200 per man. The administrative wing and the academic wing that are requested here are based on the Marine Corps type of operations where they would prefer to have the administration of the barracks, that is, administrative staff of the barracks and training space as an integral part of the barracks.

Senator JACKSON. I don't quite understand why the administrative wing and academic wing are included with the barracks.

Mr. ANDERS. The present barracks which contains 487 substandard berthing spaces includes also the administrative and training spaces. The Marines operate on a unit integrity concept and, therefore, this is replacing what is there now as a complete unit; otherwise they would have to build separate facilities. This is just combining them.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. Page 34, Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif. You are asking for a 64.5 percent increase in the cost of these barracks. It would appear that the $4,107,000 per man is somewhat excessive. Do you have any comments?

Commander WEIR. This still relates back to our proposed $3,200 per man. This is multiplied by the area cost factor. That is a high cost area and the Department of Defense area cost factor is 1.2. So 1.2 times the $3,200 will provide you with a figure of $3,850. These barracks were designed to the same standard barracks criteria used in other locations; however, its small size and rather remote location have affected this item adversely and the additional authorization to $4,107 per man would be required to construct the facility. This is based upon actual bid results received in June 1969.

Senator JACKSON. Has this been the case at Concord for some time or is this a new development?

Commander WEIR. No, sir; this area cost factor has been standard for the last 3 years. In relation to the Washington area it has maintained the same relativity.

NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Senator JACKSON. Page 51, Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Ill. This seems like a substantial amount for the Navy to have to pay for connection to the public sewage system. I note that is $12,209,000. I note from your justification that Lake County, Ill., started on a $70 million program. If this project is approved, it means the Navy is assuming 18 percent of the county's program. When this is considered along with the Army's request for $2,488,000 to connect Fort Sheridan to this county system, it means the Government is assuming about 20 percent of the total burden.

Don't you think this is an unusual way to finance their own sewage problem?

Admiral ENGER. I would like to call on Commander Parisius from the Facilities Engineering Command.

Commander PARISIUS. Mr. Chairman, yes, sir; this is an expensive project. Of course, the intent here is to protect the water quality of Lake Michigan, which is the largest of the Great Lakes within the

United States. The Great Lakes, of course, are collectively the largest body of fresh water in the world.

This project breaks into two pieces. An on-base piece to connect to our sewerage system and pump our sewage across our station to the municipal system was initially estimated at approximately $2.7 million. The balance of the work is involved in participating with the municipal system. The municipal system will actually take the effluents from eight of their plants out of Lake Michigan and will pump them inland.

We are sitting right in the middle of this district. As we get into their system in the particular area we are talking about, we will have about 50 percent of their flow. When we get to the treatment plant involved we will have about a third of their capacity and this is why the project is expensive.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but let's look at it the other way. If there is a cutback—all I know is what I read in the newspaper columns—I mean multibase installations around the country—it is inconceivable that the city and the county will then have a substantial advantage here for growth for which the Government would be paying the bill.

Commander PARISIUS. I know of no intention to cut back the Naval Training Center.

Senator JACKSON. A long time ago, I learned never to say never. There is just nothing that is immutable any more and I think next year that will be really true.

Commander PARISIUS. These people have increased their bonded indebtedness and approved a special referendum to do this. They have also increased their property tax rate to pay the O. & M. charges, in fact, doubled the rates. This particular municipal project is the No. 1 project in the Great Lakes region as determined by the Federal Water Quality Administration, and they have recently received the largest Federal grant issued in that area. So it is a very significant project again to protect the waters of Lake Michigan.

Senator JACKSON. How much would it cost for the Navy to do this separately, and, of course, they have the Navy and Army at Fort Sheridan. Can you supply that?

Commander PARISIUS. We don't at this time see a cost savings to do it ourselves because, in addition to the construction effort involved, we look to a benefit in the operational and maintenance costs to the Navy, and to the community, incidentally. We figure that by a larger combined central system the operation and maintenance costs to the community will be reduced as well as to the Navy.

Senator JACKSON. Well, why don't you supply this information for the record—I am trying to be helpful here—on what it would cost if you tried to do this separately? Suppose that you had to meet the water quality standards separately and apart from the city. I think this is important for the record so that we have some indication of what we are talking about. Could you do that?

Commander PARISIUS. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. You can show the savings both on capital outlay, if that is the case, and in operation and maintenance. But we would like to have that information.

Admiral ENGER. We will provide it for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows:)

The information requested, although provided by the Navy to the Committee, was not printed in this record since its release could affect the negotiations presently in progress between the Navy and the North Shore Sanitary District to establish an equitable cost for the connection charge.

Senator JACKSON. I assumed you went through that procedure initially.

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir. I would also like to point out even if our population did drop off, which we have no knowledge of now, we would still have capacity available to us for which we would be contracting with the municipal system. When we sometime in the future time go back up in population at Great Lakes again——

Senator JACKSON. So you would have those credits?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All right, thank you, Commander.

I received a statement from Senator Inouye, first about the Fleet Intelligence Center and we will put that in the record in connection with the classified discussion at the conclusion.

NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Secondly, there is a deficiency authorization that he mentioned in the amount of $759,000 to complete a sewage improvement project that was originally authorized in fiscal year 1970 in the amount of $6,051,000. As I understand the situation, the deficiency in the amount I have indicated will be necessary in fiscal year 1971 and an additional $900,000 will be needed in fiscal year 1972 if the project is to be completed as originally planned.

Could someone comment on that?

Admiral ENGER. Commander Weir can comment on that.

Commander WEIR. Bids were opened on this project on April 29, 1970, and existing funds were not adequate to award the contract in the full scope of what was approved by the Congress. There was an additive bid item when we opened bids that permitted the separation of a certain portion of certain work at Pearl City, the Richardson recreational area, Bishop Point, and the shipyard. A decision was made because of the urgency of this project that we would award the project omitting this particular work. Then we were going to give consideration to including this requirement in our program next year. However, it is an urgently needed requirement to correct these facilities. This was a very substantial and large project; it was $6,051,000.

Senator JACKSON. In fiscal year 1970, last year?

Commander WEIR. Yes, sir. And to delay the project award would have involved a tremendous cost growth because that area's costs are rapidly escalating.

Senator JACKSON. We are talking about $1,600,000 more, aren't we?

Commander WEIR. No, sir, the amendment if this year, would be in the——

Senator JACKSON. Seven hundred fifty-nine thousand.

Commander WEIR. Yes, sir; $759,000. And that would take care of the remaining requirements.

Senator JACKSON. Then $900,000 will be needed in fiscal year 1972?

Commander WEIR. No, sir; the requirement would be completed. We, of course, don't have the item in our program this year.

Senator JACKSON. I understand.

Commander WEIR. If we could proceed now we could do it for $759,000. However, if we have to wait until we come to the Congress next year, the escalation factor would cause us to have to ask for $900,000 to do the same work. It would be $759,000 this year.

Senator JACKSON. So if this is added then there will not be the need next year for $900,000?

Commander WEIR. That is correct, yes sir.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Fong has some questions on the Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor. The questions and answers should be inserted in the record at this point.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Question: Why is the improvement at the Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, necessary in light of the fact that it appears to be a duplication of existing facilities at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard?

Answer: The Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, repair department is an intermediate level maintenance activity, organized similar to a submarine tender. Each PACFLT Submarine Squadron is assigned a submarine tender for support, with exception of the two Pearl based squadrons, where the repair department is tasked to perform routine maintenance, voyage repairs, minor repairs, and alterations equivalent to repair. Improvements are necessary to certain Submarine Base repair shops in order to accomplish routine maintenance and minor repairs to increasingly complex nuclear submarines homeported in Pearl. This repair work is not in duplication of shipyard work. The Submarine Base shops and facilities complement, rather than duplicate, shipyard facilities. Upgrading the facilities at the Submarine Base is necessary to give it the equivalent capability of a modern submarine tender. This will also provide enlisted personnel with shore duty billets where highly technical skills can be maintained. Retention of these personnel and their skills is of great and increasing importance.

Question: Will the Submarine Base compete with the Pearl Harbor Shipyard for repair work?

Answer: The type of work accomplished by the repair department at the Intermediate Maintenance level is not in competition with the Shipyard depot level repairs. Upgrading the repair department facilities will not cause any competition with the Shipyard, but will enable the Submarine Base to complete intermediate level maintenance and repairs on increasing amounts of installed equipment. Shipyard facilities will continue to be utilized for depot level maintenance.

Question: Is this improvement at the Submarine Base the first step in the planned growth of the Submarine Base to higher levels of maintenance and, eventually, overhauls?

Answer: This project is the final phase of a long range program to provide the Submarine Base with required capability to perform assigned functions in support of modern nuclear submarines. No plans have been made or are contemplated for the eventual overhaul of submarines at the Submarine Base. Regular overhauls will continue to be accomplished at Naval Shipyard, Pearl, as will repairs and equipment installations which are not normally performed by a submarine tender.

Question: What is the planned manpower requirement at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, in FY 1971 and will that figure grow substantially once these improvements are constructed?

Answer: Planned manpower for the Submarine Base repair department for FY 1971 is 10 officers, 481 enlisted personnel, and 34 civilian clerical personnel. This project will not require an increase in personnel, and none is planned as a result of this project.

Question: If the mission of the Submarine Base is intermediate level maintenance and emergency repairs, why does it have a dry dock assigned to it?

Answer: There is an active Auxiliary Repair Dry Dock (ARD) at the Submarine Base. Submarines are frequently docked in the ARD for routine hull cleaning and minor maintenance. Work inside the submarine is generally accom-

plished by ship's force with assistance from the Submarine Base, if required. Shipyard, Pearl, personnel are frequently utilized to accomplish major maintenance outside the hull. The ARD is needed to fulfill mobilization requirements. The siting of the ARD at the Submarine Base is one of convenience, and frequently is the only dry dock available for emergency dockings. The only work that the Submarine Base does in the ARD is normal upkeep work.

Question: If the improvements at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, are not approved, what alternatives are available to the Navy for this intermediate level of maintenance?

Answer: If this project is not approved, the ability of Pearl based submarines to carry out essential missions will be degraded since no alternate location will be available in the Mid-Pacific area to maintain the increased complex equipment installed in modern nuclear submarines. The alternative of depending on the Naval Shipyard, Pearl, for all maintenance and repair is unacceptable due to long lead time to accomodate Shipyard schedules. The lead time precludes ability for quick response. Shipyard, Pearl, is not organized or equipped to accomplish the normal Intermediate Maintenance Level repair and upkeep work done by the Submarine Base. A shipyard is not readily responsive or available to accomplish routine maintenance and repairs of an emergency nature in an urgent manner to meet vital operational commitments. The Submarine Base is the only intermediate maintenance activity in the Central Pacific which is capable of accomplishing submarine work. The remaining alternatives would be: either the deployment of nuclear submarines to San Diego for upkeep alongside submarine tenders there, or the construction of new submarine tenders to be located in Pearl Harbor. These two alternatives would represent an imprudent expenditure of funds, reduce the availability of operational submarines due to extensive transit times involved, and would severely hamper personnel retention efforts. Additionally, the repair capability at the Submarine Base is a necessity in a contingency situation.

NAVAL STATION, SAN JUAN, P.R.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Page 68, Naval Station, San Juan, P.R. I notice a part of this station is leased to the Puerto Rico Port Authority and I wonder why they shouldn't be required to pay their proportionate share of the sewage collection system. If this part of this station is outleased, it raises a question as to the future need for it and I wonder if any consideration has been given to disposing of a particular portion of this area, particularly the airport area.

Admiral ENGER. Commander Parisius will speak to that.

Commander PARISIUS. That is a very good point. The reason the project was submitted to the Congress in its entirety was for the naval station and the outleased Isla Grande Airport because in accordance with the Executive order we are responsible to clean up the facilities we own as well as the ones we own but have on outlease. This project has been reviewed and from the Navy's standpoint the Isla Grande portion that is outleased can be deferred from this year's bill. However, we do have the requirement at the naval station for $134,000 of the project and that is a valid requirement for this year.

Senator JACKSON. $134,000?

Commander PARISIUS. Yes, sir.

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator JACKSON. Isla Grande. We will turn to page 69, Marine Barracks, District of Columbia—a very simple matter. You will recall what we went through this last year. I wonder if you could give us a report. Where does it stand now, since the action that we took last year?

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. CHIP, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL (FACILITIES AND SERVICES), U.S. MARINE CORPS

General CHIP. I have a brief statement which I can provide for the record or if you would like, I will read it.

Senator JACKSON. Why don't you just read it?

General CHIP. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Brig. Gen. William C. Chip, Assistant Quartermaster General (facilities and services) of the Marine Corps and it is a distinct pleasure to once again appear before you to present the Marine Corps military construction authorization program.

I shall, with your consent, briefly introduce the Marine Corps construction program for fiscal year 1971. The information provided by Admiral Enger on planning and programing procedures is similar to that of the Marine Corps and our facilities posture is included in the summarizations.

The $284.2 million Navy request for fiscal year 1971 includes $33.5 million for Marine Corps construction items; $20.6 million or 62 percent of this amount is devoted to the satisfaction of deficiencies in our troop housing facilities. The House Armed Services Committee has denied approval for one of the two messhall items included in this category. This item will provide a modular relocatable messhall for $248,000 at the Bogue auxiliary landing field of the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point. The item is urgently required to replace the field messing facilities now in use at Boque. Despite the expeditionary environment of this short airfield for tactical support (SATS) installation, the personnel operating the field are permanently assigned and field messing facilities are far from adequate except as an interim measure. We respectfully request this committee to restore this item to the program.

As you know, gentlemen, the Marine Corps is a people-oriented service—the marine is our greatest asset. But the marine of today is no longer just a well-trained, tough fighting man, he is also a trained technician well aware of his capabilities. If we hope to retain this capability, we must respect his right to work and live under reasonably comfortable conditions when he is not in combat. We hope, with your support, to provide such conditions. Thus, our major investment program in fiscal year 1971 is for troop housing which will continue the impetus your approval of our similar request in fiscal year 1970 gave to this endeavor. The remainder of our program consists of nine high priority, urgently required and varied facilities and five pollution abatement items.

With your permission, I shall not at this time explain each line item in detail. However, I should report that, the line item for land acquisition in support of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., has been included in the fiscal year 1971 program. A thorough investigation of the matter of assistance for persons to be relocated has been pursued. In this connection, we seek authorization and funding in this year's bill to permit assistance payments commensurate which those authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. This can be accomplished by inclusion of the words "including special relocation costs" with this project in title II of the bill.

In conclusion, I respectfully solicitate your support for our entire program and will be pleased to attempt to answer any questions you may have.

Senator JACKSON. Specifically, on the Marine Barracks here in the District, I understand that there have been discussions and interviews with the people who will be relocated. Could you tell us what the state of this is, General?

General CHIP. This has been pursued since the hearings of last year by the Chesapeake Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Commander Kirkpatrick of the Chesapeake Division with whom we have worked very closely, has been the project officer and since he is present I would like to call on him to discuss this subject.

Commander KIRKPATRICK. We have proceeded on this problem with the assistance of the Office of the Mayor of the District of Columbia, dealing through the Redevelopment Land Agency in their Relocation Assistance Office. In February they conducted a survey of the people and the condition of their dwellings. They found nine families lived in the area. They interviewed three of them and could not get information from the other six.

Senator JACKSON. I have a memorandum here from Senator Brooke and he said this construction would displace 23 families and some 100 children.

Commander KIRKPATRICK. According to the Relocation Assistance Office survey of February of this year, they found only nine of the buildings occupied. They could not come up with a total count of the people but the figure of nine families is verified. The number of children would have to be estimated.

Senator JACKSON. I understand we are talking about nine families?

Commander KIRKPATRICK. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Could we get an up-to-date report from the District on that, too? Could you submit that?

Commander KIRKPATRICK. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I would like to have that so we will know. First of all, get the facts so we know what we are talking about.

Commander KIRKPATRICK. We could have that verified.

Senator JACKSON. And they interviewed how many?

Commander KIRKPATRICK. They tried to interview all nine families. They were able to contact six and obtain the information they asked for. Three families indicated they would not like to discuss the situation, and three families could not be found at home even though they returned in the evening or on Saturday.

Senator JACKSON. Fine, thank you very much. I do want to get, Commander, a complete up-to-date report. What is the Mayor's recommendation on this?

Commander KIRKPATRICK. We have the Mayor's recommendation which we could submit for the record. It has been submitted to Mr. River's committee in the House. The Mayor's office recommends that we seek authority, as General Chip has explained, to pay relocation assistance commensurate with title I of the Housing Act of 1949 as amended. The Mayor's office has given us estimates of how much that would cost, and that amount is included in our request.

Senator JACKSON. Will you supply that for the record?

Commander KIRKPATRICK. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY,
Washington, D.C. August 5, 1970.

Lt. Comdr. ALLAN P. BOOTH,
Chesapeake Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMANDER BOOTH: This will confirm our conversation yesterday that based upon a recent survey, it appears there are nine occupied dwelling units in Squares 928 and 951, the site of the proposed Marine Barracks expansion. There are also two commercial properties, i.e., a liquor store and a combination cleaners and shoe repair shop and one church.

The survey consisted of contact with some occupants and personal observation of the properties in the area.

We hope this will be satisfactory for your purposes.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. BROWN,
Assistant Executive Director, Office of Relocation and Administration.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D.C. March 5, 1970.

CAPTAIN B. W. VAN LEER,
Commanding Officer, Chesapeake Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CAPTAIN VAN LEER: Reference is made to your letter dated February 3, 1970, requesting a survey of properties in the site proposed for expansion of the Marine Barracks. The survey has now been completed.

According to the results of the survey of Squares 928 and 951, there are nine occupied units and the remaining household units are vacant. Three families were interviewed, three refused to give us any requested information, and we were unable to contact three additional households after revisiting them at least once, either on Saturday or in the evening. With respect to the households not contacted, the units appeared to be relatively small so that the occupants may be small families. However, the possibility of overcrowding exists.

With respect to those interviewed, one family consisted of husband and wife, another contained three adult members, and a third family consisted of two adults and four children. This family appeared to be eligible for public housing. Of the families interviewed, one owned the property and the other two were tenants.

In view of the small number of families interviewed, it is difficult, statistically speaking, to make a reliable projection regarding the number of low-income families living on the site and the number of bedrooms required.

We have attempted to relate the results of the survey to the information you requested. In addition to the relocation survey, your letter requested "the addresses of available decent, safe, and sanitary housing units in the District of Columbia comparable to, or better than, the housing units to be acquired, with an estimate of the cost of relocating all persons displaced by the acquisition; also, employment opportunities in the relocation area in which the displaced persons now employed might be interested, and available dwelling units in public housing to the extent that the displaced persons are eligible." As we see it, it is not appropriate or meaningful to attempt to list addresses for relocation housing for families in a given area unless it is known, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, when the properties will be acquired and when development of the public facility can be expected to begin. Decent, safe, and sanitary housing, which is suitable for the needs of these families, accessible to places of employment and available now, will probably not be available at the time the families are required to move, since these units would undoubtedly be rented in the intervening months or years.

In connection with local public projects, there are two safeguards provided for the protection of families and individuals. One is that a public official must, prior to acquisition of any properties in a given project, make a finding that decent, safe, and sanitary housing is available or will be provided for the low-income families required to move from the project. Secondly, under D.C. Relo-

cation Regulations, no family or individual may be required to move unless decent, safe, and sanitary housing is offered to them. Both of these safeguards are also contained in Federal requirements relating to Federally-assisted programs such as urban renewal. The safeguards are based upon provisions contained in two Acts of Congress, the D.C. Relocation Act of 1964 and the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The safeguards have been in effect in the District for many years and have proved to be effective. We, therefore, urge in the interest of uniformity and of affording protection for families and individuals living in public projects, that similar provisions be enacted or made part of the legislative history in connection with the pending legislation relating to expansion of the Marine Barracks. Such provisions have met the test of experience and time.

With respect to the question of relocation payments, we again urge for the sake of uniformity and equity that the pending legislation specify that the same payments shall be available to occupants of properties in this site as are available to those required to move from urban renewal projects financed under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. We note that the list of items, mentioned in your letter, which are authorized under existing legislation affecting the Department of Navy, though containing some items not authorized under Title I, also fails to provide for such important payments as Additional Relocation Payments, Replacement Housing Payments and Small Business Displacement Payments. These are in many ways the most forward looking of the relocation payments authorized by Title I. Regarding the estimated costs of relocating these families, it was our experience last year that the administrative cost of services to relocate families in urban renewal areas was approximately $450.00 per family and average moving costs were approximately $140.00 per family. Replacement Housing Payments not to exceed $5,000 and Additional Relocation Payments not to exceed $1,000 over a 2-year period are authorized under Title I. Based upon the assumption that there are nine families to be relocated, the cost of relocation services would be approximately $4,050 and the cost of moving expenses would be approximately $1,260. In addition, there would be potential Replacement Housing Payments in the maximum amount of $35,000 on the assumption that there may be as many as seven owner-occupants living on the site and a potential of $2,000 for Additional Relocation Payments. Therefore, on the assumption that pending legislation would authorize the same relocation payments for these families that are authorized for families moving from urban renewal projects, the estimated cost of relocation of families in the area would, therefore, be approximately $42,300.

In addition to the families living in the area, there are two retail businesses and one church in operation. Assuming that the two businesses would be eligible for a Small Business Displacement Payment, authorized under Title I, an additional $5,000 would be required for this purpose. Churches are not entitled to Small Business Displacement Payments. Using the average cost of moving a business of $4,800, together with administrative costs of $450.00 an additional $15,750 would be required.

It would appear, therefore, that, based upon average costs ascertained last March, the total cost of relocation of families and businesses from this project would be approximately $63,000.

We hope this information will be satisfactory for your purposes.

Sincerely,

JAMES G. BANKS,
Assistant to the Mayor for Housing Programs.

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

Senator JACKSON. Camp Lejeune, N.C., page 75. You will recall that in fiscal year 1966, you requested $1,644,000 for a new brig at Camp Lejeune which the committee thought was entirely too expensive. You were finally given a million dollars and told to build a brig within that amount. Is your present request something new and what way is it related to your original request back in 1966?

General CHIP. We have experience with over a year's operation of this new facility which indicates there were certain omissions that were necessary because of the authorization and apropriation limita-

tion of $1 million instead of the $1.6 million requested. Due to this restriction we have been unable to provide a proper rehabilitation program. We should have more segregation cells; we only have five. We have no workshops, classrooms, exercise rooms, nor laundries in the $1 million brig facility.

Senator JACKSON. What is your occupancy rate now?

General CHIP. The occupancy rate at the present time is 400.

Senator JACKSON. Is that a fairly constant figure?

General CHIP. Well, it will fluctuate, and hopefully as the Marine Corps reduces its personnel strength we won't have more than the capacity of the proposed brig which will be 350 with this request.

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C.

Senator JACKSON. Page 79, Marine Corps Recruitment Depot, Parris Island, S.C. This is a relatively small amount $112,000, that you are asking for a sewage treatment facility at Parris Island. I notice it is to accommodate five small outlying activities. Could you tell us what those activities are?

General CHIP. Yes, sir. The first one is at Page Field, which has a 250-man NCO barracks; including a small laundromat, and auto hobby shop. The designed population has been estimated at 150 men per day. The second is for a golf clubhouse which serves approximately 100 patrons per day. The third is at Elliot's Beach which is a training area and has head facilities. We are using it at least 4 days a week and the designed population is 500 men per day. The fourth one is for the dental annex with a design population of 20 dental technicians and 70 student classrooms. And the fifth and last is for the rifle range area with a designed population of 392 men per day.

Commander PARISIUS. I wonder if I could point out in addition to taking care of those facilities, we have to make improvements at the main station plant, adding chlorination facilities to protect the shell fish in the area.

Senator JACKSON. We will make that the sixth one. All right.

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Page 87, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif. I notice this range is used for rifle familiarization firing and numerous local and military and weekend matches throughout the year. I am wondering if there is any charge for the use of these ranges?

General CHIP. No, there is no charge. We do permit and encourage civilian activities such as the local police forces and organized rifle teams and so forth to use our range. We extend these privileges to them.

Senator JACKSON. That has been the tradition?

General CHIP. That is right and they provide their own equipment. We do though, of course, supervise the range and keep it under our own management while it is being used. This is to safeguard range facilities and users alike.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, General. I think that concludes my questions for the Marine Corps.

Thank you, General. Thank you, Commander.

OMEGA NAVIGATION STATION, OAHU, HAWAII

We will turn now to page 94, OMEGA Navigation Station, Oahu, Hawaii.

In regard to the OMEGA Station, generally what participation is there by countries other than the United States?

Senator THURMOND. I have a question here, of General Chip.

Senator JACKSON. General Chip, Senator Thurmond has a question.

General CHIP. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. General Chip, what do you see as the major unmet needs of the Marine construction program at this time?

General CHIP. Our major unmet needs in construction, Senator, are in personnel support facilities. The Marine Corps has identified a $1.2 billion requirement for construction in the Marine Corps over the next 10 years. And of that total approximately $400 million is in personnel support facilities. In this year's program we have devoted 62 percent of the total to help satisfy this requirement.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps has directed that at least 50 percent of our annual program be devoted to personnel support facilities to try to reduce this large backlog of construction requirements for barracks, BEQ's, BOQ's, and messhalls.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

General Chip, in your statement I believe you said the House had deleted the modular relocatable messhall project?

General CHIP. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Would you describe this project in a little more detail?

General CHIP. As you are aware, sir, Bogue Field is an expeditionary field which is part of the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point. This line item is required to replace an existing temporary wood frame messhall which is located at Bogue Field. The medical authorities have examined mess operations and have determined that the existing mess facilities are inadequate for the maintenance of minimal health standards. Our inspector general has also been there and found this messhall to be unsatisfactory. We have made temporary repairs in order to keep it operating but they won't do except as an interim measure. It is an old, antiquated building that was built out of spare materials from Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune. It is in very poor condition and needs replacement. This is an urgent item if we are going to maintain and operate Bogue Field. Another thing about this proposed messhall, that is it is modular and relocatable. If the time came that we had to leave Bogue Field we could take that messhall with us. In fact, all of our construction at Bogue Field is modular relocatable, except the fiscal year 1970 utilities project which incidentally will also serve this messhall. Last year the bill included a warehouse and a combat vehicle maintenance facility. All of these facilities once again are relocatable, including the barracks that was constructed a year ago.

Senator THURMOND. So these buildings could be moved elsewhere without any trouble?

General CHIP. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. And the Marine Corps, I understand, does put priority on this messhall.

General CHIP. They do.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. General, you are excused again.

Page 94, the OMEGA Navigation Station, Oahu, Hawaii. In regard to the OMEGA Station, generally what participation is there by countries other than the United States in this program?

Admiral ENGER. I will call on Captain Burke, to discuss this project.

Captain BURKE. I am Captain Burke, Naval Electronics Systems Command. Through the Department of State, we are actively negotiating with Norway, France, Argentina, and Japan for foreign stations and have also approached Australia after preliminary technical discussions. We are not formally negotiating with Australia at this time, however.

Senator JACKSON. Do they help fund these stations?

Captain BURKE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. They participate?

Captain BURKE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What about the operation?

Captain BURKE. They will continue the operation and maintenance of the station as well as participating in the initial funding.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, they put money into the capital cost and this is a joint operation, a bilateral arrangement.

Captain BURKE. It is a bilateral arrangement. In each case they are providing the land and are participating in the installation costs and will in every case provide the operation and maintenance.

Senator JACKSON. They will pay that themselves?

Captain BURKE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, the main thing we will get out of it then will be the operation and maintenance.

Captain BURKE. And in some cases a major portion of the installation cost.

Senator JACKSON. That depends on the negotiation agreement.

Captain BURKE. Yes, sir; this varies from country to country.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. I think that answers it. You might supply for the record the estimated cost of these stations and the present state of the negotiations, just to have that for the record, if you would.

Capain BURKE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

STATUS OF FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS

General. Five or six of the eight transmitter stations for global OMEGA coverage will be operated by foreign countries. This arrangement obviates the problem of securing and maintaining base-rights agreements. Foreign participation will also reduce costs to the U.S. by at least $10 million for initial investment and about $1.5 million annually for operations. To obtain the needed agreements with foreign countries the U.S. has engaged in a program over the last three years of explaining OMEGA to prospective partner countries, conducting cooperative technical studies, and discussing possible financial arrangements prior to formal negotiations of agreements. Each station will cost approximately 4 to 5 million dollars in addition to U.S. provided electronics equipment.

Japan. The State Department authorized the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, to transmit a draft agreement to Japan on 1 April 1970. This draft is the result of long term negotiations and is expected to be near the final form. In the interim the Japanese are completing engineering. Station construction will begin in 1970. Except for U.S. electronics, the station is entirely financed by the Japanese.

Argentina. After preliminary technical discussions, the State Department authorized the U.S. Embassy, Buenos Aires, to make a cost-sharing proposal to Argentina in August 1969. In January 1970, Argentina replied that they were ready to begin formal negotiations. A draft agreement reflecting the proposed arrangement has been presented to Argentina. In June 1970 the U.S. Navy awarded a contract for U.S. procurement of the antenna for this station. Engineering for the station is being performed jointly by the U.S. and Argentina.

France. In October 1969 the French Ministry of Defense submitted a proposed arrangement for an OMEGA station in La Reunion. Under this arrangement France would build, own, and operate the station. The U.S. would provide electronics equipment and engineering assistance. France budgeted planning funds for 1970. The U.S. State Department through the U.S. Embassy, Paris, on 14 April 1970, forwarded a draft agreement reflecting the proposed arrangement. Engineering for the station has begun with construction scheduled to begin in 1971.

Norway. The initial costs of the Norwegian station were entirely U.S. funded for R&D purposes. In June 1970, the Norwegian Cabinet approved establishment of a permanent OMEGA station in Bratland, Norway and authorized the Norwegian foreign office to enter into appropriate negotiations with the U.S. government. Joint engineering is nearly complete for improvements to the station. U.S. construction funds are available and construction is scheduled to commence in the Fall of 1970.

Australia. In April 1970, after long preliminary technical discussions, the State Department authorized the U.S. Embassy, Canberra, to propose a financial arrangement under which an agreement in principle would be reached for an OMEGA station in Australia. It is anticipated that this agreement will be reached and engineering begun in 1971.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. The Naval Academy, Annapolis, page 106—another one of the noncontroversial items.

Ten million dollars. This looks like we are getting into a lot of money. What is this engineering complex going to cost and what else is in the program for Annapolis in future years?

Admiral ENGER. I call on Mr. Kenyon of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. Chairman, the estimate for this engineering complex which will replace the present engineering buildings and provide capability for additional engineering facilities is now estimated at $26,404,000.

Senator JACKSON. That is just for the engineering studies complex?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. All phases completed?

Mr. KENYON. This is on a three-phase basis because it is such a large project. Three years is about as fast as you could build that kind of a building. So, therefore, it has been phased over a 3-year period.

Senator JACKSON. What is the total cost of the building program at the Academy? What is the total expected cost of the improvement program, capital improvement program at the Naval Academy?

Mr. KENYON. Including the total engineering studies complex, Mr. Chairman, the preliminary estimate going through 1979 is about $80 million.

Senator JACKSON. That is from here on out?

Mr. KENYON. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We have already invested a substantial sum. Could you get for us the total figure and supply it for the record?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

(The information follows:)

The amount invested to date at the Naval Academy under the original modernization and expansion plan of the Naval Academy reported in February 1965 and revised in 1966 and 1967 is approximately $40 million through FY 1970. Remaining for accomplishment under the revised modernization and expansion plan is approximately $56 million. Other requirements for the Naval Academy identified subsequent to 1967 total approximately $24 million.

In summary, the total investment in facilities and the total facilities deficiencies are as follows:

Deficiencies:	
Modernization and expansion plan	$56,596
Newly identified deficiencies	23,567
Total facilities deficiency (after fiscal year 1970)	80,163
Total invested through fiscal year 1970	39,744
Total investment and deficiencies	119,907
Modernization and expansion plan:	
Invested through fiscal year 1970	39,744
Future program	56,596
Total	96,340
Newly identified deficiencies	23,576
Total investment and deficiencies	119,907

NAVAL AIR STATION, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Senator JACKSON. All right, page 110–A. This is the naval air station, Meridian, Miss. You are proposing to establish a new technical training center at Meridian Naval Air Station. I understand this has been authorized by the House but that the House Appropriations Committee has denied the funds on the basis this is not the cheapest way to perform this training. Would you comment on this?

Admiral ENGER. I call on Captain Anderson.

Captain ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, the Navy primarily looked at establishing these training facilities at bases presently under the command of the chief of naval air technical training, Memphis and Glynco, Ga. However, there are several significant advantages to going into Meridian. Memphis is now training about 13,000 trainees a year. It has a total strength of about 18,000 personnel, and with its real estate and present facilities that is about its practical limit. We want to combine the electrical training which is now being done at the Technical Training Center, Jacksonville, with the training at Memphis, so we need to make room there. We have to establish another technical training center.

Senator JACKSON. Captain Anderson, Senator Stennis spoke to me about this matter. I wonder if you would respond to some questions that he has submitted and that will be placed in the record later. I will give you the questions. You don't need to answer them now, but prepare the answers and then we will put them in the record at this point.

(The information follows:)

Q. What considerations did the Navy give to bases other than Meridian?

A. Before selecting Meridian, the Navy considered many bases both Navy-owned and bases of other services. All were rejected primarily because the Navy is not establishing a new base but is replacing existing facilities at a different location. If a base of another service or a Naval base not under the command of

the Chief of Naval Air Training had been selected, increased overhead expenses would be incurred because of the need for more staff personnel and differences in management practices. Potential savings to be realized by consolidating Air Technical training on Naval Air Training Command bases could thus not be realized. Also, specialized training facilities of the type proposed for NATTC Meridian were not found to be available as excess at any other bases.

Q. In these days of limited funds and reductions-in-force levels, is it wise to be establishing a new base?

A. In absolute terms, the Navy is not establishing a new base. We are transferring an existing operation from substandard facilities at Memphis to a new location where adequate Government-owned real estate is available. Meridian has over 8,000 acres of Navy-owned land in a rural area, compared to only 3,000 acres at Memphis. Memphis has seven times the base loading presently at Meridian. Therefore, Meridian readily lends itself as a site for replacement of substandard facilities now located at Memphis and affords the opportunity for future development unencumbered by civilian development in the area.

Q. Why was NAS Meridian selected as the site for a new NATTC?

A. We selected our existing Air Training Base at Meridian as the site for the new NATTC for several reasons. Basically, adequate land is available there to accommodate the 100 acre campus-style complex appropriate for conduct of fundamental aviation and aviation administration training. Expansion required by any future contingency is also feasible. Located relatively close to the Air Technical Training Command Headquarters in Memphis, the Meridian location affords opportunities for streamlined management and reductions in support people owing to the existing Training Command organization there. Other considerations include its central location with respect to the Recruit Training Centers that send students to the NATTC, and its comparatively remote location which affords students a chance to concentrate on their studies during the one to two months they are assigned there for training.

Q. Where are the schools now located that will be going to the new NATTC at Meridian?

A. The schools are presently located in extremely substandard, over-crowded facilities at NAS Memphis.

Q. Why not keep the schools at Memphis and construct new facilities there?

A. Our purpose is to relieve the trend towards concentration of the Air Technical Training student load at Memphis. We normally have a loading of some 13,000 students and training staff at Memphis. This load, coupled with the NAS Memphis support organization, plus the Naval Hospital, Memphis, adds up to a total loading, military and civilian, of roughly 18,000 personnel in Memphis. We feel this loading is a practical maximum, considering resources and real estate available. By moving 1,500 to 2,000 of this load to Meridian, we are paving the way for future consolidation at Memphis of roughly an equal number of students in aviation electrician training now being trained elsewhere. The training program at Memphis would then be primarily geared towards specialties in the electrical and mechanical field. The load moved to Meridian would be that which has no real commonality with the electrical and mechanical field; i.e., aviation fundamentals and administration. The facilities now used at Memphis for the training to go to Meridian are completely inadequate and will require replacement whether or not the Meridian move comes about.

Q. What bases did the Navy consider before selecting Meridian for the establishment of the NATTC?

A. The Navy did not limit their search to bases presently under the command of the Chief of Naval Air Training. However, we found that when a NATTC operates as a tenant at a base under the functional command of someone other than the Chief of Naval Air Training, such as a Fleet Commander whose primary mission involves operations, the NATTC's overhead costs for support personnel increase to the point that it is not economical to establish a NATTC outside the Air Training Command.

Q. Isn't the Navy planning to close an existing NATTC?

A. The Navy is planning to close NATTC Jacksonville at some time in the future. This NATTC is a tenant command located on the Atlantic Fleet Operating Base at NAS Jacksonville.

Q. What will happen to the training now being conducted at NATTC Jacksonville?

A. The Aviation Ordnance training will be relocated to NAS Glynco, Georgia, and the Aviation Electrician training will be relocated to NAS Memphis.

Q. Why does the Navy plan to close NATTC Jacksonville?

A. The WW II wood frame training and personnel support facilities occupied by the NATTC in Jacksonville are now extremely substandard and in need of immediate replacement. Also, most of these facilities are located in the approach zone of the crosswind runway, in violation of airfield clearance criteria. Since replacement facilities are needed in any case, it is logical to close NATTC Jacksonville and build modern facilities at the locations where maximum training efficiency can be achieved. By consolidating the training with similar training at existing NATTC's, considerable savings can be effected in the area of overhead costs.

Also, with the NATTC personnel load removed and the 300 acres it occupied made available for permanent development, the potential for further development of NAS Jacksonville along the lines of its permanent, Fleet operational mission is enhanced.

To illustrate our problem with present NATTC Jacksonville, our planning shows that training now conducted in 16 separate buildings at Jacksonville can be consolidated into a total of 4 training buildings at the new locations.

Q. Doesn't establishment of a new NATTC at NAS Meridian negate any savings that may accrue from the eventual closure of NATTC Jacksonville?

A. Not significantly. By closing down electrical and ordnance training at NATTC Jacksonville, and relocating the electrical training to NAS Memphis, where it can be consolidated with electronics training already there, and relocating ordnance training to NAS Glynco, overhead costs can be reduced by over $700,000 annually.

Q. What management improvements do you expect from your plan to establish a new Training Center at Meridian?

A. We expect substantial management gains from this proposal. These gains are in part related to the fact that the NATTC Meridian will be set up on a Training Base under the command of the Chief of Naval Air Training. When so positioned, the NATTC's training function is entirely complementary to the overall mission of the Base. The NATTC thereby receives equal priority in allocation of Base resources and is readily supported by the administrative and logistic people associated with the Base.

This contrasts with a NATTC's situation when located on a Fleet Operational Station, such as our NATTC at NAS Jacksonville. When the primary mission of a Base is support of operating forces of the Fleet, first priority must go to functions directly associated with this mission; the tenant unit with a differing mission generally receives lower priority as regards facilities and resources, and cannot readily obtain his type of day-to-day administrative support from the Fleet oriented host.

NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOL, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Senator JACKSON. Page 112, Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes. This project was authorized in fiscal year 1968, in the amount of $1 million. Your present request is $2,992,000, the usual question, What is the reason?

Commander WEIR. This, Mr. Chairman, as you know, was not approved for funding in the authorizing fiscal year, 1968, but in the fiscal year 1969 program. When the project was approved for funding we advertised it and received bids on January 18, 1969. We only received one bid when we advertised this project. That single bid was excessive and was rejected. Due to a lack of opportunity to obtain additional authorization it was decided to reprogram this money for other urgently needed requirements. This money was reprogramed and, therefore, no longer available for use on this particular project and it is now necessary that we come forward for the increase in authorization and funding projected on escalation factors that are applicable in this area for the design that we currently have.

Senator JACKSON. How much of it is cost escalation and how much of it is calculation of the design?

Commander WEIR. Escalation is estimated in this particular area to amount to 10 percent per year, and this is a 1.15 cost area.

Senator JACKSON. But I think the original estimates, of course, had to be off, even allowing for the 10 percent.

Commander WEIR. At the time the original estimates were submitted in the 1968 program, these program estimates were not escalated at all, so we in effect have escalation that has occurred from the submission of the 1968 program until the 1971 program, which is approximately 3 years of escalation, a significant increase in price.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Senator JACKSON. All right, page 115, Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va. This certainly is a very expensive maintenance hangar. The collateral equipment cost seems to be as much as the building. Where is this work being performed now?

Admiral ENGER. Mr. Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, the high supporting costs are associated with the fact that this new hangar will displace existing functions that are being conducted adjacent to the apron at Oceana in temporary prefabricated facilities that were erected approximately 15 years ago, on a more or less experimental advance base project. Of necessity, they have reverted to use in the maintenance function at the base.

Under this line item, we would demolish 11 of them, and consolidate ground handling equipment maintenance in a more permanent facility. The hangar building itself comprises a substantial amount of the $6.1 million, and the fact that it will displace these other functions is part of the reason why collateral costs are high.

Senator JACKSON. Well, the building is $3,569,000, and the rest of it relates to the nonbuilding item.

Mr. MURPHY. Including the radar cooling system, $119,000 that is internal of the hangar itself but included on a separate line. The total cost of the hangar itself is $3,794,000. The hangar is needed because Oceana now has only half the hangar space it needs to support high performance aircraft.

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. MURPHY. The supporting facilities include not only the ground support equipment building of some 20,000 square feet, which is associated with equipment that support the aircraft on the ramp. Included also is a large water supply system which is required to augment the present base water supply system to provide fire protection not only for this hangar, but for an existing hangar at Oceana.

NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

Senator JACKSON. All right, thank you. Page 122, Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Fla. Has that Naval Training Device Center anything to do with the recruitment training at Orlando and just what work is performed here? I think we denied this last year, didn't we?

Captain BURKE. This project is related to the Naval Training Center project in that a military construction project was authorized for the Naval Training Center which should be constructed in the same and adjacent areas as the production shop of the Naval Training Device Center. This is the first increment for a new facility. In that way they are related.

Senator JACKSON. Just what work is performed at this facility?

Captain BURKE. This production facility portion of the Naval Training Device Center is like a model shop that builds individual and single items designed by the engineering force which is principally involved in simulation of fleet equipment for training purposes.

Senator JACKSON. OK. Thank you very much.

NAVAL STATION, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

Page 123, Naval Station Keflavik, Iceland. You are proposing to spend $2.6 million for public works shop and elsewhere in the bill $6.2 million for a hospital. I assume the cost index is fairly high in Iceland.

Admiral ENGER. The area cost factor is 3.0.

Senator JACKSON. They don't have any internal building materials capability there. It's all brought in.

Admiral ENGER. Most of it is brought in, sir. Actually, the cost of labor is probably the greater cost that makes up the 3.0 area cost factor although the material is more expensive than it is in the United States.

Senator JACKSON. What is our base rights agreement with Iceland? Would you get that for the record?

Admiral ENGER. I prefer to submit that for the record.

Senator JACKSON. It seemed to me they were renewed sometime back but I don't know whether they are about to terminate or not. Could you give us a statement on that?

Admiral ENGER. I will provide the same for the record.

(The information follows:)

The United States' base rights in Iceland are set forth in NATO Defense Agreement, dated 5 May 1951, TIAS (United States Treaties and Other International Agreements) 2266. Wartime use of the facilities is for the life of NATO. Peacetime use is subject to termination by either party, with a six month review period, and if no new agreement is reached during this period, the termination date is one year thereafter.

UNDERSEA TECHNOLOGY FACILITY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Senator JACKSON. Page 128, the Undersea Technology Facility at San Diego. This deficiency you are requesting for the technology facility for undersea research and development, San Diego, Calif., I believe this was approved by the House Armed Services Committee but not funded by the House Appropriations Committee because they believe it would duplicate research facilities elsewhere.

I will submit a letter I have received from Dr. Foster on this and that will be included in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING,
Washington, D.C., July 16, 1970.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Committee on Armed Services, U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SCOOP: There is included in the fiscal 1971 military construction bill an amendment to provide additional authorization for an Undersea Technology Facility for the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center, San Diego, California. I wish to emphasize the importance of this facility to the Department of Defense and to seek your assistance in obtaining its approval.

This item was authorized last year for $6.4 million by Public Law 91–142 but was not funded. Inflationary construction costs have increased the current estimate to $6.736 million. This year, the amended atuhorization has been before the House Armed Services Committee and was approved. Funding was again denied by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction because the Committee felt that such construction would duplicate research facilities elsewhere.

The Naval Undersea Research and Development Center (NURDC), San Diego was established on July 1, 1967, to provide a center of excellence for RDT&E in undersea warfare. It was created by organizationally combining the former annex of the Naval Ordnance Test Station, Pasadena, and elements of the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego. The NURDC conducts a program of warfare analysis, research, development, test and evaluation, systems integration, and fleet engineering support in undersea warfare and ocean technology. It is ideally situated near deep water and deep ocean ranges and has made significant contributions to the development of surface ship and submarine sonars, light weight torpedoes, and tests on deep submergence rescue vehicles. The complex has a complement of some 1900 military and civilian personnel. Six hundred of these are currently located at San Diego.

The project for an Undersea Technology Facility, as represented by the amended authorization in the FY 1971 military construction bill, would provide space for some 500 of the 600 engineers, scientists, and support people who are now serving the R&D interests at the San Diego location. The functions of the Laboratory are presently being conducted in overcrowded, substandard spaces; antiquated and widely-scattered, temporary-type buildings; and rented trailers. This item will provide a modern laboratory building at San Diego properly designed to house research and development activities, electronic data programming and processing, and the NURDC Headquarters and staff. Facilities do not exist elsewhere that can satisfy this requirement.

The project represents the first step of an established and thoroughly planned long-range program to provide urgently needed facilities at all Center locations to support its mission. It also is in keeping with our plans to maintain and increase the strength and effectiveness of our in-house laboratories in selected warfare, systems, and technological areas. As such, it will continue to be one of our principal Navy laboratories, each of which performs specific work in related, but non-duplicative research and development fields.

The proposed facility is in consonance with the recommendations of the Special Subcommittee report of the House Armed Services Committee on the proposed Undersea Warfare Laboratory, generally referred to as the "Porter Hardy Report," which inquired into the mission and tasks of this Laboratory in July of 1967.

I urge that your Subcommittee favorably support this project and approve the amended authorization as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN S. FOSTER, Jr.

Admiral ENGER. I would like to call on Mr. Swiggum.

Mr. SWIGGUM. My name is Mr. Swiggum, of the Naval Materiel Command. Mr. Chairman, there is no duplication of this research and development facility with any of our other applied research laboratories. In fact, it is probably best known for its dissimilarity. In

this respect, it is important to know that all of our applied research laboratories are oriented toward specific weapons systems in the interest of total integration and effectiveness. The function of this laboratory is to provide research and development in the area of undersea warfare. Eleven of our other laboratories have different functions, such as ships, air weapons, communications, mine defense, and so forth. A point I want to emphasize is that people in this laboratory are there now. They are in inadequate facilities. What is more important is that they are there because their geographical location is very important to their mission and the fleet. They provide, in addition to systems research and development, fleet engineering support in undersea warfare and technology. Last but not least, there are a number of ancillary resources that exist to complement this line item. These include piers, sea test range, sonar calibration tank, polar ice facility, and close proximity to deep water. Mr. Chairman, no other laboratory or facility exists elsewhere for this requirement.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is sufficient for now. This is a letter also from Dr. Foster on this, as I mentioned.

Admiral ENGER. Yes; I am aware of that.

NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL CENTER, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Page 130, Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Conn. Admiral, you are asking for an increase in the amount originally authorized for the naval hospital. Your present request of $10,846,000 is about 119 percent over your original request in fiscal year 1967 of $4,957,000. In fiscal year 1969 you asked for a deficiency of $1,144,000, which brought the total request at that time up to $6,101,000 and your present request is about 78 percent even above that amount. Do you want to comment on this? I question the planning of this one.

Admiral ENGER. I would like to call on Admiral Etter of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Admiral ETTER. This project indeed has escalated since the original submission. I can only comment that we went to bid on this last year. with the $6.2 million in hand, and badly broke the bid. We have tried to redesign it to try to come within the funds and we have been totally unsuccessful in doing this. It is a very high cost area. Hospitals, as you know, are a high cost item. The Army ran into the same situation with their hospital at West Point in the same general area as New London. I hate to see so much money put into something like this but the need is desperate at New London for some new facilities.

Our Assistant Secretary of Navy for Manpower, the Honorable Mr. Hittle, made a trip up there about 6 or 8 months ago and he came back and wrote a scathing letter to Admiral Clary on what he considered to be the very unsafe condition of the hospital, with very poor fire escapes, very poor emergency room entrances, and so forth. We are trying to correct those deficiencies at the present time through some minor construction items, but this is only jury rigging and will not give us a good facility. In addition to this, we are trying to take care of the dependents in the area, in an old wooden building which only will handle about one-third of the requirement for the number of deliveries in this particular area a month. The rest of them are forced to go to medicare and if we go to medicare, as you well know, the cost to the

Navy is about 3 times as much to deliver a baby on the outside as we can do it in the Navy Hospital. And when you consider the number of deliveries that we have there, the cost of a hospital even at $10 million would be, I feel, certainly well justified and recouped in a relatively short period of time. The need is desperate.

Senator JACKSON. Well, do you think you can do it within this amount?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir. This is based on bids that we received previously, Mr. Chairman, and escalated by the cost rise we know will take place between the bids and the time we can advertise it again.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

NAVAL DENTAL CLINIC, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach. Here is another fiscal year 1968 project that was authorized in the amount of $821,000 and you are asking for an increase of 41.6 percent. Do you want to comment on that, Admiral? This is the Naval Dental Clinic, Long Beach, Calif. You are asking for $1,163,000.

Admiral ENGER. As I remember, the original authorization was $821,000.

And this is another $300,000 over and above that, and here again we went to bid on this last year and we broke the bid. We just didn't have enough dollars in the pot to come up with the funds to award.

Senator JACKSON. What I am concerned about is that we can allow for price escalation, but when the figure is fairly wide of this price escalation, I wonder about the planning for it?

Admiral ENGER. If I may make a brief comment on our medical facilities prior to this year; we knew we were behind the eight ball on the money to begin with. We were pricing them at the current prices. We were precluded from including in the estimate any price escalation we knew would take place. Medical facilities have taken much longer after authorization to design than any of our other facilities, not only the nature of the facilities themselves, but also because of the procedures that we had to go through to get them approved. We have with OSD consent changed our methods of planning for hospital and medical facilities. We now come to the Congress with a much firmer plan, and this year for the first time we have escalated our price estimates to the cost that we think will exist at the time the bids are opened.

Senator JACKSON. You think these estimates now are more realistic?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. We hope that is right, because we have been watching this over a period of years. It isn't just the Navy. This is a problem throughout.

Admiral ENGER. I think you will find we have been particularly in difficulty with medical facilities.

NAVAL DENTAL CLINIC, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Senator JACKSON. It just isn't Navy. Next, page 133, Naval Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor. As I recall, in fiscal year 1968 we authorized a dispensary and a dental clinic for this location, and I believe the pro-

portionate cost of the dental clinic was $850,000. What happened to that project? You are asking here for $1,752,000 for a dental clinic and as I say, the proportionate cost of the estimate for fiscal year 1968 was $850,000.

Admiral ENGER. In general, there is only one thing I can say, the increase in costs from that time to now could only be accounted for in escalation and the fact that we are building a separate facility and not building it as a component part of the dispensary and dental clinic.

Senator JACKSON. Could you check that out and supply that for the record? This is more than double, you see. You are asking for $1,752,000 and the proportionate cost in fiscal year 1968 was $850,000.

Admiral ENGER. We will provide an analysis for the record.

(The information follows:)

A combined dispensary and dental clinic was authorized in Fiscal Year 1966 at a cost of $2,800,000; however, appropriations were denied. It was again authorized at $3,000,026 in Fiscal Year 1968. Appropriations were again denied. In Fiscal Year 1969, appropriation in the amount of $3,000,026 was requested and again denied. Of this $3,000,026, $826,000 was identified for the dental clinic area only. This was computed as follows: 18,150 square feet at $45.50 per square foot. There were no support facilities included in this figure. The current request is for $1,752,000 for 20,000 square feet at $60.85 per square foot, including $385,000 for support facilities. In summation, the increase in cost is attributed to: (1) three years of construction cost escalation; (2) constructing a separate facility vice a composite facility; and (3) inclusion of utilities and all support facilities required by this project.

BOLLING–ANACOSTIA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator JACKSON. Page 136, Bolling-Anacostia. This is a Defense Office Building, and my recollection is that in fiscal year 1968, $3.5 million was originally authorized the Air Force for the site clearance and preparation. I am wondering why this responsibility has been shifted to the Navy.

Admiral ENGER. It was shifted to the Navy primarily because at that time it was determined that the Navy was going to be the principal occupant of this building.

Senator JACKSON. Solely for that reason?

Admiral ENGER. Not solely. That is the primary reason but in addition to that, the Navy was the design and construction agent for this project.

Senator JACKSON. And it had been assigned that responsibility?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What will the entire structure cost, do you know?

Admiral ENGER. If it is authorized to proceed this year, the cost will be $133,200,000. Every year we delay, the cost will go up perhaps 10 percent.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any estimate as to how much leased space will be released once this building is completed?

Admiral ENGER. I would like to call on Mr. Aaronson of the Department of Defense to answer that.

Mr. AARONSON. Sir, we feel that the first priority as far as the Defense Office Building is concerned will be to replace the substandard World War II buildings that we now occupy. So that the answer to

the question is, at the moment we are occupying something like 2.5 million square feet of temporary buildings.

Senator JACKSON. Well, how many square feet are we talking about when this building is completed?

Mr. AARONSON. We are talking about net square feet, we would have something in the order of 1,600,000.

Senator JACKSON. In the $133 million complex?

Mr. AARONSON. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. So if that is your standard, then you won't save anything on the leased space at all?

Mr. AARONSON. We do not anticipate that we will.

Senator JACKSON. In fact, you will have a deficiency. You won't be able to take care of all the space that is now either in buildings owned by the Government or leased space.

Mr. AARONSON. Well.

Senator JACKSON. Two and a half million square feet to 1 million plus.

Mr. AARONSON. One million, six.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Thank you.

You might check and see, too, how much space is going to be available if the Pentagon personnel is reduced by 10,000. That is purely a suppositious question. I question very much whether there will be a reduction, but let's suppose and that might have some bearing on this situation.

NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, BARROW, ALASKA

Page 142, Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska. I notice from your justification this will provide for the first increment of a modern powerplant for Naval Arctic Research Laboratory. I wonder what additional items are antipicated, Admiral?

Admiral ENGER. I call on Captain Sturman.

Captain STURMAN. Mr. Chairman, this project will carry us through the projected power requirements for at least the next 5 years.

Senator JACKSON. You won't be asking for any more items?

Captain STURMAN. With the presently known requirements, there will be no need for additional power in the near future. We are providing the capability for an increase at some future date, however.

Senator JACKSON. We provided an aircraft hanger and now a new powerplant. We were given the impression that this would probably be the end of it. I am just wondering whether you could submit for the record the total ongoing program, what anticipated requests will be made.

Captain STURMAN. Yes, sir. I should clarify my first statement. This project should be the final requirement for the powerplant, only.

Senator JACKSON. For the powerplant.

Captain STURMAN. There is a long-range plan to modernize our research laboratory by replacing all the original temporary facilities. I will submit for the record our complete plan.

Senator JACKSON. Would you submit that?

Captain STURMAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, POINT BARROW, ALASKA, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

This program has been developed on the basis of providing a general upgrading of the research establishment at Barrow through replacement of the original 25-year-old temporary facilities with permanent facilities.

Fiscal years	Project description	Cost (in thousands)
1972	Laboratory facility, 2d increment	$2,400
1972	Incinerator	350
Total, 1972		2,750
1973	Boat/storage	127
1973	Animal laboratory	870
1973	Laboratory facility, 3d increment	1,534
1973	Sewage stab ponds	936
Total, 1973		3,467
1974	Laboratory facility, 4th increment	2,412
1975	Air terminal building	140
1975	Laboratory facility, 5th increment	559
Total, 1975		699
1976	Float plane terminal facility	144
1977	Utilidor system	3,571
Total, 1972 through 1977		13,043
Unprogrammed total		12,018
Activity total		25,061

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator JACKSON. Page 146, Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia.

I believe this project was denied in fiscal year 1970. This is a heating plant expansion in the District of Columbia Naval Research Laboratory.

Is this expansion due to new construction that has been placed at this laboratory in the last few years and what is the present status of the renovation of the lab?

Captain STURMAN. This is partly due to the new construction, Mr. Chairman. It is a matter of normal growth plus replacement of some of our old facilities. We will be putting the new chemistry lab on the line this fall and this will add an additional requirement to the station. Failure to obtain this facility last year has necessitated our obtaining a second mobile emergency unit to carry us through this coming winter. It is a matter of a known requirement for additional heating capability.

Senator JACKSON. All right, thank you. I think that covers the research requirements.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

Page 149, Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. This is the water supply system. The committee has obtained information that indicates that the city of Anacortes and Island County are interested in participating in a joint venture with the Navy for a good water supply system. Could you comment on that?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; it is the Navy's policy to obtain utility service from commercial or municipal sources whenever available. The Navy does desire to explore the alternative of a contribution to an islandwide system instead of building its own separate 16-inch lines. The Navy would only utilize the contribution method if a determination was made that over the life of the line, this alternative was the most economical for the Government. We are actively discussing this with the municipalities concerned and will proceed in whichever method then seems best.

Senator JACKSON. In what way would this be more economical for the Navy to participate in than build its own line?

Admiral ENGER. In terms of annual maintenance costs and based on the pro rata usage of the larger line and its shared cost. Not only could the capital cost be less but the annual costs could be less.

Senator JACKSON. Would you be sure they follow through on this?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, I have a personal interest in it.

Senator JACKSON. I appreciate it very much.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, page 154. As I recall, some of the effort was made to get this project placed in the bill last year by the owners of the property. Is this property actually needed by the Navy for the expansion of the naval weapons station and is the amount of $5,180,000 you are requesting based on actual appraisal or do you think you could acquire the land within this amount?

I notice you propose to purchase 2,698.93 acres and obtain a 25-year easement for 195.87 acres. What is the purpose of this easement and you might indicate who owns the property? We had a hearing on this.

Senator THURMOND. It came up last year.

Admiral ENGER. I would like to have Commander Gans reaffirm the requirement for the property, sir.

Commander GANS. Yes; I am Commander Gans of Naval Ordnance Systems Command. As you pointed out, Senator, the land acquisition does include more than precisely that land needed for safety distances. The section of land is located between the two stations now, Naval Weapons Station and the Polaris Missile Facility. Our purposes in acquiring it, in addition to safety considerations, are twofold. One is to prevent any possibility of future use of this land not compatible with munitions activity of the Navy going on in that area and, secondly, it is the only place where we can site new or replacement facilities for orderly development or expansion of this two-station complex.

Senator JACKSON. Do you think you can obtain it for that price?

Commander GANS. I will have to defer to a NAVFAC representative on this matter.

Admiral ENGER. I will call on Mr. Markon, our real estate representative, to respond to that.

Mr. MARKON. Mr. Chairman, we have obtained appraisals on this land and, although they have not been finally approved, all indications are that the amounts requested will be sufficient to acquire this property.

Senator JACKSON. Which pulp and paper company owns this?

Mr. MARKON. West Virginia Pulp and Paper.

Senator THURMOND. How does the price this year compare with last year?

Mr. MARKON. We didn't have an appraisal last year. Last year, we had an estimate. The appraisal this year is consistent with the estimate we had last year.

Senator JACKSON. Your appraisal is consistent with the estimate? That is what I want to know.

Mr. MARKON. Yes, sir.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, GUAM

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Page 156, Guam. You propose to acquire 3,920 acres of land on Guam to construct an ammunition wharf. This proposal is meeting considerable opposition from the people of Guam. We received a resolution from the Legislature of the Territory of Guam which was forwarded to the committee by Mr. Antonio Won Pat, the Washington representative of the territory, which opposes the acquisition. We will include that letter and the resolution in the record.

(Resolution and letter follows:)

JUNE 29, 1970.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: One of the prime public issues in the Territory of Guam at present centers around a proposal of the Department of Defense to condemn Sella Bay and its environs for use as a site for an ammunition wharf. Enclosed is a copy of Resolution 331 recently adopted by the Guam Legislature expressing opposition to the plan.

The purpose of this letter is to enlist your support for the position taken by our Legislature which conducted public hearings before making its determination. The proposed condemnation would cover approximately 4,000 acres and would take in about three miles of ocean frontage with the possibility of some village residents being removed. A number of individuals and civic groups registered vigorous protests.

The Navy contends the Apra Harbor Wharf presents extreme hazards. Ships carrying explosives are not given enough clearance room from other vessels to assure safety. It chose Sella Bay after finding other possible sites were unsatisfactory because of the severity of the wind and wave action, the expense of dredging operations, and other reasons.

It is felt there are other sites within military control that could be utilized even if it meant more cost for such installation. Certainly, the U.S. is spending millions of dollars more for similar and related facilities elsewhere and therefore the higher cost of installing this facility on another site is justifiable.

We trust you will give this matter your earnest consideration and any assistance will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ANTONIO B. WON PAT.

RESOLUTION NO. 331, RELATIVE TO EXPRESSING THE UTTER OPPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF GUAM TO THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF SELLA BAY AND ITS ENVIRONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN AMMUNITION WHARF

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam:

Whereas, the Navy has recently announced that its plan for the ammunition wharf needed to replace the one currently in use is to construct the wharf on land at Sella Bay in the municipality of Agat, such construction requiring the condemnation of a large part of the land needed for the wharf and all other land within two miles thereof; and

Whereas, this plan strikes at the heart of the efforts of the people and the government of Guam to develop a viable economy not totally dependent upon defense spending since this very area where the wharf is planned is one of the most scenic and attractive in the territory and is to be utilized for a number of resort and tourist activities that would enhance considerably the tourist industry just now beginning in the territory; and

Whereas, Guam has very little natural resources, and one-third of its very limited land is already owned outright by the Department of Defense, and thus to deprive the people of Guam of one of their last remaining exploitable beach areas is to completely ignore the best interests of the poeple of Guam in favor of military convenience, a practice that the people of Guam had hoped the Defense Department had foresworn following the grant of citizenship and self-government to the people of Guam in 1950; and

Whereas, it is inconceivable to the people of Guam that this proposal would ever be even seriously entertained if Guam were a State with voting representatives in the United States Congress, no more than the Navy would have considered condemning Yosemite Park for use as a storage depot, and therefore the people of Guam are hopeful that those in the nation's capital who have in the past done so much to assist them will once more champion Guam's cause and prevent this outrageous rape of one of its few remaining resources; and

Whereas, it is also inconceivable to the people of Guam that, already owning one-third of the entire island of Guam, the Defense Department could not find another site for the needed wharf if it so chose, or that Sella Bay, although perhaps the most convenient site, is the only appropriate site, especially in view of the fact that the principal user of the ammunition being unloaded at the present wharf is Andersen Air Force Base which is at the other end of the island; and

Whereas, although the people of Guam are patriotic American citizens who supports the defense of efforts of the United States wholeheartedly and in no way desire to interfere with those defense activities so vital to the United States and to the free world now taking place in Guam, they neverthless sincerely believe that these efforts would in no way be jeopardized were a more appropriate and less destructive site selected for this ammunition wharf; and

Whereas, the Legislature therefore expresses its complete support to the Governor and other concerned officials of the government of Guam who have vigorously expressed their opposition to this plan, hereby specifically commending Speaker Arriola for his effective leadership in this struggle; now therefore be it

Resolved, that the Tenth Guam Legislature does hereby on behalf of the people of Guam express utter and complete opposition to the announced plans of the Defense Department to condemn Sella Bay and its environs, one of Guam's most beautiful beach areas, for use as a site for an ammunition wharf, does further expressing the hope that those officials who have the power to do so will intercede on Guam's behalf in this struggle to conserve one of its few natural assets; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Secretary of Defense, to the Secretary of the Navy, to the Commander, Naval Forces Marianas, to the Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, United States Senate, to the Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, United States House of Representatives, to the Secretary of Interior, to the Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, Senator from Hawaii, to the Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga, Representative from Hawaii, to the Honorable Patsy Mink, Representative from Hawaii, to Guam's Washington Representative, and to the Governor of Guam.

Senator JACKSON. Will you give us your comment on the urgency of this?

Admiral ENGER. Mr. Chairman, this ammunition wharf is certainly urgently required, to provide for safe handling of our ammunition. The ammunition is currently handled over an ammunition wharf in Apra Harbor and because of the hazard it should be relocated.

Senator JACKSON. It is not within the safety standards and requirements. I guess the Coast Guard sets them. They do in continental United States. I don't know what the rule is. Let's postpone this until the classified session.

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir. At this point sir, I would like to submit for the record an article from the Pacific Daily News of June 18, 1970, which reports on an intensive review of this matter by the Guam Chamber of Commerce.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Admiral.

(The information follows:)

[From the Pacific Daily News, June 18, 1970]

NAVY FINDS SUPPORT ON SELLA BAY

The highly controversial matter of Sella Bay and the Navy's Ammunition wharf has been under review by almost every official body on Guam in order to determine a solution that would be in the greatest interest and benefit for all the people of Guam, now and in the future.

The Guam Chamber of Commerce has just concluded an intensive review of all pertinent factors and has concluded that the wharf's proposed Sella Bay site would be of the greatest benefit for all the people, and the least objectionable.

One of the prime points in the constant argument was whether the whole area would be permanently lost to use by the population, but as has been determined by the Chamber, the only area that would be fenced off is the area adjacent to the wharf head, that is the land end, and that the fenced area would be held to the absolute minimum necessary for security and safety.

The rest of the area would presumably be left open to the public use except during the time a loaded ammunition ship was actually being loaded or unloaded, approximately one ten-day period during each three months.

The Chamber's conclusion was expressed in a letter to Senator Richard S. Taitano, Chairman of the Legislatures Committee on Resources and Development who had granted a time extension on a public hearing so that the Chamber could determine its position.

AMMO WHARF AT SELLA BAY IS "LOGICAL'

The Board of Directors of the Guam Chamber of Commerce met on Wednesday, June 10, 1970, to evolve the Chamber's position relative to the location of the proposed Navy Ammunition Wharf. The Board sincerely appreciates the courtesy extended by you and your committee in granting the Chamber permission to delay presenting its position relative to this highly controversial and emotional problem until after its Board of Directors had an opportunity to review all the previous testimony and to make a thorough study of all factors involved.

The Board considered both Resolution 331 and 460 (5–S). The former voices utter opposition to the Sella Bay site for the wharf, and the latter pleads that the Sella Bay be saved for the development, by civilian interests, of a resort-hotel-beach area in order to enhance the economy of the Territory, etc. It also reviewed the present Administration's statement presented to your committee by Mr. James S. Brooks, legal advisor to Governor Camacho, the testimony of the several Navy witnesses representing the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas and that of the several other witnesses.

KEY POINTS

During the course of this review, it became apparent to the Board that once the complete background for the relocation of the Ammunition Wharf was known, the selection of the Sella Bay site is clearly understandable and logical. It also became apparent that the basic cause for the opposition to the Wharf and the Sella Bay site is the lack of knowledge by the general public and others involved of the factors that lead to the selection of Sella Bay as the site for the Ammo Wharf and the benefits thereform that can and will accrue to the people of Guam. As a result, the Board resolved that the full story, including pertinent background, needed to be placed in context and released to the public. Accordingly, this letter will be considered as an open letter to you and your committee, and will be released to the local media.

Throughout its review, the Board's basic endeavor was, as set forth above, to determine what site would be of the greatest benefit for all the people of Guam, hence, the least objectionable.

At the outset, the two key points must be recognized and accepted:

a. It must be conceded that the Ammunition Wharf cannot be located anywhere in Apra Harbor on the Glass breakwater or on Orote Point without restricting the orderly development and usage of the Commercial Port and/or the Navy lands in the harbor area. The mooring and movement of commercial and Navy ships in the harbor would be adversely affected. To limit the usage of the harbor and to restrict the growth and usage of such valuable land in the immediate vicinity of the harbor is certainly not in the best interests of the growing commercial and industrial interest of Guam or that of national defense.

b. That, as set forth in the Administration's statement, the Navy has apparently acted in good faith in seeking to relocate the Ammunition Wharf outside of Apra Harbor and in the vicinity of Sella Bay inasmuch as early as January 1969 the previous Administration (Governor Guerrero's) did not initially object to the proposed project. A review of the correspondence, dating from October 1968, as set forth in the Administrtion's statement to your committee, between Rear Admiral Cole, then Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas and then Acting Governor Denver Dickerson and then Governor Guerrero, on this matter fully covers the fact that the Government of Guam was aware, as early as October 1968, that the Navy was considering the Sella Bay site, admittedly reluctantly, accept the general vicinity of Sella Bay as the site but urged that Achugao Point be selected because it would preserve Cetti Bay for recreational development and a larger area would be preserved for research purposes, etc.

SAFETY FACTOR

Other pertinent factors that must be considered in this vital matter are as follows:

a. That the military potential of Guam, due to its strategic position as the westernmost United States possession in the Pacific, is such as to require significant enhancement of its growth as a forward base for our armed forces.

b. That such military base must provide for the stowage and handling of significant stocks of military supplies including ammunition which must be shipped to and from the base and that a special wharf is required which must be sited so at to present the least menace to the local population.

c. That the wharf must have an area of habitation of 10,400 ft. radius in order to permit the handling of ships loaded with as much as 9,000,000 lbs of ammunition. The criteria for the 10,400 ft. safety distance has been determined by the American Services Explosives Safety Board which is the official agency of the Department of Defense charged with such determinations, and it is also the U.S. Congress' watchdog to insure safe and proper handling, transportation and stowage of all and not just to Guam, and anyone interested in obtaining these regulations may do so by writing to the Government Printing Office.

d. That the Navy Ammuition Wharf must be located outside of Apra Harbor, including Orote Point, in order to permit the development of the full potential of Apra Harbor and the valuable land contiguous thereto both commercial and military use.

ONE LOCATION?

e. That the site for the Ammunition Wharf must be in a location that affords maximum protection from the northeastern and southeasterly prevailing winds and generate a sea and wave action if the wharf is to be useful on a year-round basis, and the cost of building a breakwater instead of using a natural land mass as protection from the prevailing sea and wind would be prohibitive.

f. That once the Viet Nam War is over, practically all ammunition handled will be at the Naval Magazine and the hauling of bombs to Andersen Air Force Base will cease, thus the wharf should be as close to the Naval Magazine as physically possible in order to reduce minimum the use of public roads for hauling ammunition.

g. It was noted from the testimony that one witness stated that all ammunition on the Island should be stowed in one location, asking why it was necessary to haul bombs from Apra Harbor to Andersen Air Force Base. The obvious answer is, of course, that the bombs must be delivered to the bomber aircraft when, where, and as needed.

h. That the use of any other site other than Sella Bay will necessitate relocation of family dwellings. If Achugao Point were used, some thirty to forty dwellings in the vicinity of Nimitz Beach would have to be relocated with the personal hardships involved in such relocation.

i. That the use of Route 2 by private vehicular traffic will be unaffected by the use of the Sella Bay site.

25 SITES

j. Nowhere in any of the testimony before the Committee was the proposed National Seashore Park mentioned nor the fact that the proposed Park, while far from becoming a reality, would include a major portion of the area enclosed by the 10,400 ft safety arc.

That should the National Seashore Park become a reality, then this area would not be available for resort hotel development either.

With the above considerations in mind, the Board then studied the various sites investigated by the Navy, twenty-five in number, including the Administration's proposed site at the end of Orote Point. It became obvious that the western and northern sides of the Island were unsuitable for a wharf because of population density, High (600 ft.) cliffs, heavy surf, wave and wind action generated by the NE/SE prevailing winds or typhoons, or the distance from the Navy Magazine. It also became obvious that, when all the above factors were considered, in context, the only feasible site for the wharf is between Facpi Point and Pinay Point on the southwest coast of the Island, and that of the three sites available between Facpi and Pinay Points, i.e., Sella Bay, Chii Point and Achugao, Sella Bay was the logical site for the wharf.

PUBLIC ACCESS

In addition to the foregoing, which only considers the basic factors of the need and the location of the wharf, the Board noted from the testimony before the Committee that:

In addition to the foregoing, which only considers the basic factors of the need and the location of the wharf, the Board noted from the testimony before the Committee that:

a. That Captain R. H. P. Dunn, CEC, USN, Staff Civil Engineer to Admiral Pugh, testified that the Navy has no objection to the development of the off-shore land in the Facpi Point area as an underwater conservation area. In fact, Captain Dunn stated, the Navy was in favor of development of the underwater park in that area, but that the conveying of the Facpi Point area to the Government of Guam is being held in abeyance only until such time as the exact location of the Ammunition Wharf is determined and firm.

b. That the Navy agreed to negotiate public access to the area with the Government of Guam and promised full cooperation.

c. That access to the area will be blocked to the public only during the time when ammunition ships are actually being loaded or unloaded. In this regard, the Navy estimated that there will be one ship using the wharf every three months for about a ten-day period and that during this time the public will be barred from the area only during the daylight hours when the ship is actually being worked. It was also noted that Route 2 would remain open at all times to vehicular traffic.

d. That new land acquisition needed by the Navy for the safety arc of 10,400 ft. will be as follows: 860 acres of privately owned land, 2,860 acres of Government of Guam land, and that some 930 acres of Navy-held land is included in the arc. On being asked, the Navy states that it has no intention of fencing off the entire area, but that it planned to fence only the area adjacent to the wharf head, that is the land end, and that his area will be held to the absolute minimum necessary for security and safety.

BENEFIT FOR ALL

e. That while the actual location or route of the access road to the Sella Bay site has not yet been determined, current planning indicates that it will join Route 2 at some point north of Sella Bay. When completed, the access road will

be open to the public except for that portion which will be inside of the above fenced security area.

AS SET FORTH previously, the Chambers Board of Directors' main thrust, principal interest, and endeavor in making this lengthy and thorough review, has been and is to determine the best solution to this controversial problem that will be in the greatest interest and benefit for all the people of Guam, now and in the future, and, of course, the least objectionable. The choice of Sella Bay as the site of the Navy Ammunition Wharf fulfills this solution for the following reasons:

a. It closes the area between Umatac Bay and Nimitz Beach Village to development of hotel beach resorts, thus preserving indefinitely the entire coastline and adjacent area except for the actual Ammunition Wharf site, for the use of the general public and tourists.

b. It enhances and preserves the area for such use as recreation, conservation, ecological and marine research.

c. It saves the area for the eventual development of the proposed National Seashore Park, should it become a reality.

d. It enhances the area for its use by the public by causing the Navy to build an access road from Route 2 to Sella Bay. The access road, which will be available for public use, will be built much sooner through the Navy contracts than it would be if left to private developers or to the Government of Guam to do so, thus making the area readily and easily available at a much earlier date.

ARTIFACTS SAFE

e. If the private land holdings in the area are left open for hotel beach resort development, then the Government of Guam will be required to install costly utilities such as electric power, telephone, water, sewerage, sewerage treatment plants in addition to the acces road.

f. The Sella Bay site will cause practically no disruption of civilian dwellings, hence, it is the only site acceptable in the public interests in this regard.

g. The artifacts in the area such as the Spanish oven, the old Spanish bridge, latte stone sites, etc., which are now subject to vandalism and pilferage, will be preserved and enhanced for the future generations.

In closing, the Board recommends that the Tenth Guam Legislature, the Government of Guam, the Commander, 8th Air Force, the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas and the private holders of land in the area (860 acres) should all combine to determine what Federal and Government of Guam land can be exchanged on a fair exchange basis. This group should also look into the matter of the exchange of lands throughout the Island plus a more liberal access policy on the part of the Air Force, the Navy and the Government of Guam to beaches and other recreational and scenic areas. The results of these agreements should be given wide publicity.

CONTINUE PLANS

It is noted in today's Pacific Daily News that the House of Representatives has approved appropriation of $3,287,000 for this controversial ammunition area at Sella Bay. This confirms the Navy's declaration, as testified before your Committee, by the Commanding Officer, Naval Magazine, Guam, that the Chief of Naval Operations has directed that plans be continued for relocating the Ammunition Wharf to Sella Bay. This action, of course, effectively precludes the necessity for any further action such as the subject Resolution No. 331. It is hoped, however, that this full review of the Ammunition Wharf problem and site will be helpful to all concerned in clarifying and placing in context all the facts pertaining thereto.

THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Again thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting a delay in presenting this statement.

Sincerely yours,

CARLTON B. JONES,
Executive Vice-President.

48-941 O - 70 - 25

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Senator JACKSON. Now, page 177, Portsmouth Shipyard, improvements to drydock No. 2. What possible justification can you give us for this item in light of the scheduled closure by 1974? Has there been any change in the status of the facility?

Admiral ENGER. There has been no change currently in the decision to close the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in New Hampshire. However, the question is under review by the Navy and the Department of Defense.

Senator JACKSON. There has been no change in the announced policy?

Admiral ENGER. That is right. If there were to be a change and if it then became necessary to modernize this shipyard these projects would be valid and would be useful to the Navy.

Senator JACKSON. There will be included in the record at this point a statement by Senator McIntyre.

(Statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY HON. THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to present this statement to the Subcommitte. I compliment the Chairman and the members of the Subcommittee for the diligence, understanding and expertise they bring to their work in preparing the authorization for the import Military Construction Bill.

I want to urge upon this Subcommittee the inclusion of $5,685,000 to correct existing deficiencies at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. I realize this is a small sum in relation to the total of the Military Construction Bill. But, Mr. Chairman, I believe these funds are vital to the Portsmouth Shipyard no matter what its future.

As this Subcommittee is aware, the Portsmouth Shipyard is currently under order to be closed by 1974. There are recent indications however, that a recision of this order is being seriously considered and the Shipyard may continue its vital work into the future.

Again, as I said the need for these funds is clear whether the Shipyard is closed in four years or is continued indefinitely. The Shipyard has many important tasks to perform in design, overhaul, and repair. It is currently performing overhaul on the SSN *Sam Rayburn*.

More importantly, the Shipyard is a vital link in America's defense armor. The Portsmouth Shipyard is 170 years old, making it the oldest functioning shipyard in the nation. From an original submarine facility valued at more than $85,000,000, covering more than 160 acres on islands in the Piscataqua River between Portsmouth, N.H. and Kittery, Maine.

The motto of the Shipyard is "From Sails to Atoms." This motto tells the history of the Shipyard which built the first sailboats built in a public shipyard, through war and peace, the building of the first atomic submarine, the *Swordfish*, constructed in a Naval shipyard.

Today the three drydocks at the Shipyard, the other facilities at Portsmouth and the highly skilled personnel available are of the finest quality in the nation. The shipyard has the capacity and technical proficiency of converting nuclear-powered submarines from Polaris Missile systems to Poseidon systems.

It provides the Navy with an important in-house base for keeping the war deterrent submarine fleet in top flight condition. I believe, and I hope this Subcommittee agrees, that, along with our missile and bomber deterrent, our submarine force is an essential cornerstone in the structure we have built to defend our nation.

The $5,685,000 I am asking would provide improvements in three areas necessary to keep the Shipyard functioning properly to carry out its presently assigned responsibilities in three areas.

1. Drydock No. 2 improvements	$4,000,000
2. Engineering Management Offices	545,000
3. Utilities improvements	1,140,000
Total	5,685,000

I know these deficiencies need to be met because I have observed the need in my many visits to the Shipyard.

Drydocks.—This $4,000,000 is for improvement to Dry Dock No. 2 in the Shipyard. Virtually all of the work done at the Shipyard involved the dry docking of nuclear submarines. Of the three dry docks, Dry Dock 1 is not sufficiently large for many vessels. Dry Dock 3 is currently being used to capacity. If the Shipyard is to have the flexibility needed for submarine repair, the unrestricted use of Dry Dock 2 is also necessary. At present, the use of this Dry Dock is severely limited by the draft at the sill and the structural condition of the entrance structure and West wall of the dry dock. It is proposed, therefore, to eliminate the raised sill, strengthen the entrance structure, and stabilize the west wall of the dry dock. This will also permit the resumption of portal crane operations along the West wall.

The Shipyard previously considered the enlargement of Dry Dock 1 in order to achieve the needed flexibility in submarine repair. This proposal has been rejected as a more expensive alternative to the alternation and strengthening of Dry Dock 2.

Engineering management offices.—The overcrowding of office space for engineering and quality and reliability assurance personnel is serious. Under present conditions, these individuals are accorded only about 50 square feet, or a space about 7 feet by 7 feet, for each employee. Audit and inspection groups have noted this deficiency, which has resulted in diminished effectiveness of professional employees. Corrections requested would provide austere but adequate office space for aproximately 300 employees, and permit more effective management control by consolidation of engineering personnel in one building and quality and reliabilty personnel in another.

Utilities improvements.—The amount of $1,140,000 for utilities improvements would include high pressure steam service outlets which are required at Dry Dock 2 and Berth 6 in the Shipyard; improved power distribution to and within the inside Machine Shop; increased and improved pure capabilities for pure water processing and distribution; improved equipment for steam and compressed air generating and end use air compressor capability; increased fresh water capacity at Dry Dock 3; and additional new grounding systems for the 3 dry docks and the Direct Current generating systems.

Mr. Chairman, again let me thank you and the Subcommittee for the chance to present this statement. I hope, in your deliberations, you will authorize these funds which are of such vital need to the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard but even more importantly to the strength of the Navy's submarine strength as well.

GULFPORT, MISS.

Senator JACKSON. Page 180, Gulfport, Miss., applied instruction building. The House has added three items totaling $1,721,000 for the Seabee Base at Gulfport. These will replace facilities damaged by hurricane Camille. I understand these items are needed and have your support. It is my further understanding, they will not require funding, since you have a savings from projects authorized last year, is that correct?

Admiral ENGER. That is correct, sir. Here is one case where we were unusually fortunate in our bids because of the conditions in Gulfport following the hurricane. We were able to get construction bids that were substantially under our estimates. The initial appropriation will provide funds for these projects.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Senator JACKSON. Page 183, Charleston, S.C., commissary store. This commissary at the Naval Station, Charleston, was added above the budget by the House Armed Services Committee. Why was it not requested by the Navy and what is your justification for it?

Admiral ENGER. This item was not included in the Navy submission, Mr. Chairman, because at the time of our submission the current commissary was usable, but following the makeup of our bill, there was structural damage and a failure in the current commissary which rendered it nearly unusable.

Senator JACKSON. The Air Force is also requesting a commissary at Charleston Air Force Base. And, of course, you can't comment on that.

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; I believe that I can.

Senator JACKSON. This would provide two large commissaries in the Charleston area.

Admiral ENGER. At the time the need for the Navy commissary store came up we reviewed the situation with the Air Force and determined that actually two stores would be needed.

Senator JACKSON. What is the distance?

Do you know, Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Where would this commissary be?

Senator JACKSON. At the Charleston Air Force Base, and the other one would be at the naval station.

Admiral ENGER. We will provide that for the record.

There are two basic factors. One is that the Air Force commissary was practically completed in design. Additionally we examined the volume of business each of the stores would do and it was determined that the combined business would really be larger than should be handled by one activity. This was not just the Navy's determination, this was examined in partnership with the Air Force.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

Senator THURMOND. Does your map show the distance between the two commissaries?

Admiral ENGER. It is approximately 10 miles.

Senator THURMOND. I figured it would be about 10 or 12 miles.

Senator JACKSON. The Air Force shows a square foot cost of $18.15. Or including support costs an overall square foot cost of $22. You are asking for $23.80 per square foot, overall cost of $32. Your support costs are 27 percent of the total as opposed to 20.7 percent for the Air Force. Do you want to comment on that?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir. The Air Force and the Navy estimates are based on exactly the same planning concepts. As a matter of fact, our Charleston office did the Air Force design which as I indicated earlier is now complete. Our budget amount differs from the Air Force only in the treatment of first, the collateral equipment costs; second, the cost rise between now and the time of award, that is, for the Navy about 9 percent and Air Force, 6 percent; and by, third, the contingency amount applied. We have a 10-percent contingency and Air Force allowed only a 2-percent contingency. This makes up the difference between the two estimates.

Senator THURMOND. Then this additional cost between the Air Force commissary and Navy commissary you feel is justified?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir; the extent to which the contingency will be required, of course, I don't know, but the stores will be designed to the same planning factors and to the same standards. It will be the bidding climate that will determine the final price.

Senator JACKSON. There ought to be some standardization as far as criteria followed by the Air Force and the Navy. I don't know, but maybe yours is more realistic.

Admiral ENGER. Off the record.

DEFICIENCY REQUESTS—NAVAL HOSPITAL, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

Senator JACKSON. Page 184, referring here to the deficiency items, the House added to the bill deficiency authorizations for the naval hospital, Corpus Christi, Tex., in the amount of $1,900,000, for Marine Corps hospital in Camp Pendleton in the amount of $4,295,000. I wonder why these were not included in this year's bill if they are that urgent.

Admiral ENGER. Both of these hospitals are urgently required by the Navy. Increased authorization was not requested primarily because of the budget constraints that we were given. We would certainly include them in a future request and if they are authorized and funded we would be pleased to build them.

Senator JACKSON. What is the status of the plans for the Camp Pendleton hospital?

Admiral ENGER. Design is now complete and the cost estimate of the architect-engineer indicates that this facility can be constructed for $24.1 million based on award of a construction contract in January 1971.

Senator JACKSON. Why are the present facilities considered inadequate?

Admiral ENGER. The Naval Hospital at Camp Pendleton presently consists of 702 beds contained in 23 temporary buildings constructed in 1941–42, as an emergency measure incident to World War II. These structures have served their purpose but have reached the point where extremely high maintenance is necessary to keep them serviceable. Further, they are functionally inadequate to serve current needs when related to the pace of modern medicine, and complete replacement is the only feasible solution. By this action the total current requirement for 600 beds will be satisfied.

Senator JACKSON. What would the cost estimate for the project be if it were delayed until fiscal year 1972?

Admiral ENGER. The cost estimate for the project, if it were delayed until fiscal year 1972, would be $26,300,000.

The Department of Defense fiscal year 1971 military construction authorization bill would authorize to be appropriated funds in the total amount of $284,221,000 for the Navy and Marine Corps projects covered in title II of the bill at installations inside and outside the United States and at classified activities.

Inside the United States

The program includes the following projects at unclassified installations inside the United States for the total amount of $258,469,000:

First Naval District

NAVAL STATION, NEWPORT, R.I.

This station supports the Atlantic Cruiser-Destroyer Force in addition to approximately 28 other naval shore activities. At present, a deficiency of 1,345 enlisted berthing spaces exists. The bachelor enlisted quarters will provide 504 new spaces to reduce this large deficiency. We are requesting $2,409,000.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NEWPORT, R.I.

This public works center provides public works, utilities, housing, transportation support, engineering services, and other logistical support of a public works nature. Amount requested is $644,000.

Building No. 68 sewage disposal system is inadequate with approximately half of the system discharging raw sewage directly into Narragansett Bay and the other half of the system deteriorated. This condition violates State and Federal water quality standards. The sewerage system improvements will repair existing sewers and provide additional sewers to collect all sewage for disposal into the base system.

The present primary treatment plant serving the Fort Adams Housing Area is inadequate in both capacity and degree of treatment. This condition violates State and Federal water quality standards. These sewerage system improvements will provide secondary treatment and adequate plant capacity.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R.I.

The War College provides advanced education to U.S. Naval and other military officers and develops professional competence in the science of naval warfare and related subjects. The Navy has a serious deficiency in the numbers of officers receiving command and staff level professional education. A phased program to accommodate an increase from the present capacity of 354 students to 700 students has been developed. The academic building will increase to 500 students the capacity of academic facilities. We are requesting $4,310,000.

Third Naval District

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

This base provides support for the Atlantic Fleet Submarine Force, including crew training, intermediate level maintenance and general support of submarines. The amount requested is $6,652,000.

Eight berths are now available for new nuclear attack subarines being assigned to this base. Berthing space for 10 such submarines must be provided by the end of fiscal year 1972, as the program of

replacement of the older, conventional submarines proceeds. The berthing pier No. 31 will provide the two additional berths required.

Pier utilities are requried for piers 10, 12, and 13 to enable one conventional and one nuclear submarine to be berthed at each pier with their main on-board generating and auxiliary plant shut down.

The submarine repair support facilities are the first of three increments urgently needed to upgrade repair shops for nuclear submarines. Existing shops, which were built to support conventional diesel submarines, are substandard, and are spread among 13 separate buildings.

A new boiler rated at 76,500 pounds per hour will replace an existing boiler installed in 1940. The total steam generating requirement of the base is 270,000 pounds per hour. The firm capacity of the plant, when the largest boiler is out of service for repair, is reduced to 183,000 pounds per hour. Steam is not available from other sources. A steam powerplant addition is essential for operation of the base and the investment should be returned from operating and maintenance savings in 3.2 years.

A torpedo overhaul shop and training building alterations will also be provided. These items have a classified requirement.

Fourth Naval District

Naval Air Propulsion Test Center, Trenton, N.J.

The Naval Air Propulsion Test Center is responsible for the testing and evaluation of aircraft propulsion systems and components for new weapons systems. The testing of engines for the F–14A fighter aircraft and the advanced technology engine for the F–14B will encounter a critical deficiency if there is not an increase in air supply capacity for the existing test cells. Without the air supply that this item will provide, complete engine testing and contract performance verification cannot be accomplished. We are requesting $356,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

This activity serves as a Navy inventory control point with functions of supply, procurement, and delivery of assigned material.

Computer center alterations will provide for expansion of the existing facility to permit storage of additional drum memory units for a new computer application and consolidation at the center of two existing remote computers. We are requesting $697,000.

Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

The station provides logistic support for Operating Forces and the Naval Shipyard, Naval Air Engineering Center, Naval Supply Depot, Headquarters, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia Group, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, Marine Barracks, and the East Central Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Amount requested is $4,342,000.

Support of the mission at this Station requires adequate berthing for 5,477 enlisted men. A deficiency of 2,400 spaces exists. The bachelor enlisted quarters will partially correct crowded conditions by providing 504 new spaces in the new barracks complex.

There is an urgent requirement to consolidate both Navy and Marine Corps messing requirements in the new enlisted quarters complex at this base. Three existing messhalls are substandard, fragmented, poorly located, and overcrowded. The mess hall facility will permit all messing functions to be consolidated into a single, modern structure.

NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Inventory management for Navy aeronautical items is performed at this activity. We are requesting $790,000.

Existing facilities are extremely crowded and without space for forthcoming installation of new computers and related magnetic tape storage. Computer center alterations will provide the required space for new equipment and storage and improve existing computer utilization time by eliminating the present remote storage of magnetic tape.

NAVAL PUBLICATION AND FORMS CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Supply and support services are provided to assigned fleet units and shore activities by this facility. Amount requested is $250,000.

Current power demands exceed the rated capacity of the existing electrical system by 5 percent. An increase of more than 10 percent is predicted for calendar year 1970. The electrical system improvements will eliminate the danger of major power failures.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

BOLLING/ANACOSTIA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The facility will provide office space for the Department of Defense in the National Capital Region. We are requesting $16,200,000.

A facility is urgently required to provide adequate, permanent office space for 10,000 Department of Defense personnel in the Metropolitan Washington area.

The first phase will clear and prepare the site, acquire and remove a railroad spur through the area, reroute utilities, provide access roads, and construct foundations for the buildings that will follow in subsequent phases. Based on two additional phases in fiscal year 1972 and fiscal year 1973, the complex will cost $133,200,000 and be ready for occupancy in 1975.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The facility supports naval aviators on active duty, proficiency flying, and VIP administrative flight operations.

The oil separator provides for the construction of a facility to separate and collect grease and oil prior to discharge of aircraft washwaters. Amount requested is $57,000.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The laboratory conducts scientific research and development in the physical sciences and related fields directed toward new and improved materials, equipment, techniques and systems. Amount requested is $2,628,000.

Heating plant expansion will eliminate the current deficiency in heat, provide for increasing requirements over the next 5 years, and eliminate the use of a standby plant and a mobile unit.

NAVAL STATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This station provides personnel support functions for permanent and transient naval personnel in the Washington area, and logistical support and services for tenants and other Washington area activities.

The coal-fired generating plant has been cited for pollution of the Anacostia River. The pollution is caused by small ash particles and chemicals being discharged with the sluicing water into the river. The boiler fuel conversion will eliminate pollution of the river as well as provide beneficial air quality effects, will meet District of Columbia government and Federal water and air quality standards. We are requesting $573,000.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The Academy educates and develops personnel dedicated to a career of naval service who have potential to assume high responsibilities of command and citizenship. Accomplishment of recent academic revitalization requires increased laboratory and classroom space. The first phase of the engineering studies complex will provide an important sequential portion of a construction program aimed at achieving a unified academic complex within the limited land area available. We are requesting $10 million.

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION, INDIAN HEAD, MD.

This ordnance station provides material and technical support for assigned weapons systems and weapon components. We are requesting $692,000.

Waste liquid chemicals are presently burned in the open in an uncontrolled manner which generates dense smoke and air contaminants. The new liquid chemical incinerator will completely oxidize and destroy these wastes in accordance with State and Federal air quality standards.

An additional storage tank and four new deep wells are needed to assure an adequate water supply for this station. The deterioration of the casings of seven of the existing 12 wells causes the water to have such a high silica content that it cannot be used for industrial processes or steam generation.

NAVAL WEAPONS LABORATORY, DAHLGREN, VA.

This weapons laboratory conducts a program of warfare analysis, research, development, test and evaluation of weapons systems.

Septic tanks and tile fields presently in use for outlying facilities discharge partially treated wastewater into the Potomac River in violation of State and Federal water quality standards. The sewerage system improvements will expand the main base sewerage system to include the outlying buildings, and provide small treatment facilities at isolated areas too remote for connection to the base system. We are requesting $530,000.

Fifth Naval District

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

The base provides logistic support to amphibious ships and commands of the Operating Forces. We are requesting $4,408,000.

This base requires 5,376 enlisted berthing spaces to support the mission of providing amphibious training for Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force personnel. The proposed new bachelor enlisted quarters are required to reduce the current deficiency of 4,083 inadequate berthing spaces.

There is an urgent requirement to replace the antiquated main mess hall. This 26-year-old mess is housed in a semi-permanent, wood framed structure.

The existing chapel at this base is in a section of an old drill hall, temporarily converted to serve the chapel function. Sunday school is held in two 24-year-old wood buildings remote from the chapel. The chapel and Sunday school will eliminate the unsatisfactory condition which denies base personnel proper facilities for the conduct of religious programs.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

This station provides logistic support for the Operating Forces and the following major commands: Headquarters, Fifth Naval District, Naval Schools Command, and Naval Ships Engineering Center, Norfolk. We are requesting $1,120,000.

Four of the Navy's largest attack aircraft carriers are homeported at this activity, the principal operating base of the Atlantic Fleet. This type carrier has a 36-foot draft and requires a minimum of 5 feet additional depth under the keel. The existing project depth at pier 12 is 40 feet; however, due to severe silting, shallower depths now exist that restrict the carriers to movements only under high tide conditions. Dredging will provide a depth of 45 feet, sufficient for the carriers, with additional depth to permit a realistic maintenance dredging schedule to be established.

The degaussing range facility at Norfolk measures the magnetic field of ships and permits calibration of shipboard compensating equipment as the ships leave or return to the Base. This service provides protection against magnetically sensitive weapons and reduces possibility of detection by submarines. The existing range building and its supporting structure, built in 1942, are now in an advanced state of deterioration. The new degaussing facility will replace the existing one. The site of the new facility will make service more readily available to attack carriers using pier 12.

NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITY, NORFOLK, VA.

This facility maintains and operates facilities to support overhaul, modifications and repair of patrol, attack, and fighter aircraft of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. Similar work is also performed on missiles, engines and related components. We are requesting $2,070,000.

The workload within the avionics facility is entirely different from the workload at the time of initial design. Shop layouts are continually revised and new test equipment is installed. The installation of new programs and facilities and the rearrangement and compression of equipment have created a lack of primary power, inadequate lighting, and environmental control, and severely crowded conditions. The investment should be returned from personnel savings in 1.9 years.

Untreated industrial wastewaters are discharged through the station storm drain system into Willoughby Bay in violation of Federal and State water quality standards. The industrial waste disposal system will collect and pretreat the wastewaters prior to discharge into the Hampton Roads sanitary district system.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK, VA.

This shipyard is the major east coast fleet support industrial activity with optimum capability for conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration and outfitting of nuclear and conventional surface ships and submarines including supporting weapons systems. We are requesting $6,940,000.

Pumping improvements for Dry Docks 1, 2, and 3 will decrease hazards to the safety of personnel and ships during docking and undocking, significantly reduce dewatering time, and permit superflooding of Dry Docks 2 and 3.

Pipe shop improvements will fulfill the requirement for adequately sized facilities and elimination of contaminants currently induced into the shop atmosphere through improper arrangement of work areas. The investment should be returned from operating and maintenance savings in 8 years.

The Navy has begun installation of integrated search and fire control radar systems on destroyers, frigates, and high performance escorts. The radar overhaul facility will provide the only east coast radar support facility for repair, overhaul, and checkout of the larger and more complicated equipment. The estimated benefits to be derived from this item during its economic life will result in a payback period of approximately 1 year.

Deficiencies resulting from the deteriorated condition of the existing distribution system in the north end of the shipyard, coupled with increased requirements for submarine berthing and industrial support, generate the necessity for electrical power improvements. The investment should be returned from operating savings within 4½ years.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

This center provides supply and support services to fleet units and shore activities. We are requesting $55,000.

At the Craney Island fuel facility, sanitary wastes are discharged directly into the Elizabeth River without proper treatment in violation of State and Federal water quality standards. These sewerage system improvements will modify the existing tank systems and add secondary treatment facilities to adequately treat all sewage at this facility.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

This station presently supports all Navy east coast A–6 and F–4 aircraft and will support the F–14 aircraft in the near future. Additionally, weapons/ordnance support for the aircraft is provided by the station. To maintain the assigned aircraft, 87,000 square feet of hangar space is required; however, only 134,000 square feet of adequate space is available. The additional aircraft maintenance hangar is essential for support of organizational maintenance of assigned aircraft.

The ordnance department performs administrative, operational, and storage functions in two Quonset huts which are located in violation of explosive distance criteria for inhabited buildings. The station has only 25 percent of the required ready storage space for guided missiles and 50 percent of that required for magazine storage. The weapons facility will eliminate these space deficiencies and correct unsafe conditions. Amount requested is $7,992,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, YORKTOWN, VA.

This station stores and issues all type of ammunition, classified weapons, and conducts research and development studies.

Marine Corps personnel, whose primary mission is that of providing physical security at both NWS, Yorktown and Skiffes Creek annex, are berthed within the explosive hazard zone of the ammunition pier. Replacement of this World War I barracks in an area outside the explosive hazard zone will provide safe and modern berthing to those personnel whose lives are currently in jeopardy. Amount requested is $1,221,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

This station provides support for all east coast A–4 and A–7 attack squadrons. We are requesting $470,000.

A more advanced version of the A–7 aircraft, the A–7E, was introduced at this station in fiscal year 1970. There is no existing space available or under construction that can house the training/test panels, equipment and mockups required for indoctrinating personnel in A–7E operational flight and weapons systems. The additions to the aircraft systems training buildings will house the new training equipment.

NAVAL AIR STATION FACILITY, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

This facility supports a complete range of depot level rework operations on weapon systems and aircraft of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

The preparation of aircraft undergoing overhaul for ultimate final assembly includes disassembly, stripping of paint, and corrosion treatment of the surfaces. These functions are presently accomplished by making eight moves of the aircraft over a period of 4½ days and over a distance of 1.72 miles. Construction of this shop will permit the performance of these functions with three moves within 3 days and over a distance of 0.38 miles and will enable work to be accomplished indoors.

The investment should be returned from personnel, aircraft availability, and operating savings in 2.8 years.

Expansion of the heat treating, foundry, and die forming shops is necessary to continue adequately supporting fleet operations through rework of the Navy's A5 Vigilante, A7 Corsair II aircraft and their associated engine programs. Installed as original construction 27 years ago, these shops are located in the center of a wooden structure, have limited overhead clearance, and are a serious fire hazard. The crowded conditions of this facility make expansion within the present buildings impossible. The investment should be returned from personnel and operating savings in 4.2 years. Amount requested is $3,869,000.

NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT, FLA.

This station provides logistical support for the Navy and is homeport for various ships of the Atlantic Fleet. We are requesting $519,000.

Only primary treatment is provided for the sewage being discharged into the St. Johns River in violation of State and Federal water quality standards. The sewage treatment improvements will provide secondary treatment and enlargement to the plant capacity to provide for treatment of sewage from ships berthed at the naval station.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

This center provides basic indoctrination for recruit training and advanced and specialized training for Navy enlisted and officer personnel. The majority of recruit training facilities has been provided. Since a large number of graduating recruits go directly to service school, the first phase of training and personnel support facilities for the Service School Command is included in this program.

The academic training building will provide classrooms and laboratories for training of clerical and supply personnel.

The technical training building will provide facilities for training of fire control technicians, signalmen, and quartermasters.

The bachelor enlisted quarters with mess hall will provide berthing and messing facilities for the students.

The necessary utility service for the two training buildings and the quarters and mess hall will also be provided. We are requesting $16,013,000.

NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

The Center conducts research, development, and production of training devices. The production shop will consolidate the dispersed functions into a single efficient facility designed to meet the unique requirements of a training device center. The Orlando master plan determined that the most effective land use and functional layout is to utilize the present NTDC shop area for location of a fiscal year 1970 approved recruit training building. The first increment of production shop facilities will relocate the NDTC shop to a nearby site. We are requesting $1,665,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

This station supports aviation activities and units of the Naval Air Training Command. Amount requested is $8,444,000.

This station has 91 jet-type aircraft permanently assigned. There exists only one power check pad, without sound attenuation, and this pad is suitable for use by only seven of the jet-type aircraft. The remaining aircraft must conduct power checks on the parking apron edges, with attendant engine damage hazards, excessive noise, and erosion problems. An additional power check pad is essential to correct these serious hazards.

Berthing space must be provided for 3,317 enlisted personnel assigned to this station; however, there exists at present only 356 adequate spaces. The bachelor enlisted quarters will provide 600 enlisted spaces as a part of the planned incremental elimination of the extensive deficiency. Adequate barracks must be programed on an incremental basis to satisfy the deficiency and to replace inadequate facilities.

NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITY

This facility performs a complete range of depot level rework operations on weapons systems, accessories and equipments.

Existing components rework shops are located in nine widely dispersed, undersized, and inadequately equipped buildings. These conditions lengthen aircraft in-process time and make it impossible to improve production methods. The proposed rework shop will eliminate the present operational inefficiencies and provide adequate space and environmental control for the functions to be performed. The investment should be returned from personnel and operating savings in 9.5 years.

The materials laboratory is involved in the chemical analysis of plating processes, oil analysis, and examination of aircraft and aircraft components and parts. Existing facilities do not contain environmentally controlled and explosion proof areas required for new processes and equipment used to predict and avoid engine failures. The investment should be returned from personnel savings in 4.1 years.

NAVAL AIR STATION, SAUFLEY FIELD, FLA.

This station supports the basic pilot training program by providing primary flight training for all naval aviator candidates. The station has 1,080 enlisted personnel assigned to support flight training operations. The existing enlisted mess is a World War II building which would require extensive rehabilitation to provide modern and efficient food service. The new mess hall will replace the existing facility since modernization of the facility is not economically feasible. Amount requested is $457,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MERIDIAN, MISS.

A new Naval Air Technical Training Center will be established at NAS Meridian that will ultimately accommodate 1,500 students. This program provides for the first increment of the proposed training center. We are requesting $2,782,000.

Courses of instruction in Aviation Supply, Aviation Mechanical Fundamentals, and Fleet Preparation will be provided lower grade enlisted men prior to their joining active Fleet Air Units. These courses are currently being conducted in substandard and crowded facilities at NAS, Memphis.

The technical training building will provide classroom and laboratory space for a first increment of approximately 500 students and instructors in the Aviation Storekeeper, Aviation Maintenance Administration and miscellaneous other courses.

The utilities and ground improvements provide support features for the first increment of training facilities.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON, S.C.

This shipyard provides logistic support to assigned ships and performs the primary functions of repair, overhaul, alteration and conversion of smaller types of surface ships and all submarines. Special functions consist of refueling and overhaul of both attack and POLARIS type nuclear submarines and support of TERRIER, TARTAR and TALOS guided missile systems.

The paint shop will provide a single consolidated environmentally controlled facility for cleaning, painting, and plastic coating functions. These functions are presently housed in widely dispersed buildings. The site of one existing building is required for proposed construction phased in accordance with planned modernization of the shipyard. The investment should be returned from operating savings in eight years.

The rapid advancement in the technology of electronics, weapons, precision instruments, and electrical systems requires environmental conditions far more precisely controlled than those envisioned at the time of establishment of the present electronic and electric shops. The electronics-weapons-precision-electric facility will bridge this technological gap to provide a facility commensurate with Shipyard requirements. The investment should be returned from operating savings in approximately 5.8 years.

As a result of current deficiencies from age and insufficient capacity, the existing electrical power distribution system meets present peak power demands only on an overload basis. Electrical improvements corrects the most immediate and serious problems. The total investment in both increments should be returned from overhead and operating savings in 6.7 years. Amount requested is $6,884,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

This Station stores and issues all types of ammunition, and supports the Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, and the Cooper River Fleet Ballistic Missile Replenishment Site. We are requesting $5,180,000.

To utilize existing high explosive magazine capacity it is necessary to maintain Explosive Quantity Safety Distances (EQSDs) that extend beyond the Station boundaries in three areas. Commercial organizations are planning to develop areas within the EQSD for heavy industrial purposes. Once sold and developed, acquisition may be economically unfeasible.

Eighth Naval District

NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

The Station provides advanced pilot training. The Naval Air Advanced Training Command has been assigned 394 TA–4 aircraft. In addition to airframe overhauls, conducted at a Naval Air Rework Facility, 315 complete engine repairs will be required annually for these aircraft. By conducting the engine repairs at the operating bases instead of at a Naval Air Rework Facility, the number of spare engines may be reduced and significant transportation costs can be eliminated. The investment should be returned in approximately one year.

Adequate barracks must be provided for 2,399 enlisted personnel assigned to this Station. Only 854 spaces that satisfy current standards of adequacy exist. Barracks must be programmed to satisfy the deficiency in adequate facilities. Amount requested is $2,957,000.

NAVAL INACTIVE SHIP MAINTENANCE FACILITY, ORANGE, TEX.

This Facility provides for the preservation, maintenance, and activation of ships and crafts; and provides other types of logistic support for group components and designated activities.

The present facilities discharge raw sewage directly into the Sabine River, in violation of State and Federal water quality standards. The sewerage connection to the City of Orange public system will provide final disposal to adequately meet all water quality standards. We are requesting $146,000.

Ninth Naval District

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

This Public Works Center provides public works, utilities, transportation support, engineering services and other public works type logistic support.

Lake Michigan is the source of domestic water supply and is used for recreational purposes. The Illinois North Shore Sanitary District (NSSD) includes population along the entire Illinois shore line north of Chicago. Several recent beach closings have occurred causing the NSSD to embark on a 70 million dollar program to eliminate all sewage discharge into Lake Michigan. The Public Works Center is cooperating in this effort by correcting its deficiencies. This sewer connection to the public system will provide adequate capacity in the NSSD system to handle all NTC Great Lakes sewage in accordance with State and Federal water quality standards.

Present facilities are inadequate in capacity and type of proper disposal of infectious and other medical and pathological wastes. Health standards require incineration of such wastes. The incinerator alterations will provide one adequate and proper incineration facility at the Naval Hospital to handle medical wastes to meet State and Federal medical wastes disposal and air quality standards. We are requesting $12,525,000.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

This Center provides basic recruit, primary, advanced, and specialized training for Navy enlisted and officer personnel. The lack of basic training in high pressure propulsion systems has resulted in excessive repair and overhauls. The propulsion engineering training building will provide facilities for training non-rated boilermen, enginemen and machinist mates before they are assigned to a ship with a high pressure propulsion system. Amount requested is $3,537,000.

NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOL, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The School instructs and trains enlisted personnel in the basic subjects and procedures needed for hospital corpsmen. The existing deteriorated temporary structures do not provide proper training environment, and are fire and safety hazards. The hospital corps school will provide a building specifically designed for the corpsmen training function. We are requesting $2,992,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, FLAGSTAFF STATION, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

Flagstaff is engaged in determining precise positions of the sun, moon, and principal stars for earth and space navigation, charting and scientific investigation. Amount requested is $286,000.

Purchase of 40 acres of land immediately adjacent to the station will prevent encroachment of industrial, commercial, and residential activities that will seriously degrade observations and limit effectiveness.

A new precision transit circle required for greater accuracy of observations, is under procurement and scheduled for delivery in 1970. An observatory complex will permit installation and use of the advanced equipment.

NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER, CHINA LAKE, CALIF.

This Activity conducts a program of warfare analysis, research, development, test, evaluation, systems integration, and Fleet engineering support in Naval weapons systems, principally for air warfare, and conducts investigations in related fields of science and technology. We are requesting $1,805,000.

The systems analysis and computer laboratory will provide urgently needed space for housing cryptographic equipment and computers, permit supporting personnel to be located with this equipment, and provide environmental shielding and security not currently available.

The Activity is located in a watershed area subject to flash floods which cause considerable damage. Flood controls for the area are to be provided by the local governments aided by the Army Corps of Engineers necessitate modifications to the Naval Weapons Center's roads and utilities.

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NAVAL DENTAL CLINIC, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The Clinic provides complete dental service to forces afloat and shore-based personnel in the area. The existing facilities are inadequate in size and configuration to furnish the required dental support. The dental clinic will provide a facility to correct the deficient conditions and allow proper dental care for personnel in the area. Amount requested is $1,163,000.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

In addition to its standard Yard functions, this Shipyard has the capability for repair, overhaul, conversion, outfitting, and drydocking of Naval ships and service craft, including the supported weapons systems for anti-air and anti-submarine warfare, rehabilitation of electronic components, and shipboard gun systems. Amount requested is $8,371,000.

A working force of 1,538 engineering, technical, management, and support personnel now housed in 14 widely separated, overcrowded, substandard, temporary structures will be consolidated into a single building following construction of the Engineering Management Building. The investment should be returned from operating savings within 4.9 years.

Untreated industrial wastes, containing toxic chemicals, are discharged into the Long Beach Inner Harbor in violation of State and Federal water quality standards. The waste disposal system will collect, pretreat, and then discharge the effluent into the public sewerage system for final disposal.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

The Pacific Missile Range is a national range which provides facilities and range support services to Department of Defense and other agencies that conduct applied research, testing, evaluation, and operation of guided missiles, space vehicles, and weapons systems.

Sewage from the beach, officer's mess, and transportation areas receive only minimal treatment prior to discharge into West Mugu Lagoon. This condition violates State and Federal water quality standards. The Sewerage system improvements will correct these deficiencies. Amount requested is $2,929,000.

NAVAL MISSILE CENTER

The Naval Missile Center (NMC) at Point Mugu is the Navy's agency for testing and evaluation of missiles, components, and weapons systems. In support of the F–14 aircraft and PHOENIX missile test program properly configured space is required for the threat simulation function. This includes providing space for target aircraft and drones and maintenance support.

Additional space is required for the maintenance of an increasing workload of jet engines at the NMC. The present workload taxes the existing facility to 100 percent capacity. With the addition of the TF–30 engine (F–14A) requirements cannot be met and it will be nec-

essary to purchase 7 additional spare engines at a cost of $4.2 million.

The engine maintenance shop addition will provide space needed for maintenance of the TF–30 engine and the projected growth for 14 other engines.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

This Center provides storage, preservation, and shipping facilities for advance base and mobilization stocks, in addition to providing home base and training facilities for Naval Construction Forces. We are requesting $3,225,000.

The existing, three WWII timber wharves have been progressively deteriorating to such a degree that the structural strength of the wharves is 10% of the designed capacity. Since no other facilities are available for ship berthing and support, these wharves require replacement to provide adequate berthing for the USS Norton Sound, Western Test Range Ships, cargo ships, yard craft, and LST's that support the off-shore islands of San Nicolas and Santa Cruz.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, SEAL BEACH, CALIF.

This Station receives, renovates, maintains, stores and issues ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items and technical ordnance materials.

The existing sewerage system provides only primary treatment prior to discharge into Anaheim Bay. This method of disposal violates water quality standards. The sewer connection to the public system will provide for complete disposal in accordance with State and Federal water quality standards.

Existing sewage treatment facilities at the Fallbrook Annex are inadequate in capacity and provides only primary treatment prior to discharge into Fallbrook Creek. These sewage treatment improvements will provide secondary treatment and adequate plant capacity to meet State and Federal water quality standards. Amount requested is $405,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

This Master Jet Air Station is the home port for all West Coast Fleet Fighter Squadrons. We are requesting $3,100,000.

Aircraft Systems Training Buildings are required to support the introduction of new F–14 aircraft at this Station. Two buildings will be provided, one for the training of maintenance personnel, and the second to house the Weapons System Trainer for pilots and missile control officers.

To eliminate the open burning of 38 tons of refuse per day, in violation of Federal, State and County regulations, approximately two miles of on-Station roadway must be improved and extended to allow access to a new sanitary landfill being operated by the City of San Diego.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

This Station is the Seaport Industrial Air Station for the San Diego Area Naval Complex. We are requesting $1,122,000.

Expansion and modernization of the existing, inadequate electrical power system is required to support the normal, increasing demand for power by the Station, plus the expanded power requirements for industrial activities of the Naval Air Rework Facility and other tenant activities.

NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

This Station provides logistic support for Operating Forces of the Navy. This Station has a critical shortage in adequate housing and messing facilities for bachelor enlisted personnel. With a total requirement of 5,303 spaces, there are only 1,268 spaces presently available. There are also 2,011 spaces in open bay dormitories, mostly of WWII temporary construction, where the men are doubled up. The bachelor enlisted quarters will provide spaces for 438 men and partially relieve the doubling up in the barracks. Amount requested is $1,909,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIF.

This all-Weather Master Jet Air Station is the West Coast homeport for Fleet light attack squadrons. We are requesting $4,651,000.

Improvements to the Direct Fueling Stations are required to provide the 400-cycle electrical power needed to activate valves and other systems within the aircraft during fueling, and to eliminate the congestion and fire hazards associated with flight line equipment now used to supply this power. The investment will be "paid-back" from operating and maintenance savings in less than two years.

To ensure the efficiency and safety of air traffic at this Station, an addition is required to the operations building to provide space for expansion of the Radar Air Traffic Control Center. The additional space will allow installation of required new equipment, increase operational capacity, and allow implementation of a modernization program to upgrade existing equipment.

A new barracks for 783 enlisted men will relieve the present overcrowded conditions resulting from an increased base loading generated by introduction of the new A–7E aircraft weapons system at Lemoore. This Station has a requirement to berth 5,625 bachelor enlisted men, with only 3,698 spaces existing or funded.

Power outlets are required in the maintenance hangars to replace existing obsolete floor receptacles, and to provide 400-cycle power which is now available only from portable flight line units.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

This is the seaport industrial complex for the San Francisco area, and home port for five Aircraft Carriers. New bachelor enlisted quarters are required to reduce a deficiency of enlisted berthing space.

Only 1,733 spaces, including 485 in adequate military facilities, 79 in private housing, and 1,179 that are substandard, are available to berth a total requirement of 2,747 enlisted men. Amount requested is $3,023,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

This Weapons Station provides ammunition outloading port facilities, stores, renovates and maintains ammunition and weapons. Amount requested is $455,000.

Raw sewage from toilet facilities serving personnel loading ammunition in the pier areas is discharged into the Sacramento River in violation of State and Federal water quality standards. The new collection system and sewer connection to the public system will provide final disposal of all sewage from these facilities in accordance with State and Federal water quality standards.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF.

This Air Station maintains and operates facilities and provides services and materials to support operations of aviation activities.

The effluent from two outlying aircraft wash racks discharges waste washwater, containing phenols, oils and grease, directly into the San Francisco Bay. This procedure violates State and Federal water quality standards. Industrial sewerage improvements will provide for treatment of this washwater and discharge into the existing sewer system at the Station in compliance with State and Federal water quality standards. We are requesting $148,000.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, OAKLAND, CALIF.

This Activity provides support for Fleet units and assigned continental and overseas activities in terms of general stores, specific technical material and specified services. Amount requested is $195,000.

The effluent from the existing treatment plant at the Fuel Depot, Point Molate receives only primary treatment before discharge into San Francisco Bay. Three small septic tanks and the toilet facilities located at the end of the pier discharge directly into the Bay. This condition is a violation of State and Federal water quality standards. The sewerage system improvements will provide for the collection and treatment of all sewage at Point Molate. The capacity of the shore facilities are sized to collect and treat sewage from berthed ships.

The tubes of two oil-fired boilers, at the Fuel Depot, Point Molate, must be cleaned manually because these boilers are not equipped with soot-blowing devices. Each tube cleaning operation emits soot and scale which pollute the air. This situation will be corrected by installation of the proper facilities to collect the soot and scale in accordance with State and Federal air quality standards.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, HUNTERS POINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

This Shipyard provides logistic support for ships and service craft; performs work in connection with construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking, and outfitting of ships and craft; performs manufacturing, research development and test work; and provides services and material to other activities and units. We are requesting $5,058,000.

The twenty-nine year old electrical distribution system lacks capacity to provide the required power, allows excessive voltage fluctua-

tions, and contains switchgear with insufficient interrupting capacity. Electrical distribution system improvements will eliminate these deficiencies. The investment should be returned from operating savings within 1.6 years.

Waterfront utilities service stations will provide shoreside connections for supplying utilities to berthed ships as replacement for existing deteriorated and poorly located connections. The investment should be returned from operating savings within 3.3 years.

At present, fuel oil being burned in the high pressure boiler for steam testing of equipment emits particulate matter in excess of the limitations established by State and Federal air quality standards. The boiler fuel conversion to a natural gas-fuel oil combination will provide the most economical means of complying with air pollution standards.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, MARE ISLAND, VALLEJO, CALIF.

This Shipyard provides logistic support for ships and service craft; performs work in connection with construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking, and outfitting of ships and craft; performs manufacturing, research, development and test work; and provides services and material to other activities and units. We are requesting $4,246,000.

Untreated sewage and partially treated industrial wastewaters are being discharged in violation of State and Federal water quality standards. The sewerage system improvements will separate storm and sanitary sewers and provide proper treatment for all sanitary and industrial wastes. The facilities are sized to provide adequate capacity for treatment of sewage from ships berthed at Mare Island.

Paint and resinous coatings must be baked in ovens to accelerate drying and to form desired protection. These ovens discharge particulates and organic components into the air in excess of State and Federal air quality standards. These new afterburners will burn the undesirable material to form harmless carbon dioxide and water vapor in accordance with air quality standards.

NAVAL AUXILIARY STATION, FALLON, NEV.

This Station maintains and operates target ranges and other facilities in support of weapons training for pilots and crews of the West Coast, fighter, attack, and early warning aircraft. Amount requested is $2,222,000.

A new 504-man barracks is necessary for the Station to accomplish its mission. Presently, the capacity for training Air Groups deployed to Fallon is restricted because of the lack of available berthing space, both on station and in nearby towns.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, BANGOR, WASH.

This Ammunition Depot receives, renovates, maintains, stores, issues, and transships ammunition and other ordnance items. We are requesting $70,000.

The present sewage treatment at Indian Island Annex consists only of primary treatment with discharge through a storm drain to high water elevation on the beach at Port Tounsend Bay, an arm of Puget Sound. State and Federal water quality standards require primary and secondary treatment. The sewage treatment system improvements will correct these deficiencies by providing secondary treatment and an outfall beyond low water elevation.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, JIM CREEK, OSO, WASH.

The Station manages, operates, and maintains those facilities, systems, and equipment necessary to provide requisite communications. Amount requested is $159,000.

Sewage at this Activity is disposed of by discharge into septic tanks and then through tile fields into the ground. The major tile field has failed, been rebuilt, and is again failing. New areas are not available, and failure of the tile field will cause pollution to Jim Creek. The sewerage system improvements will provide sewer collection lines and treatment facilities to handle Station sewage in accordance with State and Federal water quality standards.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WASH.

This Shipyard provides support for air warfare systems, performs surface new construction, nuclear refueling and work for conversion, overhaul, repair alteration, drydocking and outfitting of Naval ships and craft.

The sheet metal shop will consolidate existing functions into a single structure with greatly increased operational efficiency. The investment should be returned from operation savings within 8 years.

The current lack of pump testing and clean areas will be eliminated by the proposed construction of these facilities. The investment should be returned from operating savings within 2.1 years. Amount requested is $4,914,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

This Station is the primary Fleet Air Station in the Northwest United States and supports both heavy and light attack Squadrons.

A requirement exists for an addition to the operations building to provide space for expansion and modernization of the Radar Air Traffic Control Center (RATCC). The existing RATCC has only about 25 percent of the required space, forcing equipment consoles against room walls and affording no space for maintenance or adequate ventilation. Additional space is critical for safe air traffic control of flight operations at this station.

Conversion of the Central Heating Plant to natural gas will provide operating economies, reduce air pollution, and meet the minimum level of fuel consumption stipulated by the Washington State Utility Commission in approving gas service to Whidbey Island for family housing units now under construction. Savings from lower fuel rates will pay back the conversion costs in less than 4 years.

Two hundred forty-eight housing units have created a requirement for additional potable water. A shortage of water already exists and will become critical with the addition of new facilities required for station operations. The new water supply main will increase the supply of water to the Station to meet firm requirements. Amount requested is $2,541,000.

Fourteenth Naval District

Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

The Center develops and produces intelligence to support Naval Forces in the Pacific area, and the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

A fleet intelligence center building is required for the Center. This project has a classified requirement. Amount requested is $4,579,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

The Naval Station provides logistic support for the operating forces of the Navy.

An Oceanographic Evaluation Center is required at this Station. This project has a classified requirement. We are requesting $3,483,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

The Base provides logistic support to submarines, including their upkeep and repairs. Amount requested is $4,123,000.

The piers at this Submarine Base were built in 1935, 1940, and 1944. These piers were adequate for support of the old World War II diesel submarines. They are too narrow, have very little electrical power, and are not structurally strong enough to support the new nuclear powered ships. The piers will be widened, lengthened, strengthened, provided with utilities, and dredged for the deeper draft and greater length of modern SSN of ships.

For submarines to survive in the modern environment, they must be able to run very deep and very quiet in order to avoid detection. Specialized shops are needed to test and overhaul components and motors, to insure that they operate without vibration and produce low noise within very strict tolerances. The present shops cannot provide the shop space for adequate pressure sealing of components, and for testing noise and vibration in an ultra-quiet atmosphere. The sound testing shop will be relocated from the present heavy machine shop into another building that contains only administrative spaces, and the machine shop will be rearranged for more efficient use. Electrical power to the shops will be improved to provide for new loads, and to obtain greater reliability needed for testing of delicate components.

Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

This Shipyard has the capability for conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking, and outfitting Naval ships and craft. Amount requested is $1,258,000.

The proposed forge and propeller shop provides a facility which eliminates shop air pollution and deficiencies in weight handling equip-

ment and lighting. It will permit the installation of shop equipment necessary for working with new high strength steels and alloys.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

This Public Works Center provides public works, utilities, housing, engineering services, and all other public works logistic support functions.

The two existing classified material disposal units lack adequate capacity, and are of the single chamber incinerator type which violates State and Federal air quality standards. The new incinerators will provide adequate capacity to prevent accumulation of classified waste and meet all applicable State and Federal air quality standards. Amount requested is $220,000.

NAVAL DENTAL CLINIC, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

The Clinic provides complete dental service to eligible personnel of Fleet and Shore units in the Pearl Harbor Complex. The existing facilities are structurally and functionally obsolete as well as undersized. The dental clinic will provide an adequate facility for proper dental care. Amount requested is $1,752,000.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, OAHU, HAWAII

The Ammunition Depot receives, renovates, maintains, stores, and issues ammunition, explosives, and other ordnance items. Amount requested is $529,000.

The sewerage system improvements will extend and increase the capacity of the collection system, pump stations, and treatment facilities to handle the sewerage from ships berthed at the three pier and wharf locations. This increase in the capacity of shore facilities is the most feasible and economical method of disposal of ship sewage to protect the prime oyster bed areas in this portion of Pearl Harbor.

NAVAL AIR STATION, BARBERS POINT, HAWAII

This station supports air operations of Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Patrol and Fleet Transport Squadron in the Hawaiian area. Amount requested is $2,480,000.

A barracks is required to replace deteriorated, termite ridden and decayed WWII structures that are fire hazards, but which have to be used because of the lack of adequate berthing space, and the isolated location of the station.

OMEGA NAVAIGATION STATION, HAIKU, OAHU, HAWAII

OMEGA will be the first general purpose navigation system to provide continuous worldwide, all-weather coverage. Eight stations are required for global coverage, four to be provided by the U.S., and four to be built and operated by foreign countries. This upgrading of the Hawaii station to bring it up to full operational status will complete U.S. construction in the Pacific area. We are requesting $3,162,000.

NAVAL COMMUNICAION STATION HONOLULU, WAHIAWA, OAHU, HAWAII

This station provides communications for the command, operational control, and administration of the Naval Establishment and manages, operates and maintains those facilities of the Defense Communication System as assigned.

A third satellite communications ground terminal in Hawaii is urgently needed to meet Defense Communications requirements for reliable message channels in the Pacific. This project prepares the site and provides the hard-stand, utilities, and other supporting features needed to install and operate the transportable equipment being provided from existing assets. We are requesting $200,000.

SEVENTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

This Station supports an Anti-Submarine Warfare aircraft patrol squadrons, and provides logistic support to other Naval, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard and civilian contractor activities on this isolated island.

A liquid oxygen and nitrogen facility is required to provide liquid and gaseous oxygen for high altitude breathing systems, hospital and industrial uses; and liquid and gaseous nitrogen for use in aircraft pneumatic systems, and other parts requiring non-corrosive, inert gas.

Because the station is isolated (over 1,000 miles from any off-base community) and subject to severe weather conditions, the personnel spend a great deal of their free time in the barracks. An additional 336 new spaces are required to provide adequate berthing for all enlisted men.

A Tactical Support Center will also be provided. The requirement for this project is classified. Amount requested is $5,179,000.

NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, BARROW, ALASKA

This Activity conducts basic and applied research that will contribute to the effectiveness of the Navy's land and sea operations in Arctic regions.

The electrical power plant and distribution system improves power reliability by replacement of excessively old generators and diesel engines. The proposed plant will be of increased capacity to permit elimination of temporary mobile generating equipment now in use to meet current power demands. Amount requested is $2,638,000.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This additional land is required to permit an orderly expansion of the facilities at Marine Barracks, which cannot be accomplished within its present boundaries. The barracks were built in 1907 and are totally inadequate in size and habitability. Amount requested is $700,000.

MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT & EDUCATION COMMAND, QUANTICO, VA.

This Activity conducts the Officer Candidate School, Platoon Leaders Classes, and provides the basic and advanced training for all Commissioned Officers of the Marine Corps and personnel of other services as assigned.

The existing confinement facility, constructed in 1931 as a 77-man facility, has a 46-man capacity based upon current criteria for confinement facilities. It is completely incapable of providing suitable prisoner accommodations, and the location precludes expansion. A new 150-man facility will replace the existing facility, adequately designed to support confinement requirements from MCDEC, Quantico, MCAS, Quantico, USNH, Quantico, NWL, Dahlgren, Virginia and the Naval and Marine Corps Commands comprising the Naval District, Washington.

The Basic School has a requirement for 674 single rooms for bachelor officers. The existing 450-man BOQ, which is inadequate based upon current criteria, will be rehabilitated in a future year program. A new 224-man BOQ is proposed which, together with the rehabilitated 450-man BOQ, will satisfy the total requirement and provide each officer student with a private room meeting minimum housing standards.

The general mess hall for enlisted Marines at the Basic School is a combination of Quonset- and Butler-type buildings erected in 1947 for temporary use. An adequate sanitary messing facility will be provided. We are requesting $5,283,000.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

This Activity is the training base for the Marine Division assigned to the East Coast and conducts specialized schools and individual combat training.

The existing confinement facility has certain critical deficiencies which have resulted in major limitations in prisoner control and in the proper execution of a rehabilitation program. A 50-man addition is required to provide additional segregation cells and exercise areas, together with a workshop, and other related items necessary for the efficient operatiton of a modern confinement facility.

The guard personnel of the new confinement facility must be billeted in the immediate vicinity as off-duty personnel, who are on "stand-by" must be instantly available at all times. Personnel are presently billeted from ¾ to 3 miles from the facility in substandard structures. Amount requested is $1,384,000.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

The Marine Corps Air Bases, East, Complex, centered at Cherry Point provides facilities for the training and support of the Fleet Marine Force Atlantic aviation units. We are requesting $6,764,000.

Aircraft utility service points with electrical and air outlets will be installed in new concrete aircraft parking aprons. These new aprons will replace the most severely deteriorated areas of the existing parking aprons.

The second of three increments will rehabilitate ten structurally sound enlisted barracks which have substandard interiors. Austere construction materials used in World War II make it difficult to maintain minimum sanitation requirements.

Sewage from the housing area pollutes Slocum Creek. North Carolina State has requested that this condition be corrected. The present plant is capable of adequately treating less than 20% of the sewage. Expansion of the sewage plant and connection of the housing area sewage to the City system will eliminate this pollution.

A mess hall to feed 250 men assigned to Bogue Field will be constructed using modular, relocatable materials. Semi-permanent messing facilities are needed to feed the enlisted personnel permanently assigned to this Short Airfield for Tactical Support, which is part of the MCAS, Cherry Point complex.

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT, PARRIS ISLAND, S.C.

The Recruit Depot provides for reception and recruit training of enlisted personnel upon their first entry into the Marine Corps; provides schools to train enlisted personnel as Sergeant Majors, Administrative Chiefs, Recruiters, Drill Instructors and Field Medics; conducts reserves training, rifle marksmanship training for Marine Officers and enlisted personnel in the Southeastern Area, and for personnel of other Services, as requested.

The Recruit Depot has five, small, outlying activities from which domestic sewage is discharged through septic tanks directly to tidal estuaries with a minimum of treatment due to the high water table. The proposed project will correct this deficiency. Amount requested is $112,000.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

This Station supports operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. We are requesting $332,000.

This weapons training site serves aircraft squadrons of both Pacific and Atlantic Fleets and Fleet Marine Forces Reserve aircraft squadrons.

There is a country-wide problem of controlling and coordinating the flight operations of small, slow aircraft with high-speed commercial jets. The complexity of this problem at MCAS, Yuma, is increased by a joint military-civilian airfield operation in which ordnance-laden military jets must also be integrated into flight operations. A new transmitter-receiver facility will permit communication between the control tower and the military and civilian parking ramps and enhance ground and flight safety.

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, BARSTOW, CALIF.

The Supply Center procures, maintains, repairs, stores and distributes all classes of supplies and equipment. Amount requested is $75,000.

The open-pit burning of refuse is in violation of Federal and local County Air Pollution Regulations. The proposed sanitary landfill method of refuse disposal is required to eliminate the violations now being created by the open-pit burning.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

This Station supports operations of aviation activities and units of the Operating Forces of the Navy. We are requesting $5,344,000.

Four barracks, providing billeting spaces for 1,008 men, constitute the second of three increments programmed to meet the total requirement to berth 5,832 male enlisted personnel. These barracks will replace six badly deteriorated World War II frame structures which cannot be rehabilitated, although they are currently being utilized as substandard barracks.

The existing sewer outfall system violates State and Municipal standards. Connection of the sewers to the Municipal system will eliminate sewage pollution by this station.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION (HELICOPTER), SANTA ANA, CALIF.

This Station supports helicopter operations and operations of aviation activities of the Operating Forces of the Navy. Amount requested is $1,050,000.

This is the first of a two-phase program to provide adequate billeting spaces for 2,575 enlisted personnel permanently assigned. The second phase of the program will rehabilitate three existing substandard barracks buildings to meet current-day standards of comfort and living conditions.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

This installation serves as an Auxiliary Landing Field for the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California. The Marine Corps Air Station supports operations of aviation activities of Operating Forces of the Navy. Amount requested is $1,570,000.

A hangar extension and additional aircraft parking aprons are required to support an additional Observation Squadron with an aircraft loading of both helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. The facilities are required to provide maintenance for 61 (homeported) and 21 transient (homeported-elsewhere) aircraft.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

This Activity is the training base for a reinforced Marine Division assigned to the West Coast and conducts specialized schools and individual combat training.

The Base Dental Clinic has deteriorated to the point where it is incapable of providing adequate dental care. The obsolescent equipment is in various stages of disrepair since replacement parts required are no longer available. The temporary building is beyond economical repair. This Dental Clinic must provide treatment for 38,000 officers and men and its operating efficiency is critical to the mission of the Base.

The existing digester at the Twin Lakes sewage treatment plant is overloaded. Interim disposal measures do not meet Federal sanitation standards. The new digester will correct this deficiency.

Range 103 is the major range for rifle qualification and requalification training for the Base. The range was constructed in 1943 from

salvage materials. It can no longer be economically maintained and must be replaced for safety and operational effectiveness.

Basic trainees are living in 25 year old Quonset huts which lack all the utilities necessary for billeting personnel; i.e., adequate ventilation, heat, light and space. These huts have no plumbing, having been erected for temporary use only. New barracks must be provided at the earliest possible date. This is the second of three increments of barracks programmed to alleviate the critical billeting deficiency in the San Onofre Area. We are requesting $9,294,000.

MARINE CORPS BASE, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIF.

This Base provides housing, training facilities, logistical support and certain administrative support for Fleet Marine Force Units, conducts training, and provides logistic support to other Marine Corps activities. We are requesting $1,605,000.

Administrative functions of the Base are currently occupying space in 26 permanent barracks buildings. This was an acceptable arrangement prior to the relocation of the Communication-Electronics School to this Base from MCRD, San Diego. The barracks load has now doubled and all available barracks are required for bachelor housing. New administrative facilities are required at the earliest possible date not only to free the barracks space but also to provide the necessary administration offices for operation of the school and the base.

The present sewage treatment plant is unsightly, releases unpleasant odors and is expensive to operate. In addition to improving conditions at the main camp, the conversion to stabilization ponds in a remote outlying location will save an estimated $70,000 a year.

Refuse is now disposed of by burning. This creates air pollution in violation of State and Federal air quality standards. Construction of the sanitary fill area will correct this violation.

Outside the United States

The program includes the following projects at unclassified installations outside the United States in the total amount of $24,778,000:

Tenth Naval District

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, PUERTO RICO

This Station supports all types of Fleet weapons and amphibious training including surface, air and submarine launched missiles for ships, aircraft or submarines. It also supports operations of Aviation activities and activities and tenants, other than aviation, that may be assigned to Roosevelt Roads. Emergency supply support is provided to units of the Operating Forces of the Navy.

The projected FY71 peak electrical load on the Station's 13.2 KV Distribution System in the industrial pier area is estimated to be 13,000 KVA. The existing substation has a capacity of only 6,000 KVA. An additional 5,000 KVA substation and forced cooling of the existing substation will satisfy the electrical demand without curtailment of electrical service to facilities during peak load periods. We are requesting $343,000.

NAVAL STATION, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

This Station provides support for Fleet units and other transient ships of foreign nations. Amount requested is $417,000.

Inadequately treated sewage is discharged into San Juan Bay at the Naval Station and Isla Grande Airport area (presently leased to Puerto Rico Port Authority and also under use agreement by the U.S. Coast Guard). This condition violates Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Federal water quality standards. The sewerage system improvements will provide sewer collection lines with final disposal by sewer connection to the public system in accordance with water quality standards.

Atlantic Ocean Area

NAVAL STATION, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

This Station supports special requirements of the Operating Forces of the Navy. We are requesting $10,613,000.

The public works maintenance functions in Iceland are carried out at present in temporary, substandard and widely dispersed Quonset buildings constructed in the early 1950's. The severe climatic conditions accelerated the deterioration of the structures. The new public works maintenance facility will consolidate functions, reduce operating costs and enable the maintenance backlog to be reduced.

This Station is required to provide medical support for over 6,000 military, civilian and dependent personnel stationed in Iceland. Present facilities are inadequate by size, age and structural condition. A new hospital is essential for proper medical support at this overseas location.

The proposed commissary provides for efficient store operation through consolidation of the several existing badly deterriorated buildings into a single facility which will be sited more conveniently to the family housing area.

NAVAL FACILITY, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

This Facility provides support to the Oceanographic System Atlantic.

A terminal equipment building addition will be provided at this facility. The requirement for this project is classified. Amount requested is $1,580,000.

European Area

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, SIGONELLA, SICILY, ITALY

This Station supports Aviation activities of the Operating Forces of the Navy. Amount requested is $582,000.

At this Facility, existing barracks are severely overcrowded due to the availability of only 572 spaces to serve a requirement of 951 spaces. The bachelor enlisted quarters are required to reduce the severe barracks deficiency at this Facility.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, THURSO, SCOTLAND

This Station provides communications for U.S. agencies in the British Isles. Existing barracks are overcrowded because administrative spaces are located in the barracks building. A multipurpose building will provide space for the administrative functions and thereby alleviate the overcrowding and privacy problems in the barracks. Amount requested is $282,000.

Pacific Ocean Area

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION HAROLD E. HOLT, EXMOUTH, AUSTRALIA

This Station provides communication for the command, operational control and administration of the Naval Establishment, and maintains those facilities of the Defense Communications System as assigned. We are requesting $747,000.

Recreational activities at this extremely isolated Station are severely restricted because of disagreeable brush flies, blowing sand, 90°–120° temperatures, and a complete lack of off-station facilities. This gymnasium is essential for physical activity programs needed to maintain good health and morale.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

The Naval Magazine receives, renovates, maintains, stores, and issues ammunition, explosives, and expendable ordnance items.

High Explosive Magazines are required at this activity. The requirement for this project is classified.

Land acquisition is also required to provide a safe area for ammunition handling. Amount requested is 3,287,000.

NAVAL STATION, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

The Naval Station provides personnel support facilities for all of the Naval ships and activities in the Apra Harbor area, including recreation and bachelor housing. There are bachelor officers quarters at the Air Station, Hospital, Communication Station, and near the Headquarters building at Nimitz Hill. All of these locations are remote from the harbor area, and none have sufficient capacity to house the Officers. At present, there is no BOQ at the harbor area, so the supported personnel must travel to the remote facilities in other areas, and double up with other officers in the few available rooms. We are requesting $1,464,000.

NAVY SHIP REPAIR FACILITY, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

This facility provides support to Fleet units, MAP vessels and shore based equipment by performing repairs, overhaul, and alterations, including drydocking. Other specific tasks assigned include operation and maintenance of an Acoustic Ranging Facility; operation and maintaining an Electronics Reference Standard Laboratory; serving as an LST main propulsion engine and radar antenna repair ad restoration and modification activity, and providing diving services. We are requesting $740,000.

About two-fifths of the wharves now used for ship repair work are not provided with the utilities necessary to operate tools used by the shipyard. The wharves also lack utilities for services aboard the ships while in port. This means that the ships' engineering plants cannot be shut down for maintenance and that power tools used by shipyard personnel must be operated from portable generators, compressors and boilers. The provision of utilities at the wharves will provide lower cost and more effective repairs, and will reduce the time that ships will have to spend in the shipyard for overhaul.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

This Public Works Center provides maintenance, minor construction, public works support, utilities, housing, and engineering services for Naval forces in the Marianas area. We are requesting $1,363,000.

Extension of existing utilities is required to provide water, sewage, and power to service increased demands at the Naval Communication Station, Finegayan and the housing area at South Finegayan. These utility improvements will coincide with housing units presently under construction.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CUBI POINT, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

This Station provides facilities for heavy transient aircraft and support for Fleet and Marine Aircraft. We are requesting $243,000.

A Radar Air Traffic Control Center is required to increase safety of aviation and flight efficiency, especially during the rainy season when low visibility and high winds predominate. Inadequate air traffic control was a significant contributing factor in the loss of an F–4B aircraft in 1967 and another aircraft in 1968.

NAVAL STATION, SUBIC BAY, REPUBLIC OF THE PRILIPPINES

The Naval Station provides troop housing, messing and personnel support facilities for four major and 20 smaller activities within the Subic Bay complex. It is necessary to house 2,369 bachelor enlisted men in barracks, but only 1,408 spaces are available in adequate facilities. There is space for 468 men in temporary WWII barracks buildings that must be replaced as soon as possible. At present, most of the enlisted personnel are doubled up in the available space. The 312 man addition to the barracks will relieve much of the doubling up until future construction can provide the remaining new construction and replacement of the WWII structures.

Nearly all of the officers at this Station are berthed with two in the space normally adequate for only one. Nearly all space is used by permanently assigned officers. Transients, in most cases, are billeted a few miles away at Cubi Point Naval Air Station, where there are nearly always four men in each room, and since the baths are shared between two rooms, there are seven or eight officers for each bathroom. With a total requirement for 253 officers, there are only 101 spaces available. The construction of a 54 man addition will relieve some of the doubling up at both Subic Bay, and NAS, Cubi Point, until future construction and modernization can complete the BOQ requirements throughout the complex. Amount requested is $2,128,000.

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NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, SUBIC BAY, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

This Public Works Center provides public works, utilities, housing, transportation support, engineering services, and shore facilities planning support.

Portions of the activity's water supply and distribution system are presently overloaded. By FY 1972, the water demand for domestic and fire protection requirements will exceed the output of the total system. Water supply, distribution improvements will be provided to meet this increased demand and to correct existing deficiencies. Amount requested is $989,000.

CLASSIFIED LOCATION

A bachelor enlisted quarters is required at a classified location. We are requesting $974,000.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Section 203 of the proposed FY 1971 legislation provides for the establishment or development of Navy (including Marine Corps) installations and facilities made necessary by changes in Navy 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. Such authorization is to be available 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. Amount requested is $10 million.

AMENDMENTS TO PRIOR-YEAR AUTHORIZATIONS

NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL CENTER, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The Center conducts training, research and evaluation of submarine medical matters and provides hospitalization and clinical services to eligible personnel. Bids received indicate that the replacement hospital cannot be built with existing authorization and appropriation. The amended authorization and additional appropriation will provide a complete usable facility. Amount requested is $4,745,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LAKEHURST, N.J.

This Station supports aviation activities of the Operating Forces and reserve training programs. We are requesting $164,000.

A new control tower is required at this Station to enable aircraft operations in the vicinity of the airfield to be conducted with safety and efficiency. Since no permanent control tower is available, a temporary, wooden structure is of necessity being used for this function. The temporary tower is inadequate in that it does not afford tower operators an unobstructed view of the airfield area. Additional authoriza-

tion and funding over that approved in the fiscal year 1969 MCON Program is required, based on current cost estimates and past bidding experience.

NAVAL SCHOOL, UNDERWATER SWIMMERS, KEY WEST, FLA.

This School trains Navy enlisted and officer personnel as SCUBA divers. Bids received indicate that the training tank cannot be built with existing authorization and funding. The amended authorization and additional appropriation will provide a complete usable facility. We are requesting $75,000.

NAVY TRAINING PUBLICATIONS CENTER, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Center prepares texts, manuals, and other training publications. Bids received indicate that the training publications building cannot be built with existing authorization and funding. The amended authorization and additional appropriation will provide a complete usable facility. Amount requested is $75,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

A barracks was authorized by P.L. 90–408 (fiscal year 1969). Bids received in June, 1969 exceeded the authorized amount. An amendment is required to provide a complete and usable facility. We are requesting $255,000.

The barracks will provide berthing for permanent station personnel, students and transients. These trained personnel will not make military service a career unless facilities comparable to those found in civilian life are provided.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON, WASH.

Based on completed plans and specifications, the authorization and funding for this item is not adequate. The rapid and continuing development of the state-of-the-art for nuclear repair operations has resulted in a facility which is functionally more complex than originally envisioned. The original cost estimate was low because it did not isolate the major costs of a structural frame required to support a building with a clear span of 85 feet and a height of 75 feet which must withstand seismic forces.

The nuclear repair shop will provide a facility for repair, inspection, and storage of reactor plant materials and components used in shipboard reactors. Amount requested is $1,362,000.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Planning has progressed to the point that it is now evident this medical project cannot be constructed at full scope within the $531,000 authorized in P.L. 90–408 (fiscal year 1969). Reviews have resulted in savings; however, they are not sufficient to offset the sharp increase in medical facility construction costs.

Existing medical facilities are so primitive that they are a potential health hazard. Dispensary facilities are located in seven separate

Quonset Huts which are wholly inadequate to support the 64 officers and 4,670 enlisted men of the 2nd Infantry Training Regiment (2ND ITR). The present facilities lack sufficient room to handle the large out-patient load, which during the past 2 years has averaged 4,920 visits per month. Lack of sick call waiting space often keeps Marines with respiratory ailments standing outside during inclement weather. Amount requested is $202,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

An amendment and full funding is requested for a 330 man barracks authorized by Public Law 91–170 (fiscal year 1970). The amendment is required to offset the rise in construction costs during the period between authorization and funding of this project. The barracks will reduce the berthing deficiency to 490 men and partially relieve the overcrowding double-bunking in existing barracks. Amount requested is $153,000.

NAVAL UNDERSEA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

This activity conducts a program of warfare analysis, research, development, test, evaluation, systems investigation, and Fleet engineering support in undersea warfare and ocean technology. We are requesting $336,000.

The proposed undersea technology facility will eliminate existing overcrowded conditions through the consolidation of current operations now located in numerous badly deteriorated buildings, trailers, and pre-fab buildings into a single structure of appropriate design.

The facility was authorized by Public Law 91–142 (fiscal year 1970), but funding was not approved. Amended authorization is required to offset the rise in construction costs during the period between authorization and funding of this project.

That concludes my testimony.

Senator JACKSON. All right. We will go into executive session and take up the classified items.

(Whereupon, at 4:35 p.m., the committee proceeded to other matters in executive session.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1970

The Military Construction Subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations met in joint session, pursuant to recess, at 10:15 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services: Senator Byrd, Jr. of Virginia presiding.

Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations: Senator Fong.

Also present: From the Senate Armed Services Committee: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Mary E. Keough, clerical assistant.

From the Senate Apropriations Committee: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, and Edmund L. Hartung, minority staff member.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. The committee will come to order.

We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill by taking up the requirements of the defense agencies in title IV of the bill followed by title V, which relates to family housing and finally title VII, which relates to the requirements of the Reserve components.

Our first witness will be Mr. Edward J. Sheridan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Housing, who, I understand, may wish to make a short statement and will then introduce the witnesses for the defense agencies.

We hope to complete our hearings this morning insofar as departmental witnesses are concerned, but there will be a day set aside sometime next week for nondepartmental witnesses.

You may proceed, Mr. Sheridan.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. SHERIDAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a short statement on the defense agencies which summarizes the request in the 1971 military construction authorization bill which, with your permission, I would like to have included in the record.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. That will be placed in the record.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you.

(The statement follows:)

Title IV of S. 3588 would provide new authorization in the total amount of $8.6 million to the Secretary of Defense for construction required in FY 1971 for the Defense Agencies. It would also provide new authorization in the amount of $35.0 million to the Secretary of Defense for construction (world-wide) which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States.

The proposed construction for the Defense Agencies is as follows:

1. *Defense Atomic Support Agency* ($1.3 million) to provide for air conditioning three barracks at Bossier Base, Louisiana; a warehousing and sales addition to the Commissary and installation of storm sewers at Sandia Base, New Mexico.

2. *Defense Supply Agency* ($6.4 million) to provide for improved loading capacity in three storage warehouses and an incinerator at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio; sanitary and eating facilities at the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah; air conditioning and renovation of clothing factory ($3.0 million) and rehabilitation of the water distribution system at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and a refrigerated storage facility, replacement of headquarters facility, increased transformer capacity and an incinerator at the Defense Depot, Tracy, California.

3. *National Security Agency* ($0.9 million) for exterior utilities at NSA Headquarters, Fort Meade, Maryland.

4. *Military Construction Contingency*—In Fiscal Years 1968, 1969 and 1970 special authorization of $245 million and appropriation of $187.5 million was provided for the Secretary of Defense for military construction to meet emergency situations determined to be vital to the security of the United States. Of the $100 million appropriated for FY 1968, $83 million has been used in Southeast Asia and the balance in other areas of the world. The Committee, of course, was notified as to the specific use made of these funds at the time a determination was made.

Of the $70 million provided in Fiscal Year 1969, $57 million has been used and action on $9 million additional (total $66 million) is pending. The heaviest drawdown of FY 1969 funds has been for facilities requirements in Europe ($37 million), with the remaining ($29 million) against requirements in CONUS ($23 million) and Korea ($6 million). A balance of $4 million of the FY 1969 and all of the $17.5 million provided in December 1969 under the FY 1970 program (a total of $21.5 million) remains uncommitted at this time.

During the past year, the most emergent requirements in Southeast Asia have been satisfied by either concellation of other less urgent requirements or by release of FY 1969 unapportioned funds. Incident to his planning for the consolidated improvement and modernization of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces, COMUSMACV has recently identified unfunded construction requirements in an order of magnitude of $90 million.

It is expected that these requirements, as they are firmly validated, will necessitate release of most of the currently available contingency funds. It is estimated that about $15 million of the $21.5 million remaining FY 1969/1970 contingency funds will be required for Vietnam. In addition, it is estimated that about $20 million of the $35 million in contingency funds being requested will also be required in Vietnam for a total of $35 million. It is estimated the remaining $21.5 million, $6.5 million for FY 1970, and $15 million for FY 1971 contingency funds, will be needed for support of other emergent worldwide requirements.

The FY 1971 request for $35 million in contingency funds is considered to be a minimum essential amount in light of both the uncertainties related to Southeast Asia operations and the generally unsettled conditions throughout the world.

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.

WHITE SANDS, N. MEX.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yesterday the chairman asked the Army witnesses if they had any comment on a proposal by Congressman Foreman to the chairman to include a provision in this year's bill for the acquisition of 426,000 acres of privately owned and State owned land at White Sands, N. Mex., and authority to compensate the owners for formerly held grazing permits. We have a letter which I just handed to the

counsel, from the Defense Department which supports an amendment which would only authorize the acquisition of the 426,000 acres and the extinguishment of mining claims. Mr. Lockwood in the Department of the Army is with me, and he is chief of the Installations Management Division of the Department of the Army, and he can summarize in a few words, I think, what this proposal involves.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. The committee is glad to recognize Mr. Lockwood.

(The letter follows:)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., July 30, 1970.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that the Department of Defense supports an amendment to the FY 1971 Military Construction Authorization Bill which would provide for the acquisition of 426,035 acres of State-owned and privately-owned land which we have been leasing at the White Sands Missile Range and the extinguishment of mining claims on 1,394,412 acres of public domain lands at an estimated cost of $8.9 million.

This decision is in consonance with Department of Defense policy which requires that action be taken to acquire the fee title to leased land wherein the Government has erected permanent type improvements when the in-place value of such permanent improvements plus the in-place value of the non-permanent improvements exceeds the fair market value of the leased lands. In this regard, an estimated $60 million worth of facilities, instrumentation and other improvements have been placed on these lands. It also adheres to the Department of Defense policy for acquisition in fee leased land property when the calculated period of requiring use is of sufficient duration that the sum expended for rental and restoration, if required, would exceed 50% of the fair market value of the fee title. Over the past 20 years, we have expended approximately $8.3 million on leasing. It is expected that the requirement for the exclusive use of this real estate in support of the Department of Defense program will continue for the foreseeable future.

The Army will make the necessary adjustments to their FY 1971 funding plan to accommodate this project and is prepared to make further presentation of this matter to the Committee if it so desires.

Sincerely,

BARRY J. SHILLITO,
Assistant Secretary of Defense.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. William Lockwood, I am chief of the Installations Management Division, Directorate of Installations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You may proceed, sir.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, to put this in perspective, the Army controls a little over 2 million acres of land area in the White Sands Missile Range. We own, the Federal Government owns, all of it with the exception of interests in 426,035 acres. Of that approximately 71,000 acres are privately owned and some 355,000 acres are owned by the State of New Mexico. It is these lands we propose to acquire in fee.

In addition, this project, which totals $8.9 million, would provide for the extinguishment of mining claims on close to 1,400,000 acres of public domain lands.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You propose to acquire 426,035 acres.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. This is additional land?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. It is land that the Army has been using since the early 1940's, but we have been leasing it, and we now desire to acquire the fee.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. At what figure?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. At a total cost of $8,900,000.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What do you mean by the extinguishment of mining claims?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Mining claims exist that must be purchased and adjudicated, and it is these claims we wish to purchase. There will be some, I am sure, prolonged negotiations on this, mineral rights.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What about long negotiations?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. I imagine we will have to enter into some lengthy negotiations on this. This, of course, will be handled for the Army by the Corps of Engineers, their local district engineer real estate representatives.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Well, explain the term "extinguishment of mining claims," a little more fully.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Well, sir, it is rather complex. I understand that the Department of Interior had granted certain use rights in these public domain lands, and that certain mineral rights are on the books, and I am sure there will be lengthy negotiations in adjudicating this whole claim.

I might also add, Mr. Chairman, that while we are asking for close to $9 million for this project, we are hoping to cut this figure down substantially, perhaps in half, if we are able to favorably work with the Department of the Interior and their Bureau of Land Management, to exchange some other public domain lands for the State-owned lands.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Well, I understand Congressman Foreman wants this property purchased as going ranches for about $18 million, is that correct?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Sir, the chairman, the day before yesterday when the Army testified, mentioned that to us, and we had received informal information earlier to that effect. I understand Congressman Foreman feels we should purchase these as ranch units. However, we would intend to acquire only the previously mentioned 426,000 acres and the extinguishment of the mining claims.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Well, he sets a price of $18 million. Do you feel that is an appropriate figure?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. We feel that is about twice too much.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Anything further you would like to say?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Our first witness for the Defense agencies will be Vice Adm. Lloyd Mustin, the Director of the Defense Atomic Support Agency.

Vice Admiral MUSTIN. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Good morning, Admiral. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF VICE ADM. LLOYD M. MUSTIN, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Admiral MUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement which is before you. To save the committees' time I would be pleased to submit it for the record and proceed directly to any discussion you may wish.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Suppose we proceed in that fashion.

Admiral MUSTIN. All right, sir.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman: I'm Vice Admiral Mustin, Director of the Defense Atomic Support Agency. I'm pleased to appear before this Committee to present that Agency's Fiscal Year 1971 Military Construction Program.

For Fiscal Year 1971, we request $1,260,000 in new appropriation, for three projects as follows:

At Sandia Base, N. Mex., two projects:	
Warehousing and sales addition to main commissary	$575,000
Install storm sewers (phase I)	515,000
Total for Sandia Base	1,090,000
At Bossier Base, La., one project:	
Air condition three barracks	$170,000

The project to construct warehousing and sales additions to the existing main commissary at Sandia Base was deferred by the House Appropriations Committee. We ask consideration of reinserting it in the FY 1971 program, for three main reasons.

The first is the morale and well-being of our people. The commissary was designed and built for sales of $225,000 per month, but because of increased numbers of eligible users now averages over $560,000 per month, and peaks have approached $700,000 per month. This testifies to its importance to our people, especially the more junior officers and enlisted men. It also indicates the overcrowding, long delays, and inadequate service that confronts them. The proposed project will make important improvements in handling the increased load.

The second consideration is economic.

The present facility requires support from three separately-located warehouses. These are old temporary structures which no longer offer minimum necessary protection to stored merchandise. In past years they've been repaired from time to time with O&M funds, but is is no longer economically sound. Deferred maintenance exceeding $150,000 must be accomplished promptly if the buildings continue in use. This was omitted from our request, in consideration of the construction request for the main commissary, which would eliminate the need for these buildings. If avoiding this repair cost is taken into account, the net cost of the new construction is reduced to $425,000.

The separation of the outlaying warehouses for the main building requires multiple handling of merchandise from them. This will be eliminated by the proposed construction.

A study has been completed on consolidating commissaries between Sandia Base and the adjacent Kirtland Air Force Base, including their personnel resources. With the requested construction, the personnel resources would make more adequate store hours possible, which would accommodate the combined populations.

Savings from this consolidation and from eliminating multiple merchandise handling would exceed $125,000 per year, which would amortize the net new construction costs in less than four years.

The third and final reason is that the record indicates the House Appropriations Committee deferred this project pending DOD resolution of the proposed Kirtland-Sandia Base consolidation I've just discussed. DOD has now approved that consolidation.

Because of rapid amortization of cost, and the strong contribution to the well-being of our people, we feel that reinsertion in the FY 1971 program merits your consideration.

I'm prepared to discuss any of the above projects if you desire.

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

BOSSIER BASE, LA.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. First, we will start on page 5, and you can just explain briefly your program. The description is on page 6.

Admiral MUSTIN. Yes, sir. The first item concerns Bossier Base which is in Louisiana adjoining Barksdale Air Forec Base. There are a total of eight barracks on Bossier Base, five of which are already air conditioned. This project is to air condition the remaining three. They are more than fully occupied. by assigned military people. The climatic conditions in that part of Louisiana exceed by a factor of nearly 2 the established Defense Department criteria for air conditioning. It is a very strong morale factor, and it is also a substantial health and well-being matter because the people housed keep odd hours, standing night watches. They are security types, and so forth, and have to sleep during the day from time to time.

SANDIA BASE, N. MEX.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Suppose you proceed to the next item.

Admiral MUSTIN. The next item begins on page 9. This is an extension of the existing commissary at Sandia Base. It is, we believe, something which merits particular consideration because the record shows that this item was deferred by the House Appropriations Committee pending resolution by the Department of Defense of a proposal to consolidate this commissary with another smaller one, on the adjoining Kirtland Air Force Base.

That proposed consolidation has since been approved by the Department of Defense. If it is done, it will save us approximately $125,000 a year which would amortize the cost of this construction in less than 4 years.

The existing commissary at Sandia Base was built for a sales volume of $225,000 per month. Because of the increased numbers of eligible users now in the area, the sales have averaged more than double that per month for a considerable period and peaks have approached $700,000 a month. This shows the value of the facility to the people there and it also indicates the overcrowding, the delays, and the very poor service they have to put up with. We think it is a very substantial morale factor, and because of that, together with the rapid amortization, and because of the recent resolution of the problem that caused the House committee to defer it, we ask that this committee favorably consider it for reinsertion in our program.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. This is a rather expensive addition at Sandia. Who has access to this commissary?

Admiral MUSTIN. We have at Sandia some 13,000 people permanently assigned or supported by that base. They are all services, Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The adjoining Kirtland Air Force Base, which is a separate command, nevertheless has access to this commissary and requests a large part of our customers.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Does it not have its own separate commissary?

Admiral MUSTIN. Kirtland? It does, yes, sir; which is about a third of the size of ours, and about a third of the monthly business, and is constructed in what was originally a warehouse building. It is not too well suited for this purpose and it is not favorably located for its purpose. It is not close to the family housing areas which is a part of the considerations.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. How many persons are you serving a month at Sandia?

Admiral MUSTIN. Well, the total there, sir, I estimate to be in the order of 13,000. What the actual customer load is I do not have available to me here.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. I understood you to say that 13,000 have access to it.

Admiral MUSTIN. Are eligible to use it.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Are eligible to use it.

Admiral MUSTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. But don't you have a figure showing how many persons actually use it?

Admiral MUSTIN. Not with me, Mr. Chairman. I can certainly get it easily.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Suppose you supply it for the record and we will go on to the next item.

(The information follows:)

The eligible customers total 12,772.

The average customer load per week is 7,300, and the peak load per week (weeks which include paydays and holidays) is 8,300. This can be translated into a monthly customer load of approximately 33,100.

STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION

Admiral MUSTIN. The next and final item is to install the first phase of two phases of a storm sewer construction at Sandia base, $515,000. The problem here is that Sandia base has a very large area, on the order of 45,000 acres, in typical western desert country—very hard, barren dry soil. The rains when they occur are typically almost at the flash level. Ground absorption is small and runoff is excessive.

In this case runoff is on to newly developing privately owned lands. It is a considerable hardship and injustice to all concerned. It actually floods roads and private property. In the wintertime very low temperatures occur there, and these lakes and puddles, including some on public roads, freeze and are quite a hazard and there has been unfavorable comment on the Government not being able to correct this. It is an infringement on private interests.

The reason it is divided into two phases is that this first phase will permit us to dispose of a considerable fraction of the runoff by direct flow into the Rio Grande River bypassing privately owned areas.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. The first phase is estimated at $515,000.

Admiral MUSTIN. $515,000, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. And the second phase is $570,000.

Admiral MUSTIN. Yes, it is a little bit more complex, a greater length of covered sewer connecting to a drainage line to be built by the city of Albuquerque but not yet in existence, therefore, we could

not usefully do phase 2 now. We can usefully do phase 1, complete it and dispose of its fraction of the runoff problem.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Suppose we proceed to the next item.

Admiral MUSTIN. That completes our requests for this year, Mr. Chairman, three items.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral MUSTIN. You are quite welcome, Mr. Chairman.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Mr. SHERIDAN. The next agency, Mr. Chairman, is the Defense Supply Agency represented by Maj. Gen. Thomas Scott, Deputy Director.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. General Scott, we welcome you to the committee.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. THOMAS H. SCOTT, JR., U.S. ARMY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

General SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement which I would propose to submit for the record and a very brief oral statement which, with your permission, sir, I would like to make at this time.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Your complete statement will be inserted in the record and you may proceed as you wish.

(The statement follows:)

I am appearing today in support of the agency's fiscal year 1971 military construction program to request approval of nine projects at four Defense Supply Agency installations at a total cost of $6,423,000.

Two of these projects are pollution control projects, which would be initiated in fiscal year 1971. These will implement the President's policy, as expressed in executive order issued 4 February 1970, that the Federal Government must "provide the leadership in the nationwide effort to protect and enhance the quality of air and water resources." The seven other projects involve the health, welfare and safety of our employees or are management improvements which will result in greater efficiency, effectiveness, and economy in the performance of the agency's mission. I will now highlight the urgency of the various line items.

The first project at Columbus, Ohio, provides concrete floor slabs in three large shed-type warehouses. These open warehouses were originally constructed by the Army to provide covered storage for wheeled and tracked equipment. DSA's utilization is different. These warehouses are used for storage of spare parts and other material that require covered storage but do not require heated warehouse space, thus leaving heated space available for more specialized storage requirements. Due to the deteriorated condition of the existing floors, efficient pallet stacking heights cannot be achieved. Approval of this project will increase storage capability threefold and eliminate the hazardous working conditions and the unsafe movement of loaded material handling equipment over uneven floors.

The next project at Columbus, Ohio, is one of our pollution control projects. It provides for the replacement of a 16 year old, obsolete, worn out incinerator which is inadequate to handle today's quantity of refuse disposal and does not meet Federal air pollution criteria. Material requiring disposal at Columbus has increased four-fold during the past ten years and exceeds the design capacity of the present incinerator unit. Constant burning of high heat-producing packing and paper products necessitates shut downs of four to five days each month to make costly repairs to refractory lining and fire chambers. Illegal and unsafe open pit burning is practiced during incinerator down time. Approval of this item will permit construction of a modern 60 ton incinerator which will meet

Federal air pollution criteria. This requirement has been endorsed by the Air Pollution committee of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The third project at Ogden, Utah, will provide restroom and eating facilities in various outlying areas of the depot currently populated with a high density of personnel. Mechanized warehouse operations and other operational improvements have concentrated large numbers of personnel in locations of the activity which were formerly used for bulk storage operations. Sanitary and eating facilities in these areas were adequate for the small number of people engaged in bulk storage operations but are not adequate for the personnel now working in these areas. Approval of this project will provide necessary snack bar and restroom facilities in high density areas, will improve the morale, health and safety of employees and eliminate the deficiencies outlined by the staff director of the House Subcommittee on Manpower and Civil Service in his report dated 17 September 1968.

The fourth project at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will provide improvements and air conditioning at the clothing factory. The DSA clothing factory is engaged in manufacturing products and performing services that commercial firms are either unwilling or unable to provide. Renovation and air conditioning of the clothing factory will assist in the retention of a skilled labor force needed to fulfill the factory's assigned mission. Commercial clothing factories in the Philadelphia area have already air conditioned their plants or are planning to do so. DSA has been placed in the position of either providing comparable working conditions for experienced personnel or losing them to private enterprise. Approval of this project will eliminate very poor working conditions and improve worker productivity and morale.

The next project at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, rehabilitates the installation's water distribution system. From the health and welfare and management effectiveness points of view, this item is considered to be the highest priority requirement of our nine projects. The Army Corps of Engineers survey, completed in May 1969, concluded that the entire system, main water lines, laterals and tanks, is in a serious state of deterioration. Sludge deposits are drastically impeding the volume of waterflow and have contaminated the color and taste of the water. The engineering report further indicates that this World War I system has degraded to such an extent that a serious failure could occur at any time. Approval of this project is urgently requested to preclude a total operational breakdown and disruption of essential water and sanitary facilities for a work force of approximately 8,000 men and women.

The sixth project at the defense depot Tracy, California, provides for a consolidated refrigerated storage facility. The medical and X-ray film storage mission at Tracy is an essential supply source for all the military services. Due to the lack of adequate facilities, operations must be performed from three separate locations, one of which is leased space off post. Approval of this project will consolidate the refrigerated storage of medical items and X-ray film into a single facility; significantly reduce operating costs, and result in the termination of an off-post lease. The savings accrued by this consolidation will amortise the project in four years.

The next project at Tracy, California, will provide the final increment of the headquarters building. In FY 1969 Congress approved the initial segment of this project which provided a permanent masonry facility for the ADP installations and communications center. This final phase will complete the planned additional 40,000 square feet to house the remaining headquarters administrative functions and the defense automatic addressing system office. The headquarters staff at Tracy is presently located in a 27 year old, structurally unsound, temporary wood frame structure. A recent survey of this facility by the Army Corps of Engineers disclosed that the building is beyond economical repair. Approval of this project will provide a permanent, modern masonry single-story fireproof administration building with cafeteria and dispensary facilities. The collocation of the defense automatic addressing system office with the Tracy depot will reduce annual communications traffic costs by approximately $100,000. I urgently request support for this final increment of essential replacement of an outmoded, unsafe facility.

The eighth project is also at Tracy, California, and provides for an urgently required increase in the transformer capacity of the depot. The present electrical demands already exceed the rated capacity of the substation transformer. This unsatisfactory situation will become more critical upon the completion of new construction projects presently underway at the activity; for example, the

mechanized warehouse project. This new construction will increase the electrical power load beyond the safe limits prescribed for substation operation. Approval of a new transformer and switchgear is urgently needed, will eliminate experienced power fluctuations and outages, and permit safe and effective operation of the depot mission.

The last project also at Tracy, California, is our second pollution control project and provides for the construction of an incinerator. The volume of refuse at Tracy is approximately 10,000 cubic yards per month. The disposal of this refuse has become a serious problem since there is no sanitary fill, or area for a fill, on the installation or in the vicinity. The depot is currently disposing of this refuse by open pit burning. In addition to violating the Federal law and local air pollution ordinance, open pit burning generates sparks which have caused numerous fires both on post and off. The most recent fire involved off post railroad ties, electric power lines and threatened nearby homes. Approval of this project will provide a modern, safe incinerator which will meet local and Federal air pollution criteria. This requirement has been endorsed by the air pollution committee of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I will be pleased to answer your questions.

General Scott. I am appearing today in support of the agency's fiscal year 1971 military construction program to request approval of nine projects at four Defense Supply Agency installations at a total cost of $6,423,000. In order to comply with local and Federal pollution criteria we have included two incinerator projects totaling $751,000 to curtail air pollution. One is at Columbus, Ohio, and the other at Tracy, Calif.

There are two projects totaling $775,000 to improve utility services. The first will rehabilitate the World War I water distribution system at Philadelphia, and the other, at Tracy, Calif., will increase the transformer capacity of an over loaded electric substation.

The remaining five projects totaling $4,897,000 are for varying purposes. The first for Columbus, Ohio, is in the amount of $586,000 and will provide concrete floors in three open warehouses, thereby substantially increasing the present storage capability of these structures.

The next project for Ogden, Utah, costing $98,000, will improve sanitary and eating facilities in outlying warehouses employing large concentrations of personnel.

DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The third project for $3,020,000 will modernize and air condition our Philadelphia clothing factory in order to eliminate very poor working conditions and improve worker productivity and morale.

I would like to state, sir, that this factory in the heat of the summertime in Philadelphia is a veritable sweatshop of a type which fortunately is rapidly disappearing from the American industrial scene.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. Now, let's stop a moment and let me ask you this: In regard to your renovation of the clothing factory just what type of work is performed there? I was under the impression that most military clothing was purchased under contract.

General Scott. Most military clothing is purchased under contract, sir; 96.5 percent of the clothing procurement is purchased under commercial contract. This factory employs approximately 1,700 personnel and has been located in Philadelphia since 1941. It manufactures small sizes, odd lot sizes, to fill balances and production runs which in the main are unattractive to industry. It also performs other work. It works very closely with the Natick Research Laboratories in testing

out the production, the design of new clothing, (clothing being considered for design), developing the best manufacturing processes. It maintains clothing the patterns for industry which are used by the various clothing manufacturers and provides services to them.

It is also the Defense Department's center for the production of many flags, such as the flags of the President of the United States and many senior officials of the U.S. Government.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Do you propose to spend over $3 million to renovate this factory?

General SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. If it is as much of a sweatshop as you contend it is, I wonder why you shouldn't consider putting this work under contract.

General SCOTT. The work done at the factory is the type of work, sir, which is not susceptible to putting under contract in the main. Much of it is small lots, small runs, and so forth which are unattractive to commercial industry. The factory also gives us a quick reaction capability when we run into problems. As you know we have many, many sizes of clothing and we at times get out of balance in our stocks in certain sizes, particularly some of the exceptionally large and small sizes which are not so much in demand as the more usual sizes. We consider the factory to be very essential to our support operations.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What is the age of this factory?

General SCOTT. It was built in 1941, sir. It is a three-story permanent type masonry building.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What was the original cost of the building?

General SCOTT. Colonel McGurk, do you have that?

Colonel MCGURK. I believe the original construction cost was approximately $3 million, sir. The current replacement value of the factory is estimated at $9 million.

General SCOTT. That is Colonel McGurk, director of manufacturing at the factory.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You plan to spend $3 million renovating.

General SCOTT. Yes, sir. I would like to add that approximately 77 percent of the employees of the factory are members of minority groups. About 76 percent of the employees are women. Many of them are sewing machine operators.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Next item.

DEFENSE DEPOT, TRACY, CALIF.

General SCOTT. The fourth item at Tracy is on page 27 and will decrease operation costs.

The last item in the amount of $995,000 is for the final increment of the new headquarters facility at Tracy and is to replace an existing building which is structurally unsound.

At this time I would like to correct for the record a statement which appears in our DD Form 1391 pertinent to this project which unintentionally is misleading. The statement is made therein that the cost to repair the present facility would be $825,000. The $825,000 estimate includes $269,000 for an addition of 10,000 square feet of new office space. So the repair costs should have read for the present facility $556,000. Sir, this completes my brief statement.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What type of building will this be?

General SCOTT. This will be a masonry building, sir, permanent construction.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. I am impressed with your estimate which is about $8.53 per square foot which is considerably lower than the statutory limitation on regular warehousing. We don't normally get a figure substantially lower. I am not complaining about it being lower. I just wanted to understand it.

General SCOTT. Well, sir, this is our best engineered estimate at this time for the refrigerated storage facility. We intend to do the job for this price and, as a matter of fact, we will do it, reducing the scope of the project, if necessary, to stay within the project approval. But we have every intention of doing it at this price or, I would add, not doing it at all.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Let me see if I understand you. In other words, if you can't do the project for this price you don't recommend doing the project.

General SCOTT. We will have to come back next year, sir, with a new request.

Mr. SHERIDAN. This is an unusually low price, Mr. Chairman, I agree with you.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. It certainly is.

Mr. SHERIDAN. And not having the plans here or anything, I can't comment as to what area—most of the area is refrigerated but I would assume some of the area is not refrigerated to get it at this low cost. But since the issue has been raised we will check the estimate on it. It is very low.

General SCOTT. I would like to ask Mr. Ecsi to comment, with your permission.

Mr. ECSI. Mr. Chairman, the refrigerated storage facility, page 27. This is being built in an existing warehouse building; the foundations are in, the walls are up, the roof is on. What we are providing primarily is the environmental control mechanical equipment to maintain constant temperature and humidity. There is a small quantity of cement block partitioning to close off the area in which the mechanical equipment will be operated. The $198,000 is an engineered estimate for the project, sir, and will provide required funds to accomplish the conversion of 23,000 square feet of existing covered warehouse space to refrigerated space.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That explains it then. It is in an existing building and for such a project the estimated cost is considered adequate.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. An existing building and not a new building.

Mr. ECSI. It is an existing warehouse building in which a section of the warehouse is now going to be used as environmental controlled space.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, and thank you General.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

On page 34, DOD emergency construction. You are asking for $35 million in emergency authority this year for the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. As I recall, you were provided only $25 million last year. What generates the need for this increase?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would like to note that in 1968 we received $100 million, and in 1969, $70 million, and last year, as you mention, the $25 million authorization. We feel that in requesting the $35 million this year we are justified in it, Mr. Chairman, because the Vietnamization program that is underway in Southeast Asia generates a considerable amount of requirements for construction. We have not yet clearly defined the entire program to provide the Vietnamese Armed Forces with the facilities that they require to take over the fighting load in that country.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Is this basically for Vietnam?

Mr. SHERIDAN. It is principally going to be used in Vietnam, some $20 million of the $35 million, and, of course, any place in the world.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. How much money is in other parts of the budget for Vietnam for similar purposes?

Mr. SHERIDAN. There are $40 million in the Army title of the bill; $26 million of which is for Lines of Communication work, this is a road reconstruction program which is necessitated by the fact that, whereas the American forces have air mobility, the Vietnamese do not have it yet to the extent we do and they have to use the highways. The highways are in deplorable condition, and have to be repaired and maintained to give them an opportunity to get around the country for their operations. The $40 million is all in the Army title because the Army has the responsibility for the road network in Vietnam and has the largest unfunded Vietnamization requirement. But part of this $35 million in contingency funds would cover projects that we are not able to define at this time on a line item basis. We know of at least $90 million in requirements that have been submitted by the command in Vietnam, but these are being reviewed. We feel that the money that is remaining in this contingency fund, plus the $35 million that we are requesting, will carry us through the fiscal year 1971 period.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What is remaining in the contingency fund?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The $100 million 1968 fund has been used completely. We have committed $66 million out of the $70 million provided by Congress in 1969. In the 1970 fund we have a balance of $17.5 million, which is the amount appropriated by Congress.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You have a balance then of $21 million and you are seeking another $35 million.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct. That would be less than we used in the past 3 years.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. But considerably more than you used last year.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Take fiscal 1970, how much did you actually use from the contingency fund in fiscal 1970 in round figures and what general purposes was it used for, mostly Vietnam?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No fiscal year 1970 contingency appropriations have been used to date. During fiscal year 1970, however, $25.1 million in

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fiscal year 1969 appropriations were transferred or committed to the services. None of the fiscal year 1969 funds were for Vietnam. The funds were used for communications/electronics facilities, confinement facilities, ammunition storage, and command and control facilities in Europe, the United States, Korea, and other locations. We advised the committee on the use of these funds. The Armed Services Committee are advised before we proceed with the construction of the projects.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Why do you throw these Vietnam items into the contingency fund, why aren't they line items?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Because they are not precisely defined at the present time. The program changes so fast there based on the need to respond to enemy activity. Basically one of the big problems in the Army program is that the Vietnamese Joint General Staff has not determined exactly at what locations their troops will be stationed. Until there is a firm stationing plan for the Vietnamese army, it is practically impossible to determine what the requirement for construction will be at any specific location. It might be that if they used one location, that there would be no construction required, but if they go to another location because of tactical reasons, it might require some $2 or $3 million dollars worth of work there.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Well, you spent from the contingency fund in the last 3 years, I think, approximately $170 million. Now what items would be involved in the bulk for that expenditure?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That expenditure which totalled $166 million, was from the fiscal year 1968 and 1969 appropriations. The bulk of the expenditures in connection with the support of the U.S. Armed Forces.

There was a $16.7 million expenditure against Lines of Communications. I can't recall any items at the moment that were solely in support of the Vietnamese out of this contingency fund.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. This will be the first year that you have supported the Vietnamese out of the contingency fund, will it?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct. There was one $9 million project for joint hospital facilities for U.S. military and Vietnamese casualties after the 1968 Tet offensive, but mainly the requirements were for the U.S. forces.

Now with the drawdown on the troops in Vietnam and the buildup of the burden on the Vietnamese to carry on the war the RVNAF are usually located in areas different from those used by U.S. forces.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What I am trying to get clear is this: In the past 3 years from the contingency fund there has been spent $170 million. Has the bulk of that money been spent in Vietnam?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have one other witness.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. We have not heard yet from Mr. Fallen.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct. That is what I was going to mention. The National Security Agency. Mr. Fallen, the Comptroller.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR J. FALLEN, COMPTROLLER, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. FALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

The National Security Agency, sir, has a single project for $917,000 for certain expanded utilities necessary to support the NSA complex at Fort George G. Meade. I have a prepared statement which describes it in some detail but I can summarize it by simply stating that there is an urgent need for utilities, primarily electric and steam lines, to support the existing facilities and those that are now under development at Fort George G. Meade.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Did this item come up last year?

Mr. FALLEN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. This is a new item.

Mr. FALLEN. This is a new item.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Your detailed statement will be inserted in the record. Thank you, Mr. Fallen.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, the NSA Construction Authorization and Appropriation request for FY 1971 is for one project at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. It will provide for the installation of certain exterior utilities at an estimated cost of $917,000. This project is necessary because the required expansion and upgrading of NSA's operational capabilities primarily in machine signals processing and communications support, have absorbed the full potential of our existing electrical and steam distribution facilities.

The proposed construction will provide:

(*a*) 3000 linear feet of 6-way underground duct bank for secondary electrical feeders from the main substation to the NSA operations buildings and 5000 linear feet of 4-duct bank to the troop support area facilities. Existing duct banks to the operations buildings are full; there is no remaining expansion capability. The new duct bank to the troop support area will place the present overhead lines underground and separate the NSA load from the Fort Meade Housing load, thereby minimizing the risk of power outages in our electrical service. With the addition of these facilities, we will have sufficient capacity to accommodate our present and approved facilities.

(*b*) One additional 20,000/26,667 KVA transformer with associated automatic switching equipment to be added to the existing substation equipment to provide the Agency with the capability to satisfy its needs in emergency situations. The new transformer will increase the substation capability to 106,668 KVA and maintain the double ended transformer concept required to meet the critical power requirements of NSA at Fort Meade.

(*c*) 2,400 linear feet of new steam distribution line to be constructed from the central heating plant to the new troop barracks approved for construction. This new line will then connect the end of the heat distribution line to the existing barracks, which has been extended its maximum length, to provide the required heat distribution capability and ensure constant steam pressure at all points.

The proposed modifications to our utilities will provide this Agency with the degree of dependability mandatory for continuous uninterrupted service.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, that concludes the items in title IV of the bill.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Our next witness will be Mr. Perry J. Fliakas, who will speak with regard to title V of the bill which relates to housing requirements and the Honorable John Chafee, Secretary of the Navy is also present. I understand he has a few remarks. Either Mr. Fliakas may proceed or the Secretary, just as the Secretary prefers.

Secretary CHAFEE. Mr. Fliakas will go first.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Welcome aboard.

Secretary CHAFEE. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF PERRY J. FLIAKAS, DIRECTOR FOR HOUSING PROGRAMS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement that I will furnish for the record but if I may I would like to highlight from that statement for a few minutes.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Your detailed statement will be printed in the record and you may proceed as you wish.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committees:

I am pleased to appear before these Committees to present the military family housing program for FY 1971. I would like to discuss in this opening statement some of the salient features of this year's program, and to highlight the subjects that are of particular interest to these Committees. Our request for FY 1971 reflects a sound program. It is a program that we are confident will provide a very substantial step toward our goal which is to assure that adequate housing is available to every serviceman and his family.

This year's program contains a request for authorization for $809 million as compared with $689.5 million approved for FY 1970. One of the principal increases is for the new construction of 8000 family housing units compared with only 4800 new units in FY 1970 and 2000 units in FY 1969. Other increases are for improvements to existing public quarters, leasing, and maintenance and repair. Regarding the new construction requirement of 8000 units and as Secretary Shillito stated in his opening remarks, the Secretary of Defense and the military departments are strongly in support of this program. We are convinced that a continuing program of building military family housing is vital for morale, career motivation and retention of qualified, trained military personnel. To this end, although other DoD activities and programs have been curtailed or reduced, we are requesting a substantial increase amounting to 67% over 1970 and 86% over the average family housing construction program for the previous four years. We recognize, of course, that programming is at best, a difficult task in these uncertain times during which we are experiencing contractions in the force structure, redistributions, realignments and base closures or reductions. For these reasons, we have concentrated our program on those hardcore United States installations where we know that the projected estimates of the programmable deficit of adequate housing are based on valid, firm and approved programs.

The balance of the FY 1971 program covers improvements, minor construction, and planning as well as annual costs for leasing, maintenance and operation, and debt payment. Total authorization for appropriations requested is $219,592,000 for the construction requirements and $589,536,000 for the O&M portion and debt payment or a total program of $809,038,000.

I would like to state at this point, that because of approval by the Bureau of the Budget of an amendment to the DoD Construction reduction Plan that we obtained in early February exclusively for Family Housing, we were able to proceed with the contract award of virtually the entire FY 1970 family housing program prior to 30 June 1970. This approval added more than $61 Million in new housing starts which, when added to the previously approved amounts, permitted the departments to contract for about $115 Million for new housing and

necessary improvements and alterations to existing units. The new construction represents a total of 30 projects and almost 5,000 new units. With the extremely fine cooperation and excellent program development by the military services, I am confident that the program will be executed in a timely manner. I expect only a minimum backlog of projects by the time of Congressional enactment of the FY 1971 program.

Secretary Shillito has apprised you of the status of our experimental housing project proposed for George Air Force Base. We are working closely with other agencies of Government to assure that the advances in technology which are expected as a result of this project will be made available to the private sector. We are hopeful that this demonstration project will stimulate future efforts to supply new housing through industrialized techniques.

Although there are expectations that cost savings will be realized, I should like to point out that the mass production concept which the R&D project entails will not be available for some time and even then will not be applicable to all future military family housing projects. Therefore, it will be necessary to utilize conventional construction for some projects and for these, it will be necessary to obtain authorization for an increase from an average of $21,000 to $24,000 for all units constructed in the United States.

We have made a detailed study of our own cost experience and the cost trends in private industry. Based on nationally-recognized cost indices for residential construction, the cost of labor and materials has been and is continuing to increase at a significant rate. For example, the annual average rate of increase was 8% during 1968 and 1969 as compared with a 1.7% average increase per year between 1950 and 1964, and 3.5% per year for 1965 through 1967. Labor contracts signed during 1968 and 1969 combined with material cost increases indicate the current trend will continue through calendar year 1970 and 1971.

As you know, the Department average unit cost limit for CONUS for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969 was $19,500. In general, this unit cost average was satisfactory in 1968 in that only relatively minor deductive alternates were necessary to enable contract award. During FY 1969, the average was again considered adequate but primarily because of the composition and location of the projects in the program. However, it became increasingly difficult to award within the funds and the number of deductive alternates increased and certain amenities had to be omitted. We have not yet sufficient experience with the FY 1970 program to tell whether the $21,000 average cost limitation will be adequate.

Accordingly, Section 502(a) of the bill requests authority for an average unit cost of $24,000 for FY 1971 for family housing units constructed in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska). This increase is necessary not only because of the rise in construction costs but also because of the program content and geographic location of certain projects. The FY 1968 program experience because of its size, geographic distribution and composition is the most comparable, recent program available for analysis. Comparing those costs with the FY 1971 program, we find an increase is required for the approximately 3% more floor area being included in the 1971 program and based on authoritative residential construction cost indices, an increase of approximately 19% is required for pricing. Consideration of these factors brings us to an average of approximately $24,000 as the required limitation to successfully execute the overall requested program.

This year's program contains one foreign project. This involves 200 units for Navy enlisted personnel at the Naval Complex, Morocco. It is proposed to fund this project primarily with excess foreign currency in the amount of $5,035,000. In addition, there will be a requirement for $488,000 for equipment which cannot be purchased in-country with foreign currency and will be procured in the United States. Upon approval of this project as requested in Section 505, the excess foreign currency will be purchased from the U.S. Treasury Department with an appropriation under the "Special Foreign Currency Program" included in the DoD Appropriation Act. The minor equipment costs are requested in the appropriation for family housing in the Military Construction Appropriation Act.

You will recall that the Department of Defense obtained authority to include the acquisition of family housing, utilizing the Special Foreign Currency Program, in the FY 1969 program. Authorization was obtained to acquire 14 housing units in Israel. This number was subsequently reduced to 11 units which are now expected to be completed in the latter part of this calendar year.

The acquisition is being accomplished by the State Department acting as the DoD's agent. The FY 1970 program contains the authority for 30 units in six countries to be acquired under the same funding procedure. Current information indicates that the scope of this program will be reduced to 28 housing units. Again, the State Department is handling the acquisition in the foreign countries. We believe this program has much merit as a method of acquiring adequate public quarters in certain overseas areas by utilizing foreign currencies, held by the Treasury Department, which are excess to normal requirements of the United States.

Over the years, the domestic leasing program has been a beneficial supplement to our construction program in meeting the needs for housing for military families. Although, for several years, we have had authorization to lease 7500 units in the United States and possessions, we have found that the the limitations imposed by the Congress on leasing have in many instances precluded the acquisition of a leased unit for the very family which has the greatest need. For example, we have, in effect, been restricted from leasing for personnel who attend service schools. Often these are the families who are assigned to areas where competition for rental housing is keen and costs exceed what the serviceman can afford to pay. Under the proposed revised criteria, which is contained in Section 506, the Department of Defense will be permitted to provide Government leased quarters for such families. Also, we are requesting authorization to lease family housing pending construction of an authorized project or a project included in a pending military construction bill. This too, will alleviate the situation for those families who have in the past had to pay excessive rents at those locations where new construction is pending. This year's appropriations request for domestic leasing is $17.1 Million to support the full authorization of 7500 units. Only $11.9 Million was included in the FY 1970 program to defray the cost of 5720 domestic units that have been allocated to the military departments.

Another item which is of special interest to these Committees is the status of our overseas Rental Guaranty Program. As you know, the spiraling cost of private capital had greatly impeded efforts to develop this program. In spite of this, I am very pleased to be able to report to you that the Air Force has signed agreements for the development and completion of the entire 1600 unit program in the United Kingdom. This in addition to 844 units completed or under contract in Germany, Spain, and Italy and we have authorized studies and project development for 2,846 more units in Europe and Korea. The total number of units therefore in existence or planned is 5,290. We are hopeful that many of these will be developed in the ensuing months. We believe that the rental guaranty program is the most advantageous method of providing military families with an adequate place to live in foreign countries where there is an effective local need for housing. This method represents a minimum commitment on the part of the United States Government and yet assures that adequate housing, built to our needs and specification, is available. This year's bill contains a request in Section 507 for extension of this program through FY 1972.

Another subject of interest to these Committees has been the use of relocatable housing by the DoD. We have had authority to move these units from certain locations to other locations to satisfy new requirements. In each instance, aproval was obtained from the Congress to move the units to or from a specific site. Although this type of authority did meet a need in certain cases, it does not provide the necessary flexibility to adapt to program changes and to use relocatable units at many installations where the need is immediate. Therefore, we are asking for a general continuing authority in Section 508 to relocate military family housing units from installations where they exceed requirements to installations where there are housing deficits. We believe that this authority will assure the most effective use of relocatable housing assets to meet our most pressing needs.

I would like to specifically mention one construction project in this year's program and discuss our proposal for acquiring land to support both this project and future increments of housing at the same location.

In the FY 71 program, authorization and funds are requested for 200 units at Homestead AFB, Florida, for families of enlisted personnel. Because of the lack of adequate land at the installation, it will be necessary to acquire 48 acres for the location of these 200 units. The cost of this land is relatively high and indications are that land costs will increase substantially in the future. It has not been the practice of the DoD to purchase land in advance of approved programs but in

the case of future housing requirements at Homestead, there will be a need for additional units during the next several years. For this reason, the Air Force proposes to purchase an additional 79 acres adjoining the 48 acres required for the FY 71 program. This will provide a 127 acre housing area for the current and future housing programs. We believe that if the total land area can be acquired now, there will be a 20% to 30% cost advantage to the Government. We have, therefore, requested an amendment to the FY 1971 bill to authorize the acquisition of the additional land to support future housing programs at Homestead.

In addition to the Homestead amendment, we are requesting two other changes to the bill. The first, which would affect the new family housing construction for the Department of the Army, would be to delete the 20 units which had been proposed for the New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania, and increase the proposed authorization for 220 units at Fort Carson, Colorado to 240 units. The need for these changes arose during a recent review of project development plans for New Cumberland when it was disclosed that at that location, there is no suitable site for the housing on post and that off post, land for such a small project would be prohibitively costly. Therefore, for the present program, it appears that the best alternative is to delete the New Cumberland project from the FY 1971 program and to add the 20 units to the project at Fort Carson where there is a need for the additional units and land is ample. This change would not affect the proposed FY 1971 appropriations request. We have provided appropriate language for the change to the Committee Counsel.

The second amendment would affect the cost limitations on new family housing construction by adding a new subsection to provide an exception to applicable statutory limitations with respect to 150 units authorized and funded for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in FY's 1966 and 1968. Army has awarded a turnkey contract at about $26,000 per unit for 100 units at Fort Leavenworth in the FY 1969 program, but it has found that statutory cost limits preclude awarding a similar contract at a comparable price for the FY 1966 and 1968 projects. The proposed amendment would authorize an average cost for such units not to exceed $28,000. This amount will be required to obtain housing suitable for field grade officers at this location. We have provided the Counsel of the Committees with appropriate language for this change. No additional funds will be required.

Finally, I should mention that the FY 1971 program contains no requirement for additional funds for the Homeowners Assistance Program. This program provides assistance to military or civilian employee homeowners by reducing their losses incident to disposal of their houses when military installations are closed. We are not requesting new appropriations for the program this year, because existing appropriations are considered sufficient to carry it through fiscal year 1971. Actual experience had indicated that early estimates were high both as to number of applicants and total costs.

However, we are submitting an amendment to broaden the scope of the program to include personnel affected by reductions in scope of operations at bases and installations. Present law restricts application of the program to bases and installations closed in whole or in part. Increasingly, actions are being taken by the Department of Defense to reduce the scope of operations at bases and installations without an actual closing of part of the physical plant. However, personnel involved are exposed to the same risks in disposing of their homes as personnel at bases and installations where there is a closing in whole or in part. The amendment will make personnel involved in reduction in scope of operations eligible for the program.

In addition, we are proposing an amendment which would clarify the authority of the Department of Defense to consider the cumulative effect of several base closure actions in a given area when determining the causal relationship between the base closures and the lack of a real estate market. The present statute requires that such a causal relationship must be established in order for the benefits of the program to be made available to distressed homeowners. In an area with several base closure actions, any one of them taken separately might not have an appreciable effect on the real estate market, but the aggregate effect of a number of actions could depress the market significantly. Our proposed amendment would make it clear that we can consider the aggregate effect.

I have touched briefly on the main elements of this year's housing program and the items which I thought would be of special interest to these Committees. In closing, I would like to emphasize that we in the Department of Defense are deeply committed to the housing needs of the serviceman and will continue to develop and recommend programs which will satisfy those needs.

I would like to express my appreciation for your continuing support of the Department of Defense family housing program. My staff and I are available to answer your questions and would be pleased to provide such additional information as you may request.

Thank you.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committees, I am pleased to appear before these committees to present the military family housing program for fiscal year 1971. I would like to discuss in this highlight statement some of the salient features of this year's program, and to highlight the subjects that are of particular interest to these committees. Our request for fiscal year 1971 reflects a sound program. It is a program that we are confident will provide a very substantial step toward our goal which is to assure that adequate housing is available to every serviceman and his family.

This year's program contains a request for authorization for $809 million as compared with $689.5 million approved for fiscal year 1970.

One of the principal increases is for the new construction of 8,000 family housing units compared with only 4,800 new units in fiscal year 1970 and 2,000 units in fiscal year 1969.

Regarding the new construction requirement of 8,000 units, and as Secretary Shillito stated in his opening remarks, the Secretary of Defense and the military departments are strongly in support of this program. We are convinced that a continuing program of building military family housing is vital for morale, career motivation and retention of qualified, trained military personnel. To this end, although other DOD activities and programs have been curtailed or reduced, we are requesting a substantial increase amounting to 67 percent over 1970, and 86 percent over the average family housing construction program for the previous 4 years.

We recognize, of course, that programing is a difficult task in these uncertain times during which we are experiencing contractions in the force structure, redistributions, realinements, and base closures or reductions. For these reasons we have concentrated our program on those hard core U.S. installations where we know that the projected estimates of the programing deficit of adequate housing are based on valid, firm and approved programs.

I would like to state at this point that because of approval by the Bureau of the Budget of an amendment to the DOD construction reduction plan that we obtained in early February exclusively for family housing, we were able to proceed with the contract award of virtually the entire fiscal year 1970 family housing program prior to June 30, 1970.

This approval added more than $61 million in new housing starts which, when added to the previously approved amounts, permitted the departments to contract for about $115 million for new housing and necessary improvements and alterations to existing units.

With the extremely fine cooperation and excellent program development by the military services, I am confident that the program

will be executed in a timely manner. I expect only a minimum backlog of projects by the time of congressional enactment of the fiscal 1971 program.

Regarding the execution of the 1971 program, we have made a detailed study of our own cost experience and the cost trends in private industry. Based on nationally recognized cost indexes for residential construction, the cost of labor and materials has been and is continuing to increase at a significant rate. As you know, the Department average unit cost limit for continental United States for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969 was $19,500. In general, this unit cost average was satisfactory in that only relatively minor deductive alternates were necessary to enable contract award. However, it became increasingly difficult to award within the funds and the number of deductive alternates increased and certain amenities had to be omitted.

Accordingly, section 502(a) of the bill requests authority for an average unit cost of $24,000 for fiscal year 1971 for family housing units constructed in the United States, other than Hawaii and Alaska. This increase is necessary not only because of the rise in construction costs but also because of the program content and geographic location of certain projects. The fiscal year 1968 program experience, because of its size, geographic distribution and composition is the most comparable recent program available for analysis.

Comparing those costs with the 1971 program we find an increase is required for the approximate 3 percent more floor area being included in the 1971 program, and based on authoritative residential construction cost indexes an increase of approximately 19 percent is required for pricing.

CONSTRUCTION COST ESCALATION

Senator BYRD of Virginia. May I interrupt you at this point?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You mean the cost of construction has increased 19 percent in 1 year?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir, this is in comparison with the 1968 program. Using the mean time between the average placement of construction during the 1968 program and projecting it through the mean time of the 1971 program, we will have experienced a 19 percent increase.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. How much of that increase took place during the past year?

Mr. FLIAKAS. In the last 6 months, January through July 15 of this year, we have experienced a 4.3-percent average increase. In 1969 to 1970 the increase was 6.1 percent, and in 1968 to 1969 the increase was 7.5 percent.

So through the 15th of July of this year, we have approximately a 17.4-percent increase, with 4 percent occurring already in the first 6 months of this year.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. And you are looking for an additional 2 percent to occur.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir. We feel that we have priced the program conservatively because of that. If it exceeds our estimates then we could well be in trouble.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you. You may proceed.

SECTION 506—DOMESTIC LEASING

Mr. FLIAKAS. Over the years the domestic leasing program has been a beneficial supplement to our construction program in meeting the needs for housing for military families. Although for several years we have had authorizations to lease 7,500 units in the United States and possessions we have found that the limitations imposed by the Congress on leasing have, in many instances, precluded the acquisition of a leased unit for the very family which has the greatest need.

For example, we have, in effect, been restricted from leasing for personnel who attend service schools. Under the proposed revised criteria which are contained in section 506, the Department of Defense will be permitted to provide Government leased quarters to such families. Also we are requesting authorization to lease family housing pending construction of an authorized project or a project included in a pending military construction bill.

This year's appropriation request for domestic leasing is $17.1 million to support the full authorization of 7,500 units.

I would like to specifically mention one construction project in this year's program, and discuss our proposal for acquiring land to support both this project and future increments of housing at the same location.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

In the 1971 program, authorization and funds are requested for 200 units at Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., for families of enlisted personnel. Because of the lack of adequate land at the installation, it will be necessary to acquire 48 acres for the location of these 200 units. The cost of this land is relatively high and indications are that land costs will increase substantially in the future. It has not been our practice to purchase land in advance of approved programs. But in the case of future housing requirements at Homestead there will be a need for additional units during the next several years, and for this reason the Air Force proposed to purchase an additional 79 acres adjoining the 48 acres required for the 1971 program. This will provide a 127-acre housing area for the current and future housing programs.

We believe that if the total land area can be acquired now there will be a 20–30 percent cost advantage to the Government. And we have, therefore, requested an amendment to the 1971 bill to authorize the acquisition of the additional land to support the future housing programs at Homestead.

FORT CARSON, COLO.

In addition to the Homestead amendment we are requesting two other changes to the bill. The first, which would affect the new family housing construction for the Department of the Army would be to delete the 20 units which had been proposed for the New Cumberland Army Depot in Pennsylvania, and increase the proposed authorization for 220 units at Fort Carson, Colo., to 240 units. The need for these changes arose during a recent review of the project development plans

for New Cumberland when it was disclosed that at that location there was no suitbale site for the housing on post; and that off post, land for such a small project would be prohibitively costly.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The second amendment would affect the cost limitations on new family housing construction by adding a new subsection to provide an exception to the applicable statutory limitation with respect to 150 units authorized and funded for Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in fiscal years 1966 and 1968.

The Army has awarded a turnkey contract at approximately $26,000 per unit for 100 units at Fort Leavenworth in the fiscal year 1969 program but it has found statutory cost limits preclude awarding a similar contract at a comparable price for the 1966 and 1968 projects. The proposed amendment, therefore, would authorize an average cost for such units not to exceed $28,000. This amount would be required to obtain housing suitable for field grade officers at this location.

I might add, sir, we are not requesting any additional funds for this project.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Finally, I should mention that the fiscal year 1971 program contains no requirement for additional funds for the homeowners assistance program. This program provides assistance to military or civilian employee homeowners by reducing their losses incident to disposal of their houses when military installations are closed. We are not requesting new appropriations for the program this year because existing appropriations are considered sufficient to carry it through fiscal year 1971.

However, as we discussed earlier this week, we are submitting an amendment to broaden the scope of the program to include personnel affected by reductions in scope of operations at bases and installations.

I have touched briefly on the main elements of this year's housing program and the items which I thought would be of special interest to these committees. In closing, I would like to emphasize that we in the Department of Defense are deeply committed to the housing needs of the serviceman and will continue to develop and recommend programs which will satisfy those needs.

I would like to express my appreciation for your continuing support of the Department of Defense family housing program. My staff and I are available to answer your questions and we will be pleased to provide such additional information as you may request.

Also, sir, we are honored to have Mr. Chafee, the Secretary of the Navy, appear this morning on behalf of the Department of Defense family housing program.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, sir. Let me ask you just one or two questions before I can call on Mr. Chafee. Is there anything in here for Okinawa?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Anything for the Philippines?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Mr. Secretary.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN H. CHAFEE, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

PERSONNEL RETENTION

Secretary CHAFEE. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate this opportunity to come before your committee. The reason I am here is to lend my support not only to the entire Department of Defense housing program but also to speak particularly to the Navy program with which, of course, I am most familiar. However, any remarks in connection with the Navy apply in general, to support of the entire Defense Department program.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, through your experience, our No. 1 problem in the Navy right now is retention, trying to keep our good people. Briefly, here are some of our facts. We seek the retention of 55 percent of our pilots, that is those who have completed their obligated service. This is what I am referring to when I say retention. We seek to keep 55 percent of our pilots, and right now we are only keeping about 26 percent. Of our surface officers, we seek 40 percent retention and we only have 14 percent. With respect to our enlisted men—and this is probably the most dramatic of all—we seek to keep 31 percent of them after the completion of their first enlistment. Instead of 31 percent, we are down in the area of 13 percent.

Now, we have had many surveys—and so have the other services, but I am again sticking to the Navy—and there are three factors that always come up as to how can we keep good people, what would keep them in the service. These factors are: cut down the deployments, the time away from home, better pay, and better family housing. Now in different surveys these don't always come up in that one, two, three sequence, but the three we always get are the length of service, the pay and the housing.

We can't do anything about the deployments in view of the commitments of the Nation at the present time although we are doing everything we can to have our people stay at home as much as possible. We can't do much about the pay because that is an overall Defense Department policy which, of course, is tied in with the national economic problem. But we can do something about housing. That is why I am so strongly supporting the request of the Department of Defense here today.

As it pertains to the Navy, we will get, if this request is approved, 3,500 units in the United States and 200 overseas. This would be the largest number of units the Navy will have received since the end of World War II.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Your 200 overseas would be Morocco.

Secretary CHAFEE. They would be Morocco, yes, sir, and they are very important to us. The total of 3,700 units would be the largest we have received since the end of World War II.

How strongly does the Navy feel about this. As you know, family housing is funded by the Department of Defense, not by the individual services. Because we needed the units so badly, I spoke to Mr. Packard earlier this year, actually last fall, and asked if the Navy were to put in some of its own money would the Defense Department go along and not cut us back by a commensurate amount. Mr. Packard said, yes, we would get whatever we would get anyway plus the money we put

in. So we added from our own budget, I believe for the first time in history, at least the first time anybody can remember—$20 million which will give us 800 additional units. Mr. Packard stuck by his word and, therefore, the Navy is doing very well under this request of the Department of Defense before you today.

I certainly hope that the committee will support this because it means so much to our efforts in dealing with our No. 1 problem—retention of our good people.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. The total program is roughly $800 million compared to roughly $700 million last year.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir. The construction portion that we are speaking of is $196 million as compared with $105 million last year. The $809 million includes the operation and maintenance, the debt payment and other expenses in addition to new construction.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You propose to almost double the expenditure. You won't get double the units, I assume, but you propose to almost double the expenditure.

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct. We have an increase of $91 million.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, we are very pleased that you came here this morning.

Secretary CHAFEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator FONG. Mr. Chairman, I want to say I commend the Secretary for coming here and giving us his statement. I think it is most necessary that we give to our servicemen the housing that is necessary. I commend the Department also for the request for 800 units in Hawaii. The units for the Air Force and for the Army and for the Navy are very, very essential to keep our men over there. The situation on Hawaii is very, very tight so far as housing is concerned and I am very happy that you made that request.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Is any of the money going to Kaneohe Bay?

Senator FONG. I don't believe so.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. I don't want to see Kaneohe Bay neglected. I served there during the war. I will stick with Senator Fong on that. Thank you very much.

Secretary CHAFEE. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. At this point in the record I would like to insert a statement by Mr. Clyde W. Elliott, comptroller of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in support of the agency's housing requirements.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF CLYDE W. ELLIOTT, COMPTROLLER OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I am Clyde W. Elliott, Comptroller of the Defense Intelligence Agency. I appreciate the opportunity to present our Agency's proposed requirements for the Military Family Housing Program for fiscal year 1971.

The Defense Intelligence Agency Family Housing Program helps support the housing requirements in overseas areas for married personnel assigned to the Defense Attache System. Housing for these personnel is obtained from the following sources:

1. Department of State:
   a. The Office of Foregn Buildings Operations housing purchased for the Defense Attache and each Senior Service Attache as provided for in Public Law 390, 19 June 1952.

b. Office of Foreign Buildings Operations controlled government-owned housing made available on a space available or permit basis.

2. Department of Defense—funded government leases.

3. Special Foreign Currency funded acquisition program. There are 11 units in Israel as provided for in Public Law 90–408, 21 July 1968, and 28 units in other excess currency countries as provided for in Public Law 91–142, 5 December 1969. These units are presently in the process of being acquired. However, only the 11 units in Israel are estimated to be available for occupancy during fiscal year 1971.

4. Private rental leasing by the individual. The fiscal year 1971 program covers our requirements for government leases in 53 countries and State Department permit housing in 31 countries. Government provided housing minimizes financial responsibility for high advance payments and security deposits by the individual. In some countries, long-term leases, up to five years with multiple year advance payments are mandatory. Government leases also provide protection from adverse legal decisions associated with sudden government directed moves by our servicemen which may result in litigation over rental contracts.

For the fiscal year ending 30 June 1971 we are requesting $1,765,200 for rental costs, utilities and upkeep of 278 sets of Defense funded government leased family housing; $202,400 for utilities and operating expenses for 94 permit units provided by the Department of State; and $82,400 for procurement, shipping costs, and maintenance of furniture and appliances for government leased units and selected privately rented quarters where provision of government-owned furniture is more economical than shipment of household effects of the individuals. The total program is estimated to cost $2,050,000. This is an increase of $150,000 over our fiscal year 1970 availability.

The increased cost estimate is based on the following factors: In fiscal year 1970 our cost for support of 284 Defense funded government leases is estimated to be $1,740,600. The housing standards and the availability of adequate housing vary from country to country. The cost for housing reflects the full impact of worldwide inflationary trends. In many of these countries Western style housing construction has been geared, all or in part, to the rental market created by the presence of foreign diplomatic personnel and U.S. business representatives. In order to be competitive for adequate housing we are accelerating a policy of offering long-term leasing, up to five years with advance payment, in return for reduced annual rental charges. By taking competitive advantage of our permanancy we are attempting to stabilize our rental costs for the period of the lease. This program should prove helpful, especially in the developing countries of Africa and Asia. The impact of higher rentals when offset by cost reductions due to a lesser number of units under lease in fiscal year 1971 is $24,600.

We are also reinstating a program of providing government-owned furniture and appliances to personnel in privately leased quarters. This reduces the individual household weight allowance authorization thus avoiding costly shipment of heavy and bulky standard household furniture. This program is geared to countries where sea transportation, port handling and in-country transportation costs are high and our personnel are on two-year tours. The furniture we propose to procure will be on a 12 year replacement schedule thus avoiding several rotations of similar personal property. The impact of this program will be $70,800 above our costs in fiscal year 1970. The offset savings in shipment costs of privately owned household effects will accrue to the parent service of the military member.

The remaining increase of $54,600 is primarily associated with higher costs for utilities and increased operating expenses for the 94 units provided for under our permit agreements with the Department of State.

In summary, the Family Housing Appropriation is used to alleviate personal hardships and provide facilities whenever it appears to be in the best interest of the Government. The program provides housing for married officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement.

SECTION 501—NEW HOUSING

Senator Byrd of Virginia. Suppose we begin now with section 501 if that is agreeable to Senator Fong.

Senator Fong. I am at your disposal.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. This section would authorize 8,000 new housing units as opposed to 6,750 units in fiscal year 1968, 2,000 units in fiscal year 1969, and 4,800 in fiscal year 1970. I have no quarrel with the number of units you are requesting and I am sure we are all familiar with the shortage of military family housing in many areas. I do, however, question the advisability of approving 150 units for Fort Leavenworth, Kans. You will recall last year we denied this same number of units for Fort Leavenworth and transferred them to Fort Carson, Colo. This was done because the housing units approved for Fort Leavenworth in three prior year programs had not been placed under contract.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Will you outline for us just what the status of the Fort Leavenworth housing is at the present time and what the prospects are for getting the previously approved housing under contract?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. As you noted, we did recommend the transfer of those units in last year's program because at that time we had not experienced any success with the execution of the previously approved programs. There were approved 150 units in the 1966 and 1968 programs and 100 units in the 1969 program that were still pending.

As you know, sir; this is a very difficult contracting area, with high costs, and lack of contractor interest. The first attempt to place those earlier programs under construction resulted in busted bids.

Last year we were admonished by the committee to seek other ways of procurement or acquiring these units such as turnkey, and based on that advice, we did request the Department of the Army to prepare a turnkey proposal for the 3 earlier program years. The Army was successful in securing a turnkey contract for the 1969 program in May, I believe, of this year, at an average unit cost of $26,000. We were able to fund that program of 100 units within the statutory limitation of that year of $19,500 because we had leeway in other projects.

But this was not true for the 1966 and 1968 increments, and it is for this reason that we are seeking an exemption from the Congress to permit us to contract for those units in the 1966 and 1968 increments, but not to exceed $28,000.

We feel confident that if the Congress will approve this amendment that we cannot only secure a follow-on turnkey contract for those units but also proceed with the execution of the 1971 program as well.

There is a very dire shortage of adequate housing units at Fort Leavenworth. As you know, sir, this is the home of the Command and General Staff College, and students who are assigned to that area are of field grade rank. They are entitled to public quarters that are just not available.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You are asking for an exemption to the statutory unit cost limitation on certain housing at Fort Leavenworth authorized in fiscal years 1966 and 1968. You are asking for $28,000 per unit, yet you indicate you have awarded your fiscal year 1969 program for about $26,000 per unit. Why should the 1966 and 1968 programs cost more. What has the statutory cost limit got to do with that?

Mr. FLIAKAS. In order to award the contract at the $26,000 price we had to sacrifice on the quality and size of the house. A field grade unit is authorized 1,440 square feet. The house that we are getting at the $26,000 limit is frankly not even a good company grade house. It is at the average of 1,220 square feet. So we did have to compromise with our standards in order to award this turnkey contract.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Well, if these units you are requesting are approved, do you feel you can get them underway in a reasonable time or do you expect it may drag out as in the past?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir. We have experienced good response from the building industry this summer and this spring in that area, and we feel confident that should we get the approval we can execute the program and get on with it. We know we have delayed for many months, these units are sorely needed and we are ready to move.

SECTION 502—COST LIMITATIONS

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Let's get to section 502 now. Again this year you are asking an increase in the average unit cost for housing in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) in the amount of $3,000, or an increase of 14.2 percent.

Now you testified a little while ago that you expect construction costs to go up in this particular fiscal year by 6.3 percent. It has already gone up 4.3 percent and you anticipate an additional 2 percent. Why do you want an increase of 14.2 percent when you anticipate that the construction costs will go up only 6.3 percent?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, in addition to the pricing of the program it is important to note the content and geographic location as well. The mix of the units has changed considerably in that in this year's program of 8,000 units we were able to provide additional officer units as compared with previous years where we concentrated primarily because of the low number of units in the program on enlisted housing. So it is a combination of three things: It is the mix or, if I may call it, the program content, as well as pricing and geographic location of the units that have caused us to price the program at an average of $24,000.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. It is very difficult to understand all of this fully. Now last year the committee approved an increase in unit costs from $19,500 to $21,000, and then you come back this year and you want an increase from $21,000 to $24,000, is that correct.

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

We had requested last year a limitation of $21,500, and $21,000 as you noted was approved.

We have been able to award our 1969 and 1970 programs within the limitations largely because of taking deductive alternates. Also we have been blessed this summer, at least, with a favorable market in that builders are hungry and have come in with good prices.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. In some of your backup material you point out you have not had sufficient experience with the fiscal year 1970 program to tell whether the $21,000 cost limitation will be adequate, yet you are asking again for a substantial increase.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have awarded approximately 50 percent of the projects in the 1970 program. On at least two of those projects we have

had very good bids, and have been able to get our basic house with the amenities that we like to provide such as carports and fencing and landscaping within the money.

On the balance of them, however, the program has been rather tight, and we have had to leave out such amenities. For example, we might have had the option of acquiring all brick houses or underground wiring but we could not afford them within the money.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. At this point, just what portion of your fiscal year 1970 program, by services, has been placed under contract considering that fiscal year 1970 is already over?

Mr. Fliakas. I would like to furnish for the record the specific projects. I can give them by service and by location for each project. But I would like to say that we have essentially awarded about 50 percent of the program with the bulk of the balance scheduled to be awarded in July, August and September. We expect to complete the program essentially by early fall.

(The information follows:)

Fiscal Year 1970 Projects Placed Under Contract Through 30 June 1970

Project	*Units*
Army:	
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	100
Fort Carson, Colo	150
Fort Benning, Ga	340
Fort Meade, Md	250
Vint Hill Farms, Va	100
Navy:	
MCAS Yuma, Ariz	100
NAS Quonset Point, R.I	100
NS Keflavik, Iceland	100
Air Force:	
Davis Monthan AFB, Ariz	300
Luke AFB, Ariz	150
Eglin AFB, Fla	300
Nellis AFB, Nev	300
Bergstrom AFB, Tex	100

Senator Byrd of Virginia. Is that which has not yet been completed mostly for the Navy and the Army?

Mr. Fliakas. No, sir.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. I understand that the Air Force program is about completed.

Mr. Fliakas. The Army and the Air Force are practically completed. It is essentially the Navy that still has projects to be executed.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. I understnd that the Air Force, and perhaps it applies to the Army also, but I understand the Air Force units were constructed well within the $21,000 limitation.

Mr. Fliakas. Essentially that is correct, sir.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. Is that true of the Army also?

Mr. Fliakas. The Army had a balancing factor. They were over on some and under on some others.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. It balanced out.

Mr. Fliakas. Yes, sir.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. And the Air Force was within the per unit limitation.

Mr. Fliakas. Yes, sir.

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Senator BYRD of Virginia. Why can't the Navy be within the per unit limitation?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Well, we must be and we will be on the 1970 program.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. These have just been completed, most of these projects, have they not? Some of them have not yet been completed.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Not completed but awarded, yes.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Some of them will be awarded in the months of August and September?

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Within the $21,000 figure.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Now you are seeking to increase that $21,000 figure to $24,000, yet you are placing contracts right now for $21,000.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Well, again, sir, I would like to point out that it is the content of the program as well as the pricing that is important.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What type of program do you run into difficulty with in keeping under the limitation.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have been able to award within the limitation because we take deductive alternates. We have priced the 1971 program at the basic house that includes the various amenities that are prescribed in our DOD criteria. But perhaps I haven't made it clear that the 1971 program has a larger floor area authorized because of the higher officer unit content.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You are talking about the unit.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Well now, isn't that a question of management as to how the mix is arranged between the officers and enlisted men?

Mr. FLIAKAS. It is a question of requirements, Mr. Chairman. We have by reviewing very carefully the service requirements, and of course the services having gone through an exhaustive survey and review process, determined the unit on the basis of need. It is because of this and because of the fact that we are able to request a larger program this year that we are also able to request a higher percentage of officer units than was the case in previous years.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. It seems to me the increase you are asking is quite high.

Mr. FLIAKAS. May I ask Mr. Gerber if he can elaborate on the subject of pricing and the cost experience we have had. Mr. Gerber.

Mr. GERBER. If I could augment Mr. Fliakas' comments, it is important to note, too, that the $24,000 limitation we are asking is a limitation. I would call to the committee's attention that the Army program will average $22,600, whereas the Navy is presently estimated to average $23,800 and the Air Force $23,700. So the limitation we are talking about is not a limitation that is expected to be realized across the board but it is a maximum limitation that we are seeking.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. I was thinking along the line of $22,500 which would be around a 6- or 7-percent increase. Don't you feel you could——

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, that limitation would not permit us to provide the officer units that are included in this year's program. As I

said, we do have roughly a 3-percent increase in floor area that we are seeking to fund. So consideration must be given to that as well as to the anticipated increased costs.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Fliakas, what are the chief problems experienced to date at the experimental housing project underway at George Air Force Base?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The Air Force broke ground for the George Air Force Base project on July 8, 1970. The contractors are putting the factory in place and no problems have been encountered to date in this phase. The major problem incurred prior to award of the project was resolving the labor union objection to requiring the factory to be located on the Base. Their contention being that such a factory located on a military reservation was captive in nature in that it would only be available to serve that particular project and not susceptible to use for production of possible follow-on commercial programs. They therefore were insisting that the scale to be paid for factory workers be the same as on-site construction trades. This paralleled the Department of Labor ruling that 1) the Davis-Bacon Act was applicable to the factory effort if the factory was sited on the installation, and 2) the Walsh-Healey Act applies to the factory if it is located in a nearby community. Respondents were notified of this ruling and the successful contractor elected to locate the factory in the community of Apple Valley. It should be noted that this change in location does not change in anyway the mobile factory concept envisioned since the project's inception.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Fliakas, in your statement you are requesting an increase in average housing unit authority to $24,000 per unit. Does this include land costs?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir, the $24,000 per unit requested includes any necessary land acquisition costs.

Senator THURMOND. Have any projects been cancelled due to unreasonable labor and material costs in a particular region?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir. The Department of the Army's fiscal year 1968 50-unit family housing project for Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois was cancelled. The low bid for this project was 28% in excess of the Government estimate.

SECTION 504—HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Let's go to section 504. This section covers improvements to existing adequate quarters. You are asking a total of $19,196,000 which seems to be a very substantial amount for this purpose, and about $7.7 million more than you were granted last year.

How do you account for this big increase and what kind of a backlog do you have in improvements coming within this category?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, while this may appear to be a substantial amount in comparison with previous years, it is no where near the amounts that are required to upgrade the inventory.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. It is about a 50-percent increase.

Mr. FLIAKAS Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Or more.

Mr. FLIAKAS. If you compare it with fiscal year 1969 we had zero funds in the program for improvements. This section would provide funds to upgrade the existing inventory. Many of these units have been

acquired over the years, and many of them have become obsolete. Some of them are of Civil War vintage and, as you know, we acquired most of our inventory through the Wherry and Capehart programs in the 1940's and 1950's period.

We have and inventory of 350,000 sets of adequate public quarters. In order to maintain them as adequate we must turn our attention to providing necessary improvements to them.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What will your total repair and improvement program run for fiscal year 1971, including that funded out of minor construction funds?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have $19.2 million for improvements for the upgrading that I mentioned. We have $1.2 million for minor construction. Perhaps you also are thinking, sir, of the maintenance and repair money of $205 million for the routine maintenance and repairs.

But if I may go back to the improvement program, we have a backlog of deficiencies estimated by the services of $370 million. It is $142 million for the Army, $75 million for the Navy, $23 million for the Marine Corps, and $130 million for the Air Force.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. And you have $205 million this year for maintenance and minor construction, is that it?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Minor construction is $1.2 million. The $205 million for maintenance is the everyday routine maintenance associated with the maintenance of the units, such as painting, and minor repairs.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. It does not include improvements.

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir; it does not include improvements. The type of improvements that I am speaking of are very badly needed such as kitchen and bathroom improvements and additional bedrooms, for example.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. How do you determine what improvements or repairs are paid out of section 504 funds and what is to be accomplished out of minor construction funds? I assume some of the repairs are made out of operation and maintenance funds.

Mr. FLIAKAS. For repairs, yes, sir; that is correct. The routine everyday repairs are funded out of the operation and maintenance funds.

Out of minor construction we only fund the type of project that is incident to repair, and again are not considered as capital improvements such as this where we would modernize kitchens or bathrooms or provide additional bedrooms.

As you know, sir, the functional character of our homes has changed considerably. We have many more appliances today. The average family, of course, has a dryer and a washer. We must provide the necessary connections to operate these appliances. This is the type of improvement that I am speaking of in this program. We feel very strongly that something on the order of perhaps $30 million or $40 million would not be out of order in this program every year.

SECTION 505—OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Now section 505. This section would authorize the construction or acquisition of 200 family housing units in foreign countries at a cost not to exceed $5,523,000 which amounts to about $27,600 per unit. As I understand it, these units are for the Naval Communications Station in Morocco. Will you outline for us just what creates this requirement; that is, how many military person-

nel with families are assigned to this installation and where do these persons live, and why should the cost average $27,600?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The requirement is for 200 houses for enlisted personeel. These units will be constructed in the area of Kenitra which is on the Atlantic coast about 35 miles from the capital of Morocco. As you know, we have a facility there that is primarily engaged in the training of Moroccan military forces, and communications for U.S. forces in the Mediterranean area. Most of the families now that are assigned to that area live either in 276 adequate military quarters or unsuitable private housing or they are involuntarily separated. We have 265 families that are living in unsuitable private housing on the economy, plus 35 families that are involuntarily separated because of inadequate housing or the lack of public quarters.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Isn't that figure of $27,600 quite high for enlisted housing?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir, as a matter of fact it compares very favorably with other units that we are acquiring through the use of excess foreign currencies in other countries, primarily because we don't have to purchase the land. But in other countries we are paying anywhere from $35,000 to $55,000 per unit because of the land costs.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. That is for a single residence.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. $35,000 to $50,000 for a single residence for enlisted men?

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct, sir. Excuse me, I may have misled you by my example. These are for representational type positions or what we call special command positions.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. $35,000 to $50,000?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. But these you are speaking of in Morocco you say are enlisted personnel.

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You are comparing two different things then.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes; but again I would say that this is not an inordinate price for family housing in that country.

Captain GOETZKE. The average cost, sir, of these units is $27,615, which includes support costs. The primary support costs will be in the electrical area. We do need additional electrical capacity. The supporting costs for the project will amount to about $7,216 per unit which will bring us down to a house that is worth about $20,000 for the actual cost of a house within the 5-foot line.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. When you are speaking of a house you have to speak of the whole works.

Captain GOETZKE. Yes, sir; but these are some of the supporting costs of the offsite utilities.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What do you mean by supporting costs.

Captain GOETZKE. Utilities, extention of the sewage system, extension of the power system. We don't have adequate power capacity over there now at the location to handle the additional load that will be imposed by these houses.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you Captain.

SECTION 506—LEASING

Let's look at 506. This section provides for the leasing of quarters under certain rather rigid conditions. You are asking for two additional conditions under which this leasing authority may be used; namely, for personnel attending service school academic courses on a permanent change of station orders, or where military family quarters have been authorized but not yet constructed or are pending congressional action.

Would you explain the need for this additional authority, where such leasing is needed, the number of units involved, and so forth?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, we have had an authorization for 7,500 leases in the United States for the past several years, but we have been able to allocate only about 5,700 of those leases to the services under the restrictive criteria that you mentioned.

We are seeking to expand those criteria in order to take special recognition of the needs of the servicemen who are assigned on a permanent change of station basis to service schools.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. All right. You now have authority to lease up to 7,500 units. How many do you actually have under lease?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have 5,700 under the criteria that we now have.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You are now also asking that the average monthly rental be increased from $175 to $200 per month. This rental figure was established in 1967 and prices have gone up since that time. The House, I believe, approved an increase to $190 per month. Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir. The figure of $200 per unit is based on our analysis and surveys of actual rental costs in the various areas in which we seek to expand the leasing. We have coordinated our estimates with local real estate boards and realtors and with the chambers of commerce and actual individuals who are renting these units.

We feel compelled to seek the $200 unit average as that would be required.

Senator BYRD. of Virginia. Is this for enlisted personnel or for officers?

Mr. FLIAKAS. This could be for both, sir.

SECTION 507—RENTAL GUARANTY

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Section 507, this section provides for the extension for another year of the rental guaranty authority. This generally has been a good program and I see no reason why it shouldn't be extended. I understand you are exploring a rental guaranty program for Korea. I was of the impression that the assignment of military personnel to Korea was an unaccompanied tour. This apparently has been changed.

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir. For the general forces this will be continued as an unaccompanied or hardship tour. There are, however, some administrative or command positions that are in the headquarters area, for example in Seoul, that will be changed to an accompanied tour.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. But it hasn't been changed, has it? It has not been changed.

Mr. FLIAKAS. It will be changed when these 340 units are available. Positions in the Department headquarters in Seoul will be so designated.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. I thought we were talking about reducing our commitments in Korea. The press has indicated the Secretary of Defense has been talking about reducing our personnel in Korea; is that correct?

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct, sir. But we don't feel that this will affect this modest requirement.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. How many units do you anticipate will be needed?

Mr. FLIAKAS. 340, sir. And again this is for the headquarters personnel in Seoul City which even if the forces are reduced, the headquarters complex in Seoul will still require these units.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. But the Defense Department is contemplating a change in its policy on sending families to Korea.

Mr. FLIAKAS. With respect to those positions, that is correct, sir. We now lease quarters for certain families in Korea and Thailand.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Do you lease quarters for personnel for Thailand?

Mr. FLIAKAS. For certain special administrative or command positions.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Do you lease quarters in Thailand for servicemen assigned to Vietnam, for their families?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir; only a few selected positions of this type.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Does that not cause morale problems?

Mr. FLIAKAS. It would cause morale problems if they could not have their families with them. This is for people who have been there on extended tours.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Well, it is news to me that you planned to change the policy in regard to sending families to Korea.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Well, sir, this would be only for a few selected positions.

SECTION 508—RELOCATABLE HOUSING

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Let's turn to section 508. You are asking general authority to transfer relocatable housing from one base to another as needed provided the Committees on Armed Services are given 30 days' notice as to the location and cost involved. What is the magnitude of this program?

Mr. FLIAKAS. These are a number of units that have become excess to stations that have been declared surplus and have been closed.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What projects do you have in mind to be relocated at the present time?

Mr. FLIAKAS. At the present time there is only one, sir, that we have funded for this year's program. That is for 27 units at Thomasville Air Force Station in Alabama that was recently announced for closure. These 27 units will be available to be relocated.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thirty days is not much notice to give the committee. Would it have any appreciable effect on the administration of this program if you were to make that 60 days?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. That would be satisfactory.

Mr. FLIAKAS. That would be satisfactory.

SECTION 501(a)(3)—HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. In section 501(a)(3), you are asking that the words "and additional real estate" be added to the authorization for 200 units of housing at the Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., and indicate that by doing so there will be a 20 to 30 percent cost advantage to the Government. Would you explain that?

Mr. FLIAKAS. There are 200 units requested for Homestead Air Force Base in the 1971 program, and in order to build those units we require an additional 48 acres to be acquired. This land is being bought contiguous to the base.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. How much land is involved and what does it cost?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Forty-eight acres at a cost of approximately $5,000 an acre.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. $5,000 an acre?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Is that correct? We have a witness from the Air Force who can give us additional information.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. All right.

Colonel BESAW. William Joseph Besaw, I am Chief of the Family Housing Division, Directorate, Civil Engineering Headquarters, Air Force. Yes, sir. Forty-eight acres, $5,000 per acre.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. That is the proposal?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No. sir; that is part of the authorization we are seeking for the 200 units. In addition to the 48 acres we are seeking an amendment to permit us to acquire an additional 79 acres for a future housing project.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. What do you have in the way of price for the additional 79 acres?

Mr. FLIAKAS.They would be acquired at the same price at the same time.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. As you know, section 502(a) places an average cost limitation on housing units, which includes the proportionate cost of land. What effect will your proposed amendment have on this limitation; that is, will this additional land cost be considered a part of the cost of housing to be built on the land in the future?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have checked this out with our counsel.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Will you supply it for the record?

Mr. FLIAKAS. All right, sir; we will furnish a statement for the record.

(The information follows:)

The authorization for the construction of specified family housing projects includes, in accordance with section 501, authority to acquire land. This is the authority under which the 48 acres of land needed for the 200 unit family housing project at Homestead Air Force Base will be acquired. The additional 79 acres for future projects is not a part of the 200 unit project and therefore the amendment authorizing the acquisition of additional real estate is necessary.

The additional 79 acres would not be included in determining the average unit cost for family housing units constructed by a military department under some future year's Military Construction Authorization Act. The requirement in a Military Construction Authorization Act to include the proportionate costs of land acquisition in determining the average unit cost is only applicable to land acquisition authorized in that year's act. Just as all but a few housing projects are constructed on previously acquired land which is not included in the average unit cost, as of the time of a later act authorizing construction on the 79 acres the land would then be Government-owned and not subject to inclusion in the average unit cost.

The cost of the 48 acres needed in connection with the fiscal year 1971 housing project would, of course, be included in determining the average unit cost of the Air Force's fiscal year 1971 program. The cost of the 79 acres would not be included in determining the average unit cost of the fiscal year 1971 program since no housing from that year's program would be constructed on it.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Fliakas.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

TITLE VII—RESERVE FORCES

Senator BYRD of Virginia. The acting chairman of this subcommittee is in a difficult position. I have to be at the Finance Committee to query Secretary Richardson, so we will proceed as rapidly as possible.

I would like the following to come to the table if they would. We will now take up the requirements of the Reserve components and I will ask Mr. Evan R. Harrington, Director of Reserve Forces Facilities Division in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Housing, to present the case, and I believe that each of the following witnesses representing the Reserve components has a brief statement which he may wish to submit for the record: Lt. Gen. W. R. Peers, Major General Wilson, Major General Sutton, Major General Greenlief, Rear Adm. Edwin Zimmermann, Brigadier General Campbell. Welcome, gentlemen.

Mr. Harrington, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF EVAN R. HARRINGTON, DIRECTOR OF RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES DIVISION, OFFICE OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

Mr. HARRINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If the Chair will permit, I have a short statement which I would like to read, and I would also like to insert in the record at the termination of that statement, a listing by States and by facilities of tentative proposed projects in fiscal year 1971.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. You may proceed accordingly.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before the committees in behalf of the Reserve Forces construction program. As Secretary Shillito noted in his opening statement, title VII of S–3588 would provide new authorization in the total amount of $37.5 million for the respective Reserve Forces as follows:

	Million
Army National Guard	$13.7
Army Reserve	9.3
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	4.5
Air National Guard	6.5
Air Force Reserve	3.5

The $37.5 million in new authorization requested for fiscal year 1971 is some $2.5 million less than that requested for fiscal year 1970. Despite the slightly smaller size of this year's request, in our judgment it reflects a balanced program of the most essential reserve facility needs, and one which will permit modest but significant progress toward liquidation of the backlog of existing training facility deficien-

cies. We currently estimate this backlog at a total of approximately $1.1 billion for all categories of facility requirements within the various Reserve components. This estimate is based on an extensive survey and analysis performed last year by each of the Reserve components and directed toward evaluation of their total facility training needs and the adequacy of those then in inventory.

In passing the "Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act" (Public Law 90–168) the Congress made it abundantly clear that they were intimately concerned that the Reserve components be accorded adequate attention and resources within the Department of Defense so as to assure their maximum readiness. In view of current trends and announced reductions in the strength of the active forces, we believe it to be of paramount importance at this time to insure the strengthening and improvement of the training facilities necessary to maintain the maximum readiness posture of our Reserves. We further believe the program requested here properly recognizes that responsibility and will measurably enhance the training capability of the various services Reserve elements.

As in previous years, under the lump sum authorization procedures, the Congress will be furnished advance notification in accordance with 10 United States Code 2233a(1) concerning the location, nature, and estimated cost of all projects over $50,000 which are proposed to be undertaken within the total lump sum authorization available.

While the projects planned for accomplishment can be only tentatively identified at this time, current indications are that $17.4 million of the total authorization would be used to construct 42 Army Reserve and Guard armory-type facilities, and $5.6 million for 31 Army National Guard nonarmory facilities, plus improvements to Army National Guard summer training facilities. Similarly, $2.7 million would be used for four armory-type training centers for Naval and Marine Corps Reserve units, and $1.8 million would be used to provide a barracks facility for aviation elements at South Weymouth, Mass. and utilities and a technical training facility at Willow Grove, Pa. The remaining proposed authorization for the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard would provide $4.7 million for operational facilities, $2.7 million for maintenance facilities, and $2.6 million for various supporting items.

Mr. Chairman, I have with me representatives of the military departments and each has a prepared statement. Together, we shall endeavor to answer any questions you may have concerning title VII or the facilities program of the Reserve components generally.

Senator Byrd of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Would you submit for the record a copy of your more detailed information.

Mr. Harrington. I will, sir.

(The information follows:)

Tentative Reserve forces program fiscal year 1971 State breakout

[In thousands of dollars]

STATE, LOCATION AND PROJECT	*Cost*
Alabama:	
Samson: 1 unit armory (ANG)	150
Andalusia: 1 unit armory (ANG)	209
Decatur: 200 MN. ARC (ARC)	504
Birmingham MAP:	
Engine shop—I. & R. (AFNG)	142
Aircraft arrest barrier (AFNG)	130
Electrical system mod. (AFNG)	145
Total	1,280
Alaska:	
Camp Carroll: Training facility (ANG)	300
Kenai: 1 unit armory (ANG)	401
Kulis ANG Base: AVGAS storage (AFNC)	158
Total	859
Arizona:	
Phoenix: Ammo storage Facility (ANG)	49
Tuscon MAP:	
Engine shop (I. & R. (AFNG)	158
Arming and dearming pad (AFFNG)	248
Total	455
Arkansas:	
Pine Bluff: 1 unit armory (ANG)	202
Jonesboro: 200 MN. ARC (ARC)	560
Fort Smith MAP:	
Flight simulator facility (AFNG)	140
Engine shop I. & R. (AFNG)	248
Electrical district mod. (AFNG)	140
Total	1,290
California:	
Van Nuys:	
Training center (NR)	1,030
Training center (MCR)	775
Camp Roberts: Training facility (ANG)	115
March AFB: Aircraft correction control facility (AFR)	82
Total	2,002
Colorado:	
Aurora: 4 unit armory (ANG)	438
Camp Geo. West: USPFO warehouse (ANG)	211
Total	649
Delaware: New Castle: 5 unit armory (ANG)	717
Florida:	
Avon Park: 1 unit armory (ANG)	192
Camp Blanding: Field training equipment pool (ANG)	150
Total	342

Georgia:	
Statesboro: OMS (ANG)	56
Savanna MAP: Power check pad (AFNG)	65
Savanna Radar Site: Aerospace ground equipment shop (AFNG)	125
Total	246
Hawaii:	
Honolulu:	
2 unit armory (ANG)	320
1 unit armory (ANG)	105
Total	425
Idaho:	
Burley: Rehabilitation training facility (ANG)	200
Gowen Field: 1 unit armory (ANG)	177
Total	377
Illinois:	
Peru: 200 MN. ARC (ARC)	644
Capitol MAP, Springfield: Aircraft arresting barrier (AFNG)	140
Total	784
Indiana: Fort Benjamin Harrison: 1,000 MN. ARC (ARC)	1,339
Iowa: Des Moines MAP: Aircraft arresting barrier (AFNG)	70
Kansas: Pittsburg: 200 MN. ARC (ARC)	588
Kentucky:	
Standiford Fld: Power check pad (AFNG)	124
Bardstown: 200 MN. ARC (experiment) (ARC)	445
Lexington: OMS (ARNG)	96
Total	665
Louisiana:	
Vivian: 1 unit armory (ANG)	161
Jackson Barracks:	
Communication facility (AFNG)	389
Auto maintenance equipment shop (AFNG)	190
Site preparation (AFNG)	120
Warehouse (AFNG)	48
Total	908
Maryland:	
Lonaconing: 200 MN. ARC (ARC)	560
White Oak:	
1 unit armory (ANG)	351
OMS (ANG)	81
Andrews AFB:	
Professional training building (AFR)	153
Deluge system hangar (AFR)	379
Total	1,524
Massachusetts:	
So. Weymouth: Barracks (NR)	1,175
Lowell: 3 unit armory (ANG)	458
Total	1,633

Michigan:	
Camp Grayling: Training facility (ANG)	300
Manistique: 1 unit armory (ANG)	188
Total	488
Minnesota:	
Brainerd: 100 MN. ARC (ARC)	335
Bemidji: 1 unit armory (ANG)	217
Camp Ripley: Training facility (ANG)	200
Minneapolis/St. Paul: Engine shop (AFR)	226
International Falls: 100 MN. ARC (ARC)	335
Total	1,313
Mississippi:	
Cleveland: 1 unit armory (ANG)	162
Camp Shelby: Training facility (ANG)	600
Gulfport: OMS (ANG)	74
Total	836
Missouri:	
Camp Clark: Electrical distribution and water storage (ANG)	100
Rosecrans AP:	
AVGAS Stor (AFNG)	236
Apron replacement (AFNC)	357
Total	293
Nebraska: Camp Hastings: Training facility	110
Nevada: Reno:	
Training Center (NR)	584
Training Center (MCR)	350
Total	934
New Jersey:	
Atlantic City: Conn. municipal sewer (NMCR)	35
Mercer County AP:	
2 unit armory (ANG)	333
Aviation support facility (ANG)	433
Atlantic City:	
Aircraft shelters (AFNG)	110
Armature and electrical shop (AFNG)	325
Aerospace ground equipment shop (AFNG)	160
Total	1,396
New Mexico: Donna Ana Range:	
Annual field training pool (ANG)	300
Latrines	177
Total	477
New York:	
New York City:	
2 OMS (ANG)	103
1,000 MN. ARC (ARC)	1,922
Peekskill: USPFO (ANG)	60
Camp Drum: Telephone exchange 4 OMS electrical service to ranges, battery shop (ANG)	790
Total	2,875

North Carolina:	
Beulaville: 1 unit armory (ANG)	131
Raleigh: OMS (ANG)	99
Total	230
Ohio:	
Dayton: 3 unit armory (ANG)	423
Cleveland: OMS (ANG)	119
Springfield MAP: Aerospace ground equipment shop (AFNG)	174
Toledo AP: Power check pad (AFNG)	100
Clinton County AFB:	
Squad operations (AFR)	305
Control tower (AFR)	229
Auto maintenance shop (AFR)	256
NAVAIDS shop (AFR)	86
Total	1,692
Oklahoma:	
Chandler:	
1 unit armory (ANG)	184
OMS (ANG)	94
Will Rogers AP:	
Communication facility (AFNG)	357
Automobile maintenance and ground support equipment shop (AFNG)	295
Tinker AFB: Professional training building (AFR)	207
Total	1,137
Oregon:	
Grants Pass: 1 unit armory (ANG)	199
Portland: OMS No. 3 (ANG)	100
Total	299
Pennsylvania:	
Willow Grove:	
Elec. substation (NMCR)	138
Technical training building addition (NMCR)	413
New Brighton: 1 unit armory (ANG)	287
Philadelphia: 3 OMS (ANG)	311
Bristol: 600 MN ARC (ARC)	970
Brownsville: 200 MN (experiment) (ARC)	448
Pittsburgh AP: Communication center (AFR)	156
Total	2,723
Puerto Rico: Salina: Latrines, rehabilitate electric (ANG)	300
South Carolina:	
Anderson: OMS (ANG)	93
Florence:	
1 unit armory (ANG)	243
OMS (ANG)	64
Total	400
South Dakota:	
Sturgis: OMS (ANG)	67
Winner: 1 unit armory (ANG)	185
Total	252
Tennessee: Clarksville: 1 unit armory (ANG)	179

Texas:	
El Paso: 1 unit armory (ANG)	272
Ellington AFB:	
Base communications (AFR)	266
Ground equipment shop (AFR)	85
Incinerator (AFR)	230
Dispensary (type B) (AFR)	870
Total	1,723
Utah:	
Salt Lake City: 2 unit armory (ANG)	238
Salt Lake City MAP:	
Fire station (AFNG)	160
Automotive maintenance shop addition (AFNG)	100
Total	498
Vermont: St. Albans: OMS (ANG)	50
Virginia: Charlottsville: 1 unit armory (ANG)	273
Washington: Spokane: OMS (ANG)	88
West Virginia:	
Princeton: 1 unit armory (ANG)	242
Kanawha County AP: Apron addition (AFNG)	232
Martinsburg MAP: Ground equipment shop (AFNG)	130
Total	604
Wisconsin:	
Janesville/Beloit: 1 unit armory (ANG)	218
Dodgeville: 200 MN ARC (ARC)	644
Mitchell Field:	
Ground equipment shops (AFNG)	321
Communication facility (AFNG)	394
Volk Field: Drainage (AFNG)	269
Total	1,846
Grand subtotal	37,569

Various	Naval and Marine Corps Reserves	Army National Guard	Army Reserve	Air Force National Guard	Air Force Reserve
Minor construction	200	455	56	750	100
Planning	300	800	650	750	370
Total	500	1,255	706	1,500	470

Note: Grand total, $42,000

Senator BYRD of Virginia. Each of the other witnesses has a prepared statement which I understand will be submitted for the record, and will be printed in the record.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. WILLIAM R. PEERS, CHIEF, OFFICE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS, U.S. ARMY

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVE

Mr. Chairman and mmebers of the committee: I welcome the opportunity to again appear before this committee and report upon the Army National Guard and Army Reserve military construction programs.

In my first year as Chief, Office of Reserve Components, I have visited many of our citizen-soldiers and assessed their capabilities. I have been greatly impressed with the esprit and dedication of these individuals. The organization and leadership of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve have also been outstanding and accomplished much towards attaining the desired level of unit readiness.

As we continue to place emphasis on the attainment of operational readiness, the acquisition of adequate facilities remains one of the most important elements. Units currently use facilities ranging from permanently constructed armories and centers to temporary leased or donated buildings. Many of these temporary facilities are overcrowded and do not provide adequate space for normal unit functions. Additionally, many are old and expensive to maintain.

To provide adequate home station facilities and meet essential training area needs, our current requirements are estimated at $627.0 million. Of this amount, $299.3 million will provide for National Guard facilities and $327.7 million for the Army Reserve.

In order to meet these requirements within a reasonable time-frame, an accelerated construction program is considered absolutely essential. A 10 Year Construction Plan has been approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Our current requirements have been incorporated into this plan and Fiscal Year 1971 is considered the initial costruction year. The goal is to provide adequate facilities for all units by 1980. If this plan is to be achieved, it must be supported by an adequate budget.

The fiscal year 1971 budget plan provides $15 million for Military Construction, Army National Guard. This will allow construction of 30 armory and 32 non-armory facilities. The budget also provides $10 million for Military Construction, Army Reserve. This amount provides construction of 11 new centers and 2 center expansions.

In summary, execution of the approved Long Range Construction Plan will allow the Reserve Components to construct facilities at an accelerated rate during the next 10 years. With your continued support, we can achieve the goal of providing adequate facilities within a reasonable time-frame. The Fiscal Year 1971 budget provides the continuing impetus needed to meet essential Reserve Component facility requirements.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. MG F. S. Greenlief, Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, and MG W. J. Sutton, Chief, Army Reserve, are present to provide details related to their respective programs and to answer any questions which you may have.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: The Air National Guard Military Construction Authorization request for fiscal year 1971 totals $6.5 million. This program provides minimum essential facilities to support the flying and non-flying training missions of our units.

This program includes: 19 projects totaling $3.6 million for operational facilities; 12 projects estimated to cost $2.4 million for maintenance facilities and three general type projects costing $0.5 million. Eight of the above projects support Tactical Air Control Squadrons and Mobile Communications Squadrons. This represents a minimum essential program which provides only our most urgent facility requirements at 20 of our 144 installations. This program prohibits replacement of our worn-out World War II and other substandard facilities, and provides limited facilities in support of the operational, maintenance and support requirements of a small part of the Air National Guard force.

Our training and operational responsibilities in air refueling, tactical airlift, tactical fighter, air defense and communications are increasng rapidly as more modern equipment is transferred to our Guard units. From now through fiscal year 1975 it is planned that our units will convert to F–100, F–105, RF–101 and C–130 aircraft.

Today's Air National Guard force is far different from that of some years ago. It is equipped with sophisticated aircraft and communications systems which dictate an ever increasing requirement for the design of technical facilities. Most of our installations are performing this highly complex training and operations at a great cost of time and effort in facilities and require upgrading/modernization or replacement.

During the design phase and through continuous technical review of these proposed projects, we will endeavor to obtain the most essential requirements at a minimum cost. Through this close professional control, we will arrive at an optimum program within overall budgetary limitations. We are satisfied that, through our screening processes and technical reviews, we have developed a program which provides an orderly solution to some of our most urgent facility support requirements.

Please note that the estimated cost per line item, as being presented in the list of projects, are current working estimates and are subject to change. The subsequent request to the Committees for specific line item approval will identify the final estimated cost at the time. This assures the Committees that final line item approvals are based on final design costs.

I regret to say that nearly all of our fiscal year 1970 construction will not be under contract by the end of the fiscal year. As you know, this is caused by the freeze placed on award of any new contracts in excess of 25% of our funding availability and only $2,944,000 will be awarded during fiscal year 1970. At this time, the fiscal year 1970 and prior year construction program is totally designed and ready for advertising. We forecast that fiscal year 1971 construction projects could be awarded upon receipt of enabling legislation. Again, this past year, we have had several instances where the states served as the construction agency. Through their services we were able to incur an average project savings of approximately 15%. This savings is primarily the result of reduced Title I and Title II costs, along with making maximum use of local area conditions, materials and labor skills. In light of these construction dollar savings, we plan, where feasible, to increase this method of operation.

As on previous occasions, I again wish to emphasize that any construction undertaken by the Air National Guard is accomplished only after I have been personally satisfied and remain satisfied that it represents a sound, urgent and long-term requirement.

This concludes my presentation to the Committee in support of the Air National Guard Military construction program for the fiscal year 1971. My staff and I are ready to entertain any question you may have regarding our construction program.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: It is a pleasure to appear before you to present the Military Construction, Army Reserve Program for fiscal year 1971.

We are continuing our effort to furnish, in the event of national emergency, units effectively organized, trained, and equipped in time of peace for rapid mobilization and deployment.

In this regard, our construction requirements have again been thoroughly reviewed. The total requirements of the reorganized U.S. Army Reserve have been developed and a long range construction program has been submitted. We are continuing to develop sites for all of our requirements. We have validated a total requirement for 1019 U.S. Army Reserve Centers. In addition, we need special training facilities and modernization of our annual field training sites and week-end training areas.

In fiscal year 1970 we completed six new Centers and two Center Expansions. We have ten more Centers and three Expansions in various stages of construction. Additionally, we have received construction authorization for six Centers and one Expansion project on which we anticipate awards prior to the end of the second quarter of fiscal year 1971.

The fiscal year 1971 budget requests new obligational authority in the amount of $10.0 million. This program will provide 13 projects, 11 of which are new Centers and two of which are Expansions to existing Centers. The projects represent a program of $9,294,000 for major construction, with $56,000 programmed for minor construction and $650,000 for advance planning.

Our remaining construction requirement as of end FY 1970 is estimated to be $318 million at last year's prices. This includes the programming of new Centers; expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of existing government-owned facilities; local week-end training areas and annual field training sites.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I am prepared to answer any questions the members of the Committee may have.

48-941 O - 70 - 30

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1971

[Dollars in thousands]

Location	Type of facility		Cost
	Rated capacity (man)	MS (bay)	
Decatur, Ala	200	2	$504
Jonesboro, Ark	200	2	560
Peru, Ill	200	2	644
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	1,000	5	1,339
Pittsburg, Kans	200	2	588
Bardstown, Ky	[1] 200	2	445
Lonaconing, Md	200	2	560
Brainerd, Minn	100	1	335
International Falls, Minn	100	1	335
New York, N.Y	1,000	5	1,922
Bristol, Pa	600	4	970
Brownsville, Pa	[1] 200	2	448
Dodgeville, Wis	200	2	644
Total major construction			9,294

[1] EXP.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS STEVENS GREENLIEF, DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, AND DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I am pleased to appear again before this Committee to present the fiscal year 1971 Army National Guard Military Construction Program Authorization and Appropriation requests.

These requests are for facilities which are urgently needed for the training and mobilization readiness of our units. I know this is a matter of concern to this Committee, just as it has always been in the past. But today when we are seriously contemplating an all volunteer Active Force, the role of the Guard can become even more critical. Certainly the facilities needed to store weapons, to maintain vehicles and aircraft, and to accommodate our annual and weekend training assume added importance.

First, I shall cover authorizations. Last year, that is, fiscal year 1970, we requested $10.0 million in new authorization for our major projects. This amount would have left us with $1.4 million in unfunded authorization. To this amount, however, Congress added almost $1.0 million for additional work at Camp Drum, New York, but did not provide matching appropriations. This makes a total of $2.4 million, therefore, in unfunded authorization to be carried into fiscal year 71.

In view of the fact that the Appropriation Bill was passed and enacted into Public Law so late, just before Christmas this past year, and in view of the uncertainties surrounding the intention of Congress as to the eventual commitment of the unfunded authorization, it was decided by the Department of Defense to request the full new authorization of $13.7 million for major projects for fiscal year 71. This will again leave $2.4 million unfunded which will have to be absorbed in the fiscal year 72 Budget Plan if still unresolved. Included in this $13.7 million authorization are 30 armories and 32 non-armory support or training camp projects. This makes a total of 62 projects in 39 States.

Next I shall cover our appropriation request. The amount of $13.7 million plus $0.5 million of minor construction and $0.8 million of planning funds for which there is a continuing authority make up our fiscal year 1971 Budget of $15.0 million.

A new Budget Authority of $15.0 million is therefore requested for fiscal year 1971. This will be needed to fund the $15.0 million DOD Budget Plan since all prior years' appropriations have been obligated or committed to fund the fiscal year 1970 Construction Program. This Budget level of $15.0 million is the same level as we have funded for the current year, fiscal year 1970. We have a backlog of construction requirements of almost $300.0 million, so that even at $15.0 million per year we will need 20 years to catch up. This assumes no escalation in construction costs. It also assumes that we can foresee all our requirements for the next 20 years.

Our obligation target for fiscal year 1969 was $12.7 million, and we exceeded that by $100,000 or $12.8 million. This left us $6.3 million in unobligated but committed funds to carry over into fiscal year 1970. Compared with our current Budget Plan of $15.0 million we had an obligation target of $15.6 million for fiscal year 1970. Although final certified figures will not become available until September, it appears that it will round off to about $14.9 million. This will give us a carryover of $6.4 million into fiscal year 1971. For fiscal year 1971, we plan to obligate $16.0 million, or $1.0 million more than our new funding; therefore, we should end up the year with $5.4 million to carry into fiscal year 1972. Actually, we feel that a carry-over of about this size enables us to even cut our workload better throughout the year and in many cases to take advantage of off-season construction prices. Of course, our obligation figures include minor construction and planning funds as well as major construction.

I again wish to express my appreciation for your understanding and continuing support of our efforts to provide adequate facilities for our 400,000-man Army National Guard forces.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, LIST OF PROJECTS—FISCAL YEAR 1971

ARMORY AND NONARMORY

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost	
		Armory	Nonarmory
Alabama:			
Andalusia	1-unit armory (type D)	209	
Samson	1-unit armory (type C)	150	
Alaska:			
Camp Carroll	Training facilities		300
Kenai	1-unit armory (type A)	401	
Arizona: Papago Arsenal complex (Phoenix).	Ammunition storage		49
Arkansas: Pine Bluff	1-unit plus armory	202	
California: Camp Roberts	Training facility (inactive camp)		115
Colorado:			
Aurora	4-unit plus armory	438	
Camp George West	USPFO warehouse		211
Delaware: New Castle	5-unit plus armory	717	
Florida:			
Avon Park	1-unit armory (type C)	192	
Camp Blanding	Annual field training equipment pool and warehouse.		150
Georgia: Statesboro	Organizational maintenance shop		56
Hawaii:			
Honolulu	2-unit armory	320	
Do	1-unit plus armory	105	
Idaho:			
Burley	1-unit armory (type D)	177	
Gowen Field	Annual field training site facilities		200
Kentucky: Lexington	Organizational maintenance shop		96
Louisiana: Vivian	1-unit armory (type C)	161	
Maryland:			
White Oak area	1-unit plus armory	351	
Do	Organizational maintenance shop		81
Massachusetts: Lowell	3-unit plus armory	458	
Michigan:			
Camp Grayling	Training facilities (Inc. No. 10)		300
Manistique	1-unit armory (type A)	188	
Minnesota:			
Bemidji	1-unit armory (type C)	217	
Camp Ripley	Training facilities (Inc. No. 10)		200
Mississippi:			
Camp Shelby	Training facilities (Inc. No. 12)		600
Cleveland	1-unit armory (type C)	162	
Gulfport	Organizational maintenance shop		74
Missouri: Camp Clark	Training facilities (Inc. No. 1)		100
Nebraska: Hastings	Weekend training site		110
New Jersey:			
Mercer County	2-unit armory	333	
Do	Army aviation support facility		433
New Mexico:			
Dona Ana Range	Annual field training equipment pool		300
Do	Latrines (7)		177
New York:			
Camp Drum	Training facilities (inactive camp)		790
New York City	Organizational maintenance shops (2)		103
Camp Smith (Peekskill)	USPFO warehouse and igloos		60

North Carolina:			
Beulaville	1-unit armory (type A)	131	
Raleigh	Organizational maintenance shop		99
Ohio:			
Cleveland	do		119
Dayton	3-unit armory	423	
Oklahoma:			
Chandler	1-unit armory (type D)	184	
Do	Organizational maintenance shop		94
Oregon:			
Grants Pass	1-unit armory (type C)	199	
Portland	Organizational maintenance shop		100
Pennsylvania:			
New Brighton	1-unit armory (type D)	287	
Philadelphia	Organizational maintenance shop		311
Puerto Rico: Salinas	Training facilities (Inc. No. 3)		300
South Carolina:			
Anderson	Organizational maintenance shop		93
Florence	1-unit plus armory	243	
Do	Organizational maintenance shop		64
South Dakota:			
Sturgis	do		67
Winner	1-unit plus armory	185	
Tennessee: Clarksville	1-unit armory (type C)	179	
Texas: El Paso	1-unit plus armory	272	
Utah: Salt Lake City	2-unit plus armory	238	
Vermont: St. Albans	Organizational maintenance shop		50
Virginia: Charlottesville	1-unit plus armory	273	
Washington: Spokane	Organizational maintenance shop		88
West Virginia: Princeton	1-unit armory (type D)	242	
Wisconsin: Janesville/Beloit	do	218	
Total		7,855	5,890
Total, 30 armory projects		7,855	
Total, 32 nonarmory projects		5,890	
Grand total		13,745	

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. EDWIN J. ZIMMERMAN, ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (NAVAL RESERVES)

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVES

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present the fiscal year 1971 military construction, Naval Reserve funding requirements.

This year's request is a conservative estimate of requirements. It is for lump sum funding; the line items submitted represent the most urgent items considered for submission. Within the priorities of a constrained total Navy budget, it is considered that the submission complies with the intent of Public Law 90-168.

The submission contains eight items located in five States. It recognizes a most urgent pollution control problem, and provides for personnel support, operational and training facilities. These facilities will be utilized by Naval Reservists in satisfying their training and mobilization requirements.

The recent moratorium, which has since been lifted, restricted expenditure of prior year funds for reserve projects. Planning and design progressed, however, to ensure early use of funds when released. Effective 1 July 1970, we are proceeding with construction awards within new guidance provided by the Bureau of the Budget and expect approximately $4.4 million to be awarded during the period 1 July thru 31 December 1970. Construction costs did escalate during the moratorium and may require some program adjustments.

I would like to take time to summarize the past year's reduction/closure actions. Because of the reduction in the military budget and also in consonance with the Navy policy of continuing reviews of the shore establishment for efficiency and economy, there has been announced the disestablishment of 49 Naval Reserve training centers/facilities and five Naval Air Reserve Air Stations. In all of these actions, it has been the policy to provide drilling opportunities for the affected Naval Reservists to minimize loss of mobilization readiness. It is acknowledged that, in some isolated instances, closures of activities will make it impractical to expect participation from a majority of affected personnel. This should be minimal, however, and it is expected that any loss of readiness experienced will be recovered as the realignment of Naval Reserve activities stabilizes.

This completes my statement. I would be happy to answer any question that the gentlemen may have.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. DONALD J. CAMPBELL, DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF AIR FORCE RESERVE

AIR FORCE RESERVE

I am pleased with this opportunity to present the Air Force Reserve Military Construction Authorization request for Fiscal Year 1971. Our Fiscal Year 1971 request totals $3.53 million. The requested funds will provide essential facilities for the flying training missions of Air Force Reserve units. This request, combined with the unobligated portions of prior years' appropriations, will provide a $10.2 million Military Constructon program in Fiscal Year 1971.

This unobligated balance is primarily caused by the freeze placed on the award of contracts in excess of our allotted 25% funding availability. From Fiscal Year 1963 through Fiscal Year 1970, $32.6 million was authorized for Air Force Reserve Military Construction. Of this amount, $25.2 million or 78% is obligated. Since the construction freeze is lifted, we anticipate awarding approximately $3.8 million in the first six months of Fiscal Year 1971.

The lump sum funding and programming procedure provides maximum utilization of appropriated funds. This procedure has proven most advantageous to support changing mission requirements. Our Fiscal Year 1971 program is requested under the same rules of approval and management.

Our Fiscal Year 1971 proposal requests new obligational authority to provide construction at seven locations. The $3.53 million is scheduled for the actual construction costs of 14 projects: Five for operational facilities; two for training facilities; four for maintenance facilities; two for utilities systems; and one medical facility. Over two-thirds of the construction funds in this request are planned for the Air Force Reserve operated installations of Clinton County AFB, Ohio and Ellington AFB, Texas. Programming uncertainties over the past few years resulted in very limited funding for facility requirements. This request represents the initial stage of a planned continuing effort to eliminate facility deficiencies and provide replacements to support the Air Force Reserve missions.

To assure maximum construction economy and complete compatibility with the long range Air Force Reserve mission, this tentative list of projects will be reviewed continuously for essentiality and cost appraisal. Additional personnel recently assigned to my Comptroller and Programs Divisions will provide a more direct coordination between mission planning and military construction requirements. I will continue my personal efforts to assure the most economic and advantageous investments in Air Force Reserve facilities.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my general statement in support of the "Air Force Reserve fiscal year 1971 military construction authorization" request. The previous confidence and support of this committee is greatly appreciated. We are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

Senator THURMOND. General Peers, in your statement you stated an accelerated construction program is considered absolutely essential for our reserve program. I agree with this approach and urge you to vigorously pursue this goal.

You also say this can be accomplished through a 10-year program. What percent of this program is contained in your 1971 requests and how is the remainder of your program scheduled for the remaining 9 years?

General PEERS. The fiscal year 1971 program amounts to 3 percent of the total $627 million construction requirement. In approving the Reserve Component 10-year construction plan as a recognized level of effort, Department of Defense adjusted the fiscal year 1971 program to the levels in the fiscal year 1971 budget and distributed the balance of the total requirements, about $602 million, over a 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 1972. This would provide a total of $55 million starting in fiscal year 1972 and continuing through fiscal year 1975. Because of the greater requirement, the Army Reserve program would be $30 million and the Army National Guard $25 million. The residual deficiency, about $382 million, would be accommodated in the last 6 years of the construction plan.

Senator THURMOND. General Wilson, in your statement I was impressed by the 15 percent savings in some of your construction projects where you have used the State construction agency. How long has this method been in use, and what is the potential for further savings?

General WILSON. The Air National Guard, on a limited basis, has used the services of the States as the design and construction agency for the past 15 years.

An average project savings of 15 percent is the maximum that may be incurred by this method.

Senator THURMOND. How does your budget this year compare with last year?

General WILSON. The Air National Guard fiscal year 1970 MCP appropriation was $13.2 million. The ANG fiscal year 1971 MCP request is only $8 million, a reduction of $5.2 million.

Senator THURMOND. How much increase do you see in future construction needs, due to the use of more complex equipment by the Guard in future years?

General WILSON. With the increased conversion of ANG units to modern aircraft with their sophisticated electronic and weapons systems, the requirement for modernization of facilities to highly technical design has greatly increased.

The ANG facility requirements are based on our missions and as programs change, so does our requirements.

Senator BYRD of Virginia. I think all of you represent very important programs. I know the committee has a very keen interest in the requirements of the Reserve components. Just looking at the figures for the moment, they do not seem to be too out of line.

The committee reserves the right to communicate with you at a later date after we have had an opportunity to study some of the material that has been submitted. With that in mind I believe that we can close the hearing this morning, and I thank all of you gentlemen for appearing here today.

Mr. HARRINGTON. That will be fine, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate this opportunity to present our program.

(Whereupon, at 11:55 a.m., the committee was adjourned to the call of the Chair.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION—FISCAL YEAR 1971

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1970

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.

Present: Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services: Senators Jackson (presiding), Thurmond, and Dominick.

Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations: Senators Mansfield and Young of North Dakota.

Also present: From the Senate Armed Services Committee: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member and Mary E. Keough, clerical assistant.

From the Senate Appropriations Committee: Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member and Edmund L. Hartung, minority staff member.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

We have a number of outside witnesses this morning to hear from, and the Chair will call first Senator Gurney, who will testify in support of certain items in connection with the Naval Training Center at Orlando, Fla.

Senator Gurney.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY, U.S. SENATOR FROM FLORIDA

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Senator GURNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am here in support of funding five line items in the administration's budget totaling $17.7 million to provide for the construction of facilities at the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla.

These items are the academic training building, $2.5 million; technical training building, $2.5 million; barracks and messhall, $8.9 million; and utilities $2.4 million; production shop facilities, $1.7 million.

Over on the House side they only put in the last item of $1.7 million in committee. However, this was such a gross oversight that on the floor by amendment the $8.9 million for the barracks and messhall were added, as well as the $2.4 million for the utilities.

The barracks and messhall cannot operate without the utilities, so these items went together as a package.

The two items, the academic training building and the technical training building, however, were not included, and this is really what I want to address myself to, to get the committee to go along with these items.

Congress so far has authorized and funded $46.5 million starting in fiscal year 1967 to build this Training Center at Orlando.

As I know the subcommittee well knows, it was done to relieve the overcrowded facilities at Great Lakes and San Diego, and to meet the recruit training needs for the Navy.

Now, after going through a bootcamp, about 75 percent of these new sailors have to have additional schooling, and, at present, they are getting this schooling in the old naval training facility at Bainbridge, Md. The Orlando Training Center has to send its men up to Bainbridge after they have finished some of their basic training, in order to complete this training.

The cost of sending these men to Bainbridge every year totals about two and a half million dollars. So, as a matter of fact, in 2 years' time enough money could be saved out of this travel expense to build these two buildings that I am suggesting be funded this year.

Senator JACKSON. Are they being sent to Bainbridge now?

Senator GURNEY. That is what I understand, in order to complete some of their training, which would be done in these two buildings that I am now talking about.

So, certainly for economic reasons and from the economic point of view, it makes all kinds of sense to make this a complete facility and put these academic training and technical training facilities together.

It seems to me it would be a good investment for the Navy and, of course, do the job much better.

One other thing, too: With this dual operation of Orlando and Bainbridge, obviously you have a greater expense, and when these facilities are completed at Orlando it is estimated that you will have a substantial saving, about $600,000 a year in operating costs alone from this dual facility.

So, as I say, what we have here seems to me is an economic situation, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee; that it just makes good sense to complete this training facility and put in these two buildings that are not now in the House legislation, and by doing so we will have an investment that really will pay off as far as the Government is concerned.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee today. I am here in support of funding five line items in the administration's budget, totaling 17.7 million dollars, to provide for the construction of facilities at the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida.

This amount breaks down as follows:

	In millions of dollars
NTC Academic training building	2.5
NTC Technical training building	2.2
NTC Barracks and messhall	8.9
NTC Utilities	2.4
NTDC Production shop facilities	1.7
Total	17.7

As you know, the House Armed Services Subcommittee reported out only the last item for Production Shop facilities of 1.7 million dollars. However, the 8.9 million and 2.4 million dollars for the bachelor enlisted barracks and mess hall facilities were added back on the floor, and are included in H.R. 17604 as passed by the House. The remaining 4.7 million dollars for the training buildings was in effect deferred with the knowledge that they must be included in next year's authorization and appropriation. I respectfully urge you to include the entire 17.7 million dollars this year as recommended by the Administration.

At the risk of oversimplification and repetition, let me summarize the position in which the Navy now finds itself and why we should go ahead and appropriate this money.

The Congress has authorized and funded 46.5 million dollars starting in FY 1967 to build a new Navy Training Center at Orlando, Florida. This center is needed to alleviate the severe overcrowding at the other training centers which are located at San Diego and Great Lakes. These three facilities are needed to meet the Navy's peacetime training needs of 26,000 recruits continuously throughout the year. San Diego and Orlando will train 8,000 each and Great Lakes will train 10,000. Orlando is presently training close to 4,000 men and will be up to the 8,000 level by the fall of 1971 when the construction which has recently been unfrozen is completed.

After going through a boot camp, approximately 75 per cent of the new sailors are given additional schooling. At present, the nearest Navy facility with the required service schools is located at Bainbridge, Maryland. The Orlando Training Center now sends its men to Bainbridge to attend service schools. This costs 2.5 million dollars per year for travel expenses alone.

The crux of the problem is that the facilities at Bainbridge, Maryland are, in the words of a recent Navy witness before the House Subcommittee on Military Construction:

". . . Deplorable, structurally and conditionwise."

Thus, it's a question of building new facilities for these service schools. We could elect to build them at Bainbridge, or anywhere else for that matter. But, it seems most logical to me to put them at Orlando, next to the source of their student input and to save the annual transportation cost of 2.5 million dollars. In addition, it is estimated by the Navy that it will cost $600,000 less per year to operate the service schools at Orlando than at Bainbridge. And, the Navy estimates that there could be a one-time cost avoidance of 13 million dollars by building the new facilities at Orlando instead of Bainbridge because of available housing in Orlando.

To complete the picture, there is another possibility—that is, not to build any new service school facilities. I suppose that the Navy would continue to use Bainbridge if these funds are not appropriated. However, this approach creates morale and retention problems. We honestly cannot hope to retain our highly trained military if we house them in "dilapidated World War II type" buildings which the Navy tried to replace as early as 1957, and again in 1964. When you consider training needs and costs in this technological age, this approach is, in my opinion, the least desirable.

That concludes my remarks on this matter. Mr. Chairman, again, thank you for the courtesy you have extended me.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Is there a budget estimate for the two training facilities?

Senator GURNEY. Yes, $2.5 million for the academic training building, and $2.2 million for the technical training building.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Is this the first year they have been requested or have they been submitted before?

Senator GURNEY. I believe so, as part of the gradual build-up of the facility. First, of course, they had barracks and mess halls and essential living things, and now this is to complete the kind of school they are putting there for recruits.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Senator DOMINICK. Have there been any suggestions about building these at Bainbridge? You refer to it in your statement, that the Navy had recommended that.

Senator GURNEY. Senator Dominick, of course, there was that great scrap back in 1967, as you well recall. I am sure you had one over here as there was in the House of Representatives where I was then serving.

That question was gone into in great detail at that time, whether there should be a third Recruit Naval Training Center, and if it was to be, should it be at Bainbridge or Orlando, and the decision was made eventually to transfer the whole kit and kaboodle to Orlando, and this is part of that whole program.

Senator DOMINICK. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for a very fine statement, and we appreciate having you.

Senator GURNEY. Thank you.

SAFEGUARD—ABM

Senator JACKSON. Senator Quentin Burdick is here to represent the Governor of North Dakota, who has submitted a statement which will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM L. GUY, GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA

Over the past several months I have watched with great concern, the effect that the ABM Project is having on Langdon, North Dakota and the surrounding area. The most critical problems that have come to my attention, which are the direct result of this Project, are: Sewer and water services; city budget; school enrollment; and the manner in which the military has placed this facility in the community and their method in dealing with the community problems.

SEWER AND WATER

Prior to the ABM Project, the local sewer and water system was adequate to meet the needs of the people, with minor repair. Langdon, recognizing the need to expand and improve these facilities to serve the impact population, retained an engineer to analyze the new needs of the community and estimate their cost. As a result of this study, application was made for $833,837.31. The community has been advised that $723,600.00 of this application must be loan, requiring, in effect, native population to subsidize the sewer and water needs of the ABM impact population. One cannot over emphasize the critical nature of this problem. If the needs of the community are not met quickly, no solutions will be accomplished until late next summer, because of winter freeze-up. This winter, raw sewage can be expected to overload the sewage treatment capacity of the present lagoon, and raw sewage can be expected to be discharged from the lagoon.

The water pressure system has been overloaded to the point where pressure has dropped considerably and complete breakdown of the system is imminent, placing the water supply and fire protection in jeopardy.

CITY BUDGET

The City Commission of Langdon has just approved an operating budget of $97,000 as compared with $69,000 last year, with no real assurances that the difference in revenues will be forthcoming. This problem is due to the fact that the burden and expenses caused by this Project are here and now, while most of the expected revenue due to growth, cannot be expected until 1972 or 1973. This discrepancy, while decreasing, will probably linger as most of the growth is in trailers and courts, which traditionally do not support government in proportion to their burden. A large new trailer will pay about $85 in taxes, as compared with $250 for an average home. The largest single increase in the budget was in law enforcement; $28,000 as compared with $18,000 last year. The influx of some 1500 construction workers in and around Langdon, has forced the city to expand its police department to cope with this new population.

Again, the increase in the budget in general ($28,000) and the increase in law enforcement in particular ($10,000) will have to be borne by the native population. The city has made application for assistance with regard to the law enforcement problem, however to the extent that this application is funded, money will have to be diverted from state-wide programs and objectives.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Langdon, up to this point, has a progressive school system. The record of students achievement has been excellent. In recent years, they have built a new grade school wing, a completely new grade school and a completely new high school. They have been able to consolidate considerable school area and to absorb the closing of a Catholic high school. This has, however, resulted in something of a native impact to which their budget has not yet adjusted, requiring the school board to borrow money to maintain a quality system. Estimates for impact students range from 200 to 400, mostly at the grade school level. After the state foundation payments, which is a state subsidy in itself, and the impact payment, the local school board will have to bear the remaining $200 per student cost. Assuming an increase of 300 impact students, this would amount to a local burden of $60,000. In order for the school system to absorb the new students, they will have to abort their plan to abandon an old school building and invest approximately $20,000 to make it safe, sanitary and functional. This brings the local burden to at least $80,000. More important than the financial cost, is the potential erosion of a high-quality educational system; in this instance both the local students and the impact students are the ultimate losers.

MILITARY MANNER OF DEALING WITH COMMUNITY

Until Congress approved the ABM Project, less than a year ago, local people had no clear idea of its implications and therefore no meaningful preparations could be made. Subsequent to the final approval of the Project, a Community Impact Report was executed. This report consisted of an inventory of local data and facilities with an analysis of individual community ability to absorb new population. The report then attempted to estimate how the population would distribute itself and the actions communities should take to accommodate the new population. As in any plan, it provides a useful point of departure, and is subject to a margin of error. However, the management of the statistics in this report gives rise to a question of objectivity. For instance, in one chart the total impact population is illustrated over the entire Grand Forks Deployment area on a logarithmic scale. In another, 1600 people are assigned to Devils Lake, which is located almost too far from the construction sites to be considered a commuting distance. In another part, no local cost is attributed to temporary population, which is presently creating the financial problems of the Langdon area. The basic assumption in the distribution of new population seems to be based on the premise that workers will locate according to the availability of facilities.

This seems reasonable on the surface and also serves the military interest of minimizing the estimated impact in any given area. Unfortunately, this depends on the negative forces of scarcity rather than the free selection that seems to be taking place. It may be too early to tell, but it does not appear the population is dispersing as predicted. The population appears to be concentrating in Langdon and the nearby area. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that Langdon is at the center of the ABM activities and has the best overall core of services. It is also probably due to the positive attitude of the community and the actions of the developers to provide spaces.

This report was released about two months ago. Applications to federal agencies for solutions for impact problems were generally discouraged or, at least, not seriously considered until the report's publication, so, in effect, Langdon and the surrounding area has had less than sixty days to evaluate their problems and put together solutions. Understanding the limited resources available to a small community and the time it takes for the machinery of government to move, this cannot be considered adequate preparation. This becomes especially significant when compared to the money and manpower spent on the development of the ABM System itself. I can only conclude that in the ABM Project, the concerns of the impacted community are given a low priority.

We are aware that the SAFEGUARD Command and the Corps of Engineers have designated personnel to inform communities of, and assist them with, their impact problems. However, ultimate solution depends on the cooperation of a wide variety of federal agencies and categorical programs, which seem to have

only limited interest in, and adaptability to the concerns of the impacted community. This is unfortunate when compared to the community's attitude toward the Project, which has been up to this point, helpful and constructive. Local official bodies have taken every action they could to assist and accommodate the project, jeopardizing their own interests.

Indications are that no friction has developed between the community and the project. This is a highly desirable condition in the interest of everyone, but which could be placed in serious jeopardy should assistance be slow in coming and a considerable part of the financial and social burden be shifted to the local population.

With regards to the effects of the ABM Project on the local economy, segments of main street are enjoying accelerated sales, however this accelerated business does not seem to filter down and benefit the community as a whole in proportion to the business being conducted, or the public burden being developed. The impact study makes reference to a rising tax base to support the additional costs, but as can be seen in the problems confronting the community, it will take several years before this growth is reflected in additional revenues to the city and is unlikely to ever fully cover the additional cost.

It would seem that at the very minimum:

The publication of an impact study should precede the start of the project by at least one year to assure adequate time for local response and preparations;

The impact study should be conducted by an independant consultant to help assure credibility and foreclose military preferences;

Local impact cost should be made a part of the project cost so that solutions do not depend on categorical programs which may not fit the problem and are affected by variations in attitude that may exist between the President, Congress and federal departments;

Impact cost should be 100% the first year, diminishing as growth in the tax base absorbs the cost because economic adjustment lags several years behind the financial shock of new population;

The impact cost to the state should be computed with the project cost and distributed accordingly.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick, we are delighted to have you with us this morning.

STATEMENT OF HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK, U.S. SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA

SAFEGUARD SYSTEM

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, representing the State, not necessarily the Governor, I am referring to his statement which he has filed with the committee. I just have a few minutes, and I will be followed by the Governor of Montana.

I want to talk about in these few minutes the problem that the local subdivisions are having with the ABM system in northeastern North Dakota.

This sudden influx of personnel is straining these small communities almost to the breaking point.

I have a letter today from the mayor of the city of Langdon, and he enumerates the problems, the typical problems, as follows. He says:

Just since June, 1970, we have a sewer service which is capable of handling 2400 people. The average is being tolerated only because of the warm weather which activates the lagoon action. With the onset of colder weather this situation will be changed drastically and untreated raw sewage will be discharged from our present lagoon system.

At the present time we are unable to connect the Ramage subdivision, some 75–100 units, to sewer service without the interceptor line.

Present raw water storage is approximately 89 million gallons from run-off. 2150 people annually—which is the usual population—consume 47 million gallons. An additional 300 families will use 22.5 million gallons. This coupled with

evaporation and winter ice, et cetera, reduces our supply to about one year barring any drought periods. Enclosed are copies of the Corps of Engineers updating of the impact study of our water supply, indicating reservoir storage in our only usable supply of water.

Water plant facilities are now pumping 20 hours on many days in order to keep up with the demand.

There has been a noticeable drop in water pressure already because of the additional demands. Karsky addition (Morrison-Knudsen) is installing auxiliary pumps to meet their demands due to distance from the pumps and our inability to provide more pressure.

What I am saying, gentlemen, is that this small town of 2,172 since June 1 had jumped to 3,300, and they have got a system that barely takes care of their present population. As we know, over a thousand people will enter this area at the peak production period.

Senator JACKSON. What is that figure, again?

Senator BURDICK. The town?

Senator JACKSON. I mean how many will enter the area.

Senator BURDICK. They say it is over 8,000 in the area.

Senator JACKSON. That will be coming in?

Senator BURDICK. Yes.

Senator DOMINICK. Into that town?

Senator BURDICK. Into that area. This is not the town, not that town, no.

They made an application to the FHA for a loan for the water and sewage system, and they were offered $723,600 for a loan, and $101,400 as a grant.

In other words, this is about one-eighth of what it will cost them.

Now, they recite that the items 1, 2 and 3, that I just enumerated, are entirely due to ABM construction, and they say as to item No. 4, the treatment plant needed some repair, regardless. However, no needed expansion of the plant was necessary.

As to item No. 5, the need for additional treated water storage and increased pressure had been considered prior to ABM, but the large influx and distances from the pumps of the subdivisions have made this a critical need.

At this time the people of the city council, at least of Langdon, have refused to take this offer from the Farmers Home Administration because they say that "We do not want to obligate our people for 30 years of indebtedness which they may end up by repaying themselves."

Now, gentlemen, it is not only water and sewer. This comes to play in education, in the roads, in the hospitals, to a smaller extent in police protection.

In other words, this impact upon these small communities is going to be very, very burdensome, and I leave to you for your consideration the thought that where you have an impact of this kind, massive kind, that this be made a part of the project itself and paid out of the total costs because of the impact nature of it.

I know we have other impact legislation. When the 8,000 people descend upon small communities, it is very very disruptive, and I think that we can make a good case for assuming this part of the total project costs.

I would like to make reference to the Governor's statement, which I have not seen yet, but it bears out substantially what I have said, and I would like to have it made part of the record, together with this

letter from the city of Langdon, the communications, Department of Agriculture, the Farmers Home Administration, and another letter received by the Department of the Army.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, the requested letters and references will be included in the record.

(The documents follow:)

LANGDON—THE FAST GROWING CITY,
OFFICE OF CITY AUDITOR,
Langdon, N. Dak., July 30, 1970.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Bismarck, N. Dak.

GENTLEMEN: Last evening, Wednesday, July 29, 1970, the Langdon City Commission reviewed the enclosed letter of proposal for assistance.

Changes since June 1, 1970 to present date in Langdon are as follows:

Population increased from 2172 to estimated 3300. (This is possibly low.) Just under 200 additional sewer and water service hook-ups with another 100–125 are to be added by September 1, 1970. Many single workers are living in rooms, basements, etc., or wherever space is available not to mention the additional 12 unit motel.

Our problems are:

(1) Sewer Service is capable of handling 2400 people. The overload is being tolerated only because of the warm weather which activates the lagoon action. With the onset of colder weather this situation will be changed drastically and untreated raw sewage will be discharged from our present lagoon system.

(2) At the present time we are unable to connect the Ramage subdivision, some 75–100 units, to sewer service without the interceptor line.

(3) Present raw water storage is approximately 89 million gallons from run-off. 2150 people annually consume 47 million gallons. An additional 300 families will use 22.5 million gallons. This coupled with evaporation & winter ice, etc., reduces our supply to about one year barring any drought periods. Enclosed are copies of the Corps of Engineers updating of the impact study of our water supply, indicating reservoir storage is our only usable supply of water.

(4) Water Plant facilities are now pumping 20 hours on many days in order to keep up with the demand.

(5) There has been a noticeable drop in water pressure already because of the additional demands. Karsky addition (Morrison-Knudsen) is installing auxiliary pumps to meet their demands due to distance from the pumps and our inability to provide more pressure.

Solutions are:

(1) Expanding our sewage treatment lagoon.
(2) Interceptor sewer to provide service to the Ramage addition.
(3) Additional source of raw water supply from Mt. Carmel Dam.
(4) Updating and expanding water treatment plant.
(5) Overhead water towers to increase treated water storage along with increased line pressures.

Of the above; Items 1, 2, and 3 are entirely due to ABM construction impact. Item 4—the treaatment plant needed some repair regardless, however, no needed expansion of the plant was necessary. Item 5—the need for additional treated water storage and increased pressure had been considered prior to ABM, but the large influx and distances from the pumps of the subdivisions has made this a critical need.

We sincerely appreciate all the help you have given us in preparing our application and trying to solve our urgent needs. We have found it necessary however to reject any letter of intent on our part with the terms established at this time.

Your offer of $723,600 loan and $101,400 grant leaves us in the position where we cannot possibly reach a fair agreement for our citizens. As stated in a prior letter the asked increase in minimum monthly billing is unfair to them.

In all honesty, we cannot impose this much debt on our citizens and ask them to tolerate such an increase in cost to them to pay for facilities that they did not need. The instability and uncertainty of the fate of ABM dictates that we not obligate our people for 30 years of indebtedness which they may end up repaying by themselves. We therefore respectfully request your urgent reconsideration of our application. I would appreciate it very much also if you would let me know your decision as soon as possible. As you see, we are at a critical point

and if we can have no further consideration of our application we must know soon so as not to accept additional hook-ups and thereby seriously shortening our citizens.

Thank you for your time and helpful consideration.

Respectfully,

H. B. BLANCHARD, D.C.,
President, Langdon City Commission.
IBSEN SPAGRUD,
City Auditor.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Langdon, N. Dak., July 29, 1970.

MR. HAROLD B. BLANCHARD,
Mayor, City of Langdon, Langdon, N. Dak.

DEAR MR. BLANCHARD: This letter establishes conditions which must be understood and agreed to by you before further consideration may be given to the application and which must be met before the loan can be closed.

This letter is not to be considered as loan approval or as a representation as to the availability of funds. The docket may be completed on the basis of a loan not to exceed $723,600 and a grant not to exceed $101,400.

Please complete and return the attached Form FHA 442-46, "Letter of Intent to Meet Conditions", if you desire that further consideration be given your application.

It will be necessary for the City to employ recognized Bond Counsel to handle all legal requirements in regard to the sale of bonds and warrants.

Following are requirements referred to in the first paragraph above:

1. *Repayment Schedule:*
   The loan will be repaid over a period not to exceed 30 years. The interest rate will be that prevailing at the time of loan closing. Present rate is 5 percent. The first installment will be due not later than the second January 1 after loan closing.
2. *Contribution by Applicant:*
   The City will budget from the water and sewer fund to meet the initial operation and maintenance expense.
3. *Security Requirements:*
   The loan will be evidenced by improvement warrants or warrant issued pursuant to Section 40-33-05 of the North Dakota Century Code. The loan will be secured by a pledge of special assessments and net revenues.
4. *Title to Property:*
   (*a*) The pumping station on the Mt. Carmel Reservoir will be acquired by the fee simple title, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances. A preliminary title opinion by the applicant's attorney will be provided.
   (*b*) The City will be responsible for obtaining adequate easements, rights-of-way, permits, etc., and will furnish evidence thereof at the time of loan closing in the form of a right-of-way map showing location of all structures, etc., and the attorney will provide an opinion as to adequacy.
   (*c*) Consent, release and subordination from holders of outstanding mortgages to easements across private land need not be obtained if the applicant and its attorney determine that such mortgage will not endanger the value or operation of the facility.
5. *Business Operation:*
   The resolution authorizing the issuance of the improvement warrants or warrant will provide for the establishment of the following reserve funds:
   (*a*) Reserve for emergencies are extensions of the system in the amount of $65,000.
   (*b*) The reserves should be accumulated over a period not to exceed 10 years and the annual budget should provide for building these reserves in an orderly manner.
   (*c*) *Supervised Bank Account:* All loan funds and funds from other sources provided for the construction will be deposited in a supervised bank account designated as "Langdon Water and Sewer Improvement District No. — Construction Account". The account will be established in accordance with FHA Instruction 402.1 and all checks will be countersigned by the County Supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration.

The municipality will select a bank in which the funds are to be deposited. The funds so deposited in a supervised bank account are public monies under Title 12, Section 265, U.S. Code, because they are subject to control by an employee of the United States of America. If the amount exceeds $20,000, the bank will be required to pledge collateral for such excess pursuant to Treasury Department Circular 176 before any loan funds are deposited. The bank in which the funds will be deposited will be a designated depository of the Treasury Department. *Immediate compliance is necessary to insure proper designatoin and pledge of collateral prior to the date of loan closing.* (Allow 30 days)

6. *Insurance and Bonding:*

(*a*) Liability insurance will be obtained in the amounts of $100,000, $300,000, and $10,000 property insurance.

(*b*) Fidelity bond in the amount of not less than $400,000 or the maximum amount in the City accounts at any one time will be provided on the position of City Treasurer and Auditor.

(*c*) Fire and extended coverage insurance will be obtained on the pumping station, treatment plant, pumps, and lift stations in a minimum amount of $75,000. Insurance will be obtained in accordance with North Dakota State Law.

(*d*) Workmen's compensation coverage will be carried on all employees of the City in accordance with State Law.

(*e*) A copy of all policies will be provided FHA.

7. *Construction Contract Documents and Bidding:*

All construction will be accomplished by the Contract Method.

All plans and specifications must be approved by both the State Health Department and the Farmers Home Administration.

All bidding and awarding of contracts will be in accord with North Dakota Statute and FHA Instruction.

8. *Accounts, Records and Audit Reports:*

The municipality will establish a proper set of accounts and records prior to loan closing. The following steps will be taken to get them properly started:

(a) The City with assistance from the State Examiner's Office or a qualified independent auditor will establish adequate records and accounts in accord with the loan resolution.

(b) The records will be audited annually and analysis information will be furnished to FHA.

(c) The Treasurer of the municipality will make a monthly report on the forms provided by FHA to the governing body with two copies to the County Supervisor.

9. *Number of Users:*

A total of 900 users will be signed up prior to loan closing.

10. *Advertising for Private Lenders and Execution of Loan Agreements by Tax-Exempt Public Body Applicants:*

The City with assistance of Bond Counsel will advertise on the open market for a lender on a non-FHA insured basis.

Agree to sell to other sources any part of its bond issue on which net interest cost is as low or lower than the applicable FHA interest rate.

11. *Closing Instructions:*

The loan will be closed in accord with instructions issued by Bond Counsel, General Counsel, and the Farmers Home Administration.

Sincerely,

H. BRUCE WILLSON,
County Supervisor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
U. S. ARMY SAFEGUARD SYSTEM COMMAND,
Huntsville, Ala., June 23 1970.

HON. HAROLD B. BLANCHARD,
Mayor of Langdon,
Langdon, N. Dak.

DEAR MAYOR BLANCHARD: This is in reply to your 27 May 1970 letter regarding expansion of the Langdon, North Dakota water system.

I have asked the Omaha District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers group which developed the Grand Forks Community Impact Report and my staff to review

the additional information presented. That review has concluded that a sustained population increase of 1600 or more people in Langdon would necessitate expansion of the water system as indicated.

The Community Impact Report gave consideration to existing community capabilities and the economic implications of expanding these capabilities. This report, however, could be used only as a general guide to assist community planning. A major variable factor in assessing growth potential is, of course, the extent of the community desire for growth. In view of these factors, it was previously concluded that Langdon could anticipate and accommodate a population increase on the order of 800 to 1000 people on an indefinite basis without any expansion of its water system. It also indicated that these same facilities would support a short term population increase of about 1,600 people without unacceptable overloading of the water supply system. In arriving at this conclusion, it was anticipated that water could be drawn from an existing well during periods of peak demand. This well does not, as was correctly stated, extend into a true aquifer, but does receive seepage which provides a hard water supply. Our analysis of this water indicates that the city of Langdon is correct in its primary reliance on its spring run-off reservoirs.

At a Coordination Conference of Regional Offices of Federal Domestic Assistance Agencies at Fargo, North Dakota on 5 June 1970, the State Director of the Farmers Home Administration, Mr. Rasmusson, was informed of Langdon's revised application for assistance in expanding its water system. He indicated that every possible action would be taken to expedite the application when received. The Director of the North Dakota State Planning Division, Mr. Burkholder, was also in attendance and was made aware of the current status of the Langdon water system expansion and their request for assistance.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

G. W. DYKES,
Deputy Director, Site Activation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Arlington, Va., June 15, 1970.

Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: This is in reply to your recent letter to me on behalf of the city of Langdon, North Dakota, regarding its utility needs and urging the Army to work closely with Langdon officials.

On June 4, 1970 representatives of the SAFEGUARD System Command visited Mayor Blanchard in Langdon for the purpose of discussing the Langdon water system expansion. Mayor Blanchard explained that he has visualized a larger permanent population increase for the city than had been previously estimated in the Community Impact Report. The city of Langdon now anticipates a permanent population increase of 1600 to 2000 persons as a result of the SAFEGUARD deployment.

The Community Impact Report gave consideration to existing community capabilities and the economic implications of expanding these capabilities. This report, however, could be used only as a general guide to assist community planning A major variable factor in assessing growth potential is, of course, the extent of the community desire for growth. In view of these factors, it was previously concluded that Langdon could anticipate and accommodate a population increase on the order of 800 to 1000 people on an indefinite basis without any expansion of its water system. It also indicated that these same facilities would support a short term population increase of about 1600 people without unacceptable overloading of the water supply system. In arriving at this conclusion, it was anticipated that water could be drawn from an existing well during periods of peak demand. This well does not, as was correctly stated by Mayor Blanchard, extend into a true aquifer, but does receive seepage which provides a hard water supply. Our analysis of this water indicates that the city of Langdon is correct in its primary reliance on its spring run-off reservoirs.

Our SAFEGUARD System Command representatives, together with Mayor Blanchard, have discussed the means of obtaining the improved water supply facilities which would be desired in order to accommodate the larger permanent population increase visualized by Mayor Blanchard. Mayor Blanchard has stated

at this meeting that a consulting engineer has been hired by the city to provide estimates for the water supply expansion. These estimates are planned to be incorporated in an application for assistance which Mayor Blanchard intends to submit to the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) during the week of 15 June 1970.

The Regional Office of the FHA in Bismarck, North Dakota, has indicated willingness to accept responsibility for processing the application for assistance in expanding the Langdon water system. A representative of that agency, Mr. Lussendon, met with the Langdon City Council during the week of 25 May 1970 to explain the detailed requirements, both legal and engineering, needed for processing the application. My staff members from the SAFEGUARD System Command have also provided assistance to Mayor Blanchard in this matter, and are continuing to do so.

At a Coordination Conference of Regional Offices of Federal Domestic Assistance Agencies at Fargo, North Dakota on 5 June 1970, the State Director of the Farmers Home Administration, Mr. Rasmusson, was informed of the foregoing. He indicated that every possible action would be taken to expedite Langdon's revised application when received. The Director of the North Dakota State Planning Division. Mr. Burkholder, was also in attendance and was made aware of the current status of the Langdon water system expansion and their request for assistance. My staff members are continuing to work with Mayor Blanchard giving advice and other aid on this matter.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

ALFRED D. STARBIRD,
Lieutenant General, GS
SAFEGUARD System Manager.

Senator BURDICK. I would like to also say at this time that we have up in that area a site for a good water supply for this system as well as the community, a multipurpose dam, Pembalier. we call it Pembalier Dam, and I wanted to say—it is unrelated to what I have said—but it is still a part of this project, and I think whatever help we can get here for a good water supply up there, not only for the ABM system but for the communities, would also bear some consideration.

But my principal appearance here today is to see if there is not something we can do to lessen this tremendous impact that now the small villages, the small cities, county commissions, and the counties are suffering from.

I have been up there twice at the behest of the county commissioners, and they relate the same thing as to the roads. But this water and sewer project of Langdon is the most dramatic illustration I can give you of what the impact is.

Senator JACKSON. May I ask what was done in connection with the Minuteman program? We have Harry Reitman here from the Air Force.

Mr. Reitman, could you——

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I wish to supplement my colleague's statement. My colleague made a very good statement.

The construction of the ABM sites is different from any public works project that I know of.

For example, in the construction of project like Garrison Dam, the Corps of Engineers built a city with their own sewer system, school, and all the other facilities. These projects usually extend over a period of 5 to 7 years.

Here is a case where you have a big influx of workers over only a 2- or 3-year period. As my colleague pointed out, there will be an influx of workers at Langdon that will about double their population.

It would be about like bringing 800,000 additional people into the city of Washington. There just are not enough facilities to take care of them.

It is true the workers will be scattered over quite a wide area, some 24 small towns, four of which are in Minnesota, but still the impact is very heavy particularly in a town like Langdon.

Their source of money for a sewer and water system is from the Farmers Home Administration. I understand from them that to take care of the needs of these communities it would take all of the funds allocated for the whole State. There would be no money left for all the other small towns and cities over the State, so really something should be done about that.

Now, so far as the schools are concerned, they just finished building a new school, at Langdon, but this is only big enough to take care of their needs. Sixty-five percent of entitlement for 3-B students (students of federally employed personnel living off base) under Public Law 874 will help to take care of the needs if they had the necessary school facilities to enroll them.

These are some additional burdens incident to this project that I do not think accompany any public works project that I know of.

Senator JACKSON. I am going to ask, Mr. Reitman to respond. You are here representing the Air Force, I believe?

Mr. REITMAN. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Could you tell me what policy was followed in connection with the construction of Minuteman in both Montana and North Dakota, because we have this problem regarding the impact on the local community with the influx of people in connection with the ABM? How was it handled?

Mr. REITMAN. Mr. Chairman, during the construction of the Minuteman program there was, as Senator Young pointed out, the transitory peak load of the people who came in during the construction phase.

For Minuteman this was handled within the existing legislation that was available to the communities. Predominantly it has to be worked out between the contractor and the communities because he is largely the one who controls how many people will come into these areas and what the phasing of it is.

In the second phase, the operational——

Senator JACKSON. Did the contractor undertake to bear some of the community responsibility; was that a part of his contract?

Mr. REITMAN. Whatever arrangements were worked out, sir, were done between him and the communities or the municipalities that were involved.

Senator JACKSON. Did that include school help and all these other things such as public utilities?

Mr. REITMAN. Sir, we are not certain to what extent this participation was effected.

Senator JACKSON. Well, it is obvious that there is a real problem in a rural area when a lot of people are brought in and you are talking here about small communities, and as has been pointed out, in this one town of 2,000 people, there will be an increase to about 8,000 in that area that will affect it, either directly or indirectly.

I just wondered what the policy had been in the past in this kind of a situation because so far as construction workers are concerned, I do not know. Do you have the figures on how many people were brought in for Minuteman?

Mr. REITMAN. No, sir; I am sorry I do not have it.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I might add at this point, of course, Minuteman was scattered widely with 150 silos, it was scattered all over several counties.

Here in this case we have two main sites and with the population more concentrated than it was with Minuteman and, of course, you have not got the tremendous input or personnel. They did not have that in the Minuteman construction like you have it here. There is that difference.

Senator JACKSON. I know you have another meeting and you want to get away, but maybe it would be well at this point to get all of General Starbird's group, and Mr. Sheridan, and Governor Anderson up here at the table and we could all kick this around a bit.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, this does not stop with water and sewer. Now, for example, we have been advised that the only help that we get on roads are for those roads passed over by very heavy equipment.

Now, 8,000 people criss-crossing through that county, or those counties daily for the next 4 or 5 years is going to play havoc with the roads. I understand the policy to be that there will be no help for any of those roads except for the areas where heavy equipment passes. Well, we have miles and miles of roads where just ordinary vehicles, personnel vehicles, will be passing, and I think that really is not fair, either.

Senator JACKSON. I think perhaps we can deal with these sites in Montana and North Dakota together, and I will ask Governor Anderson to come forward to the table and General Starbird and his group, and Mr. Sheridan. I think we can all sit at the table here.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I have another meeting.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I understand.

Senator BURDICK. I want to thank you for your attention.

Senator JACKSON. You may be excused, and we appreciate having your very helpful statement.

First, Governor Anderson, I want to welcome you to the committee. We are delighted to have you here this morning. Senator Mansfield regrets very much that he cannot be here. He is chairman of the subcommittee handling the appropriations, and this is a joint meeting of the Appropriations Committee and the Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Construction.

General, why don't you come over here to the table. It will be a little easier for you.

Senator Mansfield, I just explained that you were tied up over on the floor.

Senator MANSFIELD. I was.

Senator JACKSON. You are now untied, and we were just about to start.

I think the sensible thing to do, Governor, is for you go ahead with your statement and then I will call on General Starbird and Mr.

Sheridan for their comments, and then Mr. Reitman, to explain how Minuteman was handled.

Governor, as I said earlier, we are delighted to have you here, and we want you to just lay all the facts on the table, as you see the problem.

STATEMENT OF HON. FORREST H. ANDERSON, GOVERNOR OF MONTANA

Governor ANDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

To start with, earlier there was some suggestion as to how you compare this with the Minuteman. There just is not any way to compare it because here you have a rather concentrated group of people in a very concentrated area. The Minuteman, as we described earlier, was scattered throughout a great portion of the State of Montana, at least.

Senator JACKSON. Minuteman is supported primarily right out out of Malmstrom.

Governor ANDERSON. That is right.

In this connection there will be quite an impact on the city of Great Falls resulting from building of the ABM and, I believe, notwithstanding the views of the corps, that the greatest impact will be on the city of Conrad.

Now, there will be some scattered impact in other areas, but it will be concentrated in Conrad.

Senator JACKSON. What is the population, roughly, of Conrad?

Governor ANDERSON. I cannot answer that offhand. It is a very small town. It is a farming community. It is a county seat, approximately 2,800. Its existence primarily is because of an old Carey Land Act project, and has been carried on as a Carey project ever since.

I am quite familiar with the area because for about 6 years I worked on the Carey Land Act project, and I know considerable about the whole system and the whole area up there.

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, Governor, what you have said about the Conrad area and community is correct. But, as I think you will bring out in your testimony, it is an impossibility for Conrad to assume the financial burden which will go with the installation of the ABM system there and in around six or seven other Montana cities, and it is my opinion that this is a burden which should be assumed by the Department of Defense because, after all, as far as economic benefits are concerned, they will be of short duration, and it is something which no community in any part of the Nation should be called on to undertake on that particular basis because there is nothing in the way of a permanent return.

Governor ANDERSON. Well, added to that is the fact that I do not know and you do not know, and no one in this room knows, how long this program will be in existence.

In other words, if for some political reason it is turned off next week, we are in serious trouble.

Senator MANSFIELD. I think I can assure you——

Governor ANDERSON. I do not believe there is any way under our setup in Montana that we can assume the burden of the costs of the impact in any way, shape, or form, because our problems are too great

just taking care of the needs which we have in Montana by reason of the normal problems that exist under present conditions.

Senator MANSFIELD. I agree with you, Governor, except to say that at the present time there is no possibility that phase I of the Safeguard system will be shelved or put aside unless the administration for some reason not now apparent decides to do so.

But so far as I can see, phase I in Montana and North Dakota will be going ahead full steam, and I think we can have a reasonable assurance that such will be the case, that it will not be shunted aside.

But the problems will remain, will have to be faced, and the local communities just cannot assume that kind of a burden.

Governor ANDERSON. Well, I have a statement and, if I may, perhaps not read all of it——

Senator JACKSON. Why don't you give the high points Governor, and your entire statement will go in the record.

Governor ANDERSON. To begin, I might say that the ABM is described by its supporters as a national defense system.

It was not designed to protect north-central Montana. It was designed to protect the entire Nation.

We did not request that the ABM system be installed in Montana. Because of the weapons presently buried beneath the prairies of north-central Montana, the State will be the national bulls-eye in the event of an enemy attack.

I am here to discuss an important matter that has been largely ignored to this point, at least in the ABM debate, and that is what impact will this system have on the affected communities of north-central Montana.

I believe the impact of the ABM will create adverse economic conditions and deteriorate the quality of life in these communities.

If the system is installed according to present plans, the property owners of north-central Montana will be forced to contribute more than $8 million to the national defense, plus the interest that will be necessary to service the $8 million debt, if we assume the Defense Department's estimate is accurate.

I believe this is an unreasonable demand upon the people in that area of north-central Montana.

The Army Corps of Engineers, I think, takes a different position and has told me, at least, that we can look to other Federal agencies for the purpose of getting support. But when you analyze the support that we can get from the other Federal agencies to take care of sewers, a water system, et cetera, and when you average it out, it comes to about a 50–50 deal.

I might tell this committee that in Montana presently there is no way, and I mean no way, that we can finance any assistance by way of increasing our needs for sewers, water systems, and so on, because our legislature has fixed the amount of money that can be charged for interest by any of the loan agencies to the cities and counties, and so on. There is no possible way that this can be changed at least until the next legislature meets.

Now, your problem is immediate, namely, the ABM is undergoing its operations right now. They are bringing people into our State, into our communities. There will be a need for police, there will be

a need for more extensive educational facilities, there will be a need for sewers, water, and so on.

There is no way in the world that under our present setup we can meet the demands, even 50 percent of them, right now, and I can assure this committee that I am not about, as the Governor of the State of Montana, to call a special session of the legislature to change those acts which are necessary in order to bring about an immediate system of rules which may help in meeting the requirements of the ABM influx.

In addition to that, all of the bonding issues that necessarily would be required, have to go to the people of the communities for approval.

Presently our laws do not conform with the most recent laws, I mean most recent rulings of the Supreme Court. These have to be changed.

In other words, they said that, contrary to our laws, to get a bond issue you have to submit this to all of the people, for all of them to vote on. We have a rule that the taxpayer votes. These rules have got to be changed in order to meet the bond requirements of our State and our communities and our counties, and I am not about to call a special session under any circumstances, because I do not think anything would be accomplished.

So this thing is immediate, and the need of the impact problem has to be met by someone, and it is going to have to be met, as I see it, by the National Government and, after all, it is the National Government that is putting this program into effect. It is not the State of Montana, and it is not the communities.

I recognize, of course, that if this military installation comes in and does stay, and there are hundreds of people working there, it will in the ultimate help us from the standpoint of broadening our tax base to some degree because there will be people working and there will be houses built and so on. But there just is not any way in the world right now where we can meet the demand.

We are limited by an interest rate of 6 percent on municipal bonds under our statute. The projection that was made by the corps people computed this on a 6¼ percent. So right there, you can see where we are unable to meet the immediate demands that might be brought about.

They anticipate, that is, the ABM people, an influx of about 2,800 people during the construction period. This will be in 1971, and I do not know how we can do anything ——

Senator JACKSON. Is that 2,800 in one area?

Governor ANDERSON. Senator, this is all in one area. I was there 2 weeks ago. When I say one area, you have two installations that actually are going in right at this point, and they are outside of Conrad. There will be a paved road to them ultimately that will be provided by the Engineers from the ABM areas to Conrad.

The other roads going into the other communities are dirt roads, gravel roads, they talk about 10 communities, I think the impact from this installation will be pretty generally confined to Conrad and the immediate area around Conrad, and Great Falls.

I know there are statements suggesting that it will go into Cut Bank. I do not believe this will happen. I do not think people will go that

way because this thing will all ultimately—I am talking about the ultimate—it will be concentrated in the Conrad area and in the Great Falls area, because Great Falls is a large city, and lots of people want the advantages of a large city, and the town most logical, if they live in Conrad, the town most logical for these advances that are provided by a large city is Great Falls.

I think if we gear this to eight or 10 communities, I think we are all dreaming. I do not think it will happen. I think you know the area well enough to agree with that, Senator Mansfield.

Chester, no one is going to go to Chester. They may immediately.

Senator JACKSON. What are the distances? I do not have a map here, what are the distances from Great Falls?

Senator MANSFIELD. It is about 60 miles to Conrad; about 30 miles from there to Shelby.

Governor ANDERSON. The distance from Chester, for example, to the sites that we are talking about, is about the same as that of Conrad, but you have a dirt road, and there is no projection, to do anything about that, and I do not believe that the influx of people will go in that direction, anyway. It will go toward Great Falls, which means Conrad, Shelby and possibly Dutton.

Senator MANSFIELD. I agree. I think the Governor is right.

Governor ANDERSON. But we are in no position to aid you.

You may ask of me what will the State do. And I will tell you nothing, because there is not anything we can do. We are going to have one great problem in just meeting the demands that we presently have in the State to carry on our educational institutions, and so on and so forth.

Senator JACKSON. Governor, if most of them center in Great Falls, this would certainly lessen the impact as far as requirements are concerned for a broader spectrum of help.

Governor ANDERSON. I think you probably misunderstood me. I do not believe that most people will live in Great Falls. I think your impact area is Conrad, the one that will ultimately be the impact area. In other words, they will live in Conrad because from Great Falls to the site you are talking about is 80 miles, I mean, using an average. They will live in Conrad.

The reason they will live in Conrad as opposed to these other towns that are in and about the site is that it is closer to Great Falls, and people want to be in a community where they have the availability of the services of a bigger community.

I think there will be some impact in Great Falls. Whether or not Great Falls would be able to carry this by itself I do not know. I am talking about the permanent people that ultimately live there. I think they will live in the Conrad area.

Senator DOMINICK. Are you suggesting, Governor, that we ought to set up then in the bill a provision for construction for housing units for people who come in, a separate community around Conrad or near the construction site?

Governor ANDERSON. Well, I have no objection to the housing units being built by private people if they so choose to do it. Whether this is or is not economically feasible I am in no position to say.

But when you build a housing unit you also contemplate the extension of a sewer system, you also contemplate the extension of your

water system, you are also talking about streets, alleys, et cetera, and so on. These are all things that would burden the whole community.

I do not suggest, I am not suggesting, that you take it upon yourself to build the necessary housing. That is something totally different, in my judgment. But I am concerned with the overall picture of the necessary bonding that is required to build extensions of these services that will be required as more people come into the community, and I think this is going to have to be picked up by the corps rather than by the local communities.

I do not think they are in any position to do it—in any way.

Senator JACKSON. Governor, I think we are getting the picture. We will put your whole statement in the record. It would be helpful to hear from Mr. Sheridan or General Starbird at this time.

One of you may lead off, whichever you wish, and present to the committee how the Department of the Army plans to handle this situation.

Governor ANDERSON. Very well.

(The statement of Governor Anderson follows:)

The ABM is described by its supporters as a *national* defense system.

It was not designed to protect north-central Montana. It was designed to protect the entire nation.

We did not request that the ABM System be installed in Montana. Because of the weapons presently buried beneath the prairies of north-central Montana, the state will be the national bullseye in the event of an enemy attack.

I am here to discuss an important matter that has been largely ignored to this point in the ABM debate. That is: What impact will this system have on the affected communities of north-central Montana?

I believe the impact of the ABM will create adverse economic conditions and deteriorate the quality of life in these communities.

If the system is installed according to present plans, the property owners of north-central Montana will be forced to contribute more than $8 million to the national defense.

I believe this is an unreasonable demand upon the people of north-central Montana.

The Army Corps of Engineers Community Impact Report projects that $17 million must be expended to provide the facilities and services that will be required by ABM workers and permanent personnel.

This includes housing, schools, sanitary and medical facilities, utilities and police and fire protection.

The Impact Report includes no specific plan for financial assistance to the communities that will be required to expand federal matching programs.

The local and state obligation under these programs runs from 30 to 70 per cent. Assuming a median local obligation of 50 per cent, the small farming communities of north-central Montana will be required to provide more than $8 million of the expenditures projected for the six-year construction phase.

This is a lot of money.

I am not saying that the people of north-central Montana are unwilling to meet this demand.

I *am* saying that they cannot meet this demand.

The Engineers Report overlooks a number of very important factors that will make it extremely difficult for the affected communities to deal with the impact of the ABM System.

The report apparently is not cognizant of conditions in Montana.

For example, the projected interest rate for capital construction funding is computed at 6¼ per cent in the report. In Montana the interest rate limitation on municipal bonds is set at 6 per cent. This limitation was established by law. I am not certain that the state Legislature would be willing to raise it to accommodate the ABM System. Even if they will, it cannot be done until the Legislature meets next winter.

By the time the law could be changed and the bond issues passed, assuming the people approve the bond issue, the influx of ABM workers and personnel will be upon us.

The Impact Report anticipates an influx of 2,800 ABM connected people in 1971. Facilities cannot be built and services provided to accommodate these people in the time available. They will arrive in communities where sewer systems and other public facilities are presently near capacity. These are small communities of less than 3,500, except for Havre and Great Falls, which are some distance from the ABM sites.

Because of the lack of planning, I anticipate serious problems in the communities of north-central Montana during the ABM construction phase.

The Impact Report also ignores an important constitutional factor. Presently in Montana, only property owners are permitted to vote on bond issues. The United States Supreme Court has declared this practice to be unconstitutional. Therefore, the Montana Constitution must be changed before bond issues can be passed to fund the construction of the facilities that will be required to deal with the impact of the ABM System. This will require time.

These are important omissions.

But a great fault in the report is the engineer's assumption that the people of north-central Montana will approve bond issues to accommodate the ABM System.

All across this country there is a taxpayers revolt. In June of this year, Americans said "No" on 68.7 per cent of the dollar valuation of the bond issues they voted on. (See Table C)

In Montana the voters are no different.

In the following communities, all of which will be affected by the ABM, the taxpayer revolt is a strong movement.

In Great Falls a bond issue for water and sewer system improvements was turned down two years ago.

In Chester two tax levies for school operation were voted down before final passage last spring.

In Cut Bank a recent bond issue for land acquisition was defeated.

In Shelby two elections were required to pass the school operating budget this spring.

In Dutton this spring a bond issue for the construction of an elementary school was turned down by a 2 to 1 margin.

Most of the communities to be affected by the ABM impact are presently taxing at near the limits established by law. (See Table B)

There isn't much easy tax money available in north-central Montana.

The population influx connected with the ABM System will increase the demands for local government services. This will mean extended police and fire protection, more classrooms, larger operating budgets and expanded sanitary facilities.

Where will the money come from?

The population influx will result in the expansion of the tax base in the affected communities.

But there are a number of contradictory factors that must be considered in this respect.

It is estimated that the population increases will not be reflected in tax receipts until up to two years after the people requiring services are in residence.

The ABM construction phase is expected to last six years.

Most of the construction workers to be employed will be in Montana only a short time.

They will not buy or build homes.

The principal source of revenue for local government is the property tax.

This is the source that must be exploited if expanded facilities and services are to be provided by communities affected by the ABM.

The property tax is a home owners tax.

Because of this, those people in north-central Montana who own their own homes will have to furnish the major portion of the additional tax revenues needed to accommodate the ABM.

In my opinion, there is no engineers report or other document which can justify this punishing additional tax burden.

There are many other factors the Engineers Impact Report failed to recognize.

Because of the severe winters, the construction season in Montana is limited. At least two years are required to complete most capital construction. Because of this, facilities will be completed at about the same time the workers will be moving on to another job. (See Table C)

Also the 6¼ percent interest rate upon which the computations in this impact report are based is a figure out of history. Presently, long-term municipal bonds are selling at between 6½ and 7¼ per cent. Non-tax exempt revenue bonds are selling at 9.4 per cent. (See table R)

It will be two years before the necessary capital construction needed to maintain a safe and sanitary environment for the ABM connected population increase can be completed.

If the Montana Legislature raises the interest limitation.

If the state law limiting the franchise in bond elections to property owners is changed.

If the people of north-central Montana are willing to tax themselves beyond their means.

If the winters are mild to allow accelerated construction schedules.

It seems to me that there are too many unanswered questions surrounding this supposedly vital project.

If these questions are not answered—and I don't believe they will be—the result will be chaos.

I believe the housing problems created by the population influx will be critical.

The Community Impact Report claims that there are 5,400 available housing units in the impact area. I do not believe it.

There is no doubt that housing must be constructed to accommodate the population increases. The engineers blithely forecast that the required housing will be constructed by "local entrepreneurs". Present interest rates, in my opinion, preclude any huge investment by local entrepreneurs. (See Table D)

Consistent with the nature of the project, much of the required housing will be temporary. This type of housing is difficult to finance. It is a poor investment, because it is temporary and there is no one to guarantee the mortgage.

The report projects that 3,300 additional housing units will be required. It makes no specific recommendations as to how this housing will be provided.

The major fallacy regarding housing in the impact report is the assumption that population distribution can be determined in advance.

The engineers have decided that people migrating into the impact area will disperse to 10 towns, utilizing existing facilities to the maximum.

This is preposterous. It is like saying a roulette ball will fall on a particular number because there is a slot.

People will move to communities that provide housing, acessibility to every day services and social and recreational amenities.

Of the 10 communities considered in the report, only Great Falls, Shelby, Conrad and Cut Bank can provide these basic services and facilities and some of these cities are questionable so far as moderating the ultimate impact.

These communities, particularly Conrad, will receive the full force of the population impact. The sewer system in Conrad is presently near capacity. Something will have to be done and done quickly if a major health problem is to be averted.

Because of this fundamental planning error, I consider many of the statistics in the report to be invalid.

The report projects an enrollment increase of 1,900 in the region's schools. Additional plant facilities, supplies and teachers will be required if we are to maintain quality education in the affected communities. Tax revenue, construction time and public approval of bond issues are all lacking.

It appears to me that schools will be over-crowded and understaffed.

We do not want this in Montana.

There will not be adequate ambulance service in the impact region. Consider what would happen if there were to be a major accident at one of the construction sites. There were no specific recommendations in the impact report for the upgrading of ambulance service.

There is no reason to believe that the ABM, like all weapons systems, will not become obsolete in a short time.

As I understand it, the ABM is specifically designed to protect the Minuteman ICBMs from enemy attack. When the Minuteman becomes obsolete, the ABM will have nothing to protect.

If the communities of north-central Montana bond themselves for 20 to 25 years, who is to guarantee that ABM connected people will still be on the tax-rolls. An obsolete defense system is not going to carry much of a payroll.

Because of haphazard planning and lack of consideration for the people in the communities to be affected by the ABM, I believe we will encounter serious problems during the next six years.

More than 15,000 permanent and temporary workers and military personnel and secondary employees will come to north-central Montana at the peak of ABM construction.

They will face housing shortages, over-crowded schools, unsatisfactory sanitary facilities and numerous other problems that will significantly deteriorate the quality of life.

The communities of north-central Montana do not have the resources, the legal power nor the responsibility to prevent these unfortunate conditions.

I recommend that this committee initiate a new approach to deal with the impact of the ABM System on the communities of north-central Montana.

I recommend that the federal government assume the full responsibility for planning for and maintaining a decent quality of life for the ABM workers, military personnel and Montanans who will be affected by the construction.

I recommend that military housing be integrated within existing communities to lessen the impact of eventual abandonment.

I recommend that adequate planning be undertaken to prevent a sprawling rural slum from growing like a tumor on the prairies of Montana.

In Montana we have experienced the boom and bust philosophy of military construction. This has been an unfortunate experience and I believe it is time for a change.

Thank you.

TABLE A.—CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION TIME LAG

The Federal Housing Authority's Accelerated Housing Program, which was designed to complete a housing project in 15 to 16 months, has failed in Browning, Montana.

The pre-construction phase was begun in April of 1969. Construction began in April of 1970, and the completion date is now projected for October of 1970. It will eventually take 30 months to complete this Accelerated Housing Program.

TABLE B.—FINANCIAL STATUS OF INCORPORATED CITIES

City	Revenue	Expenditures	Assessed valuation
Chester	$113,190.44	$113,916.85	$2,783,499
Shelby	398,110.00	422,356.00	9,162,012
Sunburst	61,929.00	67,074.60	1,274,946
Kevin	33,044.00	31,229.44	1,182,808
Conrad	349,688.63	329,668.08	10,173,739
Valier	42,279.22	41,115.35	2,303,839

TABLE C.—TAXPAYER REVOLT, NATIONWIDE, JUNE 1970

Bonds	Dollars	Percent
Defeated	$693,395,000	68.7
Approved	316,585,800	31.3
Total	1,009,980,800	100.0

TABLE D.—*Interest rates*

	Percent
Impact report interest computed at	6¼
State limitation by law	6
As of July 1970, municipal long-term bonds are selling at	6½–7¼
As of July 1970, non-tax-exempt revenue bonds are selling at	9.4
Interest rates for private loans to finance housing construction	8½–9½

Senator JACKSON. We have both States involved here, but you can address yourself momentarily to the Montana sitaution and then we can go back to North Dakota.

General.

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. ALFRED D. STARBIRD, MANAGER, U.S. ARMY SAFEGUARD SYSTEM

General STARBIRD. We recognized, Mr. Chairman, from the time that authorization was being considered by the Congress, that there would be a quite severe impact particularly in the shorter range, and that there was a need to explain that when construction workers arrive they arrive in large number, and for the sites which are already under construction, there will be a heavy influx in 1971.

Incidentally, this would drop off naturally, and provision is made for a substantial portion of the permanent garrison to live on the bases themselves.

There will still be some impact on communities even at that late time.

Now, recognizing this, we searched for legislative precedents and found no example of a large military project where the Department of Defense had taken the initiative and recommended authorization to take care of such things as schools, hospitals, and utilities and, in fact, we found that there was specific authorization provided to other departments to take care of impacted communities.

There were programs. I am not in a position to comment on whether they are adequate, or not, but there were such programs specifically authorized for other departments.

So we thought the best thing we could do was to immediately run a study to determine what would be the impact and what were the possibilities for accommodating it, not how to do it, but the possibilities.

We pushed the studies concerned, carrying them out, as Governor Anderson says, through the Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers of the Army had had experience in this sort of thing, particularly in connection with the civil works projects that were accomplished throughout a large portion of this area.

The first of the studies, that on North Dakota, was completed about 3 months ago, that on Montana, about 2 weeks ago. We wanted to use these as a means of acquainting government at all levels, and the individuals in government at levels, with the numbers of people that were coming, and what we could find out about the possibilities of accommodating these people.

We have made the information available to delegations here and to the communities, and now the communities are informed as to the impact.

Secretary Laird, himself, felt that this, because of the severity of the impact, warranted special attention by the other departments who had legislative programs, who could assist and, therefore, he appealed to each of these other departments such as Agriculture, Interior, and the like, to set up a special representative who could assist in expediting programs to accommodate the impact.

So that is the position, sir, that we determined through our examination of legislation; that is the course that we took.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Would you yield at this point? Could you give us the names of those in the various departments?

General STARBIRD. I have it, sir, and I will make it available to you.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Will you send me a copy?

General STARBIRD. Yes, sir.

In general, they are pepole at assistant departmental levels or one step below that, and all departments have replied and we have seen, Senator, in contact with those people, pointing out to them the severity of the impact in places like Langdon, places like Conrad.

Now, in connection with these studies, we not only estimated what load we would be placing in the area, but we went to the area and consulted with the local governmental and private organizations there and determined their ability to accommodate personnel in numbers such as those that would be arriving, and we also found out certain deficiencies in general housing.

Housing becomes a deficiency quite early. Utilities in certain cases become a deficiency quite early, if towns such as Conrad and Langdon grow rapidly.

Schools become a problem. But they do not become a problem during calendar years 1970–71. So that is the background.

If there is any policy matter that you would like to ask about either I can try to answer it or Mr. Sheridan from the Secretary of Defense's office can try.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Could I ask a question? You said there would not be a problem in 1970 or 1971 with respect to these schools?

General STARBIRD. In the calendar year 1970–71.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Why is that? Won't there be any families with children?

General STARBIRD. There will be some, sir. But I think it will be basically housing that will preclude the arrival of great numbers in that period of time.

Now, at a later period of time it will be necessary in certain of the communities that there be temporary facilities added to some of the schools.

There will also be some need in the long range because we are not building schools even on our military bases. However, we have informed the communities that there is legislation available, and also placed them in contact with the proper HEW and state individuals so that they may lodge their requests for assistance.

I have to say one thing, if I could interrupt. We are somewhat behind in Montana in that the report was only recently completed.

Governor ANDERSON. The agencies to whom they refer are the ones that already have matching funds. We are talking about something between 30 percent and 70 percent, if you want to average them out on a 50–50 basis, these are the agencies to whom the general is referring when you go to get your money to do these things.

The other 50 percent is left to the local communities, to the State, or whoever wants to participate.

I can only say this, General, that I just do not see that you are going to get the 50 percent. I just do not see where you are going to get it in Montana.

Now, I would hate to see this program come to a screeching halt because of the unavailability of funds at the local and State level, but it is going to happen. I am just as satisfied as I am sitting here that it will happen, because I know the enthusiasm of the small communities when something of this kind comes in, it becomes great, and they will tell you all kinds of things. But I know what our problems are. I

have seen time after time in the last couple of years where the people in a community have turned down bonds for the building of schools just to meet the present problem that they have in the communities. I think Conrad was one of them.

You are just going to run into a logjam unless you provide the necessary things that are required to do this job, you are going to run into a logjam that may create a problem that we do not particularly want, and one that you won't want, I do not think.

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to corroborate what the Governor has said. If it comes to matching, the communities cannot do it, the state will be unable to do it. We just have not got the funds out there.

Governor ANDERSON. We won't do it, Mike, because there isn't sufficient money. We have got so many problems, when you think of our State where the work force has shrunk in our State rather measurably in the past few years because of the outflow of people from the farms and the ranches, when you think of our State, per capita income was $115 at one time compared with the national average of $100. For every hundred that was earned in the Nation, we had $115, we are now at $85. We are just in no position to supplement a thing that is of a national nature, totally of a national nature.

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, not only that, Governor, but we also have a lot of our people coming back from the coast, and if my figure is correct——

Senator JACKSON. From Washington.

Senator MANSFIELD. From Washington States, from Boeing, and if my recollection is correct, we probably have an unemployment rate of somewhere between 6 and 7 percent at the present time.

Governor ANDERSON. Yes; and it is increasing.

Senator MANSFIELD. So we are in strained circumstances.

This is a national obligation, in my opinion. The Government should take over the full responsibilities for these added services because it is their decision by means of which the ABM system is going into not only the Malmstrom area, but the Grand Forks area as well, Milt, and I think that neither one of our States can assume the burdens on a matching basis.

Governor ANDERSON. I do not think we can.

Senator JACKSON. May I make an observation there? It seems to me that there are several things to be resolved. One is, of course, that part which is of a temporary nature and I think the Federal Government has the responsibility to take all of it, I mean to the extent that you are going to have a large work force coming in and then pulling out, it seems unfair that the community be required to participate in that aspect of it. I am speaking just generally.

When you talk about the permanent aspects of the investment, then you are in a different category.

Governor ANDERSON. Senator, I have one comment to make on that. Can you tell me how permanent this will be? I just do not believe, as I said earlier, there is one man in this room who can tell me that this is, in fact, something that we can look to as being permanent. In other words, you are asking us, or the corps is, to obligate ourselves in these communities for, I would say, 30 years to payoff the extensive developments.

Now, I do not know whether ABM will be there 1 year or 30 years.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I hope it is gone tomorrow if we can get the world straightened around, but that is another matter.

Let me just address myself, if I may, to the first part of this problem. We do know that the construction workers who are coming in will be there temporarily; is that right, General?

General STARBIRD. That is correct.

Senator MANSFIELD. And not even our own people will be given jobs out there. Most of them will come in from outside.

Governor ANDERSON. Right.

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. What about that?

General STARBIRD. We have tried to encourage the contractors, these contractors, to use local—and by local, I mean State—labor and indigenous personnel from the community.

qualified for the task—and there is a broad range of tasks, different

I know that a very high percentage of those are available and skills involved, primarily now in the construction industry. We are attempting, though, to encourage the contractor in every way to employ local labor.

Senator JACKSON. I think this is a must because obviously it would lessen the burden on the Federal Government and it will help the States because these people are unemployed, and some of them may be drawing unemployment insurance, depending on how long they have been unemployed.

I would think that the Army should insist that where the skills are available there that they utilize local labor, and that will help all the way around because the Federal Government will be relieved of providing housing and other aspects of this impact.

Senator MANSFIELD. Speaking of local labor, General——

Senator JACKSON. I meant the whole State.

Senator MANSFIELD (continuing). What has been done about the local contractors in the States who are without work at the present time, who have had to maintain large staffs, contractors, architects, and the like. Is anything being done to give them some consideration?

General STARBIRD. On all that can handle a job of this size, Senator Mansfield, we do keep them informed and they are given opportunity to present their bid as a prime.

Now, in addition to the prime contractors engaged a large number of subcontractors or organizations which are not directly contractors, are engaged to assist them. Should you desire, I will get a full breakout of the contracts, subcontract a structure that is presently being used.

Governor ANDERSON. I think I can answer that.

Senator MANSFIELD. I would like to ask the Governor about Maierle-Morrison, architects and engineers. Are they being given any consideration in this new setup?

Governor ANDERSON. I cannot answer that. They are an engineering firm. But I do know that the present people working on the site are three—three local. One of them is Reber, one is Yellow Sand & Gravel, and another one is an outfit out of Great Falls whose name I do not remember, but these are subcontractors.

Senator MANSFIELD. Has the overall contract been given for the Malmstrom area?

General STARBIRD. It has not.

Senator MANSFIELD. But it has for the Grand Forks area. Who got the contract?

General STARBIRD. It was a combine made up of several, but the primary members of the combine were Morrison-Knudsen and Peter Kiewit.

Governor ANDERSON. If I may answer one other thing at this juncture, Senator, you are talking about local help and local people going in there and working. What you have done up there is going to create some local problems, and I will tell you what they are.

They have set up a work program, it is a pretty attractive place for skilled labor to be in, in that the salary scales, the overtime, et cetera, and so on, have attracted from our other communities some of our top people, and thus have made a rather bad situation in other communities in that we do not have the people to do the jobs that are necessary to be done in the communities from which they have come into this area. It is pretty attractive dollar-wise to be working on ABM as opposed to working on some other construction job in our State, and this has thrown us out of balance in this area.

You are not going to have the unemployed, the fellow who is a ne'er-do-well fellow, working on ABM. He is going to be the fellow who is pretty skilled because the contractor is not going to hire the fellow who just finished a course in some kind of training; he is going to hire the top people, and he is hiring them from other places.

This is throwing some imbalance into other areas insofar as the labor force is concerned, and we are having a tough time finding people who hammer boards and fix cement, and so on and so forth, in some other areas of the State. I can tell you that.

Senator JACKSON. I wonder if while you are here you can get together with General Starbird and Mr. Sheridan and go over this whole question about the employment picture. It may be useful to have the benefit of the Governor's views.

Governor ANDERSON. I think something can be done about that. But I have to stress again there is no way that the demands which are presently made for the impact problem will be met or can be met by the State, county or the cities where these departments are.

Senator JACKSON. Let me get back to a follow-up question on that. There is this temporary aspect of the program of Safeguard in Montana obviously, and it seems to me that that area ought to be defined and the Federal Government should bear the main responsibility, the full responsibility.

Now, as I understand it, there will be housing on the military sires; is that correct, General?

General STARBIRD. That is correct, sir. It will not accommodate all, it will accommodate all who are critical and have requirements for a close-by location for operation and maintenance and to maintain a state of readiness.

Senator JACKSON. From an operational standpoint.

General STARBIRD. However, the numbers are small as to the construction and installation workers who will arrive, first for construction, and then in a couple of years the installation, and the contracts for the construction are fixed-price contracts that were arrived at by open bid.

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The contractor himself is expected to make such arrangements as he deems he can make for the accommodation of his personnel. Those personnel, many of whom are transitory, may work there and then leave again during the winter months. Where there is not adequate accommodation, , then generally in the construction industry the individuals leave their families at home.

Senator JACKSON. Well now, if we are going to do all or some of these things, I want to ask whether or not the Army would require the Department of Defense to obtain legislative authority in this bill in order to undertake some of the things that have been discussed, such as taking care of all of the temporary requirements. I mean there is going to have to be housing built. Is this the responsibility of the prime contractor?

General STARBIRD. This is the responsibility of the prime contractor for any housing that he provides.

Senator JACKSON. For the workers?

General STARBIRD. For the workers or he can provide transportation for the workers and bring them in from more remote locations. We expect that a sizable number of towns will actually have workers in them during this temporary period.

I believe in each of the two States, there are between 10 and 16 towns, and in each case it includes a fairly large city, in fact, quite a large city. Grand Forks has a population approaching 50,000 people and Great Falls is comparable or of slightly larger size.

Senator JACKSON. But the Governor feels, as I understand it, they will be concentrated possibly in Conrad.

Governor ANDERSON. Conrad, Shelby, yes.

General STARBIRD. I think the permanent workers in the later period will tend to pull in closer. I think during the temporary period they will go where they can find housing.

Governor ANDERSON. Actually, Senator, I think the fellow who is in there now, the worker, will probably find himself—he is a trailer-type fellow, really.

Now, in Great Falls, for example, there are probably, although I cannot say this for sure, there are probably available trailer spaces with sewers and all the other utilities that go with it. Conrad does not have any such thing.

Senator JACKSON. That is the next question I was going to ask.

Governor ANDERSON. Nothing to accommodate anything of any size.

Senator JACKSON. The contractor, under his prime contract, provides the housing, then what about——

Governor ANDERSON. I do not believe he does. I think the general is not saying that they do. This is not contemplated.

General STARBIRD. I did not intend to indicate that he had to provide housing. He can either provide housing if he desires, or he can let them live where they can find houses, find residences. He can provide them transportation or not provide them transportation.

In other words, it is a similar practice to that followed in most large construction projects that the construction workers themselves find their residences and then find their means of getting to the job.

Senator JACKSON. How was this done on Minuteman? I assume you have checked the precedents on this?

General STARBIRD. We did.

Senator JACKSON. I am talking now of the construction phase. It was scattered over a wide area.

General STARBIRD. They were scattered, the numbers were also large. Now, our facilities themselves are scattered over distances like 50 or 60 miles, one from another. The MSR and PAR are about 30 miles, one from the other. It is not like the Minuteman, though. The Minuteman was scattered over a much wider area.

From what we understand, one of the contractors, Boeing, did provide some housing, but primarily for its own people. Most of the construction contractors, though, as far as we can determine, did not provide housing for their personnel.

In other words, they were left to find their houses, their residences, and to get to and from work. Am I correct, Gambill? Is there any exception that we have found?

Perhaps the Air Force representative would like to comment on that.

Mr. REITMAN. Senator Jackson, during the Minuteman there was no one solution. It was just as General Starbird has outlined. It was a mixture of local communities——

Senator JACKSON. What did they do, bring in trailers, or how did they accommodate people?

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I think I can answer it.

Senator JACKSON. Let me just finish this one and then I will turn this over to Senator Young.

What bothers me is that the testimony here seems to indicate we are going to have a large number of construction workers working out of Conrad. Now, who is going to provide the housing during the construction phase? There are no houses there, it is just a tiny, small community, as I understand it.

Senator MANSFIELD. About 4,000 to 5,000 I believe.

Senator JACKSON. About 4,000 to 5,000 people. How many construction workers do you anticipate at the peak?

General STARBIRD. There are other construction projects going on, but considering just Safeguard at the peak, it is approximately 2,500 to 2,700. The same comparable numbers apply over in the North Dakota area.

Senator JACKSON. How many in North Dakota?

General STARBIRD. In North Dakota, we presently have about 1,700 at work, and over in Montana now, because this site is behind the other in schedule, purposely scheduled behind, the numbers are quite small as of the present time, about 300.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I think it should be brought out here that in the case of Minuteman missiles, the program was handled by the Air Force. They did have a contract with Boeing whereby Boeing financed the buying of the trailer homes, which were returned afterward.

I think that we should get testimony from the Air Force on how they helped finance this housing, which is different from what the Army is doing with respect to the ABM.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Senator Young, that was handled as a contract with Boeing on the installation of the equipment, and the Boeing Co. was never involved directly in the construction.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. But the Federal Government had purchased the trailers.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; that is right.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Just how? That is different under this contract.

Mr. SHERIDAN. There is a difference.

Governor ANDERSON. As I understand, there is nothing in this contract that tells the contractor to provide anything for the worker. I am sure I am right on that. I would stand corrected, but I do not think there is one thing.

In other words, I am satisfied that the construction—that is, Peter Kiewit, and his combine, Morrison-Knudsen—expect those people to find a place to live if they want to work there, and I do not think there is one nickel contemplated in the contract by the corps, by Peter Kiewit and that combine, to provide any housing at all. I am sure about that.

General STARBIRD. You see, this is a fixed-price contract, and Peter Kiewit, Morrison-Knudsen, do intend, and actually have started, the building of certain trailer camps.

Gambill, do you know where they are right now?

This is Colonel Gambill, who is in our site activation directorate, and he is the one who is directly in contact with these activities.

Colonel GAMBILL. Yes, sir. Morrison-Knudsen is planning a trailer park to accommodate up to 200 trailers in the city of Langdon for some of their construction workers.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Since you mention Langdon, this is a town which has the most severe impact and, I think there is perhaps a little more of a problem in Montana than in North Dakota because it is a more sparsely populated area. In North Dakota, I think you indicated the impact would affect about 24 little towns and cities, four in Minnesota. But Langdon is the hardest hit. You said a moment ago you would provide some temporary school facilities.

General STARBIRD. No, sir. I meant the communities would have to provide temporary school facilities for as many as 1,900 students in Montana.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. What kind of temporary school facilities?

General STARBIRD. Some sort of temporary school buildings, not of the permanent type. I can furnish you a description of them.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. At whose expense?

General STARBIRD. These would be at the expense of the communities with assistance from HEW to assist the community. I am not saying this completely answers the problem, but that is the direction.

Senator JACKSON. I think that the problem here, General, is that traditional methods, as I interpret this testimony, are not adequate, and that is why I think we are going to need some legislation here to supplement those traditional solutions.

In other words, I do not see a need for the Army to get into all these activities per se, but I think what is needed is authority for the Army to contract with HEW and all of the other agencies that will be involved in trying to fulfill the supporting services which normally would be a part of the community responsibility but, as I understand the testimony and from my colleagues here, and the Governor, this is not in the realm of possibility.

This is the problem, and if you wait and try to take it out of the pot, so to speak, of the impacted aid funds under HEW, it will not answer because it will take too long. I think what is needed here from this hearing this morning is for us to come up with some kind of legislative authorization that will make it possible for the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, to contract with existing Federal agencies to do these things so that they can be done in a timely fashion.

I am fearful of long delays, and you will agree with me that putting applications in and getting them approved after the construction work has come to an end will not work. This would be my feeling.

Senator DOMINICK. The thing that is not clear to me and, General, I wish you would address yourself to this, is the question of why this situation on impact through Federal construction of a national need is different from any other type of situation that we have had.

Why should this one be particularly different from either the construction of Minuteman or construction of Titan missiles or construction of a big Army base or anything else?

General STARBIRD. Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Senator, if I may, I would like to answer that. Very frankly, after listening to the testimony by the Senator and the Governor, I am deeply impressed with the hardship that is being worked in Montana and North Dakota. But, in answer to your question, I am not convinced that it is any different from a situation, such as the Army has at Fort Huachuca, which is about 65 miles from Tucson, and the people go by bus to work there.

Senator JACKSON. Except it is not 30 to 40 below zero in the winter.

Senator MANSFIELD. More than that.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Well, that is a considerable distance.

Governor ANDERSON. Except the fact that Tucson is a big city that can absorb something like this, and Conrad is not.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I realize Conrad is not, but Great Falls is a good-sized city, Governor.

Governor ANDERSON. It is a fair-sized city.

I can assure you, gentlemen, of one thing, that, as I see it, is quite different. In other words, when you put a military installation in, for the most part you support it totally when it is in, you have done it in the past, where you have put these things in, in and around these bigger cities. But you are talking about an area where there are no people to amount to anything, you are talking about a State which is having all kinds of financial problems, you are talking, and if I may reiterate this again, you have—and we are not complaining of this because we are a part of the Nation and happy to be a part of the Nation—you have forced us by your Minuteman setup to be the bull's-eye of the whole Nation, and you are increasing the need for this bull's-eye to even become greater by this thing, and we are just not very anxious to get into this. I will tell you that in the first place.

And, secondly, we are in no position to because I know that come the next legislature I am going to have the greatest problem that anybody has had in a long time just to meet our needs from a local and every standpoint, namely, the schools. We are way back in all of these things, and to undertake this, it is impossible.

Senator DOMINICK. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could get General Starbird still to answer my question.

General STARBIRD. I think there are many similarities with the Minuteman, but there are differences, as have been brought out.

Our people, as far as where they are actually constructing and will be operating, are more concentrated. The numbers, as I remember them, are comparable, but the Minuteman was spread over a bigger area. I do not know any other one that has, on that scale, been in an area so lightly populated, and in areas of very severe climate.

On the other hand, many of the people we are talking about, not all by any means, but many of them, will probably leave in the winter, depending upon jobs elsewhere. So I do not have a very clear answer. There are both similarities and dissimilarities.

Senator DOMINICK. When you build an Air Force base in Montana or North Dakota, you have obviously a concentration of workers in the construction of that. What do you do about that?

Governor ANDERSON. You built an Air Force base in Glasgow and shut it down after it was built.

Senator MANSFIELD. The best Air Force base in the United States, really.

Governor ANDERSON. We took that impact, and I know what it has done up there. We have had nothing but a headache with it ever since.

Senator MANSFIELD. It has reduced the population of Valley County by almost half, and it has created an economic situation which the county has not yet, and northeastern Montana, has not been able to get out of.

Governor ANDERSON. Never will.

Senator MANSFIELD. Oh, yes, it will, but it will take time.

Governor ANDERSON. It will take a lot of time.

We do not want this to happen again, I will tell you that.

Senator JACKSON. I think we need to take this in parts, and we do have definite information certainly as to the temporary aspects of this program. Then we have a permanent part of it, and I think we should start out here with some kind of appropriate language being submitted to this committe to give to the Department of the Army authority to contract with various agencies.

Senator Mansfield is here, of course, as chairman of the Appropriations end, so that there can be expeditious programing of whatever the requirements are. I do think this problem is a serious one, and is a unique one in Montana and in North Dakota. I would think, if you have an action officer—Colonel Gambill is here, I do not know what his responsibility is—to work with these people, you could get a bill of particulars as to need, and then submit to the committee just what it looks like in terms of an estimate. Now this is what the committee is requesting.

I do not know what the Department policy is on this, but we will need some authorizing language, I think, to make it possible for the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, to contract with the existing Federal agencies. I do not see any need to burden you with responsibilities of providing utilities and providing schools. I think this ought to be done through the regular existing institutions.

This makes sense and keep close liaison, as I am sure wou will, with the Governors of the States and the Senators and Congressmen involved here, but work out—I think each State obviously ought to

have someone that you can deal with directly and be right up to date. If we give you the authority and the discretion to resolve these problems with a policy statement, I think we can get the show on the road here, Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, there is a big difference between this ABM project and other military and public works projects which I do not think has been clearly brought out.

For example, in the construction of Garrison Dam in North Dakota you did not have as many employees at the peak as you will have in the ABM construction program. In that case you built the town of Riverdale with school facilities and everything else to go with it. This is the difference.

When you built the Air Force base at Grand Forks it was only about 13 miles from a sizable city; the same was true with Minot, they were better able to absorb it.

In the case of the Minuteman it was scattered over a wide area. A little town of, say, 2,000 would have a trailer camp of maybe 500 trailers, and the Air Force or the contractor participated with the local town. I think this can be worked out. But more has to be done soon, particularly with respect to schools and sewer and water systems.

Senator DOMINICK. Mr. Chairman, I think from the committee's point of view that we also ought to ask the staff to put together the various programs that are available to the communities for the services that are being requested.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

Senator DOMINICK. What I am concerned with is that we will find ourselves in a complete duplication of many of the programs that are already in existence. We have got impacted areas.

Senator JACKSON. I want to avoid that. I do not want to set up a new institution within the Army or within Defense. But what I want to do is see if we can give them the authority to contract, in effect, so that the money does not come out of the State pot, so to speak. I mean, you have so much money that is going to be available for sewage disposal and all other utility aids, whether it is planning money or other, that this would be carved out of that separately, and the Army would be authorized to move without delay in getting the funds through to the local communities.

I think we want to avoid duplication, and this I want to do. I do not want to set up another responsibility, and I do not think the Army wants this. They are not in that business and should not be in it.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, you would put then the Department of Defense in the position of being the sponsor in connection with the present laws on schools and sewage treatment plants, and so forth, is that correct? Is that what I understand?

I think those laws might possibly have to be amended to do it, but we will check into it and report back.

Senator JACKSON. If you will work with Mr. Rexroad and Mr. Nease of the staff.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Let us work up some language and authority so that we can deal with it, and then we will need an estimate, too, so that

Senator Mansfield's subcommittee can provide the necessary funds for it.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We would be glad to do that.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Governor ANDERSON. Senator, if I may, I would like to say this: If you had during this construction period, for example, in Conrad or in these bases some kind of a real serious disaster, and I am talking about a real bad accident with a lot of people involved, you would have one of the problems of the Nation right on top of your head because I mean nothing has been done to improve the medical facilities that are necessary.

In other words, we have an awful time getting doctors into these towns. I think there are four now at Conrad, and you are not going to get anyone in there, I mean, to supplement the need, unless you provide for it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, Governor, let me just say I have not run down through a laundry list of things needed, it would take a long time to go through them, and obviously, and I will be shocked if I am in error, there must be in this contract with the general contractors, who have the prime contract, a requirement to meet certain safety standards which include having doctors available or medical facilities available if you are going to have that large number of men involved.

Governor ANDERSON. The briefing I had on that does not indicate that. The colonels out there who talked to me may not know it, but it looks like you are asking for something that no one wants.

Senator JACKSON. I think the General's testimony is that it will be more than just in Conrad. But I do not know the answer to that. The point is we want to find answers to these problems, and I would prefer that we draft some rather broad legislative language that will make it possible to vest discretion to deal with these problems as they go along in connection with the construction, and let us do it that way, Governor Anderson.

Governor ANDERSON. Very fine.

Senator JACKSON. You keep in touch with them.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. We have the Savannah River plant of the Atomic Energy Commission in South Carolina, and I remember what a tremendous impact the building of that installation had on that community.

I do think that the Federal Government has an obligation here not to impose a hardship on these States involved, and that we ought to study this matter very carefully.

If we now have sufficient law on the books to accomplish it without hardship, allright. If we do not, then I would certainly favor taking the steps necessary in order to prevent a hardship in the areas that will be affected here.

Senator JACKSON. Any further questions?

If not, thank you, gentlemen. I believe we fully understand now what we are trying to do, and I think we can start working out appropriate language.

Thank you very much.

Governor ANDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Our next witness is Congressman Sam Stratton, who will testify in connection with the arsenal in his district.

Congressman, we are delighted to welcome you to the committee once again.

Representative STRATTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. You have a little item that is of some interest.

STATEMENT OF HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

Representative STRATTON. I have a very small item, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. It is in your district.

Representative STRATTON. Well, it happens to be in the general area that I have the honor to represent, the capital district of New York State, yes, sir; and it won't, I am sure, cause any problems similar to the ones that were just presented to you.

I have a brief statement here, Mr. Chairman, which I would like to run through very quickly.

Senator JACKSON. Go right ahead.

Representative STRATTON. And, perhaps, add a few other comments. I am certainly happy to appear here this morning in behalf of a project on an Army installation, the Watervliet Arsenal, which is not only important to the readiness of all three of our armed services, but also happens to be located, as you pointed out, in the capital district area of upstate New York and, as a matter of fact, is the only defense installation in that general area.

The House has included in the authorization bill and the House appropriations committee has also approved the sum of $1.362 million for the expansion of laboratory facilities located at the Watervliet Arsenal.

This improved weapons development laboratory is needed to provide improved research and development on large cannon-oriented type of research needed by both the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, the Watervliet Arsenal is today the only installation in the armed services which still maintains the capability of manufacturing gun tubes. This applies for the 105, the 155, the 175, and so forth; and although we are in the position of beginning to phase down our military activities, and hopefully will be needing fewer guns of that caliber in Vietnam and elsewhere, nevertheless, I think it is important that this gun manufacturing facility should be maintained because it provides a very vital part of our national defense, and one that cannot very rapidly be recreated, once we let it go, if a time of emergency should arise.

Now, the project which is requested here is a very modest figure needed for the expansion and improvement of the research facilities that accompany that weapons production, Mr. Chairman, and the Army has already advised us in the House, as I know they have advised the Senate, that any delay in approval of this project would result in a critical delay in developing improvements for the construction of a number of these long-range weapons.

Like other installations, Mr. Chairman, Watervliet has recently faced some personnel cutbacks, and because of this, employees at Watervliet share, with other government employees at other installations, a certain amount of apprehension and nervousness with regard to their future.

But, as I point out, Watervliet Arsenal has a unique capability that cannot be duplicated anywhere else in our Defense Establishment, and I think the importance of this facility is actually underscored by the Army's desire in this case to improve the research facilities located at Watervliet by means of this construction so that we cannot only keep our basic manufacturing capability in this field, but see that it continues to be accompanied by the best and latest research techniques.

By approving this modest request we cannot only help to keep our powder dry in time of trouble, Mr. Chairman, but we can also reassure the loyal employees at Watervliet of the seriousness of the Nation's intentions to maintain this unique capability to our national defense well into the future.

(The statement follows:)

Chairman Mansfield and Chairman Jackson, I deeply appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittees to testify in behalf of a project on an Army installation that is important to the readiness of not just one, but all the services.

The House of Representatives has included in both the authorization and appropriation bills for FY 1971 Military Construction $1.362 million for additional laboratory facilities at the Watervliet Arsenal at Watervliet, New York. This improved weapons development laboratory at Watervliet is needed to support the large cannon-oriented type of research and development to be used to support the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

I have been advised by the Army that if approval of this project is delayed, planned critical weapons projects will also be delayed and development of the following weapons projects will be curtailed; 155mm howitzers; 152mm gun launcher, improved long-range 8-inch howitzer; the 105mm xm204; 155mm out of battery firing howitzer; advanced light anti-tank program; company and battalion mortar systems and advanced concepts studies of high-press high velocity tank cannon and artillery.

I think it is also important to consider the potential for saving that this laboratory represents. Engineering and development studies conducted by the laboratory resulted in such improvement in the 175mm M113 gun tube—a doubling of its fatigue life—that first year's savings were more than $22 million. These savings, developed with limited laboratory facilities in FY 69 give some idea of what the improved laboratory can do toward getting the absolute maximum for the defense dollar.

In terms of essential requirements for national defense and economy in the defense operation, this project meets a real and valid requirement. Again, I do appreciate the opportunity to present this information and do hope my testimony will be helpful to the subcommittee in arriving at their recommendations.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. We appreciate your very fine statement.

Any questions?

Senator THURMOND. I think you made a very fine statement, Mr. Stratton.

Representative STRATTON. Thank you very much, Senator Thurmond.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your patience.

Senator DOMINICK. I think you made a good statement on that, too, Congressman.

One question: Is there any reason why this must be done this year, as opposed to next year?

Representative STRATTON. It is part of a two-phase program, Senator, of which this is the second phase, and the longer it is delayed the longer is delayed the opportunity to provide updated research to accompany these weapons.

Senator DOMINICK. The first phase has gone through?

Representative STRATTON. The first phase has gone through, and this is the second phase and, as I am sure you realize, $1.3 million is not very much in comparison with some of the sums that we talk about in our Armed Services Committees.

This is going to go for expansion of laboratory facilities that are located at Watervliet, providing better access between two laboratory buildings, for example, partitioning, and things of that kind, so that the facilities that are there can be better utilized and also, incidentally, for a further improvement in sewer facilities similar to those mentoned in the previous discussion. Even the Defense Department has an obligation to carry its share of the fight against pollution.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

Representative STRATTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ANNISTON, ALA.

Senator JACKSON. Congressman Bill Nichols of Alabama, has a statement in support of an item at the Anniston Army Depot.

Congressman, we are delighted to welcome you to the committee this morning.

Representative NICHOLS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Go ahead with your statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL NICHOLS, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM ALABAMA

Representative NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful for your kindness in permitting me to appear before your subcommittee on behalf of a project which is urgently needed by the largest military installation in my congressional district.

Since this is my first occasion to appear before the Senate committee, Mr. Chairman, I feel as if I ought to offer the invocation "May the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight."

The project that I bring to your attention, Mr. Chairman, relates to the construction of a post headquarters and communications facilities building at Anniston Army Depot at an estimated cost of $1,639,000.

The justifications for these three facilities are several but in the main, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, what we have at Anniston Army Depot is one of the largest Army depots in the entire country, constructed back in 1941, employing in excess of 4,000 dedicated civilian employees who are operating this depot—and I believe this is the only depot of its size which has such comparability—in an old Army warehouse constructed with a flat roof, inadequate housing, lighting, and air-conditioning facilities.

This scattered headquarters facility is over many acres of area which makes administration more difficult and more costly.

Now, Anniston Army Depot is the largest ammunitions storage depot in the entire country for the Army. The depot is likewise the largest storer of parts and other equipment in tonnage for the Army. At Anniston the Army has more than 7½ million square feet of military real property, the largest in the Army system; it is tremendously overcrowded, and the base headquarters personnel requirements have grown to the extent that essential headqaurters elements are housed in temporary buildings scattered over the depot area.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, these facilities remind me very much of the old World War II Navy barracks which are being torn down today after better than 30 years of continuous service.

I think it is also fair to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that the Army recognizes the need for this headquarters and communications facilities building. This is evident in that this facility has repeatedly been requested for the past 20 years by the depot commanders at Anniston Army Depot.

However, for one reason or another this request has been delayed despite the fact that the request has always been documented with substantial evidence of its need.

In Army Materiel Command's request to the Army in 1968, 1969, and 1970 fiscal years, they asked that this building be included in the military construction bill. But because of budgetary measures, understandable to each of us, the Army assigned a lower priority to this facility in the 1971 request.

Mr. Chairman, I am here today to state to your committee that Anniston Army Depot deserves better. As Al Smith used to say "Let's look at the record." I am here to tell you that the facility at Anniston is America's No. 1 depot facility in cost efficiency to the Government. The depot has a proven record for performing high quality repair work at the lowest cost and we respectfully submit that this fact can be attested to by records in Army Materiel Command.

Our workers are dedicated, loyal and believe in the job they are doing and in the country in which we are all so proud. The city of Anniston was one of the few and perhaps the only city in the country that staged our annual Armed Forces Day parade with Anniston Army Depot cooperating all without incident.

We are not asking for much, Mr. Chairman, but this is a facility which is badly needed and I am confident that this new facility will add even more to the fine attitude of responsiveness which is so evident in both civilian and Army personnel alike.

I am most grateful to you for your time, and I shall be even more grateful to you if, in your wisdom, you might see fit to approve this request.

(Attachments follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1970.

HON. BILL NICHOLS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. NICHOLS: This is in reply to your inquiry concerning a post headquarters and communications facilities building at Anniston Army Depot.

A project in the amount of $1.6 million to construct a three story permanent building to accommodate the Headquarters staff, the automatic data processing equipment, and the communications center has been identified on the Anniston Army Depot installation master plan. The Army Materiel Command forwarded

a request for this project for the Fiscal Year 1968, 1969, and 1970 military construction programs; however higher priority Army projects precluded its submission to the Congress.

The Headquarters staff is currently occupying 41,000 square feet of inadequate space, located in eight separate buildings. The present Headquarters, for example, is a converted ammunition building constructed in 1942 which has never been a suitable headquarters, and was used originally only because it was the best building available. The proposed facility will provide 57,576 square feet for 250 employees.

Although recognized as a valid requirement to complete the current master plan fiscal constraints and relative priorities have again precluded the Army from including this project in the current budget.

I trust that this information will be of assistance.

Sincerely

WILLIAM A. BECKER,
Major General, GS, Chief of Legislative Liaison.
J. R. BROWNELL, Jr.,
Colonel, GS, Deputy Chief of Legislative Liaison.

FACT SHEET

Subject.—Headquarters and Communications Building, Anniston Army Depot.

Purpose.—To provide information on the above subject to Mr. William Nichols, Congressman from the 4th District, Alabama.

Facts.—1. A project in the amount of $1.6 million to construct a three story permanent building to accommodate the headquarters staff, the automatic data processing equipment, and the communications center has been identified on the Anniston Army Depot installation master plan. This project has been submitted by the command and is currently programmed for a future year.

2. The existing administration, communication, and ADP activities are presently located in semi-permanent and permanent type structures dispersed over a one-mile area. The proposed project is to provide a facility in which can be collocated the headquarters staff, the communications center, and the automatic data processing activities and which will also provide the required communications security. This collocation of activities will permit demolition of two semi-permanent structures, 14,000 SF, and conversion of permanent type communications and ADP space, 10,200 SF, to administrative space which will permit housing of all administrative activities in permanent type space.

3. Additional back-up data is in the attached DD Form 1391.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions?

Thank you very much, Congressman. We appreciate your statement.

Representative NICHOLS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. At this point in the record I want to include a letter I have received from Senator Sparkman in support of this project.

(Letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON CURRENCY,
Washington, D.C., August 3, 1970.

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR "SCOOP": Congressman Bill Nichols, of Alabama's 4th District, is scheduled to appear before the Military Construction Subcommittee on Wednesday of this week in support of a new headquarters building at the Anniston Army Depot. I would like to take this means of joining with Congressman Nichols in support of this project, and I would appreciate your giving his testimony before the subcommittee your careful consideration.

With appreciation and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Senator JACKSON Our next witness is Dr. David D. Woodbridge, president, Energy Systems, Inc., Melbourne, Fla.

STATEMENT OF DR. DAVID D. WOODBRIDGE, PRESIDENT, ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.

SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM USING COBALT

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we are very happy to have this opportunity to present some material to you that we feel is very vital to the American people and, particularly to you, Senator Jackson, because of the past history you have as a pollution fighter and as a conservationist.

Good water, as you all may know, is one of the most valuable natural resources known.

Senator JACKSON. Would you summarize your statement, if possible? We will put the whole statement in the record.

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. Yes; certainly.

Senator JACKSON. Why don't you just tell us exactly what you propose here, and what you have done about it.

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. All right.

What we have been working on is a method for actually cleaning up sewage. We have read an awful lot in the papers about how bad our water pollution is, and how it is dangerous to the health of the people, and there are many places in the United States and in the world, in particular, where we are extremely short of water today.

So a group of us, all professors in the Florida Institute of Technology at Melbourne, started some 4½ years ago to develop a new approach to the treatment of sewage, so that it could give any degree of treatment that one wished.

Now, this is a problem to the Armed Forces and to the world.

By Presidential Executive order, as you know, the military have been directed to take all steps necessary to clean up the pollution from any of the bases, and many of the States are putting even greater stringent requirements on the new plants going in or any effluent put out.

In the State of Florida, the new regulations put out by the State health department and by the air and water pollution control board, are that no effluent, regardless of its degree of treatment, can be dumped into class 1 or class 2 waters.

Now, for your information, class 1 waters are any waters from which drinking water is drawn to be processed.

Class 2 are any waters in which there are shellfish growing and, of course, these are all the estuarine waters of Florida.

What can be done then so that the military can comply with the Presidential order? We have been working at Energy Systems Inc. on a method of utilizing gamma irradiation from cobalt or from cesium 137 to purify the water.

For 2½ years we have operated a pilot plant at the University Center for Pollution Research of Florida Institute of Technology, and have the results of that particular series of experiments.

The fact that gamma irradiation will kill bacteria is not new. The Atomic Energy Commission has put out a great deal of information concerning this, and it is possible to get 99.99 percent kill of all coliform bacteria; that also gamma irradiation will kill many of the infectious viruses that today no water treatment system, either your

drinking water or your sewage, will attack the viruses. This is information that is well known.

We have discovered two other, at least two other, perhaps two other vitally important results of gamma irradiation of water or sewage.

No. 1 is that we also get better than a 90-percent degradation of both bio or non-bio degradable detergents. This was discovered within the last 2 years.

We also found, using the very bad pesticide parathion that we could get a 25- to 30-percent reduction in Parathion when passed through the irradiator in the same rate as our normal bacteria kill.

We then put in a commercial, continuous operating commercial, plant at Fish Eating Creek near Palmdale under a contract with Lykes Bros. This plant went on line on the 10th of March, this year. It has been operating continuously day and night for 5 months.

We have found also that we get some very excellent results, and I have brought some samples from the plant to show you.

Now, of course, everybody knows what raw sewage looks like. This is what it is here. But here is what the sewage is after a normal extended aeration plant. It is very obvious, you can see the algae growth. Incidentally, this water has been in these jars for about two and a half months.

When it is then passed through the irradiator it comes out like that. After two and a half months there is absolutely no sign of algae growth.

The first filter will put it out like that, and this, gentlemen, is the water we are dumping at Palmdale. Incidentally, it is potable, it can be drunk. There it is absolutely odorless. Do you want to smell it?

Senator JACKSON. You do not have to pass it over.

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. OK. [Laughter.]

Senator JACKSON. I speak only for myself.

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. Does anybody want to smell it? I would not advise you to take the tops off of any of the rest of them after two and a half months in there, but this is perfectly usable water.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask you, Doctor, have you taken this up with Interior and with the Water Pollution people?

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. We have talked to the Water Pollution people about it. As a matter of fact, we had quite a lively session with them one morning and found that they do not talk or know anything that is less than about 15 or 20 million gallons a day. The plant at Palmdale is a 10,000-gallon-a-day plant, and they can go up to 3 or 4 or 5, 8 million gallons a day.

After talking all morning with them, they are talking in one ballpark and we are talking in another ballpark, and when you are talking about your military installations, you are talking of installations generally in terms of 1, 2, maybe 6, 8, 10 million gallons a day which is right up at the range of what we are dealing with in this case.

And, as a result of that particular information, we thought it was most appropriate to present this to you also.

I am not going to deal with all the technical details of it.

Senator JACKSON. You have taken this up with the Department of Defense, too?

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. No, not directly. As a matter of fact, I was just talking to Mr. Sheridan today, and I am going to talk to him at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator JACKSON. We would not be directly involved in this, as you can understand. We only, of course, authorize the projects in connection with sewage disposal in order to comply with the law.

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. Right.

Senator JACKSON. I think it is quite an impressive showing you have made here. I know nothing about it, but I would suggest that you meet with them, and I am sure Mr. Sheridan, that you will see to it that the doctor has an opportunity to meet with all the people who have responsibility in this area.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would be very happy to.

Senator JACKSON. There are costs and all the other factors that have to be considered.

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. We have all that data.

Senator JACKSON. You get it to them. We appreciate it very much.

Dr. WOODBRIDGE. Thank you.

Any questions?

Senator JACKSON. No questions.

(The statement follows:)

Gentlemen, We are happy to have this opportunity to explain to you how nuclear irradiation can help solve the military waste water treatment problem.

Good water is one of the most valuable natural resources known; yet, as the quality of useable water diminishes drastically, man continues to waste it! Present day conventional sewage treatment exemplifies such wastefulness. Not only are effluents from conventional sewage treatment plants unfit for human use; but they pollute or add to the pollution of existing water resources.

Environmental pollution is the critical problem facing mankind today. Man, in his daily activities, continually contributes to the pollution of his surroundings. The papers, radio, and TV are filled with descriptions of the increasing environmental pollution, but what is being done to remedy the situation?

By Presidential Executive Order the military has been directed to take all possible steps to eliminate pollution created by military installations. Also, various states, such as Florida, are taking positive steps to prevent the continued pollution of their streams and waterways. New directives from the Florida Department of Health and its Air and Water Pollution Control Agency have placed stringent requirements on the discharge of all waste waters. For example:

1. Effluents cannot be discharged into Class I or Class II receiving waters, regardless of treatment.

2. Effluents to any land based outfall require a 95% reduction in BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) and a 95% reduction in suspended solids, as well as appropriate nutrient removal.

3. Staging of plant facility construction will not be acceptable.

Well, then, what can be done?

Gamma irradiation of waste water provides many advantages for advanced treatment of polluted fluids. We at Energy Systems, Inc. (ESI), have developed, constructed, and proved a nuclear irradiator and filter system that effectively treats effluents from secondary treatment systems. The system will produce treated water that can be filtered to any degree of up-grading desired. Specifically, a continuous operating commercial nuclear irradiation sewage treatment facility was placed in commission on March 10, 1970 by Energy Systems Inc. at the Fishheating Creek Campground near Palmdale, Glades County, Florida. Analysis of the effluent from this plant shows that the suspended solids are 100% removed, the fecal coliform bacteria are 100% killed, and the BOD has been reduced to 6.0 milligrams per liter (or parts per million). A kill rate of 99.99% of all coliform bacteria has been achieved, and many of the infectious viruses of the influenza, and poliomyelitis strains are killed.

Additionally, a two and one-half year period of testing has been in progress using a pilot model irradiator at the University Center for Pollution Research (UCPR) of the Florida Institute of Technology at Melbourne, Florida. Results have been obtained which show a better than 90% degradation of detergents and a 25 to 30% destruction of the pesticide "Parathion".

All of the above results, and more, are accomplished without creating a radiation hazard. There is no measurable residual radioactivity in the effluents discharged from either the Palmdale plant or the pilot system at the UCPR.

This process for waste water treatment provides a tremendous potential for the peaceful and humanitarian use of atomic energy for the benefit of all mankind.

In this presentation, we will avoid the technical aspects of irradiation. However, for your further information, we will leave a technical dissertation which contains illustrative and statistical supporting material.

How can this application of nuclear irradiation aid in solving the military installation pollution problems?

First of all, there is no need to scrap existing waste water treatment facilities and replace them. If the current systems are of the "trickle filter", "activated sludge", or "extended aeration" type, in nearly all cases, an irradiator system merely becomes an "add on".

Secondly, the addition of the nuclear irradiation system will tend to increase the capacity of the existing conventional secondary treatment facility, and, at the same time, "clean up" the effluent. Contrary to the conventional secondary treatment facilities, there is no bypassing of the irradiator—every drop of fluid receives a uniform dosage of gamma rays. For example, the Palmdale facility is rated as a 10,000 gallon per day plant; yet, at peak times, it has continued to produce the same superior effluent while flowing at a rate of 22,000 gallons per day (GPD). There was no bypassing—no dumping of raw sewage along with the treated effluent.

Thirdly, the concept has been proved! The first continuous commercial nuclear waste water treatment facility in the United States is in being and is operating, day after day, at Palmdale, Florida.

Samples from both the commercial operating nuclear sewage plant at Palmdale and from the two and one-half years of testing with the pilot irradiator at the UCPR have shown the effectiveness of irradiating and filtering sewage to produce "clean water".

As I have mentioned, analysis of the samples have shown that 99.99% of all coliform bacteria and 100% of the fecal coliform bacteria are killed by irradiation. Effluent from the Palmdale, Florida plant has a BOD of 6.0 milligrams per liter, or a reduction of 87.5% below that of the effluent from the conventional extended aeration plant. Zero settleable solids are being discharged in the effluent from the Palmdale plant.

After five months of continuous operation, there has been no algae growth around the outfall. Observations of samples from the Palmdale facility have shown that the production of an algae bloom is greatly retarded in the irradiated samples. If the samples are innoculated with algae, the algae will lie dormant or die. However, algae will grow on a piece of wood immersed in the irradiated effluent.

At times of high water, it has been noted that fish gather at the Palmdale outfall, probably because of the high dissolved oxygen content of the effluent.

One of the particular advantages in the use of gamma rays in treating sewage is the lethal effect on many viruses.

A great amount of data has been produced by the Atomic Energy Commission on these effects. Of particular importance is the fact that the dosage found to be effective in killing coliform bacteria is also lethal to influenza, poliomyelitis, and other infectious viruses.

In summary, Mr. Chairman,

Energy Systems Inc. has developed a nuclear irradiator, plus filter system, that can be directly added on to any present secondary sewage treatment plant to upgrade the present effluent to any degree of treatment desird. If water is desired for use only for irrigation, it can be produced by an extended aeration system plus an irradiator. The resulting effluent would be odorless, free of 96% of the settleable solids, and free from 99.99% of the coliform bacteria and many viruses, and with 90% less detergent concentration.

When usage of waste water requires a higher degree of treatment than that for irrigation, the irradiated effluent can be filtered to any degree rquired. Because of the marked reduction in settleable solids by the irradiation process, staged filtration becomes feasible. By adding only a primary filter following the irradiator, industrial quality water, completely free of settleable solids, can be obtained. This water would be suitable for swimming pools and other uses, without possessing the high chlorine content required for conventional treatments.

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In many parts of the world, potable water is a scarce commodity. Nuclear irradiation and proper filtration can assure recycled water that is not only clear and fresh but free of coliform bacteria and many infectious viruses. If a recycled system is utilized in such a manner that 80% of the water is reused, a community will receive the equivalent of 5,000 gallons of water for every 1,000 gallons of source water used.

By treating sewage effluent with gamma irradiation and filtration, the present secondary sewage treatment systems can be converted into facilities that will not continue to contribute to the pollution of the nation's streams and waterways. It is mandatory that some form of advanced waste water treatment system, such as the nuclear irradiation and filtration system, must be used on all military sewage treatment facilities if there is to be compliance with the Presidential Executive Order.

Thank you Senator Jackson and gentlemen, for the privilege and opportunity of making this presentation. We shall be pleased to entertain any questions you may have. Should you have need for any additional material, we will make this available to you at the earliest possible time.

MARINE BARRACKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator JACKSON. All right.

I think it would be appropriate now to take up the Marine Barracks. Mr. William Posey, executive director of the Capitol East Housing Council here in Washington, D.C., is present to give his views.

Mr. Posey, we are pleased to welcome you to the committee. You are the executive director, I believe, of the Capitol East Housing Council?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. POSEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CAPITOL EAST HOUSING COUNCIL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. POSEY. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Will you state just what the council is.

Mr. POSEY. Yes, I will.

The Capitol East Housing Council is a community group which was formed to deal with the serious housing problems in the Capitol East area.

Before I continue, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to introduce on my left Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Haley, who are residents of the area that we are about to discuss. Mrs. Mills is the vice president of our council, and a resident of the area for 21 years; Mrs. Haley is a resident of the area for 14 years.

On my right, I would like to introduce Mr. Ralph Dwan, who was my immediate predecessor and the acting director before I took over as director of the council.

Senator JACKSON. How is the council financed?

Mr. POSEY. We received private grants from foundations.

Senator JACKSON. All right, go right ahead.

Mr. POSEY. Fine, thank you.

My name is William H. Posey. I am the executive director of the Capitol East Housing Council, a community organization representing low- and moderate-income residents of the Capitol Hill area. The council's task is to ameliorate through rehabilitation the critical housing problem in this community.

This year's military construction authorization bill contains a request by the Marine Corps for $700,000 for real estate acquisition to be used in the expansion of the Marine Barracks in Southeast Washington. The real estate in question includes the 800 and 900 blocks of

I Street, Southeast, residential property consisting of 24 dwelling units and two businesses. The Capitol East Housing Council, representing not only the residents of I Street but also the Capitol East community in matters relating to housing, opposes the expansion of the Marine Barracks into this two-block area.

Last year, the housing council testified before this committee requesting that his item be deleted because of the adverse impact on low-income housing and because of inadequate consideration given to alternative sites. The committee struck this request from the bill. Why, then are we before you again this year?

We are here, Mr. Chairman, because certain basic, vital questions regarding the proposed expansion still have not been thoroughly explored. These questions are of crucial importance to the development of the Capitol Hill community. The community is asking why housing for the Marines is so important that 24 homes for residents of the community must be razed, why other ill-used and unused land, much of which is already owned by the Government, cannot be used to satisfy the needs of the Marines, why graduates of Quantico and Parris Island cannot walk three short blocks to work and why once again the military can receive initially $700,000 and later many millions for their housing needs when the community finds no such amounts available for its needs.

Just 2 short years ago, the Congress of the United States stated the overwhelming need for low-income housing throughout the United States. It was stated then that 600,000 units of such housing would be needed each year for 10 years. District of Columbia City Councilman Sterling Tucker has stated that in the city of Washington alone more units have been or will be destroyed than there are proposed for construction.

We in the Capitol East community are personally aware of what these facts and figures mean in terms of our community. Should the committee permit the Marines to expand into this residential neighborhood, once again critically needed low-income housing will be lost with the inevitable consequence of increasing the crowding of families and the dispersal of poor and black people out of what is a model multiclass, multiracial neighborhood. Relocation is not an answer. In the context of an already emergency shortage of low-income housing and the Marines proposed destruction of 24 more homes, relocation is nothing more than a nightmarish game of musical chairs.

We are not here before you today to say that under no circumstances should the Marines be permitted better facilities. We do say that to construct bowling alleys, parking lots, and barracks for soldiers who are already billeted just three short blocks away is an unjustified luxury when to do so requires the destruction of houses badly needed by the poor people of Washington.

With some imagination, alternatives certainly exist which would satisfy the needs of both the Marines and the community. For example, if the committee finds that the Marines do in fact need additional facilities, the Marines could locate a new expanded barracks in the navy yard just three short blocks away. It has never been satisfactorily explained why this site is not an acceptable alternative for the present expansion plans. It is already owned by the Federal Government, saving the already burdened taxpayer $700,000 in acquisition and relocation costs.

In a time of inflation, continued Federal deficits and the nationwide concern for reordered priorities, citizens of the entire country, as well as our community, deserve the fullest exploration by the Congress of alternative, and less expensive, means to solve our military needs.

The community is aware that the Navy currently has a 5-year-old plan for the navy yard, and it knows that Marines are currently billeted and attend school there. Moreover, the master plan is not in final form and has been changed and will be changed in the future.

With minor adjustments to present plans, more than adequate space could be made available for the Marines to build an additional facility that would meet their needs as found by this committee. There are already plans for officers' quarters to be built in the new navy yard so it will be a residential as well as administrative facility. Moving into the navy yard or elsewhere, would insure that the legitimate interests of the residents of Eye Street, and the community as a whole, would be protected; that the problems faced by the Marines would be adequately remedied; and better community relations would follow.

Last year the National Capitol Planning Commission agreed with the community that not enough thought had been given to the Marines' proposal and admitted that its own survey of the neighborhood had been inaccurate. On August 7, 1969, the Commission officially rescinded its previous action approving the expansion of the Marine Barracks. The Marines have not reintroduced the matter before the National Capital Planning Commission nor have they consulted the affected residents or the community as mandated both by the House-Senate conference report of last year and by NCPC. The community regards this as bad faith and noncompliance.

The Housing Council, which has been regarded all along as the representative of the residents and the community as a whole, has never been informed of any action to be taken by the Marines except after it directly approached them requesting further information. No attempt was made to consult with the community even regarding the question of relocation assistance, much less the more important questions of alternative sites, impact on the community, and other related issues. In short, the Marines have not "worked with the community," as mandated by the conference report of November 20, 1969.

Our position is that there are viable alternatives for meeting the needs of the Marines which do not sacrifice housing for the poor. The Marines ask for $700,000 to begin building, not additional housing for more soldiers, but better housing for them. How long would it take poor people in this city to get $700,000 for rehabilitation of their housing? The Marine Band needs a new practice room, they tell us. Mr. Chairman, some of our children need a roof over their heads. The Marines should, if it is necessary, expand their facilities in the navy yard, not in the back yards of poor people struggling alone to rebuild their community.

Senator JACKSON. How many of the 24 homes are occupied now?

Mr. POSEY. I have that information here, Mr. Chairman. In the 800 and 900 blocks we have nine residences, not including two residences over the two commercial buildings that were referred to that are currently occupied.

Senator JACKSON. Nine out of the 24.

Mr. POSEY. Out of the 24 units; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Some of these units, I understand, are boarded up.

Mr. POSEY. That is correct, sir. Those units are units which are owned by an absentee landlord or a couple of absentee landlords in the community.

That was a question I asked when I came on as executive director, why is it that in the short space of a few months that this entire block is practically empty. It is our feeling that it became—well, it was feasible for the landlord to empty that property so that no political opposition would remain for opposing the Marines taking it.

I think he would stand to gain quite a bit if the Marine barracks expansion were voted through.

Senator JACKSON. Was anyone evicted, or did they just move out?

Mr. POSEY. It has been reported to me by members of the community that they were, in fact, that there were many families, in fact, asked to leave. I did not get a chance to glimpse a statement which did, in fact, state that the families were evicted.

Senator JACKSON. You say here in your statement that the Marines have not carried out the provisions contained in the conference report.

Mr. POSEY. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. The Marines "have not reintroduced the matter before the National Capital Planning Commission nor have they consulted the affected residents or the community as mandated both by the House-Senate conference report of last year and by NCPC. The community regards this as bad faith and noncompliance."

Didn't they meet with Mayor Washington? In the conference report language, we have the following:

> The acquisition of this small piece of real estate will result in displacing several families now residing there and creating some serious problems.
>
> A letter is being directed to the Secretary of Defense requesting that he instruct the appropriate naval authorities to work with the community and the District of Columbia housing authorities to see that those persons forced to vacate the housing allocated on such real estate are promptly found living quarters comparable to, or better than, those which they will be forced to vacate. This action must be taken promptly since the House conferees agreed to the temporary deferral of this acquisition with the understanding that it will be included in the House bill for fiscal year 1971.

I do not think there was a directive, that is what I want to clarify. I am quoting the language here so that I can be accurate about it.

Mr. POSEY. We do have a copy of the Congressional Record which does include that language.

Senator JACKSON. We expected them to confer with all of the interested groups.

General Chip, do you want to come to the table? Could you respond, please, as to what has been done since the conference report?

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. CHIP, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE MARINE CORPS (FACILITIES AND SERVICES)

General CHIP. Mr. Chairman, concerning the question that has been raised here as to whether or not we have worked with the community, we feel that we have. We consider it was the intent of the Congress, as expressed during the hearings on this project last year, and by letter of instruction received from the Congress, that we were to work with the officials of the community and the city government in develop-

ing firm plans for assisting those persons who would be affected by this project.

Further, without authorization and appropriation of funds, we believed it would be improper for the Navy or the Marine Corps to make relocation commitments to the residents of the property concerned.

We have always considered the appropriate agency for dealing with the landowners and occupants in land matters to be the Redevelopment Land Agency under the Office of the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

We have had continuing dialog with the National Capital Planning Commission, the Office of the Mayor, and made full disclosure of all plans to all interested parties.

Our records show that in 1969 we met with representatives of the community on at least three different occasions, and with the law firm representing the Capitol East Housing Council in May of 1970.

In these meetings we provided information on alternative sites which we studied, and also provided the reasons for our decisions to pursue the land acquisition at Eighth and I Streets.

The Chesapeake Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, which is the Department of the Navy's agent in this matter, studied the entire subject of relocation with the Office of the Mayor.

We are seeking, of course, authority to provide the maximum relocation assistance available under the existing legislation and we believe, sir, that we were complying with the intent of the Congress in this matter.

Senator JACKSON. You say you met with whom?

General CHIP. The council that Mr. Posey is representing here, Capitol East Housing Council. We met with the lawyers who represented them in May of this year, Hogan & Hartson, I believe, was the law firm.

Senator JACKSON. That represented the council?

General CHIP. This council; yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Would you identify yourself for the record, please?

Mr. DWAN. My name is Ralph Dwan. I am a member of the Capitol East Housing Council, and I was the predecessor of Mr. Posey as executive director.

In response to what General Chip, says, Mr. Chairman, the meetings, exploratory meetings, informational meetings, took place last summer. Indeed, when this issue first arose, we did have the opportunity to find out something of what was going on and the reasoning of the Marines.

Since the decision of Congress last November and the specific language here, we do not have the letter that was sent to the Department of the Navy, but the language of the conference committee seems clear, to work with the committee, there has been absolutely no communication from the Marine Corps or the Navy Department to any community groups or individuals.

We have finally, second hand and considerably much more time after it happened, found out they had been talking with the Mayor's Office and with the Redevelopment Land Agency, but at no time was the community, which is the people who are affected by this decision, the ultimate decision of whether there will be an expansion and where it will be—never were they consulted about the question of alternatives or even the very basic ultimate question of relocation.

Senator DOMINICK. Mr. Chairman, for the record, after you are through, I would like to ask questions of Mr. Posey.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly.

General Chip, did you wish to comment further?

General CHIP. No, sir; except to say again, Mr. Chairman, that we felt we had explained our plans for expansion completely on many occasions in 1969 to two representatives of the community who are here today and, as I say, once again with the lawyers who represent this part of the community.

Senator JACKSON. What is your response to that?

Mr. POSEY. Well, my response to that, Mr. Chairman, is that, first of all, I am most familiar with what happened since I became executive director.

Senator JACKSON. When did you become executive director?

Mr. POSEY. March 9, 1970.

Senator JACKSON. Well, Hogan & Hartson represented the Council——

Mr. POSEY. Not until after I became executive director.

Senator JACKSON. But the general mentioned in May of 1970, May of this year.

Mr. POSEY. Right; that is correct.

Senator JACKSON. Are you familiar with that meeting?

Mr. POSEY. We have not met—I see what you are talking about. We had a letter from the National Capitol Planning Commission.

Senator JACKSON. No; but didn't your lawyers meet with them?

Mr. POSEY. They did, right, they did contact the Navy to find out what plans they had for the project.

Senator JACKSON. Did they report back to you?

Mr. POSEY. They had some well-done charts, but that they were, in fact, inconclusive, and that the basic issues which we were trying to present were not dealt with, and those issues Mr. Chairman, are these: That relocation is not going to be the answer to the problem that we are facing right now; and that, we feel—perhaps I have a copy of the national plan of the navy yard, I have been going through that.

As I have stated in my testimony, this plan is not complete, and we see here there are going to be plenty of open spaces that are available. We, in the community, did not see why some of this open space cannot be reordered in terms of the priority that the navy yard sets to handle the problem of the marine barracks expansion, if this is the case.

We have not had a meeting with the Marines to discuss not only the question of relocation, because if we did have a meeting with them, we would have told them what we are telling you now, that relocation is not the answer to the problem.

Last year the Senate and the House conferees recognized displacing these families would be a serious matter, and I think I am using the language there.

It appears to me from reading the report that their method of resolving this issue would be relocation. What we are trying to say is this is not the method to handle the problem, this is not the answer to the problem of the Marine Barracks expansion and the problems facing this community.

As far as we are concerned, we still feel that we have been dealt with in bad faith. There has been no contact with them, at least since I have

been executive director, that has resulted in any kind of meaningful resolution of this problem.

Senator JACKSON. The point I wanted to make here, of course, is that what we expected is the contact that you had with the governmental institutions representing the city, which is the Mayor's office, and it is a problem on what private organizations you are going to meet with, you know.

Mr. POSEY. I would like to address myself to those points, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, we have contacted the governmental organizations to find out what happened. It came to us secondhand. We have had no official contact regarding whatever relocation plans have been discussed with the Marines.

Second of all, it does not seem that the question of what organizations should be dealt with should be a difficult matter. After all, we did appear before this committee last year, and we did state that we were representing the interests of this particular community with regard to the Marine Barracks expansion, and I have heard many statements about how long the Marines have been in these barracks, that it is a historic barracks.

As a matter of fact, they supposedly maintained good community relations for 150 years. If this is the case, why are they unaware of the groups that are concerned with this? This, to me, does not seem to be a sound argument. It is not a question of dealing with vague community groups. We are an established group. We are representative not only of this two-block area, we have a community assembly which is composed of more than 70 organizations.

We have a geographically defined boundary, and it is not a matter of an ad hoc committee which is simply a committee which appears to protest the Marine Barracks situation.

Senator JACKSON. General?

General CHIP. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say we are not at all unsympathetic with the people who have to be relocated, even if it is ony one family. I mean, we are not unsympathetic with this problem. [Laughter.]

Senator JACKSON. Let us have it quiet, please.

General CHIP. We know it is a problem for anyone who is to be relocated. But we also have a requirement to take care of our Marines who are billeted there at 53 square feet per man.

The current OSD specification is 72, and the proposed is 90 square feet per man in room configured barracks.

Our troops live in confined spaces, and these are our finest troops. We, of course, have to present their requirements and to do what we can for them but, at the same time, we are not unsympathetic to the problem of the community.

The barracks has worked very carefully, I think, with the community, and I think over the years we have maintained good relationships with the community. Our efforts here, in this legislation, are to get the best relocation assistance we can for the residents who would have to relocate.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Dominick.

Senator DOMINICK. Mr. Posey, how many of the nine houses are owned by the people who are living in them?

Mr. POSEY. Three, Senator.

Senator DOMINICK. And how long have the people living in those nine houses lived there?

Mr. POSEY. Respectively, Mrs. Mills 21 years, Mr. and Mrs. Haley 14 years, and Mr. and Mrs. Langley, I believe, 10 years.

Senator DOMINICK. And in the other six houses being rented, has anybody since last year moved in or out?

Mr. POSEY. Yes. Within the 900 block, the Capitol East Housing Council, in following the mandates that are set up for solving this critical housing problem, has purchased and has rehabilitated and has cooperated with the Department of Licenses and Inspections in three of the houses in that block.

We have attempted to purchase a fourth but were unsuccessful. The party decided not to sell.

Senator DOMINICK. So your organization now owns three of the houses?

Mr. POSEY. Yes, we do for the time being.

Senator DOMINICK. And you are renting them out?

Mr. POSEY. Until we can turn them over to the families that are presently living there, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. Did you rehabilitate them?

Mr. POSEY. Yes, sir; they were.

Senator DOMINICK. Was this in accordance with the National Commission?

Mr. POSEY. This was in accordance with the guidelines that we have set up for our own activities within the community. One of our main goals is to rehabilitate the housing so that low-income families, you know, can purchase them and can own property.

Senator DOMINICK. You are planning on selling these to the people who are living in them; is that what you are saying to me?

Mr. POSEY. That is correct.

Senator DOMINICK. At the price that you bought them for?

Mr. POSEY. About that, yes; right. Let me put it this way, it is going to be sold to the families at a price that we bought it for, and it will include some cost for the rehabilitation. It depends on, you know, which house we are talking about. In this particular block, these three houses. We are not just involved in this particular block. We are involved with houses in other parts of the community. This represents just one particular area that we are involved in.

Senator DOMINICK. Yes, but we are just talking about this 800- and 900-block area. These three houses are in that area?

Mr. POSEY. Yes, they are.

Senator DOMINICK. You say you did do some rehabilitation on them?

Mr. POSEY. Yes, we did.

Senator DOMINICK. At what expense, do you remember?

Mr. POSEY. I can give you a figure on them. On one house that I happen to remember, the latest one we did, approximately $3,500 worth of rehabilitation.

Senator DOMINICK. How many people have moved in or out of these houses in the last year?

Mr. POSEY. I think that is a question I am going to have to refer to someone else. Are you referring to the three houses we have?

Senator DOMINICK. No, to the area. There are only nine houses in which people are living, and three of them are owned by Mrs. Mills, who gave good testimony last year, and Mrs. Haley. You have got six houses that are being rented and three of them you are renting out.

Mr. POSEY. Right.

Senator DOMINICK. How many people have been moving in and out of those?

Mr. POSEY. I believe last year's testimony stated that we had about 100 people in the total two-block area. At the present time we have a total of 48 people, so we are talking about 50, 52 people who have moved out.

Senator DOMINICK. Who have moved out of the area totally?

Mr. POSEY. Well, I cannot say they have moved out of the area totally. I can say they have moved out of the units we are discussing. We do not know what happened to those people.

Senator DOMINICK. We are dealing, then, with 48 people; is this correct?

Mr. POSEY. That is correct.

Senator DOMINICK. In those nine houses.

Mr. POSEY. That is correct. We are dealing with 48 people in those nine houses, and the total we are dealing with, 24 dwelling units, which could be completely occupied and used to further——

Senator DOMINICK. Do the people who have the two businesses that you referred to own those businesses?

Mr. POSEY. As far as I know, yes. As a matter of fact one of the businessmen has just recently been relocated from the other side of the freeway because of freeway construction.

Senator DOMINICK. They live over the business?

Mr. POSEY. No, they do not. But there are living quarters there which are occupied at the present time.

Senator DOMINICK. So they are renting those living quarters?

Mr. POSEY. That is correct.

Senator DOMINICK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Posey, let me ask you this: if the people living in the two blocks can be placed in accommodations, given accommodations, that are better, for example, than what they have now, haven't we helped the overall housing situation if we authorize this? They continue to live in this rather rundown——

Mr. POSEY. Rundown according to——

Senator JACKSON. Well, these houses are not exactly the best, are they?

Mr. POSEY. The houses that are currently occupied? I just stated we have cooperated with the Department of Licenses and Inspections, so, therefore, they meet the code requirements. What criteria determine whether they are rundown or not?

Senator JACKSON. What I am trying to say is, is this whole problem here, is it a matter of ideology, of just having it moved?

Mr. POSEY. The problem is, sir, we have a very serious problem of priorities, who is going to get housing, the Marines or the citizens of this community, who is going to get housing?

Senator JACKSON. Just a minute. What I want to get at is, what if these people were placed in new houses, brandnew houses?

Mr. POSEY. I just finished reading a statement in which Sterling Tucker said that more units are going to be destroyed or have been than are currently being constructed, sir. I just finished saying there is a critical housing shortage.

Senator JACKSON. But if we arrange to give the people who now occupy these houses other houses that are not taken away from someone else, I do not follow the reasoning. That is the part that bothers me.

Mr. POSEY. Well, the reasoning, sir, is we are trying to maintain the stability of the community, and we have people here who have lived in this community for a number of years, and we do not see why these people have to be removed to accommodate a Marine barracks that can be located elsewhere.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we have gone through that testimony before on the question of——

Mr. POSNEY. On the question of relocation.

Senator JACKSON. Of relocating into the yard, and my understanding of the testimony to that effect last year was that the yard is going to be used primarily for administrative purposes, and it is not planned for housing. Am I right, or wrong?

General CHIP. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. But I just want to get the principle. I want to see fair treatment here. This is the committee that held this up and took the action last year, you will recall—you were not here but Mr. Dwan was here at the time and testified, and I think everyone on the committee wants to see fair treatment.

The thing that I do not quite understand is that if these people are put in houses, proper accommodations, that are not being taken away from someone else, is it just that these people want to stay right there and at no other place? If that is the principle, then we could never do anything in the United States.

Mr. POSEY. It is not just a matter of that, Senator, as I stated before. When you talk about putting people in places that would not be taken from anyone else, how can you say that when it has already been stated that we already have a housing shortage? Where are these houses going to come from that you are going to relocate people into?

Senator JACKSON. If we provide for new houses, I am trying to ask you, and I want to get an answer, for these people who are now living there, you would still not accept that even though these homes would be an addition to the housing needed?

It would be upgrading of the housing picture. Is it just because the Marines are there, is this the problem?

Mr. POSEY. No, it is not just because the Marines are there, sir.

I have to reiterate our position. We are established to stabilize the community through housing. We have a housing shortage. The issue, as we see it, is, are the Marines going to get housing and take away 24 units that will not be replaced.

Senator JACKSON. Now, wait a minute. That was not my question. My question is, if we provide the new housing for these people, and take care of the people and the Marines, this is what I am trying to get an answer to, what is wrong with that, or is it just a matter of moving them as a matter of principle?

Mr. POSEY. If you move those 24 families, sir, that means there are 24——

Senator JACKSON. Are there 24 families?

Mr. POSEY. Well, there are 24 units. If you take 24 living units which can be occupied off the market, where are the 24 units or where are the 24 families in the city going to move to?

Senator JACKSON. I thought I put the question. Let me put it one more time. I am asking, If we provide for new housing units for the people, the nine families, if we provide new housing units for them, not taking housing away from anyone, what is your answer then?

Mr. POSEY. I cannot see how you can provide——

Senator JACKSON. I did not ask you that. I said, if—we have a little authority here—I am asking the question. We are the ones who postponed this last year, and we want to be fair about it. I am just trying to ask a question to try to get an answer.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Senator, maybe I could turn this over to be answered by some of the residents.

Senator JACKSON. Well, aren't you the executive director?

Mr. DWAN. Can I speak, Bill, to this? I think, first, if you could provide—they are tearing the guts out of a section of a community if the Marines are allowed to expand there. If you can provide the same block——

Senator JACKSON. It is pretty dismal housing that we are striking at. I support good housing and I want to get more of it.

Mr. DWAN. If you provided an equivalent number of new units in that area you certainly ameliorate the cost to the community of this move, if that is possible. We have not seen the possibility of that, Senator, but that is certainly true.

I think what Mr. Posey is saying is, our opposition goes deeper than that. We feel that this section of housing should not be taken out of the community because the Marines have an alternative in the navy yard which is going to have residents in it, according to the master plan; isn't that correct, General, there are going to be some residents in it?

General CHIP. There are, there are some quarters there right now. It will not be troop billeting which requires other support facilities.

I would like to refer to Commander Kirkpatrick on it.

Commander KIRKPATRICK. If the plan is approved as written, there will be 12 additional sets of officer quarters that go in the navy yard. The problem, in building the barracks there is the duplication of messing facilities required for barracks. There is no plan to put any barracks facilities in the Washington Navy Yard.

Senator JACKSON. Look, as you know, we are most sympathetic with this problem, and we are trying to find a solution or we would not have taken the action we took last year, as you recall.

But I am trying to get at the reasoning process and the position that the council here is taking in order to find out what the remedy might be.

Mr. POSEY. What we are suggesting might be the remedy is the question of alternative sites to be explored. There does exist within the Washington area land which is owned by the Federal Government which could be used for barracks construction, and we do not see why the barracks have to be contiguous to, the proposed expansion has to be contiguous to, the existing barracks. I mean, why is it whatever activities that go on at the barracks should not be reordered so that, perhaps, the Marines can be bused from another area? Why is it necessary that this be contiguous to the existing barracks?

Senator JACKSON. Well, the Marines can respond to that.

I would assume that, of course, it would be hard to operate the barracks if you have them billeted all over the place, and still have a barracks within the area of the post.

General CHIP. Yes, sir. It would be very difficult to have a split operation in order to discharge the mission we have to the National Government and, of course, there are contingency plans, and so forth, that the troops at the barracks have, some of which are classified, and security requirements that they have, and these things are best discharged from that particular location.

I have the commanding officer of the Marine barracks here, and he could speak in more detail to this particular requirement, Mr. Chairman, if you would like. This is Col. Paul Graham. He is the commanding officer.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Colonel.

Colonel GRAHAM. We have a great many requirements, Senator, that run the whole gamut of local community ceremonies, security requirements, State visits; we provide ceremonial troops to the White House, and things of that nature.

If we move any great distance whatsoever, we will have to cut back tremendously on these commitments that we have in the barracks.

The General mentioned the security requirements that we have and commitments that we have will also, of course, be affected by the time and space involved in these.

We cannot really afford a split operation. We are split right now. If we split any further than we are right now it will be almost impossible to run that barracks with any effectiveness.

Senator JACKSON. Any further questions?

All right. Thank you, gentlemen and ladies.

(The letter and memorandum which follow were received subsequent to the completion of the hearings:)

WASHINGTON, D.C., *August 6, 1970.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Armed Forces Subcommittee on Military Construction.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: First of all I would like to thank you for allowing the Capitol East Housing Council to present the views of the community with regard to the proposed Marine Barracks expansion. My only regret is that the Housing Council's position on your suggestion for providing new housing in the area for the displaced residents which would maintain the supply of low-income housing in the neighborhood was not made clear. Quite frankly, I misunderstood this suggestion and interpreted it to mean the removal of 24 units and the relocation of the families into already existing dwellings. This is as you recognized, would have an adverse effect on the housing supply whereas your suggestion would not.

I discussed this alternative with the residents of the area after the hearing and their position is that of course they would prefer to stay where they are and continue to feel that there is other land available to the Marine Corps. If, however, you feel that the Marines must expand their barracks into this two-block area, then these residents and the Housing Council support any suggestion which would not remove 24 units forever from the supply of housing for the community. I would be happy to discuss this alternative further with the Marines and the staff of the Subcommittee with the view of working out an alternative along these lines. Again I regret the misunderstanding and any feeling that may have been left that we were against the Military in general and were opposing all alternatives to the Marine expansion into this area. Nothing could be further from the truth.

As you know this two-block area is in the process of being rehabilitated and we would like this process to continue. Already the Freeway divides the black community from the white community and we would like to avoid any measures

which accelerate this trend. There are of course some in the community who would wish to have all low-income housing removed from the Capitol Hill area because of crime, property values, etc. We feel however that the only solution to these problems is not pushing these people into another neighborhood but rehabilitating the housing to make it livable for poor people. We know this can be done.

I would also like to clarify another question which you asked me regarding the Marines' obligation to work with the community affected by the expansion. In the Conference Report of November 20 of last year, it was envisioned that the Marines would contact residents and not only inform them of their interests but discuss all related issues. Since that date, we have had only one contact with the Marines and that was when our attorneys requested a meeting with them. This was done because we had heard through other sources that the Marines had contacted the Mayor's office regarding relocation and legislation had been reintroduced. This was a meeting called partly out of desperation to obtain information on what the Marines intended to do. Our attorneys did not discuss alternatives and did not state the views of the community. It was to obtain information only. Thereafter, we expected that the Marines would directly contact the Housing Council and the residents to hear *our* views on the expansion. This was never done and we feel that this was the intent of Congress and of the National Capitol Planning Commission.

Senator, many of the homes in this two-block area are rehabilitated and are in excellent condition relative to the incomes of these people. Some are in poor condition as are thousands of homes throughout the city. All the housing which can be classified as poor is owned by absentee landlords and we hope at some time to purchase and rehabilitate them. This is the answer to the housing problem not tearing down all homes in poor condition.

We hope that our discussions with your staff are not at an end and sincerely wish to work with you on reaching some kind of compromise. Again I apologize for any misunderstanding and assure you that had I understood the question, my response at the hearing would have been similar to the response in this letter.

Thank you again for your courtesy to me and to the community.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. POSEY,
Executive Director, Capitol East Housing Council.

AUGUST 12, 1970.

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Jackson, Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Military Construction.
From: William H. Posey, Executive Director, Capitol East Housing Council.

Re: *Supplementary Statement on the Marine Barracks Expansion Proposal.*

In addition to the information presented at the hearings last Wednesday, August 5, 1970, and as a result of the discussion that took place during that hearing, I wish to present the following items for your consideration and for the consideration of the Subcommittee:

1. Capitol East Housing Council

One of the frustrations felt by the community arises from the extensive efforts undertaken to improve the area. The Housing Council attempted to develop a capacity to work on the housing and planning problems facing the community surrounding the Barracks. Initial funding was secured from foundations, gifts and community fund-raising efforts. A full-time director was hired and the Council has begun to work closely with the organizations of the community. Here are some of the main areas of involvement in which the Council is active.

(a) *Redevelopment Land Agency.*—The Redevelopment Land Agency has approached the Capitol East Housing Council and requested the Council consider becoming a non-profit sponsor for housing the rehabilitation of housing for low-income families in the nearby urban renewal area. The Council has accepted, organized a professional development team and is scheduled to begin the pilot project of approximately ten houses in about three months. Subsequent to the pilot project more projects will follow.

(b) *National Capitol Housing Authority.*—The Capitol East Housing Council has initiated meetings with the National Capitol Housing Authority to modify

and expand a proposed public housing project a few blocks from Eye Street site.

(c) *Capitol East Community Organization.*—As the housing technical committee for Capitol East Community Organization, the broad-based umbrella organization which coordinates more than 100 other groups in the Capitol East area, we are working under a mandate from the community. We presented a Housing Resolution to the Capitol East Community Assembly last November which was adopted as the preliminary goals and objectives which would govern future developments of the Capitol East. Our present activities and those planned for the future are consistent with our stated intentions to maintain and upgrade the housing stock in the Capitol East area.

(d) *Southeast Citizens for Good Code Enforcement.*—The Capitol East Housing Council has been working with this organization towards the development of a federally assisted code enforcement program in the area. An Interim Assistance Program is scheduled to begin shortly. This program is the forerunner of this Federally Assistance Code Enforcement program. It will include such things as rat control, street repair, and exterior renovation assistance. When the Federally Assistance Code Enforcement program comes in all homes in the Code Enforcement Area will be inspected, code violations identified and homeowners will be able to obtain 3% loans to make needed repairs. At the present time the Interim Assistance Program has been initiated.

(e) *Southeast Economic Development Corporation.*—With the active assistance of the Council this organization has developed plans in conjunction with the Mayor's Economic Development Committee for a shopping center to be located under the freeway just west of the proposed site for the Barracks expansion.

(f) *Charitable Organizations.*—The Council has undertaken to assist Churches and other organizations to develop rehabilitated property in the area on an individual basis. The Council has purchased one home a block from Eye Street as a model for Section 235 development.

We have only mentioned our major involvements in the Capitol East; there are many more.

2. *Future Development of Eye Street*

In the event that the proposed Marine Barracks expansion into the 800 and 900 block is rejected, the Capitol East Housing Council is prepared to purchase the remaining home in the 900 block of Eye Street for rehabilitation and will complete total redevelopment of that block. The 900 block of Eye Street will then be a prime example of excellent low-income housing. Contact has been made with the District Government regarding the possible purchase or the use of vacant land which it owns behind the houses in the 900 block of Eye Street. One of the proposed usages of that land is a play area for the children in that neighborhood. The Council is committed to cooperate with the owners in the 800 block of Eye Street and will lend assistance for repair and rent of their properties. The Council will be willing to assist the owners of the 800 block by providing certain types of volunteer assistance in the rehabilitation process, such assistance will be a non-technical basis and will not involve such things as electric wiring and plumbing. It would involve clean up, painting, and minor repairs. We would also be willing to assist the owners in finding responsible tenants for those properties. The Council will attempt to negotiate an agreement to that effect.

3. *Replacement Housing*

The Housing Council feels that the best solution to the question of the expansion of the Marine Barracks, if such expansion is found by you and the Committee to be justified in terms of spending priorities, is for the Marines to build in a place which involves the least expense to the taxpayer and the least disruption to this community. It is for this reason that we have suggested that an initial $700,000 be saved by placing the Barracks within the Navy Yard or on other federally owned land in the near vicinity.

If, however, the Committee feels that the Marines can expand only in this two-block residential area, our suggestion would be that a special appropriation would be authorized in the amount of $250,000 to be paid to the District Government for the purpose of establishing a revolving fund to allow the District Government to proceed to develop replacement housing in the Capitol East area. We would foresee that this would basically be accomplished by the purchase and rehabilitation of vacant or condemned property in the area. With this appropriation the District Government in cooperation with the Capitol East Housing Council could develop the housing in stages.

The first stage would allow for the resettlement of the present residents in houses which are comparable to or better than those which they are currently living in. These houses would of course be in the immediate area. Arrangements would be made for the three homeowners to receive clear title to their replacement homes after they have been purchased and rehabilitated with part of this appropriation. Other homes would be purchased and rehabilitated and rented or sold to the remaining residents in the two-block area depending on their ability to rent or purchase. If the families concerned were qualified under Section 235 of the 1968 Federal Housing Act the houses could be sold to them under that provision or a similar program. If the families concerned were eligible for public housing these houses could be managed by the National Capitol Housing Authority operating under the turnkey process in which the tenant would eventually become the owner. Once the houses have been sold the moneys could revert to the revolving fund to be used again in like manner. When concluded such a program would at least add an equivalent number of units to the usable housing stock in the area. Our various negotiations with officials of the District Government lead us to the conclusion that this can be accomplished if the money is made available.

Senator JACKSON. We have a number of other witnesses here who want to be heard.

Mr. Terris has asked to be heard on this matter, and Mr. McCarthy, I believe.

Mr. Bruce Terris, chairman of the District of Columbia Democratic central committee, and Mr. Lawrence McCarthy.

Mr. Terris, will you proceed?

STATEMENT OF BRUCE J. TERRIS, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Mr. TERRIS. I am Mr. Terris.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Then we will hear from Mr. Frank Calcara, if you will all come over to the table. First, Mr. Terris.

Do you have a prepared statement? If you do, you can submit it for the record and summarize it. It will appear as if you have read the statement.

Mr. TERRIS. I have already submitted the statement and I would just like to make a couple of brief comments from it.

As the chairman of the Democratic central committee which was elected in the 1968 primary, we consider ourselves the representatives of the more than 80 percent of District citizens who are Democrats, since the District of Columbia has no elected government.

You heard earlier today the number of representatives favoring military construction in the District. I think I can assure you that if the District of Columbia had Congressmen that they would oppose the expansion of the Marine Barracks and they would do so, I think, on two grounds:

First of all, in this time of discussion about cutting unnecessary military expenditures, it would seem to me that this would be one of the most obvious things to cut. The Marine Barracks, to house the very excellent Marine Band, does not seem to me to go to the heart of our questions of national security, and in a time of severe inflation and severe shortage of money for domestic needs, it seems to us that a good place to start in cutting unnecessary military expenditures would be this very kind of expenditure.

The second reason, one that is more directly relevant to the interests of the people of the District, is the severe shortage of housing in this city.

This city is short, studies indicate, between 50,000 and 100,000 units of adequate housing for poor and moderate-income families. We are building at the moment probably in the neighborhood of the Washington metropolitan area, perhaps, 2,000 or 3,000 units a year for these families.

As was indicated earlier, the vice chairman of the City Council believes we are destroying units for these families at a faster rate than we are building them.

Now, it has been mentioned earlier that we are only talking about nine families and 24 dwelling units. However, the issue really is not just whether you can find other housing for those nine families. The question is the total supply of housing in the District of Columbia.

I do not have any doubt that you can find adequate housing for nine families. But that housing will come from the total supply of adequate housing or it will come from a new supply that you can provide, but the fact is that supply that you can provide cannot even begin to make a dent in the housing crisis we have in this city and the housing crisis here is more severe than even in most of our major cities across the country.

I would say that when we have started to make a major impact on that 50,000 to 100,000 units so that we could say we are constructing 5,000 or 10,000 a year, then we can talk about the destruction of additional units. But I think the key issue here is, Are we going to destroy these units?

The fact that 17 of them or 15 of them are not occupied really is not relevant. The reason they are not relevant is because the landlord, who is sitting here, wants to make money from this project, and so he has gotten rid of families from these units. But those units are being taken from the housing supply in the District.

We are going to lose 24 units from the Washington housing supply. We cannot afford to lose those units. We cannot afford to lose the other units being taken.

Senator JACKSON. How much would it cost to put these houses—we keep talking about 24 units. Are there really 24 units of suitable housing? I mean, what is it we are talking about?

Mr. TERRIS. Well, Senator, I——

Senator JACKSON. I have not had a chance to go over and see firsthand, but I understand some of them are in deplorable condition.

Mr. TERRIS. Well, even if they are, I may say in the Capitol East area a considerable number of units in similarly bad condition have been rehabilitated.

Senator JACKSON. I understand that. It is what I am trying to get at. What are we——

Mr. TERRIS. Senator, even that is not really the issue. If these units, all 24 of them, were not usable, the question is land in the District of Columbia.

We have not got land for the poor, the moderate-income families who live in this city. We have got to use the land for these kinds of extremely important purposes.

We have got to use it for housing and, to some extent, we are willing to have land use for employment, but the use of this land is of no value whatever to the citizens of the District. What it is, is a further use by the Federal Government of scarce land.

I would submit to you what the Federal Government ought to be doing is trying to deal with a very severe housing crisis we have got rather than making it worse, and it seems to me no matter what solution is proposed, and certainly building nine more units for these families or 24 more for these families, would be better than not doing it. Still any such solution is contributing to the crisis that we already have in which the Federal Government is doing extremely little to get us out of it.

Now, in some ways it is unfair to burden the committee with that responsibility because the overall responsibility lies elsewhere to do something about our housing crisis. But this committee does have authority over one action which will make this crisis worse, in some small degree, but still make it worse.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

(The statement follows:)

I appear before you today in what I hope is not becoming a annual duel between the residents of Capitol East and the Marine Corps. The arguments against Marine Corps expansion on Capitol Hill are as valid this year as they were last. We strongly urge the Senate to refuse to authorize these funds in 1970 just as it did in 1969.

It is hard to understand why the Navy Department is contemplating acquisition of property in the middle of a congested city when it already owns a sizable piece of land, the Navy Yard, just blocks away. The value of the Marine Barracks in its current location is primarily historical. That is good and sufficient reason for retaining the barracks but it is hardly justification for taking the blocks next door. The activities now assigned to the Barracks could logically be separated. The Drum and Bugle Corps, for example, could be left in the existing barracks and the other activities moved to the Navy Yard. This would eliminate the sizeable costs of land acquisition and preparation. And, even more significantly, it would not destroy housing or disrupt the neighborhood of which the Marine Barracks is a part.

I know that expansion of the Barracks would destroy only 26 housing units, not all of which are occupied. But the neighborhood we are discussing already suffers from a serious housing shortage, particularly for low and moderate income families. And the District of Columbia, as 15 studies in the last few years have shown, suffers from a severe housing crisis. At least 100,000 new or rehabilitated units must be constructed before the guarantees of the 1949 Housing Act—adequate housing for all American citizens—will be a reality in the Nation's Capital.

The expansion of the Marine Barracks will destroy the very kind of housing, for low and moderate income families, of which the shortage is the greatest. Housing has already been destroyed by construction of the Southwest Freeway. Plans for remodeling the Navy Yard and for the construction of a GSA installation will increase the demands for housing in the neighborhood even more.

The decision to preserve or to destroy these blocks of I Street has significance beyond the 26 dwelling units in question. Condemnation and destruction applies not only to houses but to neighborhoods as well. This neighborhood is almost unique in that both blacks and whites alike want it to remain economically and racially integrated. However, this is becoming harder and harder to continue as blacks are forced out of the neighborhood by real estate speculation. The government should be attempting to stabilize this integrated community rather than pushing poor black people out of the neighborhood.

It is true that some of the residents in these blocks might be persuaded to leave by attractive relocation allowances. But unless, at the least, they can be provided wih new homes in the same neighborhood, condemnation would be contributing to nothing more than destruction of a neighborhood in one place and overcrowding somewhere else. In short, even if the residents are bribed to leave, expansion will still be destructive to the neighborhood and city as a whole.

If the expansion is authorized—and we strongly urge you not to do so—there is no reason why the poor residents of these blocks must pay the cost. Authorization must therefore include funds for the maximum possible relocation allowances and subsidies. The 26 units should not be destroyed without the Marines

helping to pay the cost of rehabilitating 26 other units in the neighborhood. This would allow the residents to be given choices of alternative housing in the same neighborhood.

I know that the members of this Committee have shown interest in cutting back on excessive military expenditures. Military expenditures are causing serious problems of inflation which in turn have resulted in government counter actions which have produced rising unemployment, soaring interest rates and other severe economic dislocation. Excessive military expenditures are absorbing funds which are needed for hospitals, education, control of pollution, programs to fight crime, and other critical needs.

The Marine Barracks is an excellent place for Congress to show that only essential military expenditures will be allowed. The acquisition of these blocks to provide space for the Marine Band is of no value to the national security. It would make far more sense for the Marines to use land at the Navy Yard and to utilize the funds which are saved to help deal with far more important and critical domestic problems such as the shortage of housing.

Tens of thousands of poor families in the District of Columbia urgently need housing. The federal government should be attempting to provide for building more housing rather than destroying what little we have.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. McCarthy.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE McCARTHY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Lawrence McCarthy of 900 South I Street SE. I am one of an ad hoc group of residents, both property owners and renters, in the Ninth and 10th Streets, Southeast area who are concerned about the various developments projects in our area—among them being the Marine Corps Barracks extension proposal.

Some of us hold memberships in various other organized civil or community action and service groups on Capitol Hill and support the programs of these groups on Capitol Hill: many more of us support the programs of these groups; however, today we appear before you as independent spokesmen for ourselves.

We are here because we are people from the general area that will be directly affected by the barracks expansion proposal and because no other group has either asked for or represented our collective view on the proposal.

We support, with certain important qualifications, the Marine Corps extension proposal.

We say "with important qualifications" because we believe that some facts have been overlooked or misrepresented in previous testimony before this committee and other committees of Congress which have been considering this problem.

There are three main areas of concern to us:

First of all, the true condition of our neighborhood and the area involved in the expansion proposal has not been accurately portrayed.

First, there has been what appears to us to be a serious lack of coordination between Navy and Marine Corps agencies most directly concerned with this development proposal, the District government agencies and local organized community groups—a coordination which we believe was the intent of last year's House-Senate conference committee report which deferred the project.

Third, the present vague compensatory and resettlement measures, for resident property owners and renters who will be displaced by the proposed expansion, that are provided in the bill as it now reads.

By our count—I took a personal count—28 individual residences and two small businesses are located in the 18 building units which will be replaced by barracks.

Eleven of the individual residences—10 apartment units in the 800 block of I Street and one single-family dwelling in the 900 block—appear to be vacant and have been boarded up.

I deliberately use the word "appear." Actually these buildings are frequently used by undesirable transients for antisocial activities.

Mr. Chairman, I provided your counsel with a portfolio of Polaroid pictures that I took of the neighborhood, and if you would like to take a look at it, it is a key to my testimony.

The first picture in that portfolio of some of the units in the 800 block of I Street, which is slated for the first increment of the barracks proposal were boarded up.

This spring, an article in the Washington Star called the intersection of Eighth and I Streets SE., the second largest heroin and prostitution area in the District. The houses I've described are a major breeding ground for this condition.

To us, it is obvious that the absentee owners are reluctant to improve these dwellings. Since we do not see a future for the buildings as acceptable housing under present conditions, we support the Marine Barracks extension proposal as being the best alternative available that will eliminate this physical security hazard from our neighborhood.

However, one two-family dwelling in the 800 block of I Street and two single-family homes within the 900 block are owner-occupied.

Here is a photo of the residence at 823 I Street. This is Mrs. Mills' home, who is at this table. Her home is a credit to the neighborhood and, unfortunately, the photo does not do this property full justice. You may recall that in her testimony before this subcommittee last year that she has invested $11,000 in improvements to her property.

The third photograph is of the Langley and Haley residences in the 900 block, which are similar examples of how attractive so-called "low-income" housing can be.

Three other single-family dwellings in the 900 block of I Street are rented with options to buy, by the Capitol East Housing Council and affiliated groups. Improvements are planned but will not be undertaken while their continued existence is in doubt.

Mr. Chairman, if I can refer you to five, new three-story single family dwellings on our block, in the block immediately opposite, the block of 900 I Street, immediately opposite the proposed Marine Corps area, cost in excess of $40,000. Smaller two-story buildings in our neighborhood that have been modernized and rehabilitated command prices of up to $30,000 and up.

We also have, and we are glad to have, neighbors like the Mills, the Langleys, and the Haleys, residents of the area who live in houses which are not luxurious, but are extremely well-maintained.

What I am trying to tell you is that this area is not the total slum or so-called undesirable neighborhood that has been implied by some agencies in their previous testimony.

We do have problems. All of us in the neighborhood must constantly be vigilant against assaults and robbery attempts, several of which occurred recently. One 2 months ago, victimized two staffers of the Appropriations Committee, who sit on this body, and it occurred on my front lawn.

At least one police raid has taken place against persons temporarily occupying one of the vacant houses in the 800 block of I Street.

None of the individuals involved in these crimes were permanent residents of our neighborhood. We believe that by eliminating the empty buildings which attract these elements we can reduce what is a danger to the people who live there, who have chosen to live in our neighborhood.

Last year's House-Senate conference committee report which deleted the Marine Corps barracks expansion from the fiscal 1970 Military Construction bill, indicated a concern for the fate of both resident property owners and low-income renters. We share this concern.

The Navy and Marine Corps agencies developed this project, and were to cooperate with the District relocation authorities and the community to arrive at a suitable relocation and settlement plan. Our research shows a lack of progress in this area. Thus far there has been little apparent coordination by the Federal and District agencies with the organized community groups. And Mr. Posey's statement describes some of the chronology behind this problem.

Let me state that our concern is for the resident owners and our neighbors in the homes rented by the Capitol East Housing Council. These are the people who stand to lose the most when these barracks are built and the homes are razed.

We have little sympathy for the other property owners in the two blocks who, to their profit, are maintaining what we consider to be a menace to our area.

This brings me to my third point: how does the proposed compensation and resettlement of our about-to-be-displaced neighbors come about?

We understand that sufficient funding is included in this measure to do the job, under the provisions of the Federal Housing Act of 1949, as amended.

Mrs. Mills and Mr. Langley are retired. Mr. Haley is approaching retirement. They have improved their homes for a future of happy retirement in our neighborhood. Other single-family dwelling renters face the possibility of relocation to public apartment buildings, which you will agree is far less desirable than their present housing situation, than what we have now.

We urge this subcommittee to closely examine the housing assistance programs of the Capitol East Housing Council and their affiliated groups. We endorse these groups as the best equipped community organizations to best represent our neighbors in reaching a fair resettlement solution under the spirit of last year's conference report.

During an informal neighborhood survey, we found that over 80 percent of our neighbors support the Marine barracks expansion proposal as the best available, reasonable alternative to what now exists on I Street.

The social cost is high: how does one balance the displacement of good neighbors against a continuation of a condition which is a threat to the whole area's security?

We request that this subcommittee closely study these problems and insure that either similar or better housing is found for those to be displaced.

We suggest that this subcommittee report formally recognize the Capitol East Housing Council as the community agency to represent the property owners and tenants and compensation and resettlement of these neighbors who stand to be replaced by this expansion.

I would also like to take this opportunity to invite you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your committee and the staff, to our neighborhood and see what the situation is actually like.

Mr. Chairman, I have with me on my left, Mrs. Etheline Hipkins, one of our neighbors at 724 I Street—Ninth Street, pardon me—and several other of our neighbors in the immediate area concerned who are in the hearing room today.

Thank you.

SENATOR JACKSON. It is a very fine statement. I think you have undoubtedly tried to give a picture of the neighborhood in which you live.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Right now I am out of the service and I am doing some free-lance writing for myself.

Senator JACKSON. You are a free-lance writer?

Mr. MCCARTHY. Right.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any questions?

Senator DOMINICK. Mr. McCarthy, I did not see from your statement that you came up with any conclusion as to whether we ought to go forward on this or whether we should not.

Mr. MCCARTHY. As we say, we are endorsing the Marine Barracks extension proposal as the best reasonable alternative.

From our point of view, from our point of view only, we seem to note that these houses in the 800 block of I Street, which we believe represent a menace to our neighborhood, will be in the current state of disrepair and in limbo until this matter is resolved one way or the other.

The point at issue is that the Marine Corps Barracks expansion proposal is the only proposal put forth thus far, their plans and matters of that sort, and the only hard proposal put forth so far to develop this property and to eliminate this hazard from the neighborhood.

We are supporting this, but we are also concerned about the welfare of our residents, and we just want to emphasize this to the committee, the residents who stand to be displaced, they are our neighbors and they are good neighbors.

Senator JACKSON. You recommend the Capitol East Housing Council and their affiliated groups be one of the entities that should be involved in the solution to this problem?

Mr. MCCARTHY. The conference report last year stated the Defense Department agencies, the District Government agencies, and the community. From our observations the community has not actually been involved in the planning. The community, the organized community, groups have been seeking information, informal community groups such as ours have been, but they are the best equipped vehicle.

They are organized and they are concerned with this problem, and I think they should be brought into consultation for compensation and resettlement.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ETHELINE HIPKINS

Mrs. HIPKINS. I am Etheline Hipkins.
Senator JACKSON. And your address, please?
Mrs. HIPKINS. 724 Ninth Street, Southeast.
Senator JACKSON. All right. Go ahead.
Mrs. HIPKINS. What I would like to say about the Capitol Housing Association is, I would not like for them to represent me because I am not a member of that. I would like for this statement to speak for the neighbors on the street of Nine Street and 10th Street because we did not know anything about what Capitol East Housing was thinking, because we are the people immediately involved, because we are the neighbors there, and otherwise we will have to join one of those organizations to which many of us do not belong.
Mr. MCCARTHY. To best describe our group, we are just a bunch of the neighbors who got together to discuss this problem. We have tried to seek information from all the groups concerned, and we have taken the initiative to seek information. We have not asked the groups to come to us.
Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.
Mr. Calcara, you asked to be heard. You are not on the list here. You had not notified the committee. Do you have a brief statement? This is Mr. Frank Calcara.

STATEMENT OF FRANK CALCARA

Mr. CALCARA. No. I just want to make a simple statement.
Senator JACKSON. Do you live in this area we are discussing?
Mr. CALCARA. No, sir.
Senator JACKSON. What is your business?
Mr. CALCARA. I am a builder.
Senator JACKSON. What is your concern?
Mr. CALCARA. I will make a brief statement.
Senator JACKSON. Do you own some of the property?
Mr. CALCARA. I do.
Senator JACKSON. Do you own some of the property that is involved in the proposed acquisition?
Mr. CALCARA. That is right. I own six properties between Eighth and Ninth on the south side of the street. I bought it within the past 7 or 8 years, and from time to time they were fixed up, and they are now, most of them, completely vandalized. We still have two tenants out of the 12 units.
I had, from time to time, in mind restoring those and making super deluxe apartments, but apparently, due to many different conditions, were were not successful in doing it, from the standpoint of our money problems and from the standpoint that until such time as that freeway business is pretty well straightened out, and I feel after holding these houses all of these years and dumping the money that we have into them, I do not see any future where I could contribute, because if I go in there, Senator, and do a sophisticated program, I still would not be helping the community because I think the community does not need any more super deluxe apartments. They need apartments to house the lower income people.

I feel that in view of the situation, that I endorse the position taken by the Marine Barracks. And as far as an owner we are not going to make any money when we take it, we might be losing.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Calcara.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. We appreciate having your statements.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO

Senator JACKSON. This is Congressman Foreman, our next witness.

Congressman, do you have a brief statement that you can make at this time for the record?

STATEMENT OF HON. ED. FOREMAN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW MEXICO

Representative FOREMAN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

I am appearing directly and personally—respectfully requesting your consideration and approval of our proposed amendment to the military construction bill for the purchase of the ranch lands on which White Sands Missile Range is located.

Twenty-eight years ago, the U.S. Government took over control of the ranching properties of about 75 New Mexico farm and ranch families for national defense purposes. Very short notice was given to these folks—30 to 60 days—and they had to give up their homes, dispose of their cattle and horses and relocate.

One couple I know, typical of others, had invested the best working years of their life building up and developing their ranching property, on which they made a respectable living with an income in excess of $20,000 per year, helped provide employment for others, and paid their assessed share of Federal and State taxes. When the U.S. Government "leased" their ranch from them in 1942, they agreed to pay then $10,000 per year for it—and have so done for 28 years—1 year at a time. They never really knew, from one year to the next, whether or not to try to start up another ranching business from scratch, or if they would have their own ranches returned to them the next year by the Government.

The leases expired on June 30, 1970, and the Army has initiated action against the ranchers to condemn their ranches and lease their fee lands only, disallowing any payment or consideration whatsoever for the grazing lease lands, reducing their lease payments far below the present level. In fact, the couple earlier mentioned would have their lease payments reduced from $10,000 per year to $2,880 per year if this were approved. Most of these folks have little or no other income and would therefore be placed in a poverty-stricken position. I have a list of a few additional typical reductions for the record.

It was my earlier understanding, from several specific conversations with Defense Department officials, that the Department would cooperate with us on a proposal, as an alternative, to purchase the ranches, as operating ranches. The proposed amendment would give the Army the authority to purchase the properties as operating ranches, as they were when the occupants were evicted from them in 1942.

One of the authorities by which such a purchase as this can be justified is article 315q, "Withdrawal of lands for war or national defense

purposes, payment for cancellation of permits or licenses," enclosed herewith.

It has been the contention of some within the Army who are opposed to this amendment that the grazing lands and ranches have been leased for 28 years, and that the ranchers have therefore already been properly and totally reimbursed for the withdrawal of grazing lease lands. However, Mr. Chairman, I think you'd agree that this is no more valid or logical than the claim of a 28-year-long lessee to ownership of the property he has rented, particularly, in view of the fact that no lease-purchase contract was discussed or executed.

Over the 28 years of the lease, the Government has paid out approximately $19,600,000 in lease money. The amendment provides for a total of $18 million for outright purchase of the properties as operating ranches, based on a 22,000-cattle-carrying capacity at approximately $700 per cow unit and $2,600,000 for the purchase of private farms, mining claims and/or other property interests. Mr. Chairman, this is a fair and equitable proposal for both the Government and the ranchers—and with or without the consideration of 315q—to try to settle otherwise, completely ignoring the investment, work and operations given up by these folks, would be downright unreasonable and entirely unfair.

Comptroller General Elmer Staats of the General Accounting Office has given the authority to the respective Departments to continue the same ranch lease payments after July 1, 1970, as were previously paid, until this proposed amendment can be acted upon and/or the differences can be satisfactorily resolved.

Your interest, assistance, and approval of this amendment will be sincerely appreciated. Thank you for your understanding attention to this important problem.

That completes my formal presentation, and I would be delighted to answer any questions or to respond to any observations.

(Attachments follow:)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to acquire in the amount of $18 million, under such terms as he deems fair and reasonable, State owned and privately owned land and estates in land and improvements thereon as complete ranch units located within the boundaries of the White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex., and in connection with the acquisition of such parcel of land to compensate the owners thereof at present fair market value for the losses suffered by such persons holding grazing permits or licenses which have been or will be canceled because of the use of such lands for national defense purposes.

TYPICAL RANCH FAMILIES—EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGE IN LEASING

Name	Past lease fee	Proposed future leave fee
F. O. Crockett	$1,200	$150
L. D. Cain	10,040	2,000
George McDonald	10,960	2,000
Michael Harriett	14,450	3,000
Dick Gilliland	4,403	800
Emma Green	8,420	4,000
F. E. Henderson	6,140	1,100
George Martin	5,380	1,200
Hal Cox	10,000	3,000
Storie family	6,865	1,700
Withers family	5,335	2,500

315q. Withdrawal of lands for war or national defense purposes; payment for cancellation of permits or licenses

Whenever use for war or national defense purposes of the public domain or other property owned by or under the control of the United States prevents its use for grazing, persons holding grazing permits or licenses and persons whose grazing permits or licenses have been or will be canceled because of such use shall be paid out of the funds appropriated or allocated for such project such amounts as the head of the department or agency so using the lands shall determine to be fair and reasonable for the losses suffered by such persons as a result of the use of such lands for war or national defense purposes. Such payments shall be deemed payment in full for such losses. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to create any liability not now existing against the United States. July 9, 1942, c. 500, 56 Stat. 654, c. 353, § 1, 62 Stat. 277.

Senator DOMINICK (presiding). Thank you, Mr. Congressman. I think you made an excellent statement in putting forth the position of the people in this area very, very well, as their State representative.

I understand the Army or the Defense Department has made a request for some money to buy a portion of this property; is that accurate?

Representative FOREMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. But not all of it?

Representative FOREMAN. There is some difference on the total amount that we are talking about.

Senator DOMINICK. Is that in terms of acreage? I know there is a difference in terms of dollars.

Representative FOREMAN. Well, I think the main thing is the Army still has some reservations about any reimbursement for these leased lands as operating lands. I think they are still directed more toward the fee land.

Senator DOMINICK. Are these forest permits or Taylor grazing?

Representative FOREMAN. Taylor grazing.

Senator DOMINICK. Well, since I come from Colorado, I know how important this is to many a rancher who would not make it without it.

Representative FOREMAN. Let me tell you how this stands right now, and it really adds a little bit of understanding as to why I have come to you gentlemen here today with this.

When this happened, as you can see, it was a pretty abrupt, severe economic hardship on a bunch of just plain, good, poor folks out there, who were really too old to work any more, and just did not have any other income, so I went to the General Accounting Office and discussed this situation with Mr. Elmer Staats, and he agreed that we should try to work out a more equitable solution.

They have given the Army the authority to continue the payments as they have been in the past until we get an amendment adopted to purchase them or get something more equitable worked out, and that is why I was pressing forward here to get this resolved, and get your assistance in this matter.

Senator JACKSON (presiding). You have already covered the point, I assume, Senator Dominick, about the budget request?

Senator DOMINICK. I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. You are asking for $18 million?

Representative FOREMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. And the budget request is $8.9 million, I believe, which they just submitted or is just being offered.

Representative FOREMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. The thing that I wonder about is, do we have any precedent for payment of a computed value of leased property?

Representative FOREMAN. Well, we have section 315(q) of the Taylor Grazing Act that says the withdrawal of land for war and national defense purposes, payment for cancellation of permits or licenses, which is a paragraph that says whenever useful for war or national defense purposes, or public domain, or other property owned or under the control of the United States prevents its use for grazing, et cetera, then they shall be reimbursed accordingly, and it is under that that I propose it.

You see, these people ——

Senator DOMINICK. Let me just ask one question right there to clear the record. Does the Department of Defense request include any funds computed under that section to which you refer?

Representative FOREMAN. Do they, Mr. Sheridan?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir.

Representative FOREMAN. No; and that is where our difference is.

Senator JACKSON. That is the point.

Representative FOREMAN. But my feeling has been, and this is the main difference that we have here, that if you Senators review and determine this to be a fair approach to it, certainly it would be—well, they would carry it out, and that is why I am proposing an amendment in the form that I am proposing it.

Senator JACKSON. I think there is a serious legal question here about our ability to compensate for this kind of an interest that originates with the Government on a lease in the Taylor Grazing Act, and we went into it with the committee, and it is something we will have to look into.

But we appreciate your statement as being very helpful. Thank you, Congressman.

Representative FOREMAN. Thank you.

Senator DOMINICK (presiding). Mrs. Billie Jean Kaufman, Military Parents Association.

STATEMENT OF BILLIE JEAN KAUFMAN, MILITARY PARENTS ASSOCIATION

DEPENDENTS SCHOOL FOR BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DOMINICK. Go ahead, please.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Thank you.

My name is Billie Kaufman. I am a Navy wife and officer in the Military Parents Association. I have been asked to read this statement, but first I would like to thank you and the members of your committee for the opportunity to appear here today.

Our past president, Mrs. Gladys Ford, was to be here to answer any questions you may have had. Unfortunately, Chief Ford was forced to request a transfer from this area to insure the safety of his youngest son who is a hemophiliac. Since Mrs. Ford is en route to a new duty station, at the conclusion of this reading I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

The Military Parents Association represents approximately 1,400 military families and 2,900 children. The reason for our appearance before this committee is to plead for your support of the bill H.R. 17604—military construction bill—specifically, that portion pertaining to the $2.3 million appropriation for construction of a school on the Bolling-Anacostia grounds for our children.

We ask that you support this bill because of the violence in the District of Columbia public schools. Violence that our children have in the past, and will in the future, endure unless this school is built. Let us emphasize before going any further that it is not now, nor has it ever been, the policy of the Military Parents Association to promote racial segregation as the local school board would have you believe. We do not consider our problem as being racial.

Military housing is predominantly nonwhite in Southwest District of Columbia. Simply stated, our problem is our deep concern for the safety of our children. Being military people, we are racially integrated and to us this is an accepted way of life, but when our children are beaten up, robbed, and threatened with bodily harm on a continuing basis, something has to be done.

Many of the victims of these beatings and robberies are children of black servicemen. One incident that happened last November at Patterson Elementary School involved the beating and robbing of no less than 15 military children. When looking at the situation faced by our children, it is easy to understand their fear of going to school. It is also easy to understand why many parents send their children back home to their respective States to attend school.

It is almost impossible for a child to concentrate his efforts on learning when he sits in class and worries about how he can get to his next class without being punched or robbed of his lunch money. Far too many of our children have failed or been placed on probation at new duty stations due to fear and the lack of quality education. The lone incident described above is just one of the many that this organization has on record and well documented.

The latest military department effort to improve the situation was a joint Navy-Air Force proposal to the District of Columbia Board of Education to use $535,000 available under Public Law 81-815 to expand the present school facilities on the naval station to accommodate more military dependents. This was followed by a conference between the District of Columbia School Board and representatives of the Navy and Air Force.

However, the proposal was denied on the grounds that diverting the $535,000 from the Eighth and Yuma School project would be contrary to committed policy and that the additional classrooms provided by the Leckie School and the addition to the Congress Heights School would accommodate the overcrowding.

The Board of Education further indicated it intended to take steps to provide an intensive educational program in the schools to reduce tensions, to provide a safety program, and to assign the human relations unit to work in this area. The above intended actions have all been stated previously, but there has been no significant improvement.

More classrooms in an uncontrolled situation offers little help. The School Board is simply moving the violence and vandalism to a new building. Unless problem students are controlled, the new Leckie School—scheduled to open this fall—will also fall prey to the disas-

trous conditions ever present in our schools. The solution provided by H.R. 17604 appears to be the best and most feasible means of providing for the security of our children.

The school situation faced by Bolling and Bellevue residents is grave. It has created a fear in the military dependents and their parents and is having significant impact on the morale and retention of military personnel. All known possibilities of seeking a solution through citizen groups, the District of Columbia school authorities, and the District of Columbia government officials have been exhausted. H.R. 17604 appears to be the only remaining hope.

The problems we face are quite complex. We are caught between the School Board, Teachers Union and civil organizations; each one using us to further their own personal gain; each one refusing to work together even for the good of the children. The School Board and teachers set a poor example for our children to follow. It is a very sad day indeed when the citizens of District of Columbia are more concerned about student racial mix than about the physical and mental well-being of children. Not black. Not white. Not Oriental. Children.

There also seems to be a lack of respect for the law on the part of teachers and the School Board. According to information published by HEW, there should be a force of truancy officials to work with teachers, juvenile authorities and the home. Students absent over 3 days without an acceptable excuse are subject to investigation. Unfortunately, many teachers take no rollcall. Teachers openly refuse to do the paperwork required to make such an operation a success. At Patterson Elementary School parents have often been called upon to take over classes. On numerous occasions older students have had full charge of kindergarten classes. Teachers are required to be in the classroom. Upon their absence a qualified replacement is required. Under the law, parents refusing to comply with these laws are subject to a fine and/or a term in jail. Teachers and school officials guilty of the same charge are in danger of losing their credentials. Considering the conditions in our schools, I am truly amazed that these laws are ignored.

Many of us feel there would be a school on base if it were not for the fact that we are military. Our area is separated from the body of the community by a freeway. Our children have but one route home available to them. In cases of emergency, such as the riots following the death of Martin Luther King, our children have been left stranded, unable to reach safety. Violence occurring in the area of the underpass is not uncommon.

Since we are not eligible to vote in District of Columbia elections, we are ignored. Since we are here temporarily, we are stalled off until we are forced to move on. We are not here by choice. We are here as part of our Government's defense system. It is not right that our husbands be expected to make the supreme sacrifice while his children are forced to live in fear and constant danger in the schools of the Nation's Capital.

We come to Washington filled with pride and dignity. We leave with disgust and a determination never to return. Some of our men have even asked for Vietnam duty so that his family may return to the safety of his home State. One such man is Hezakiah Thompson. Mr. Thompson, a Negro, served as a vice president for our organiza-

tion this past year. Our other vice president asked to be assigned to Europe. He felt it was safer in a foreign country than here at home.

In summary, it is anticipated that our children would receive the following benefits as a result of the construction and operation of the school on Bolling proposed by H.R. 17604:

1. Provide adequate protection from physical harm and harassment.
2. Eliminate uncontrolled disturbances in the play areas, school hallways, and classrooms, thus freeing the teachers to practice fully the art of teaching.
3. Improve the custodial care of the school corridors, classrooms, toilet facilities, and playgrounds, thus contributing to public health and physical well-being.
4. Attract good teachers.
5. Virtually eliminate vandalism, burglary, et cetera, after school hours, thus protecting teaching materials required to conduct the educational program.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, it is bitterly ironic that while U.S. servicemen die to insure the safety of children of another country, others of our service families cannot be assured that their children will be safe in the schools of our Nation's Capital. Passage of this bill will prove to our children that "the system" really does work.

Senator DOMINICK. Mrs. Kaufman, that is one of the most powerful criticisms of the District of Columbia public school system that I have heard in a long time and, unfortunately, far too true. I served on the Education Subcommittee, and I served on the District of Columbia Committee for some 4 years, and we were battling these same problems all the way through without any apparent success at the moment, I must say.

You present a very appealing case. It is my understanding, however, and I would like to ask Mr. Nease this, that we have not built any schools for the military within the continental United States; have we?

Mr. NEASE. No, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. It is going to be a very difficult question for that reason.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. That is true.

Senator DOMINICK. One of the things we have been trying to do is to get enough teacher trainees or paraeducational personnel within the schools in order to try to take on some of the problem of vandalism and lack of discipline, and so on, so that the teachers can go forward and teach better. We have not gotten it done yet, and I will be frank to admit that we have not.

So I can see how strongly you are caught up in this, and I can see the reasoning behind what you are asking for, which is very well stated.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Thank you, sir.

If I may, to further show the problems we are up against, our past president, Mrs. Ford, had two of her children and three of their friends badly beaten next to Hart Junior High School. The problem started at a crosswalk, and a guard was present and was asked to help, and she said there was nothing she could do.

Within a quarter of a block, this beating occurred with the guard watching. Mrs. Ford insisted on the children being taken around to identify the problem students, which was done only because she threat-

ened court action to the school authorities and the boys who did the beating were identified.

That was 2½ years ago, 2½ years that this case has been awaiting trial. Now that Mrs. Ford has gone, charges will be dropped, helping neither the studious child nor the problem child.

So our problems are with school officials locally in each school, with the School Board, which has the power over the schools to help in the situation, with juvenile authorities. The juvenile authorities and the School Board fight back and forth as to whose problem this really is, and in the meantime our children are still being beaten and still being robbed.

They are forced to take off clothing. Other children put their hands inside their clothing to look for money. Our children are afraid to go to school, and I ask that when you do rule on this that you think about this as if it were your child being forced to go into these schools. We cannot afford to put our children in private schools.

Senator DOMINICK. Let me ask you a question, Mrs. Kaufman. The Military Parents Association represents approximately 1,400 military families and 2,900 children?

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. They are not all living out at Bolling, are they?

Mrs. KAUFMAN. There are three main housing areas for the military in Southwest District of Columbia, Bolling, Bellevue, and Wilburn, and there are a few military in the civilian community itself, but very few, because it is not safe.

Senator DOMINICK. So most of them are living, actually, in military complexes; is that what you are saying?

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. And the school, therefore, would be located on Bolling, as I understand the proposal——

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Yes. It is between Bolling and Anacostia.

Senator DOMINICK. This would require busing; right?

Mrs. KAUFMAN. They are busing now, sir. They have been to insure the safety of the children between school and home.

Senator DOMINICK. Thank you, Mrs. Kaufman. As I say, I think you made a very good statement.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS M. OWEN, PICKET CONSTRUCTION CORP. AND BROWN CONSTRUCTION CO.

PREFABRICATED HOUSING

Senator DOMINICK. The last witness is Mr. Owen.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. Chairman, if I may, because of the lateness of the time, I will submit a statement and briefly comment thereon, and include the complete statement in the record.

Senator DOMINICK. I would appreciate it if you would handle it that way.

Mr. OWEN. Yes, sir.

I would like, if I may, sir, to include as part of my statement the test results on a model house which we have built and the floor plans thereof.

Senator DOMINICK. Yes; we will put that in our file. We cannot have it in the record. We will put it in the file.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Thomas M. Owen, and I appear for the Picket Construction Co., of White Plains, N.Y., and the Brown Construction Co., of Staunton, Va.

Over the past 2 to 3 years, these companies have investigated the possibility of building military housing in overseas areas. We first investigated the possibility of the rental guarantee program. We investigated this in Japan, Taiwan, Okinawa, Philippines, and Germany.

We find now that we are in perfect agreement with—our investigations came pretty much to the same conclusion that Fliakas stated about this foreign cost of private capital having greatly impeded the effort to improve the rental guarantee program.

As an alternative to this, these companies developed a new housing program which I referred to as the deferred payment housing program, which was included in the military construction bill last year as approved by the House, and which was deleted by this committee.

Since that time we have moved a model house from Tel Aviv, Israel, to Bolling Air Force Base, where it has been inspected not only by Mr. Fliakas' staff, housing officials, the Army, Navy, and the Air Force, but representatives of Operation Breakthrough in HUD, as well.

The house was also investigated in Israel by Colonel Anderson of the Air Force before it was relocated.

We are asking that the committee include an amendment authorizing 3,000 houses in the overseas area of the prefab relocatable type. We are asking that the monetary limitation on these houses be limited to $13,500 as an average cost.

We are also saying that, asking that, the Government incur no liability on these houses until they are actually constructed and accepted by the Government, and a third portion would be that the houses would be paid for completely by commodities.

Arrangements have been made with the Israeli Government to accept soy beans and soy bean oil in exchange for—they will deposit, the Government of Israel which has a monopoly on soy beans and soy bean oil—they will be the purchaser, and they will deposit, the currencies for these commodities in a bank account in Israel which will, in turn, be used to manufacture these houses.

This turns out to be good for Israel, and one of the reasons they accept it is the fact that they are presently paying hard currency for the purchase of soy beans and soy bean oils.

It would also increase the number of jobs in Israel. It would be good for the United States because under this system we are proposing a house that is erected here for appproximately $10,500. At the present time, the military families in the overseas area are living on the local economy. Their average payments are running at $170 a month.

Under this system a portion of these people would be moved back on the base and would stop a gold flow problem.

This basically is the proposal that we had in mind, and we hope that the committee can consider it.

We would like to point out from a budgetary point of view that there is authorization, as stated by Mr. Fliakas, for some 5,290 rental

guarantee units at the present time. This was in his statement before this committee.

Under the rental guarantee program $185 a month is the highest figure that can be paid. Now, this represents a complete gold flow problem, and it has to be on a minimum if it is a 10-year contract with the Government authorizing 97 percent occupancy.

This amounts to approximately $22,200 per family, and that is 100 percent gold flow.

Under the system we are proposing, the house that we say that we can build comes out to $120 a month over 15 years, which is $21,000, and no gold flow.

We have erected the house which has one additional feature, sir, as I point out. In the event of a base closure, these houses can be erected in three 8-hour shifts, using five men, it can be disassembled in two 8-hour shifts, using the same five men, which would be——

Senator DOMINICK. Mr. Owen, I am unclear on a couple of things.

Mr. OWEN. Yes, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. Is there any legal reason why the Defense Department could not contract with you now if it wanted housing in certain areas on this type of basis?

Mr. OWEN. I do not believe they have the legal authority at this time, sir. By inclusion of this amendment it would give them an alternative to the rental guarantee program.

Senator DOMINICK. Well, as I read your proposed amendment, however, this would pretty well restrict this right to the specific companies that you are representing here, and I do not blame you for trying that. But if we should put in something to say that the Defense Department was authorized to contract for the acquisition of prefabricated relocatable houses, and leave the rest of it up to them, that would give them broader discretion, would it not?

Mr. OWEN. Well, the amendment as proposed, sir, does not specify either Mr. Picket or Mr. Brown.

Senator DOMINICK. I understand that.

Mr. OWEN. The other subparts of the amendment were there are many people who come before the committees and say that "we can build for this price," but suddenly when it gets to it, that it cannot be done. It is always, it goes, higher and higher and higher.

We are of the opinion that military housing can be erected in the overseas area for approximately $10,000.

Senator DOMINICK. But the point I am trying to make is that, I gather from what you are telling me, the Defense Department does not feel it has the right at this time to provide housing on a relocatable basis; is that the major hangup? Maybe we can get something on the record on this.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. Would you give your name to the reporter.

Mr. FLIAKAS. I am Perry Fliakas, Director of Housing Programs for the Department of Defense.

Sir, the acqusition of construction of housing units by the Department of Defense requires a line item authorization from the Congress. We do have authority to enter into a rental guarantee program overseas. This is the program by which a private sponsor has contracted to provide housing at Department of Defense specifications and criteria on lands that he would make available.

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We have in the past preferred this type of a program overseas because it represents a minimum commitment to the U.S. Government. We do not own these housing units. They are erected on private lands and are available for rental under a guaranteed program with the Department of Defense.

We have been restricted to a 7- to 10-year term in these rental guarantee programs, and we have entered into a number of these arrangements in such areas as the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, and in Germany.

We have not had all the success that we anticipated primarily because of high interest rates and nonavailability of capital in those areas.

However, the Air Force did contract for 1,600 units in the United Kingdom this year, very recently.

With respect to an installment purchase plan such as is being recommended here, the Department of Defense does not have authority to enter into this type of arrangement. It was proposed in section 509 of last year's bill, but it was deleted by the Congress.

The Department of Defense did not recommend a similar program this year, primarily because of the uncertainty of our future overseas requirements.

Until such time as the future force structure is stabilized, particularly in the Western Pacific in light of the President's Guam doctrine, and other negotiations and plans that are being reviewed, we have felt that it is more prudent for us to recommend a program that is concentrated on U.S. installations where we know we have very real shortages. Therefore, our fiscal year 1971 program is for the construction of military family housing units primarily on these installations.

Senator DOMINICK. Thank you.

Mr. OWEN. May I add one point?

Senator DOMINICK. All right.

Mr. OWEN. This is one point. This is one of the reasons why the committee last year deleted this particular section. I believe it was mentioned in the report, because of the force structure, that these could be changed.

In the proposed amendment that we are suggesting, the location would actually be determined by the Department of Defense.

They are asking, and have authority and are at the present time entering into contracts for rental guarantee units which are at $185, which are 100 percent gold flow, and under the proposal that we are making it is $120 a month for the cost of the house, plus maintenance, and that would vary in the section.

This same $120 is the same amount of money that each of these servicemen is now being given to live off base.

Under the rental guarantee program there is no asset accruing to the U.S. program. Under the program——

Senator DOMINICK. There is no liability, either, as long as the rent is paid.

Mr. OWEN. This is true, sir. The same is true under the proposal we are making. In the event that a base is closed, these houses can be relocated at a very minimum cost.

Senator DOMINICK. Except that the Defense Department is actually buying these houses, right?

Mr. OWEN. They are actually buying them, yes, sir. This is because of the Status of Forces Agreement. If it was other than this it would require complete new forms of communications with the various governments involved.

We made a real effort in Germany, as an example, to enter into—I mean to take advantage of the authority that the Department of Defense has for the rental guarantee program. They have a program at the present time of approximately 156 units, give or take a few units.

This project was included as part of an overall project, and not as a special one just for the rental guarantee itself and, therefore, they were able to bring it inside. They mentioned Korea for a rental guarantee unit. The Korean Government made the land available, which certainly takes an item of cost out, and this is the only way that rental guarantee will work there.

The proposed rental guarantee units in Japan which were built by the Michibishi Corp., which the Navy ultimately did not accept, the only way they would work was by furnishing base utilities by the projects being immediately adjacent to the base.

So we have found that rental guarantee, they have had the authority for many years, and I guess it is some 10 years, and over this period of time only 800 units have been built. In the meantime, millions of dollars in gold flow have been caused by the military people living off base.

Senator DOMINICK. Under your proposal, as I understand it, the military would be authorized to buy these units and they would have to provide the area for them, utilities, et cetera.

Mr. OWEN. No, sir. We are proposing that for approximately $10,500, we will erect a house, carry the utilities to the project boundary, do all site development work, including the streets, alleys, parking spaces, storm sewers, and sanitary sewers to the project boundary. This will all be done for approximately $120 a month or $10,500.

The military will then own them. We say that because of the unit itself, we will maintain them for approximately $40 a month.

Senator DOMINICK. Where do you get the ground to put them on?

Mr. OWEN. In each location—I could go through each country, I have personally seen the land that is available in each of the countries.

Senator DOMINICK. Who would buy the land?

Mr. OWEN. The land is presently on military facilities, sir.

Senator DOMINICK. It is on the facilities now?

Mr. OWEN. It is on the base.

Senator DOMINICK. This is what I was trying to find out.

Mr. OWEN. In the Philippines, for example, it would certainly increase the safety of the people who are there, and there are certainly problems in the Clark area as well as in the Subic Bay area.

In the event that either of these facilities was closed in the next 4 or 5 years, it would certainly be possible to pick these houses up at a very minimum cost and relocate them back to Guam or other areas.

Senator DOMINICK. Do you have any comment on that?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Well, sir, we feel that certain aspects of an installment purchase plan do have merit. If we had a sizable requirement that we felt justified in recommending to the committees, we would consider that type of a plan. But it was for the reasons that I outlined before

concerning the future force structures that we elected not to propose such a program this year.

Senator DOMINICK. Thank you, Mr. Fliakas.

Thank you, Mr. Owen, very much.

Mr. OWEN. Thank you very much.

(The statement follows:)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL—SEC. 510

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to contract for the construction of not to exceed 3,000 prefabricated, relocatable family housing units on land under United States control in support of military activities in the overseas area, including Guam, and for such purposes to enter into installment payment construction contracts which shall in no event provide for payment over a period longer than 15 years nor require payment exceeding an average of $185 per unit per month; provided that maintenance of all such family units shall be included in the payment of $185 per unit per month.

(a) The average cost of all units authorized in this Section shall not exceed $13,500; provided, that no unit shall be constructed at a cost in excess of $14,500. The cost of each unit shall include design, shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures and the cost of site preparation and installation of utilities to the project boundary.

(b) No payment shall be made under this section until each housing unit is completed and declared as being acceptable.

(c) All housing units built under this Section shall be built using foreign currencies generated using the Private Trade Entity Provisions of Title I of Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended, when so provided in the Department of Defense Appropriations Acts.

Mr. Chairman and Members on the Committee, I am Thomas M. Owen, appearing for and with Representatives of the Picket Construction Corp. of White Plains, New York, and Brown Construction Company of Staunton, Virginia. With me today is Mr. Elliot Picket, President of Picket Construction Corp., Mr. David Brown, President of Brown Construction Company of Staunton, Virginia, and Mr. Stanley Horowitz, Principal of the firm, Stanley Horowitz, AIA, Architects of New York. It is a privilege for us to have the opportunity to apear before you today in support of Section 509 of the Military Construction Bill as it passed the House of Representatives last year. We have asked for this opportunity to appear before this asemblage to ask that this Committee include this Section and to explain the proposals that we have submitted to the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army under that Section. We would also like to explain some misapprehensions this Committee had about this Section last year.

Our proposals as submitted are designed to accomplish seven main features. They are to:

1. Cut the cost of military housing in the overseas area.
2. Avoid the high interest rates presently prevalent in all construction.
3. Stop the gold flow problem which is caused by our military families living on the local economy.
4. Generate exports of American agricultural products.
5. Provide military housing with no capital investment by the United States Government.
6. Avoid the customary delay between authorization and appropriation and actual occupancy of the house.
7. Provide a housing asset that will not be lost if a military installation is closed, because the housing has the built-in feature that it can be dis-assembled and re-located for a reasonable price and within a short period of time.

Mr. Chairman: We realize that the answers to these seven goals have been sought for many years not only by government grants (George Air Force Base Project and Operation Breakthrough) but by private industry as well. We feel that we have solved all seven problems without the benefit of one penny of Federal money either directly or indirectly. I use the term directly and indirectly in the sense that none of the companies proposing this housing have other government contracts which this research and actual construction can be charged to.

We believe and have demonstrated that we have successfully reduced the expenditure for military housing construction from its present statutory average cost of $32,000 per unit to an approximate average cost of $10,500 per unit in the overseas area. We have also solved the problem of high interest rates that would normally accompany a deferred-payment program such as this. We have also created a new approach to construction which not only has applications in the overseas area but here in the States as well. We have also partially solved the gold flow problem which is caused by military families living off base. I use the term partially solved because the problem will not be resolved until all families are moved back on base.

I will not take this Committee's time by talking of the three years it took to evolve this plan to provide the much-needed military housing. We will, however, refer this Committee to the finished product which is now located at Bolling Air Force Base.

Recently the Air Force at our request gave us permission to relocate the demonstration house which we had erected from Haifa to Washington, D.C. Before this bill you are considering becomes law, it is hoped that Members of this Committee as well as representatives from the Department of Defense will have an opportunity to view for themselves the house we are proposing. The Air Force inspected the model house in Haifa before it was dismantled and shipped here to Washngton. I feel confident that Colonel Robert Anderson, who inspected the project, will be glad to give the Committee any information they need as to whether the house we are proposing is a standard house. We rest our entire case not on what we hope to do but rather on what we have done.

I would at this time like to point out to the Committee why we are proposing to manufacture these houses in the overseas area. Contrary to what many people may think, we are not doing it to avoid labor cost or material cost here in the United States—we are doing it rather to reduce the high interest rates which are prevalent in the United States at the present time. For example, at the present time, conventional interest rates can be from 8% to 13% plus two or more points discount plus a part of the project. These rates make any moderate rental project uneconomical. We have avoided this problem by reaching an agreement with the Israeli government to accept a private trade entity sale under Public Law 480. (5⅞–6⅞). We plan to ship some $40 to $50 million mostly in soy beans and soy bean oils from the United States to Israel where they will credit us with Israeli currency for the construction of these housing units. By using this method we not only stop gold flow for overseas construction costs in dollars but help the economy of the states from Virginia through Texas by helping in the export of surplus soybeans and soy bean oils.

As I have mentioned earlier, I would like to explain some of the misapprehensions this Subcommittee had about Section 509 as passed by the House last year. However, before dealing with these misapprehensions, I would like to explain and give a brief summary of what we are actually proposing.

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL

1. The proposed project is designed to alleviate immediately the critical military housing shortage at Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay and San Miguel naval facilities in the Republic of the Philippines, the Kento Plains in Japan, and various locations in Germany.

2. The proposed project will be built on land now under U.S. control on the above indicated military facilities.

3. The project will be designed, built, operated and maintained with no capital investment by the U.S. Government.

4. The sponsor is requesting a demonstrating project to show how family housing can be provided with approximately the same monies that the government is now spending because of residual values of the relocatable housing units.

5. The project will be designed, built and maintained for an average cost to the government of under $185 per month per housing unit. This figure also includes the cost of some off site utility improvements.

6. During the installment period the sponsor proposes and offers to relocate any housing unit he erects that is no longer needed at minimal cost to the U.S. government.

7. The sponsor will accept payment for the family housing units on a monthly deferred installment basis over a 15-year period of time. Payments commence only when each unit is completed and declared as being acceptable.

8. The project is designed to eliminate a major portion of the gold flow problem in the Philippines that is caused by the present housing payments made into the Philippine economy.

9. The project will help in the export of American agricultural products by the use of the private trade entity provision of Public Law 480.

10. The program, because it is a military construction program, requires no new lines of communication with the governments involved—except for the implementation of the PTE program.

11. The implementation of this program will not only result in a dollar savings, but will result in a better living standard and a higher morale and efficiency of our servicemen in the Philippines.

That, gentlemen, summarizes the benefits that will accrue to our Government should section 509 be added again this year to the Military Construction Bill.

Last year in hearings before this Subcommittee the question was raised if anyone had actually seen the house which we had constructed as a model of our proposed house. At that time we informed the Subcommittee that we had invited representatives of the Defense Department as well as representatives of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to view this house in Haifa.

Unfortunately this invitation was not accepted. This year, however, invitations were extended again to representatives of the Defense Department as well as the Services, and the invitation was accepted, and Colonel Robert Anderson of the Department of the Air Force did visit Israel and inspected the house for the Department of the Air Force. I am sure Colonel Anderson or representatives of the Air Force can inform this Committee of the results of this investigation; however, we have the impression that the house as inspected would be satisfactory for occupancy by military personnel. This inspection removes the problem of no one having seen the house. However, the house was dismantled and shipped to Washington and was re-erected at Bolling Air Force Base where it is hoped that this Committee will have the opportunity to view the House before a decision is made on this section.

The second objection to the proposed house was raised by representatives of the Defense Department as well as before the Senate Committee that the house we proposed was a substandard house in square footage. A close inspection revealed that in construction the house was short approximately ten square feet of usable space. This ten square feet, I hasten to add, was included in the storage area and could be solved by moving one panel over approximately a foot and a half; however, we elected to add an additional panel to the living room-dining room area, raising this space from 14 x 24 to 18 x 24, thus increasing the size of the house from 940 square feet to well over 1000 square feet of living area, which certainly removes any problem of the house being a substandard house because of size.

The third misunderstanding regarding Section 509 states that acceptance of Section 509 raised a contingent liability to the government of over $200 million. I am sure this figure is accurate if normal military construction methods were used. By this I mean if the services built to the full $185 a month as allowed under this bill. In permanent construction the figure would approach $200 million. Under our plan we are proposing houses at $10,500, or approximately $120 a month.

I would like to point out to the Committee that the average BAQ allowance is $120 a month. This means that the government for all practical purposes is receiving the house for money it is presently spending without accruing any asset.

One additional objection was raised at the last minute by the Defense Department and reflected in questioning before the Senate Committee, and this involved base tenure in the Philippines. We, of course, as a private company are not completely familiar with all military plans with regard to base closures; however, we would like to make one or two observations in this direction. On page 389 of the Joint Hearings between the Senate Military Construction Subcommittees of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, General Reilly informed the Senate Committee, "There is no problem in our minds regarding the longevity of Clark Air Force Base." Also in the Military Construction Bill as it became law in the past Session of Congress, 600 housing units were added at Clark Air Force Base or the Naval facilities in the Philippines, I feel confident they would not be struction this year. If the Defense Department intended to close Clark Air Force Base or the Naval facilities in the Philippines, I feel confident they would not be spending $18 million on an institution they would be closing. We would like to

point out that for the same $18 million we could have delivered approximately 1700 houses, or three times as many as authorized.

With regard to Yokosuka Naval Station in Japan, the Japanese government at the present time is planning a massive relocation program for the military families now located in Yokohama. If the Defense Department planned on closing this facility I am sure the Defense Department would not allow the Japanese government to spend millions of dollars if the facility was intended for closure. With regard to Germany, the Army at the present time has authority and negotiations I understand are proceeding for 1500 rental guarantee housing units. (See Appendix 2). This of course means a liability of $185 a month for 10 years for housing units. I am sure the Defense Department would not proceed with this rental guarantee program if they intended to close the base installations. The modest program we have proposed at the three overseas locations would not begin to fulfill the programmable deficit which the Services say they now have.

In conclusion, the one question that has been raised to us most often is how can we build a house for approximately $10,500, which represents a 60% reduction in the cost of overseas construction while at the same time the Defense Department is asking in this Bill for a 15% increase in the cost of construction. This is a very difficult question to answer and we can only refer the Committee to the finished product which we are offering in this price area. We have used the turnkey approach and the latest construction techniques of mass production which have enabled us to substantially reduce the cost of housing.

CONSTRUCTION COST

It is planned that the housing units will be constructed on government furnished land; therefore, construction cost will be limited to the cost of buildings and on-site construction covering utilities, landscaping, roads, walks, parking areas, street lighting, and any smaller requirements, such as play areas, service buildings, fencing, etc.

Off-site construction for utilities cannot be estimated until arrangements are known for bringing facilities to each site, but the cost of such construction is to be considered additional, and to be liquidated by an annual assessment per apartment over the 15 year tenure which possibly can be included in the $185 figure. This amount will be delineated at the time of contract negotiations.

I would like to point out at this time that on page 630 of the Military Construction Authorization for 1970, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Lewis Turner, in a report to Mr. Sikes' Committee, estimated that it would require $1,000 per unit of appropriated funds per housing unit to connect the off-site utilities.

There are two approaches that can be used to make this money available to the Services. One would be the regular authorization and appropriation method, or (2) the successful contractor can include in his deferred-payment program $1,000 to cover this expense, which would have the benefit of not requiring a capital outlay by the Government.

Construction cost per square foot of living area is estimated at $6.70 per square foot, plus $1.10 per square foot for on-site utilities.

A detailed schedule of estimated construction costs is given in the following table. This table is based on 1,000 housing units. This schedule demonstrates that the total construction cost for 1,000 units is $10,500,000. If this Committee approves the full 4,000 units this would mean a total construction cost of $42,000,000, not $200,000,000.

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF PROPOSED FAMILY HOUSING RENTAL UNITS—INITIAL PLAN, 1,000 HOUSING UNITS

	1 unit	Total
Number of units	1	1,000
1,120 square feet, housing area: Average unit cost	$10,500	$10,500,000
Construction costs: Building construction at $6.70 per square foot	7,504	7,504,000
Utilities (onsite) at $1.10 per square foot	1,232	1,232,000
Utilities (offsite)	495	495,000
Subtotal (A)	9,231	9,231,000
Planners, architect's fee, including surveys and tests	462	462,000
Project management at ½ percent of subtotal (A)	46	46,000
Construction insurance at ½ percent of subtotal (A)	46	46,000
Subtotal (B)	9,785	9,785,000
Interest on construction loan (subtotal) (B), 1 year at 8 percent	783	783,000
Subtotal (C)	10,578	10,568,000
Sponsor's risk and profit at 2 percent of subtotal (C)	211	211,000
Subtotal	10,779	10,779,000
Total, construction cost (rounded)	10,500	10,500,000

The above building construction estimate includes the normal costs of community facilities, such as pedestrian walks, parking areas, roads, street lighting, storm sewers and sanitary sewers, fencing, landscaping and play areas, and are essentially working figures as of the date of this preliminary proposal. Final detail figures will, of course, be submitted prior to contract finalization. In no case, however, will the above figures be increased, or otherwise modified, so as to invalidate the proposed legislative limitations providing a maximum of $185 per month, per unit, which includes maintenance and off-site utilities, as the Government's cost in providing this housing.

Senator DOMINICK. The subcommittee stands in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 1:30 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1970

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

The subcommittee met at 1:50 p.m., in room S–126, the Capitol, Hon. Mike Mansfield (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Mansfield, Bible, Boggs, Fong and Young.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SAFEGUARD SYSTEM

STATEMENTS OF:

HON. BARRY J. SHILLITO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE MAYO, JR., DEPUTY SAFEGUARD SYSTEM MANAGER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MAJ. GEN. R. P. YOUNG, DIVISION ENGINEER, U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE

COL. CHARLES L. GAMBILL, CHIEF, SITE SUPPORT DIVISION, SAFEGUARD SYSTEM COMMAND, HUNTSVILLE

PAUL SINGER, MCA APPROPRIATION OFFICER, SAFEGUARD SYSTEM OFFICE

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. The subcommittee will come to order.

The classification of this hearing is secret.

This is a continuation of the hearings on the fiscal year 1971 construction funds for the Department of Defense.

We have with us today the Honorable Barry Shillito, Assistant Secretary for Installations and Logistics, Department of Defense.

Mr. Shillito, welcome to the committee.

We will start by discussing the problem of community support facilities for the Safeguard ballistic missile defense system in Montana and North Dakota.

Mr. SHILLITO. Mr. Chairman, I realize the importance of the Safeguard program has been covered by a number of people and in sufficient detail so that my spending any time on this particular subject is not necessary.

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General Mayo and his people will get into this in more detail as you go into your questions and you have the discussion.

The community support element of the total, however, does warrant a few words on my part and is primarily that with which you are concerned in your hearings on the fiscal year 1971 military construction authorization bill.

We in Defense are most sympathetic with the community support needs and the necessity for impacted communities to expand their schools, their utility systems and their other public services.

U.S. PAYMENT OF COMMUNITY IMPACT COSTS

We are also aware of the unique and remote aspect of the communities involved in the Malmstrom and Grand Forks areas.

Recognizing the aforementioned, we in Defense are in accord with the proposed amendment which would assist in covering community impact costs. We also will do everything possible to assist in bringing together the various Federal assistance programs, where applicable, to assist in this community support.

I am sure that if this proposed amendment becomes law that we in Defense can administer it in such a way that full consideration will be given to the local needs and problems caused by the impact of the Safeguard program on the local communities.

We will be most pleased, Mr. Chairman, to attempt to answer any questions you might care to ask us relative to this.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

What you have said so far is most encouraging. As you have indicated, you are aware of the testimony before the legislative Committee on Military Construction chaired by Senator Jackson as it affects the impact on towns north of Malmstrom, the so-called triangle area of Montana and centered around the town of Conrad.

As was brought out in those hearings, those towns just cannot afford to tax themselves anymore. They feel, and I speak for the full Montana delegation and the Governor, that this is a responsibility, a financial responsibility, which should be assumed by the Department of the Army and that as far as the expenditure of funds for additional school facilities, sewage systems, water systems and the like, that this should be a part of the overall ABM budget.

I am pleased to note in that respect that the full amount has been granted by both committees, approved by both Houses, for the go-ahead at Malmstrom and Grand Forks now; that decision had been made last year.

SUBMISSION OF QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER IN RECORD

Rather than take up too much of your time, I would think it more advisable to leave with you a number of questions which go into detail and for which you can supply specific answers. I would like an answer by tomorrow to all of them.

(The questions and answers follow:)

QUESTION: Mr. Shillito, information I have at hand shows that the economic impact that the ABM sites will have upon the local communities in Montana and North Dakota will be most devastating. What preparation is the Army making to help our States cope with this impact?

ANSWER: The Army is fully aware of the financial difficulties presented to impacted communities by the deployment of the SAFEGUARD System. Since neither authorization nor funds are available to the Army to provide direct assistance to alleviate such community impacts, the Army has encouraged the affected communities to seek assistance through existing Federal programs already established and funded under prior legislation. To assist these communities, the Army made community impact reports and distributed them to local government and private agencies, other Federal Government agencies and state agencies. These reports assessed the impact of the SAFEGUARD program and identified the various special authorizations and Federal programs.

Further, the Army briefed members of Congress and their staffs and representatives of state and local governments on the program and the results of the community impact reports. Additionally, the Secretary of Defense signed letters to the heads of each of the other departments which had legislative programs, such as Agriculture, Interior, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, and Health, Education and Welfare, asking that special representatives be set up to assist the communities in expediting programs to accommodate the impact. The Army considered that, in the absence of special legislation, it was the proper approach to work through the existing non-DOD federal departments and agencies under the present special Federal programs and through the providing of informational assistance. However, it should be noted that since at the time of the submission of the SAFEGUARD fiscal year 1971 budget estimates, the Army was not authorized to provide for inde-

pendent financing of impacted municipal services and facilities, such funds are not included in the Army budget.

Of course, if the proposed legislation in this area is enacted, the Department of Defense will take all appropriate steps to implement it.

QUESTION: Mr. Shillito, in recent hearings on the Military Construction Program, we heard that the local communities could not finance the public services required by the increases in population caused by the construction and permanent operations of the SAFEGUARD sites. What does the Army intend to do about expanding the water systems, schools, housing, roads, sewage in these little local communities which do not have a local tax base to support these services?

ANSWER: The Army has advised us that they have been, and are continuing to exert every effort to assist local communities in assessing the amount and character of impact which may be expected from SAFEGUARD installations in their areas. In this regard they have completed detailed Community Impact studies for such areas and they have closely coordinated the preparation of those studies with the local and State officials in the affected areas. Similarly they have worked closely with special representatives established in various Federal agencies to coordinate and expedite requests for assistance from such communities. The Army further advises that it is their intent to continue to offer every assistance practicable to the local communities in the preparation and processing of requests for Federal aid under both existing legislation and the proposed legislation if it should become law.

QUESTION: What kind of plans can the Department of Defense develop to help in the school impact problem if the H.E.W. "impacted school support" does not take care of the local situation? I am thinking particularly about school construction.

ANSWER: Under the authority which would be provided by the proposed authorization, we would hope that school requirements in the affected communities could be met under the impacted area school legislation, Public Laws 81-815 and 81-874. That aid program now administered by the Office of Education has been very responsive to similar situations in the past and we would hope that we could work with them in these particular cases so as to meet the communities' needs. However, if there should be special cases where the existing School Impacted Aid Program could not entirely fulfill the extraordinary needs of a given community; then working under the authorization in the proposed legislation we would seek to provide supplementary assistance to the extent deemed necessary and appropriate.

QUESTION: What kind of an administrative procedure will the Department of Defense set up to take care of the community support problems as they develop?

ANSWER: We intend to take full advantage of the existing administrative machinery already established and operating for other Federal aid and assistance programs, and to work closely with such agencies in evaluating and processing requests for assistance as they are submitted by the affected communities. In this regard Secretary Laird requested that special coordinators for such assistance be established in each of the Federal Departments administering such aid and assistance programs, and those Departmental SAFEGUARD Coordinators have been designated and are now functioning as a special channel for such requests.

QUESTION: What are your estimates of the costs to these small communities of the increased public services? This for Montana and North Dakota.

I would like a complete set of these figures for the record.

ANSWER: The Community Impact Reports represent our best estimates for the way in which the impact of personnel associated with the SAFEGUARD program will be felt by the local communities. If the additional population impact were distributed among the surrounding communities in the manner projected by the reports, the tabulation below reflects the estimated total cost of the expansions necessary to absorb the projected impact in those areas for which Federal assistance programs are available. It should be noted that the portion of the additional cost which may be funded from Federal sources varies according to the legislation establishing these programs as well as with the method of administration of the programs by the agencies concerned. Thus, under existing legislation, some measure of Federal assistance should be available to the communities concerned for a portion of the programs shown below.

ESTIMATED FUND REQUIREMENTS

PUBLIC SOURCES	MONTANA	NORTH DAKOTA
SCHOOL PLANTS	$4.3 M	$2.5 M
SCHOOL OPERATING COSTS FOR FEDERALLY CONNECTED STUDENTS	10.6 M	10.0 M
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM (Conrad, Mont. and Langdon, N.D.)	0.5 M	0.5 M
POLICE PROTECTION (1970-1976)	1.3 M	0.5 M

QUESTION: The Corps of Engineers recently completed a study on the economic impact which the SAFEGUARD construction would cause on communities in Montana and North Dakota. What does this report show will be the population increase in the affected communities?

ANSWER: The Community Impact Report represents our best estimate for the way in which the impact will be absorbed into the local communities.

Nevertheless, it should be recognized that the report presents only one of many possible ways in which the impact could be accommodated. The following tabulation reflects this estimate for a logical increase in population for communities in the impacted areas in terms of primary employees who are directly hired by SAFEGUARD and secondary employees (e.g., a sales clerk to handle increased trade):

SAFEGUARD COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES-MONTANA

COMMUNITY	CURRENT POPULATION	PERMANENT POPULATION INCREASES		TEMPORARY POPULATION INCREASES	
		PRIMARY	SECONDARY	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
CHESTER	915	120	55	220	110
CONRAD	2,767	730	835	1,710	805
SHELBY	3,106	370	550	600	310
CUT BANK	3,884	0	100	900	2,585
GREAT FALLS	61,250	0	700	1,400	700
BRADY	200	0	0	150	60
CHOTEAU	1,544	0	0	500	230
DUTTON	408	0	0	140	60
POWER	89	0	0	40	20
VALIER	642	0	0	250	140

SAFEGUARD COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES - NORTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY	CURRENT POPULATION	PERMANENT POPULATION INCREASES		TEMPORARY POPULATION INCREASES	
		PRIMARY	SECONDARY	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
ADAMS	353	60	0	100	0
CAVALIER	1,637	500	0	800	0
EDMORE	363	45	0	70	0
LANGDON	2,142	800	0	1,600	0
OSNABROCK	292	45	0	50	0
PARK RIVER	2,167	300	0	720	0
WALHALLA	1,722	450	0	1,250	0
BISBEE	400	0	0	125	0
CANDO	1,593	0	0	350	0
DEVIL'S LAKE	7,167	0	0	1,600	0
DRAYTON	1,263	0	0	225	0
GRAFTON	6,947	0	0	330	0
LAKOTA	1,217	0	0	300	0
MOUNTAIN	204	0	0	30	0
NECHE	528	0	0	300	0
PEMBINA	772	0	0	300	0

QUESTION: When was the last time your people met with the interested Federal service agencies which will be directly involved in community problems growing out of the installation of these SAFEGUARD sites in Montana and North Dakota?

ANSWER: The most recent contact prior to the hearing on 16 Sep 70 was by telephone with representatives of the Farmers Home Administration (Department of Agriculture) on 15 Sep 70. Personnel of the SAFEGUARD System Command have had frequent continuing personal contact with representatives designated within other Federal departments to handle matters regarding SAFEGUARD community impact. Since the Grand Forks Community Impact Report was issued in April 1970, there has been almost daily contact by telephone, conference and personal interview with one or more Federal agencies regarding the community impact problems.

QUESTION: What provisions can be made to support the local hospitals with expanded medical services needed because of the population increase?

ANSWER: Depending on how the population increases are actually distributed among the communities there may be a requirement for some hospital expansion programs. The Hill-Burton Health Facilities Program, administered by the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, provides for federal assistance for those communities that need to expand hospital facilities. The community impact reports do not indicate a need for an overall expansion of existing hospitals throughout the area. However, the reports do recognize a general shortage of physicians in the area and that there is no existing federal program to provide direct assistance to relieve such a shortage.

POSSIBLE PLACEMENT OF FACILITIES AT GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE

Senator MANSFIELD. With whom would I discuss the matter of the possible use of Glasgow Air Force Base in connection with the ABM?

General MAYO. You can discuss it with me, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Secretary, I want to emphasize as best I can my deep and personal interest in this matter with respect to my strong feeling that these little communities should not be called upon to bear any of the share of the burdens which will be involved because, first, they cannot afford them and, second, they should not be called upon to undertake such a burden in line with the defense needs of this country to which they pay their share of taxes and to which they make their contribution in manpower.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

We won't detain you any longer. We would appreciate any detail and, hopefully, encouraging answers by testimony.

PROGRAM COST: SEVERE IMPACT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND ARMY

Mr. SHILLITO. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might make one additional comment, and that relates to your statement relative to the ABM budget and the dollars that we are talking about.

We have made some assessment as to what the dollars might be to accomplish the community assistance program. This has not previously been incorporated in the ABM budget, recognizing that this would be a relatively small factor in overall system costs.

At the same time, whatever the impact of the dollars on the Army and the Department of Defense, this impact will be severe. Any of these dollars diverted to such use, although admittedly related to the overall program, will result in undesirable impacts on other areas of the system. We recognize this; we fully accept this. But with the tight budget environment that we are faced with right now, you have to appreciate that these dollars will have an impact, if not on this particular element of the program, then elsewhere within the total system cost.

Again, these are not too many dollars in relation to the total but I emphasize something will have to give in order to do this and I am also saying we will do whatever we have to do to assist in this community assistance effort.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. SHILLITO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MANSFIELD. Proceed.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL MAYO

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

General MAYO. Sir, I am General Mayo, Deputy Safeguard System Manager.

General Starbird regrets he could not be here. He is out of the country.

I have with me Maj. Gen. Robert P. Young, who is the Division Engineer, Huntsville Division, Corps of Engineers and, as such, is charged with execution of the MCA program under the operation and control of the Safeguard System Manager.

I also have with me Col. Charles L. Gambill of the Safeguard System Command, who was responsible as a staff officer in that command for preparation of the community impact studies which have been widely distributed, as you know.

From my office here in Washington is Col. Richard S. Craig, who also deals in that office with the matters of community impact.

I have a prepared statement with respect to the MCA program or, if you prefer, I am prepared to respond to such questions as you may want to cover with regard to community impact.

Senator MANSFIELD. General, if you want to read your statement, please feel free to do so. Or, if you want to go over it and bring out the high points, please feel free to do that.

GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE

Before you start in, I would like to propound a number of questions and I am delighted that General Young is here from Huntsville, because these have to do with the Glasgow Air Force Base which I think costs about $150 million, built about 13 years ago, and the most modern airbase in the United States, closed down 6 years ago on a graduated basis and finally phased out almost 2 years ago.

What we have in Glasgow, which is a halfway point between Grand Forks and the Malmstrom complex, is a complete set of buildings, a hospital, runways which will take the largest planes, a water system of its own, really a self-contained modern installation.

SUBMISSION OF QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER IN RECORD

I would like to give to you, General, rather than take up too much of your time, some questions which I have about Glasgow and its possible use in connection with Malmstrom and even Grand Forks. I would appreciate an answer to these questions tomorrow.

General MAYO. Very well, sir.

(The questions and answers follow:)

1. Housing

In light of the four-year SAFEGUARD installation period and the subsequent longer periods for modification, R&D, etc., would there not be an advantage in utilizing the existing housing at Glasgow AFB and managing two or more sites from a central location which is already built and available, rather than build completely new housing? Couldn't some staff commute by air to the sites thus effecting a savings?

ANSWER:

The Army has underway a comprehensive re-examination of all facilities at Glasgow Air Force Base, including housing, in order to determine what can be used profitably in the SAFEGUARD program. This re-study will give careful consideration to the items mentioned in this and the succeeding questions. It will examine possible usage for SAFEGUARD of each such item at Glasgow AFB from the aspect of the potential savings in cost and schedule that would accrue from their use. It will include consideration of the investment already made at Glasgow AFB in such facilities, the extent to which they can meet SAFEGUARD operational requirements, and the cost of reopening and operating Glasgow AFB as a military facility. Other factors to be considered are discussed in the answers to this and the following questions. The results of this analysis are expected to be available in late October.

With respect to housing, certainly some personnel could be housed at Glasgow and commute by air to airfields located closest to sites at Malmstrom and Grand Forks. The direct savings that could be gained through this usage must be measured against such factors as the cost in time and dollars to transport personnel by air to Malmstrom and Grand Forks and thence by surface transportation to the SAFEGUARD sites (290 and 520 miles, respectively); the additional cost of providing bachelor housing at the sites for these individuals during periods away from Glasgow;

possible additional personnel required to meet work schedules for posts to be manned around the clock on irregular shifts and to insure availability of off-duty back-up crews; and the impact on morale and personnel retention that would result from family separation.

2. Collection and Storage of Parts

Various system components require shipping from suppliers and/or depots from all parts of the U. S. In the event of transportation problems, schedule slippages (which have been known to happen), and inclement weather impediments, wouldn't it be wise to establish a central base for such supplies as far forward as possible? Doesn't Glasgow fit this need ideally without having to build new facilities?

ANSWER:

During the installation phase, system components will be shipped to sites in Montana and North Dakota from a number of locations in the U.S., and Glasgow facilities are being re-examined to determine their suitability and desirability for use as an intermediate depot during this period. Nevertheless, it is by no means certain that establishment on a permanent basis of an additional intermediate depot facility, with its inherent additional handling step, would result in more efficient delivery of these supplies. The study must also consider that Glasgow is centrally located only for the presently-approved Phase 1 sites and the ability to support subsequent deployments must be maintained for the ultimate SAFEGUARD supply depot.

3. Subassembly and Modification(s) of System Components

I understand that there are many types of system requirements for each SAFEGUARD site. It would seem to make sense to forward by air, truck, or rail the components of these systems to a forward logistics base that is centrally located for subassembly work, possible modifica-

tion, and/or holding until actually needed by each site. Would the location and facilities of Glasgow AFB satisfy such a need?

ANSWER:

It may prove to be economical and desirable to perform at Glasgow during the period of site installation certain storage and sub-assembly operations in preparation for later movement of these items to sites as they are required. This procedure may avoid the need to have duplicate sub-assembly operations performed at Grand Forks and Malmstrom. This advantage must be measured against the cost of transporting completed assemblies by road or air to the two Phase 1 sites. The greater distances to other sites in any subsequent deployment will require careful examination to determine whether this procedure would be profitable in any subsequent deployment.

4. Training

I understand that Glasgow AFB has excellent facilities suited to its being a training center for civilian and military personnel. Has any consideration been given to the utilization of these facilities in such a manner that their training function would complement the SAFEGUARD maintenance and logistics functions? In other words, why not place the training function in the heart of the operational complex rather than at some remote location?

ANSWER:

Consideration has previously been given to the use of existing Glasgow facilities for SAFEGUARD training functions. At that time it was determined that the advantage to be gained by such usage was outweighed by the resulting decentralization of some training functions from the training facilities already established and being expanded at the

Army Air Defense Center at Ft Bliss, Texas. The presently planned base provides the advantages of consolidated use of facilities, faculty, and administrative staff already at Ft Bliss. However, the potential Glasgow facilities will be evaluated to determine their possible use in SAFEGUARD training.

5. Medical Center

Rather than build substantial medical facilities at the two sites, wouldn't it make sense to take advantage of the fine dental clinic and fifty-man hospital already available at Glasgow? Wouldn't it be feasible to treat Glasgow as the primary Medical/Dental complex and utilize relocatable modular clinics at the sites?

ANSWER:

At the present time only dispensaries are planned for the sites at Grand Forks and Malmstrom based upon the recommendations of the Surgeon General of the Army. Subsequent medical or dental treatment requiring the use of more extensive facilities is currently planned to be accomplished at the Malmstrom and Grand Forks Air Force Bases. These are the closest existing facilities and their use will minimize the distance over which patients must be evacuated. Glasgow is, however, being reconsidered in this regard.

6. Helicopter Repair/Training Center

I understand that helicopters will play an important role in transporting technicians to portions of the ABM deployment area. Glasgow AFB has fine, modern aviation facilities. Have you considered using them for training of crews and/or maintenance of equipment?

ANSWER:

The transportation of technicians from a logistic base to operational areas by helicopter, as is done by the Air Force from Malmstrom and Grand Forks

Air Force Bases, is not currently contemplated in the SAFEGUARD System because the operational requirements are quite different. However, should a requirement arise for Army aviation for the SAFEGUARD sites, use of the existing facilities at Glasgow AFB will be considered.

7. Overhaul and Maintenance Center for Repairable Items

Has consideration been given to establishing some level of overhaul and maintenance activity at Glasgow AFB? Doesn't its central location and transportation potential make it a logical candidate for such usage?

ANSWER:

Glasgow and its transportation potential have been considered previously by the Army for use as a depot with centralized overhaul and maintenance facilities. It was determined then that Glasgow AFB had the disadvantage of being centrally located only with respect to the Phase I sites at Malmstrom and Grand Forks. Additionally, its use for this purpose would have required reopening the base. However, its potential usage is being re-examined to determine if its location at Glasgow would be beneficial in conjunction with other activities.

8. Command and Control

Traditionally military commanders seem to prefer being as close to the scene of action as possible. Has consideration been given to shortening lines of communication by relocation of certain central command and activation functions at Glasgow which would place them in the heart of the operational complex?

ANSWER:

The locations of SAFEGUARD Command and Control Centers are based upon considerations for interfacing and operating SAFEGUARD data processors with those of the National Military Command System. In this regard, the SAFEGUARD sites at Grand Forks and Malmstrom are planned to be interconnected with the U.S. part of the North America Air Defense Command (NORAD) at Colorado Springs, Colorado and one of their subordinate Region headquarters at Malmstrom A.F.B. Operational requirements and the necessity to add large amounts of hardware to the existing program have negated consideration of additional intermediate command and control centers in support of the approved deployment.

9. Bonus Benefits

We all know that a closed base is exactly that. On the other hand ongoing activities of any nature at a base tend to create a potential for other beneficial use. Has consideration been given to other DOD benefits which could evolve from SAFEGUARD activities at Glasgow? For example, use of facilities for cold weather training and testing.

ANSWER:

Closure of Glasgow was, of course, accomplished only after careful examination by all the services to determine if any other effective alternative existed. The existence of Glasgow AFB is known to all agencies within the DOD and use of those facilities will be carefully considered should a new requirement arise.

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REEXAMINATION OF POSSIBLE UTILIZATION OF BASE

General MAYO. If I may, sir, a word on Glasgow.

We have long recognized its desirability if we could incorporate its use in the Safeguard system. We examine this requirement from time to time and are engaged now in a quite thorough reexamination to see what we can do to use this to support the installation or operation of the two site complexes at Grand Forks and Malmstrom. They are rather far from Glasgow, which is about 480 miles by road to the city of Grand Forks, 290 miles from Malmstrom Air Force Base.

There do appear to be areas which we think are worthwhile to restudy with a view toward seeing if we can make cost effective use of the installation. For example, if we could utilize family housing in that area and shuttle the head of the household on weekends from bachelor housing on the site back to Glasgow, there is a possibility that we can save overall on the usage. Or, on the other hand, if we could modify our program of assembly and delivery for some of the missile components and use the facilities there, we may find there is an overall advantage.

Such tradeoffs as these we are looking into right now.

Senator MANSFIELD. You are the second encouraging witness as far as I am concerned.

I know the committee is concerned, as to what might be done to face up to a couple of situations in the State of Montana which I think are being given attention by the Secretary which I appreciate receiving.

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, FEBRUARY 1970

General MAYO. Very well, sir.

If I may turn to the overall MCA budget for the Safeguard System, I have a brief statement, about 12 or 14 minutes, which I can read into the record.

Senator MANSFIELD. You proceed as you wish.

General MAYO. Very well, sir.

I am prepared to illustrate this with a series of charts on the easel to your right front. They are duplicative of the charts contained in the material before you.

I realize that you heard testimony in February 1970 from Secretary Laird which covered Safeguard as well as other programs. However, I do believe it would be helpful if I remind you in part of what he said and then elaborate in more detail on specifically what construction is involved in the approved and the recommended Safeguard program.

REORIENTATION OF U.S. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT: OBJECTIVES AND PHASED PROGRAM

(*a*) On March 14, 1969, the President announced that he had reoriented the U.S. ballistic missile defense deployment and renamed it "Safeguard." He stated that the objectives of this deployment were:

1. Protection of our land-based retaliatory forces against a direct attack by the Soviet Union.

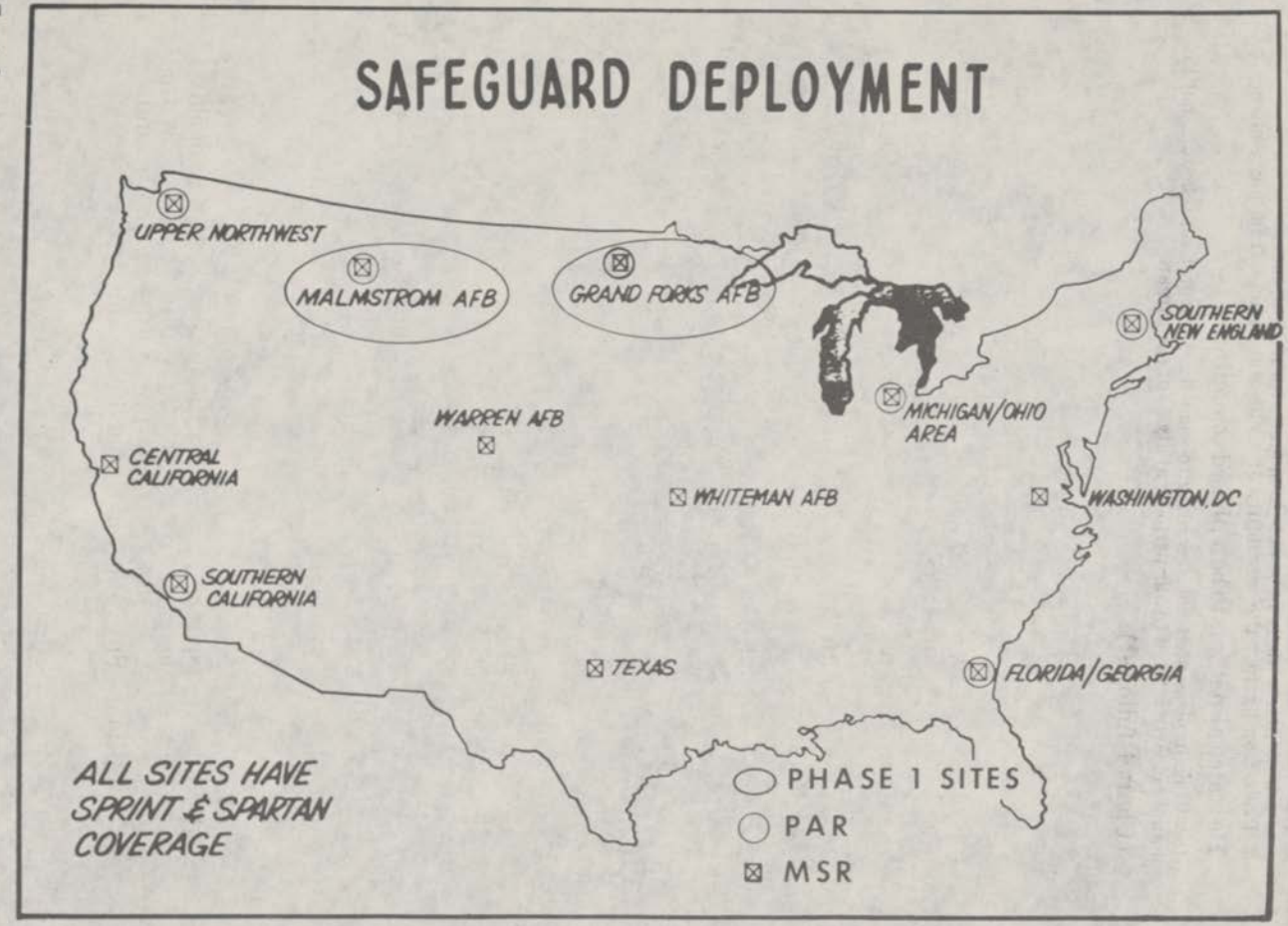
2. Defense of the American people against the kind of nuclear attack which Communist China is likely to be able to mount within the decade.
3. Protection against the possibility of accidental attacks from any source.

He stated also it was to be a phased commitment:

It will be implemented not according to some fixed, theoretical schedule, but in a manner clearly related to our periodic analysis of the threat.

(Chart 1 follows:)

Chart 1


SAFEGUARD DEPLOYMENT
UPPER NORTHWEST
MALMSTROM AFB
GRAND FORKS AFB
SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND
MICHIGAN/OHIO AREA
WARREN AFB
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
WHITEMAN AFB
WASHINGTON, DC
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
TEXAS
FLORIDA/GEORGIA
ALL SITES HAVE SPRINT & SPARTAN COVERAGE
PHASE 1 SITES
PAR
MSR

FIRST PHASE: 1970 AUTHORIZATION

General MAYO. A first phase only was recommended for authorization in 1970. It was to consist of the site complex in the Minuteman fields near Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak., and Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont. This limited deployment would have as its objective:

1. Providing operational experience "* * * in order to check out the entire system under realistic conditions * * *."

2. Providing "* * * protection for at least a limited portion of the Minuteman force."

The President had also announced on March 14, 1969, that, "* * * this program will be reviewed annually from the point of view of (*a*) technical developments, (*b*) the threat, (*c*) the diplomatic context, including any talks on arms limitations."

1968 AND 1969 SENTINEL APPROPRIATIONS: GATHERING OF ENGINEERING DATA FOR DESIGN

(*b*) Substantial MCA authorization and appropriation had been given in fiscal year 1968, and fiscal year 1969, for the Sentinel deployment, and this was available for application to the Safeguard requirements. Secretary Laird, however, decided that he would not proceed with any activities onsite at Grand Forks and Malmstrom until there was a clear indication that the Congress approved proceeding.

In early October 1969, after both the Senate and House had passed fiscal year 1970 Department of Defense authorization bills which, while different in some respects, contained identical authorizations for the Safeguard system, the Corps of Engineers moved onsite at Grand Forks and Malmstrom and initiated the gathering of detailed engineering data to complete the design.

I will return later to describe in more detail where we now stand.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF DECISION TO PROCEED WITH PHASES 1 AND 2

(*c*) On the 30th of January, the President announced that he had completed his annual review after reexamining the deployment at a meeting of the National Security Council, and had decided to "* * * go forward with both the first phase and the second phase of the ABM System * * *."

MODIFIED PHASE 2 1971 PROGRAM

On February 24, Secretary Laird explained that the fiscal year 1971 phase 2 step requested, would be a limited one including deployment at one additional site complex in the Minuteman fields, the Whiteman complex. It would include proceeding with the installation of additional Sprint at the Grand Forks and Malmstrom complexes.

It would also include certain advanced preparation at five other sites, though proceeding with deployment of these additional sites was not requested at this time. The five others are: Northwest, Northeast, Michigan/Ohio, the National Capital area, and near Warren Air Force Base, Wyo.

BUDGET REQUEST AND PRIOR APPROPRIATIONS

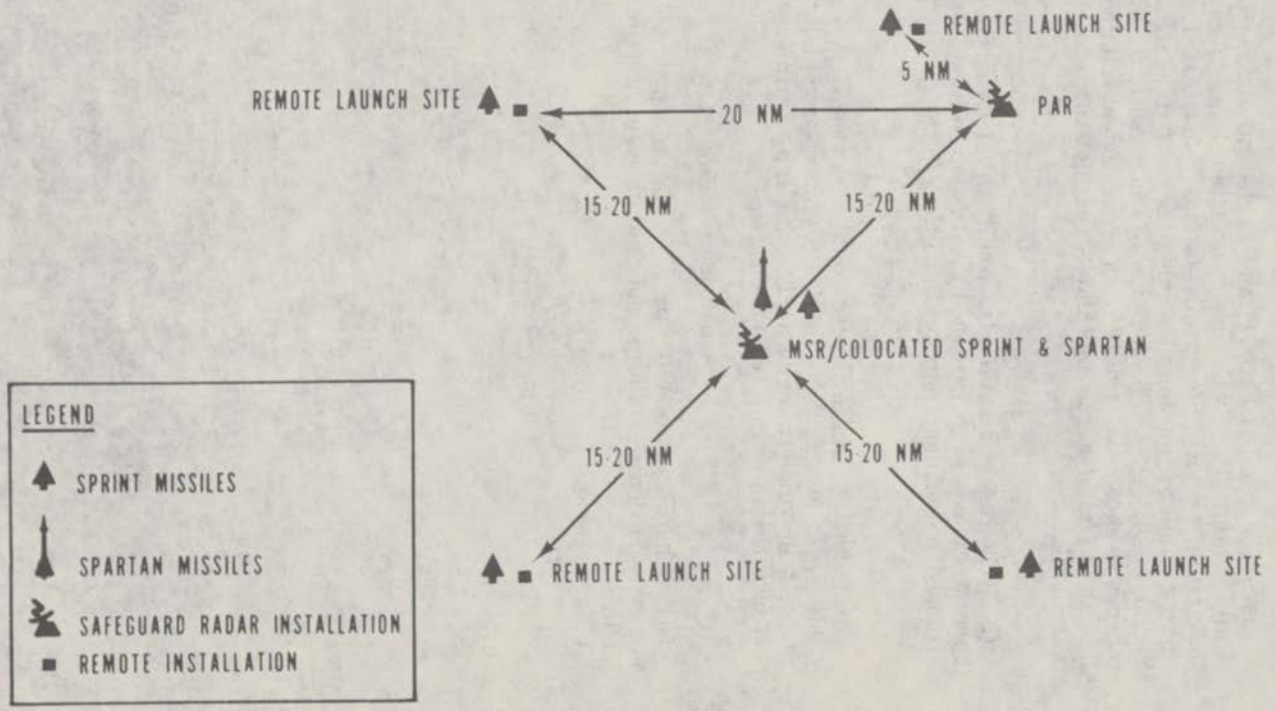
The Army has requested appropriation of $357 million in MCA for the continuing of the deployment to include completion of Grand Forks and Malmstrom, accomplishment of the construction at Whiteman, the necessary added Sprint facilities at Grand Forks and Malmstrom, and advance preparations at the five other sites.

Let me now be more specific as to what the already appropriated, and what the requested, funds for Safeguard are designed to accomplish.

(Chart 2 follows:)

Chart 2

A PHASE 1 SITE COMPLEX (WITH REQUESTED PHASE 2 ADDITION)



GRAND FORKS, MALMSTROM AND WHITEMAN COMPLEXES

General MAYO. (*a*) First, Grand Forks and Malmstrom will be basically similar. They will consist of a long-range perimeter acquisition radar (PAR) site, a missile site radar (MSR) site, certain Spartan and Sprint missiles colocated with the MSR and remote Sprint missile sites. The location of these with respect to one another is as shown on (Chart 2.) The Whiteman complex is generally similar to Grand Forks and Malmstrom but there is no PAR site in that complex.

PAR SITE

(b) (Chart 3.) A PAR site, would appear as shown on this chart. There would be a large hardened PAR radar building, an underground hardened powerplant, support facilities, and a family housing area.

MSR SITE

(c) (Chart 4.) An MSR site would have: the large hardened radar building; the underground hardened powerplant; underground hardened cells in which the collocated Sprint and Spartan are located; support facilities and a family housing area.

REMOTE SPRINT SITE

(d) (Chart 5.) A remote Sprint site, is a much simpler site and has only the hardened underground missile cells and limited support facilities.

(Charts 3, 4 and 5 follow:)



CHART 3

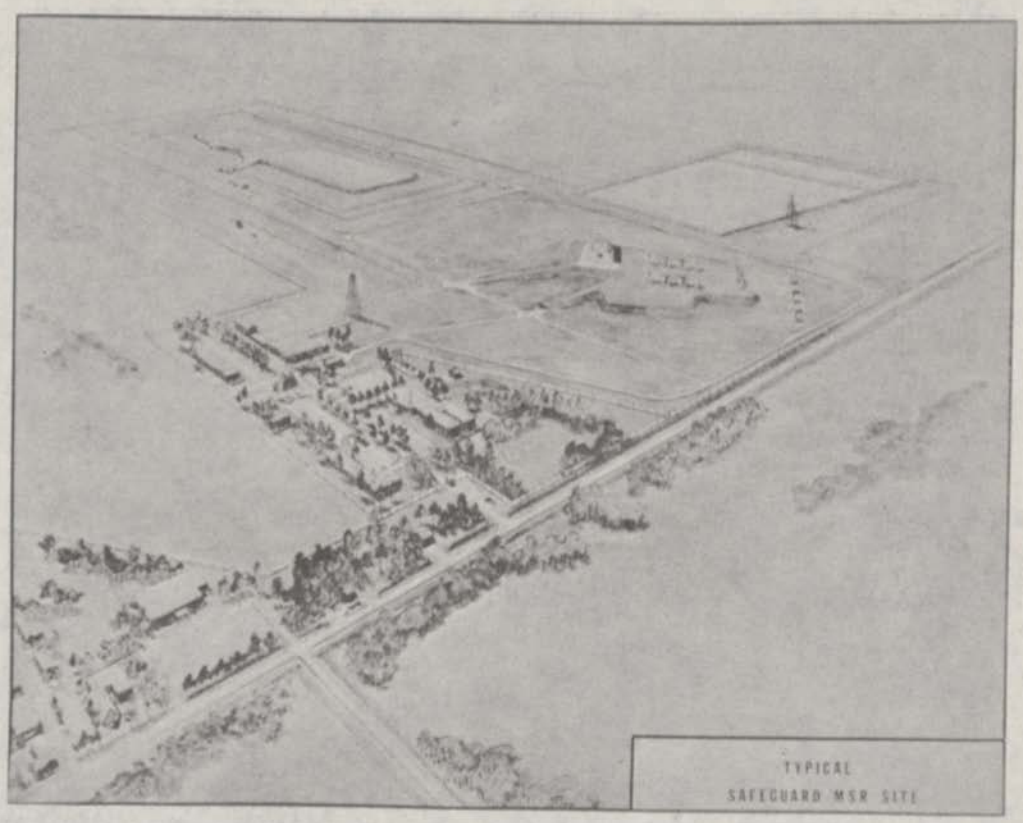


CHART 4



CHART 5

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED FACILITIES

e. The program also requires certain R.D.T. & E. test facilities at the Kwajalein missile range; a central training facility for the specialized Safeguard operating and maintenance personnel; mission depot facilities; and a ballistic missile defense center at the North American Air Defense Headquarters within the Cheyenne Mountain complex at Colorado Springs, Colo. Construction of the facilities to house this center was authorized as part of the Air Force's fiscal year 1970 military construction program.

PRIOR AND 1971 AUTHORIZATIONS

General MAYO. (Chart 6.) In simplified form, the complexes already authorized and requested for full authorization this year would have sites of the types I have just described as shown on this chart. For ease, I have shown separately those sites on which we are authorized to proceed by prior year legislation as well as the additional facilities requested for fiscal year 1971.

EXPENDITURES FROM 1968 AND 1969 APPROPRIATIONS ON SENTINEL

(f) Finally, there were certain funds appropriated in fiscal year 1968, and fiscal year 1969, which were expended for Sentinel sites and which are not applicable to Safeguard. The only site where construction was initiated was at the Boston PAR but surveying had been accomplished at several others.

SCHEDULES

The Safeguard program calls for the three complexes I have discussed to be fully installed, checked out and taken over by their military operating crews in the fall of 1974 for Grand Forks, Malmstrom in the spring of 1975, and Whiteman in mid-1975. To accomplish this, the schedule shown on this chart would have to apply. (See Chart 7.)

(Charts 6 and 7 follow:)

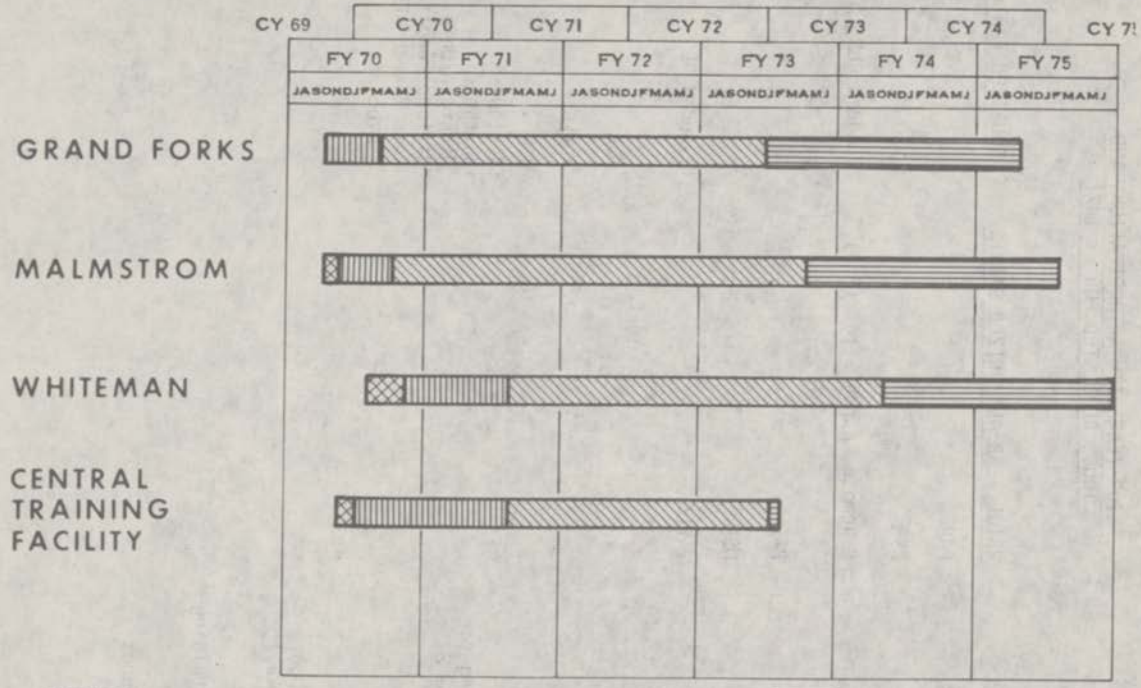
PRIOR YEAR SITE AUTHORIZATIONS AND THOSE REQUESTED FOR FY 1971

SITE	PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZED STARTS	REQUESTED FOR FY 1971
Grand Forks	PAR	
	MSR	
	2 Remote Launch Sites (RLS)	2 Added RLS
Malmstrom	PAR	
	MSR	
	2 RLS	2 Added RLS
Whiteman		MSR
		4 RLS
Survey & Engineering for Five Phase 2 Sites		Northwest Northeast Michigan/Ohio National Capital Area Near Warren AFB, Wyoming
MCA in Support of R&D (Kwaj)	X	X
Central Training Facility	X	
Mission Depot Facilities		X

CHART 6

Chart 7

SAFEGUARD CONSTRUCTION & I &T SCHEDULE



General MAYO. Against this schedule, a major construction contract for the Grand Forks site was awarded on March 31, 1970, and advanced site contracts for Malmstrom were awarded in May. The schedule on the chart shows that, with respect to Whiteman, we had hoped to receive authorization in time to complete survey and commence design by July of this year. Since congressional authorization of the fiscal year 1971 Safeguard program has not yet been received, we have withheld commencement of activities on the Whiteman site. Thus, there will be some corresponding slip in the completion of on-site engineering-design and award of the major construction contract.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

Senator MANSFIELD. General, could you give us some idea as to the extent of the contracts awarded and to whom?

General MAYO. Yes, sir; if I may, I will ask General Young to cover the specifics on the type of contracts and the amount of dollars involved.

Senator MANSFIELD. And other pertinent factors.

General YOUNG. In North Dakota, we awarded on the 31st of March a contract to Morrison-Knudsen & Associates, a joint venture.

Senator MANSFIELD. That is Peter Kiewit.

General YOUNG. That joint venture includes Peter Kiewit; yes, sir.

That contract is for the technical facilities at the PAR and MSR at $137.9 million.

The other major contract in North Dakota at this time is the waterline which was awarded to Zurn Engineering Co. in California in the amount of $3.8 million.

Two contracts have been awarded in Montana for advanced work there. The one on the MSR site for $3.4 million to the Watson Construction Co. of Minneapolis, and one to the Smith and Amelco joint venture for the PAR site in the amount of $4.8 million.

Those are the major contracts now working on the Safeguard.

ANTICIPATED CONTRACT AWARDS FOR MALMSTROM: PAR AND MSR SITES

Senator MANSFIELD. What do you anticipate in the way of future construction awards at Malmstrom in view of the great disparity between Montana and North Dakota in line with the statement by General Young that it will be completed approximately the same time?

General YOUNG. The reason for the advanced contracts in Montana came about because we simply could not complete the total design and let it as a package.

The plan now is to award the contract or contracts for the completion of those sites in January 1971. We will start advertising for the PAR site contract in October and for the MSR site in November.

ESTIMATED COST

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you have any idea, General, what that cost will be?

General YOUNG. In general terms, I believe the total is going to be in the vicinity of the total for North Dakota, or 100-some-million dollars for the balance of the construction work.

PLANNING FUNDS

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you.

What are your plans in relation to the $15 million planning money?

General MAYO. I believe you are referring to the $15 million in the fiscal year 1971 program for support of advanced preparation for five sites?

Mr. REXROAD. We have not passed the Senate authorization bill but if there is in the bill a reservation or proviso that you can only use the planning money for the Whiteman, Warren, Malmstrom, or Grand Forks site, what do you intend to do in that respect with this $15 million?

General MAYO. Under these conditions $11.8 million of the $15 million advanced planning funds would not be required for that purpose.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE AND SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORT

Senator MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that the House appropriated and approved a figure of $15 million.

Mr. REXROAD. They approved the full amount.

Mr. SINGER. That is correct. The House in their version of the appropriation bill did approve the full amount requested. The Senate Armed Services Committee's report, in a chart entitled "Other Not Subject to Authorization" has a memorandum entry, the intent of which would be to delete $11.8 million of our fiscal year 1971 planning design funds request.

Senator MANSFIELD. You have to resolve that difference between the two Houses.

The question is, do you intend to use any of these planning funds beyond Malmstrom, Grand Forks, Whiteman and possibly Warren?

General MAYO. We would not use the funds for other than those sites which are authorized.

Senator MANSFIELD. Proceed.

ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS: ESTIMATED AMOUNTS AND NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS

General MAYO. On this next chart (chart 8), I have shown the MCA funds made available to date for Sentinel/Safeguard and how they have been, or will be, applied. I have shown the estimated amounts also by separate locations.

I must repeat, however, that except for the contracts awarded in fiscal year 1970 at Grand Forks and Malmstrom, these are estimates only. Some adjustments as between exact sites and their facilities will necessarily occur.

(Chart 8 follows:)

FUNDING
($ in Millions)

SITE	USE OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED FY 68-70	FY 71 REQUEST	TOTAL
SENTINEL Effort not applicable to SAFEGUARD	$18 Design & Construction	0	$18
Grand Forks	$191 Design, Land Acquisition, Major Construction	$41 Complete Construction	$232
Malmstrom	$49 Design, Land Acquisition, Advance Construction	$149 Major Construction to Completion	$198
Whiteman	$3 Design	$127 Land Acquisition, Major Construction to Completion	$130
Advance Site Preparation for Five Phase 2 Sites	$4 Design	$15 Design & Land Acquisition as Required	$19
R&D Support (Kwaj)	$27 Essential RDTE Construction	$3 Continue RDTE Construction	$40*
Central Training Facility	$7 Construction		$7
Mission Depot Facility & Area Offices		$5 Major Construction or renovation to Completion	$5
Standard Design	$36	$17	$53
TOTALS	$335 M	$357 M	$702 M*

*Includes $10 million for years FY 72-75 for Kwajalein R&D support Facilities.

CHART 8

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TOTAL, EXPENDED, AND REMAINING FUNDS

(*a*) As you can see from the first column, the total appropriation made available to date has been $335 million.

(*b*) Of this amount, as shown by the first line, we did accomplish work related to Sentinel which is not usable for Safeguard in the amount of $18 million. This includes certain survey and design at several potential Sentinel sites and the more advanced work accomplished at the Sentinel Boston site.

(*c*) The remaining $317 million is being applied to the Safeguard program in amounts shown by the succeeding eight lines: Grand Forks; Malmstrom; Whiteman; advanced preparation of additional sites; Kwajalein test area; the central training facility; the mission depot; and for standard design in support of the tactical construction.

BUDGET REQUEST

On this same chart (chart 8), I have shown the amount requested in fiscal year 1971, $357 million, and the locations where these would be employed. As you can see, the use of these funds is indicated.

TEMPORARY FAMILY HOUSING FOR SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL DURING CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, AND TEST: PRIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Also included within the fiscal year 1971 MCA budget is a request for authorization for temporary family housing for supervisory Government personnel and their dependents at Safeguard sites during the construction and installation and test intervals. Prior year funds will be used for this purpose.

PERMANENT FAMILY HOUSING FOR OPERATING PERSONNEL: 1971 DEFENSE REQUEST

With respect to permanent family housing for personnel who will operate the sites, the fiscal year 1971 Defense Military Family Housing Account includes a request for 400 units at a cost of $8.8 million. Grand Forks and Malmstrom will each receive 200 units.

Senator MANSFIELD. What kind of housing will this be?

General YOUNG. Right now, the design has not been completed, Senator, but they are looking at a relocatable house. We have constructed some of this type before and we believe it is feasible.

The decision has not been made yet to go in that direction. Right now, they are in the design and planning stage.

Senator MANSFIELD. We should keep in mind we have all this good housing in Glasgow and at Malmstrom they are going to have to travel some distance from other areas involved.

I wish you would weigh those two factors in relation to Glasgow and Malmstrom.

General MAYO. We certainly will, sir.

I should point out that tactical readiness and response requirements are a driving factor in the decision to request family housing on site, so that the key and essential operating personnel who would be required to operate the site would be readily available.

Senator MANSFIELD. That is understandable.

General Mayo. I appreciate the opportunity of explaining in summary the Army's Safeguard MCA fiscal year 1971 request to you. I, with General Young and our staff members here, will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

ORIGINAL BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Mansfield. Thank you, General.

Does the current request for funds differ from the budget request?

General Mayo. It differs, sir, from the original budget request as submitted this year. That request was for a total amount of $397 million and was subsequently modified in February of this year to a revised total of $357 million.

If I may explain a little more.

At the time we prepared that original estimate we did not have a firm decision on the fiscal year 1971 add-on to be made in the modified phase 2 program. We therefore made the best estimate considering the alternates we had under consideration and included $397 million based on that. As soon as the decision was reached and announced by the President to proceed with modified phase 2, defined as I have described it here today, we then revised our estimate and submitted the appropriate reduction.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES

Senator Mansfield. What period of time will the construction phase of the ABM site take in both Montana and North Dakota?

General Mayo. For North Dakota, the construction interval from award to beneficial occupancy date at the MSR is about 33 months. For Malmstrom, about 36 months.

The difference between these two goes back to the points that General Young was discussing a little earlier. The award of the construction contract at Malmstrom is being made in two segments in order to take advantage of the good construction season at Malmstrom in the summer of this year while we were completing design of the remaining portion of the facility. We plan to award the full construction contract this winter.

Senator Mansfield. That fits in with your estimates of 1974 and 1975 for completion?

General Mayo. That is correct.

SITE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DURING CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

Senator Mansfield. What will be the number of people employed in the construction operation, military and civilian?

General Mayo. During the peak construction period, we would have approximately 3,000 civilian personnel employed at Grand Forks, and about 2,600 at Malmstrom. There will be approximately 10 to 20 military personnel onsite at that time.

During the installation and test period, there is a reduction in the overall amount, but we would expect to have peak totals of 2,600 at Grand Forks and about 1,650 at Malmstrom. This would reduce fur-

ther, after the sites become operational, to the operational personnel alone, and at each site we would expect to have about 880 military and 720 civilian personnel; a total of about 1,600 employees at each site.

Senator MANSFIELD. Permanently?

General MAYO. Permanently located.

Senator MANSFIELD. Why the disparity between the peaks at Malstrom and Grand Forks?

Colonel GAMBILL. It is time phasing, sir, phase down during the I. & T. interval.

Senator MANSFIELD. What is I. & T.?

Colonel GAMBILL. Installation and test interval, sir.

One cause of the difference is the programing by the weapon system contractor. There are many factors entering into it. One is the experience developed by the system contractor as he goes from one site to the next.

Senator MANSFIELD. The reason I ask the question is that I look at charts which indicate you were going to have practically the same installations at Malmstrom and Grand Forks.

VALIDITY OF COST ESTIMATES

General Mayo, how firm are your cost estimates for the construction at ABM sites.

General MAYO. We consider the basic cost estimates to be reasonably valid for the conditions under which they were drawn. The estimates have been prepared using standard engineering procedures, practices, taking into account all the available information that we could gather about the sites and conditions at the sites, the local labor availability, wage rates, and the cost of materials. I will ask General Young in a moment, if I may, to comment further on the preparation of these estimates. I should emphasize that these estimates, like all the other cost estimates contained in the Safeguard fiscal year 1971 MCA submission, are computed at the price levels current at the time of submission in December 1969.

We therefore have to depend, in the event of an inflation rise in these price levels, upon the limited amounts of contingency funds included within the overall cost estimates to absorb any inflation occurring during that period. The same contingency figure must also cover design and configuration changes, strikes and work stoppage costs, and bad weather effects and other acts of God.

These same limitations apply to the cost estimates for the sites after Grand Forks and Malmstrom; Whiteman, Warren and the subsequent estimating that we have provided.

Senator MANSFIELD. Subsequent estimating for what?

General MAYO. We have provided in previous testimony to Congress the cost of a full 12-site program and the estimates for full deployment.

12-SITE PROGRAM: AUTHORIZATION REQUISITE

Senator MANSFIELD. Are you still planning to go ahead on the 12-site basis?

General MAYO. We are required to plan for this, but we are not planning to go ahead until we have authorization to proceed, of course.

Senator MANSFIELD. As of now you are not going ahead beyond the four.

General MAYO. Sir, we are not going ahead past the second site until we are authorized to proceed.

Senator MANSFIELD. Then you will get the authorization I am quite sure for Whiteman and Warren because both Houses have agreed even though a conference report has not been settled on.

General MAYO. Yes, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. Those will be the four you will go ahead with.

General MAYO. That is correct.

CONTINUATION OF PLANNING

Senator MANSFIELD. Then you will plan for eight more.

General MAYO. We will continue our planning for eight more. This is paper planning as distinguished from active surveying.

SYSTEM DISTINCTIONS FROM SENTINEL

Senator MANSFIELD. If you do that won't you have in effect the old Sentinel system which was abrogated when the name was changed from that to Safeguard and the number reduced?

General MAYO. No, sir; the Sentinel system you will recall was designed with its sites located close to metropolitan areas with a principal mission of defending urban industrial areas against a Chinese attack. The essential difference in the Safeguard system is the location of the sites so that they have the option to be expanded as necessary in the course of phased reviews to meet any of a number of possible future expansion requirements.

COMMON AND VARYING SITES

Senator MANSFIELD. General, as I recall, Malmstrom and Grand Forks were both included in the Sentinel system as well as Safeguard system. As I go over chart 1 of your testimony it looks to me like you are going back to the populated areas, southern New England, Washington, D.C., where you have a national command post, Florida/Georgia, southern California, central California, upper northwest. These sound familiar.

General MAYO. The first two that you mentioned as well as Whiteman and Warren are sites selected from the original Sentinel deployment planning.

This facilitated our use of Grand Forks and Malmstrom as the first sites in our planning for the Safeguard deployment. However, we do not contemplate the deployment of Safeguard sites at the same locations in, for instance, the upper northwest or in the New England area as we did in the case of Sentinel.

Senator MANSFIELD. In the upper northwest wasn't there a lot of shifting around as to where it should be. First, at Fort Lawton I believe and then out on some island in Puget Sound and now if this map is generally accurate it is at some other site.

General MAYO. Yes, sir; that is correct. The map is intended to show only a general area of deployment, however, not a specific location.

Senator MANSFIELD. The Boston one you did undertake to plan or even do some excavating, maybe a little construction.

General MAYO. That is correct.

Senator MANSFIELD. It is back again on these 12.

General MAYO. Not at that site.

Senator MANSFIELD. But that area.

General MAYO. That general area; yes, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. It will be to protect a populated center.

General MAYO. To protect a populated area, as distinguished from an intent to locate the site close to the metropolitan area of Boston.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: TEST FACILITIES AT KWAJALEIN

Senator MANSFIELD. General Young, we will get to you on this. General Mayo, there is request for $3.2 million for research and development of test facilities at Kwajalein. Will you explain this requirement?

General MAYO. Yes, sir. The $3.2 million is to continue the development of test facilities that we require at Kwajalein to complete the Safeguard test program. The largest item in this program is about $1.6 million required to construct a launch cell and supporting facilities on Meck Island which would be capable of handling a modified Spartan and would support salvo firings during system tests. Modification of one of the existing Spartan cells at Meck Island was requested in the fiscal year 1970 program in order to support these system tests. An additional $500,000 is required to repair storm damage to rip rap along the shoreline of Meck Island where storm damage eroded the shoreline. About $210,000 is required to modify a pier and to construct jetties to replace an unsafe floating pier at Meck Island. About $200,000 is required to modify a Spartan cell so that a tactical cell cover can be installed. The other major item in the total at Kwajalein Atoll is for modification of a Spartan missile assembly building to permit it to accommodate the tactical universal transporter-loader. We would like to test this tactical version while we have the full complex operating there at Meck Island.

These are the principal items involved.

TEST OF OPERATION OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS AT TACTICAL SITES

Senator MANSFIELD. General, do you intend to carry on any research and development at Malmstrom and Grand Forks as well as what you are doing at Kwajalein.

General MAYO. Yes, sir; we intend to test and check out the operation of the components of the system at the tactical sites as well as at Kwajalein. However, we depend on the development test program at Kwajalein for the principal effort in bringing together the operational system components.

SYSTEM KWAJALEIN FACILITY: CONTINUED UTILIZATION AND ULTIMATE TRANSFER TO NATIONAL RANGE

Senator MANSFIELD. General, the Government has spent a great amount of money for Safeguard at the Kwajalein facility. When the Safeguard facilities are operational what will you do with all your facilities?

General MAYO. First, we will expect to continue the use of these facilities to support the Safeguard program for quite some time in order to keep the program modernized and up to date in terms of its capability to meet improved or expanded threats. Apart from that, however, when the Safeguard program no longer has a requirement for these test facilities they will be transferred to Kwajalein Missile Range and become national range assets.

Senator MANSFIELD. Where is the headquarters for that range?

General MAYO. The Kwajalein range——

Senator MANSFIELD. No, the national missile range.

General MAYO. The Western Test Range has its headquarters at, I believe, Vandenberg Air Force Base. Kwajalein Missile Range, which works with the Western Test Range, has its headquarters at Huntsville. There is no overall national range headquarters.

DOD DELIBERATIONS AND DECISION FOR SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

Senator MANSFIELD. General, has this country considered the super hardening of the Minuteman missile instead of building this costly ABM?

General MAYO. Sir, I can answer that, Yes, it has been considered. That was a Department of Defense decision, however, and I am not a qualified witness, from the viewpoint of the Army, to describe the details.

Senator MANSFIELD. But they have gone into that and they have made their decision based on their findings?

General MAYO. Yes, sir.

ALLEGATIONS OF SYSTEM INADEQUACIES

Senator MANSFIELD. General, we have heard a great deal in the press that the Safeguard system is inadequate and will not work from the technical point. What do you have to say about this?

General MAYO. The charge has certainly been made, sir, that the system will not work. We have every confidence that it will work and will accomplish the objectives which have been assigned to it. To date we are well along in the testing of the various components of the system and in the integration of these components in terms of system operation. We have an MSR at Meck, installed and operating since 1968, and have used it to control the Spartan missile in its flights from Meck. We have used it to conduct and intercept a test target launch by an ICBM from Vandenberg. These combine to give us a feeling of confidence that we can indeed meet the requirement.

PROTECTION OF RADAR

Senator MANSFIELD. What would happen to the whole system if the radar was hit?

General MAYO. If the radar were hit by a weapon of sufficient size of course it would be destroyed. I am sure you are speaking of a ballistic missile delivered weapon, the radar building of course being hardened only to a limited degree would not be able to withstand the impact and nuclear explosion. However, I would point out that the protection of the radars depends upon the system as a whole rather

than upon radar construction being of sufficient strength to withstand any kind of weapon detonation associated with a direct hit or very small miss distance. The design of a radar building was selected to provide that hardness, that resistance to a weapon detonation, which would permit the Sprint protecting it to intercept weapons prior to their getting close enough to damage the building beyond the point of its operational requirement.

CONTENTION OF DR. WOLFGANG PANOFSKY, DIRECTOR, LINEAR PHYSICS INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY: RADAR VULNERABILITY

Senator MANSFIELD. General, what I am getting at is this. One of the most renowned scientists in this country—I think he has done a lot of work in this field—is Wolfgang Panofsky, director of the Linear Physics Institute at Stanford. I think he has been used by the Department of Defense on a good many occasions. He has indicated that he is not opposed to an ABM system but if one is to be built it should be accurate and reliable. It is his contention that by building one big radar; if you hit that you knock out the whole system, therefore it is quite vulnerable. Is that a correct statement or an incorrect statement?

General MAYO. I do not agree with the statement, sir, although I have not examined Dr. Panofsky's argument that you speak of.

Senator MANSFIELD. You know of Dr. Panofsky.

General MAYO. I know of him.

Senator MANSFIELD. He has a good reputation.

General MAYO. Yes, sir. But I would not agree that this would represent the Achilles' heel of a system in the sense that it can easily be overcome by simply directing the missile warhead at the radar alone. It would require sufficient warheads directed at the radar so that the enemy would have to expend sufficient resources to overcome the entire defense in which case the defense would have realized its mission of protecting through attraction the other targets that the enemy missiles would have otherwise been targeted against.

SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL RADARS AND SYSTEM COMBINATION OF RADARS

Senator MANSFIELD. Let me put it another way. Let us assume for the sake of the record that what Dr. Panofsky has stated is true. It is my understanding that one way to overcome this alleged vulnerability of the radar would be to scatter radars throughout the complex. Have you given any consideration to that or are you still depending on one radar?

General MAYO. We have indeed given consideration to providing additional types of radars. For the various missions which we are required to be prepared to perform with the Safeguard system, however, we find that the combination of radars that we have incorporated within the system here represents the most cost effective method of providing a defense.

Senator MANSFIELD. You say "combination of radars." Will you explain that term?

General MAYO. Yes, sir. I was speaking of a combination of PARS and MSR's that we have selected within the Safeguard system.

Senator MANSFIELD. Is it safe to say that you have spread out your radars, that you are not depending on one particular radar to protect the whole system through its intercept facilities?

General MAYO. I am sorry; I don't understand the question, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. The radar is supposed to detect what is coming in; is that right?

General MAYO. Right.

Senator MANSFIELD. You have mentioned a combination of radars, you have mentioned two kinds. Is it safe to say that what you have done is get away from the dependence on one radar if that ever was the case and have now dispersed them throughout the complex.

General MAYO. There is dispersion of the system, yes, sir. I do not mean to imply though that we depend upon dispersion alone in order to insure the survival of some radars.

Senator MANSFIELD. That is what I was getting at. Then the answer is in the negative.

General MAYO. That is right.

COMPUTERS: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator MANSFIELD. What about the computer system? Has that been perfected?

General MAYO. It has performed to meet its design requirement at this stage of the development and we are quite satisfied that continuing development will meet the objectives that it is required to meet.

Senator MANSFIELD. Would you say it is 50, 60, 70, 80 percent completely accurate and reliable? Or is it complete?

General MAYO. Its design is complete, sir. The development of the software to go into the design of the hardware will continue over the period of the next 2 years. Is that responsive to your question, sir?

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes. On paper it looks good but you have not put it in practice yet because it is not complete. You are working on the design and you are working on the most complicated piece of machinery I would assume in the world. What you have to have is something reliable, something accurate, something you can depend upon at least 999 times out of a thousand. Go ahead.

General MAYO. May I make two points, sir?

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes, sir.

General MAYO. First, the data processor that is installed and operating in the MSR at Kwajalein has performed those functions which were required of it at this stage of its development, performed them satisfactorily, and with every indication that the planned development of this system is achievable.

The second point I would make is that the integration of a complex data processing system software is not a new problem as such. We have a substantial number of successfully operating data processing systems in the country, not just in the defense application, and the technical capability of expanding this.

INADEQUACIES OF SIMPLE COMPUTER SYSTEMS: INACCURATE DATA AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Senator MANSFIELD. General, I am smiling because I am thinking of a simple computer system and its effects. I got a letter a couple of months ago signed by two Republican Senators asking for a contribution toward the election of a Republican candidate in some State of the

Union. This was a simple computer job. It did not quite work out. A number of other members of the opposite party got similar requests. If a simple computer system is not foolproof and you compare that with the very intricate type of computer system which I am sure you are going to have to have for the ABM, how can you be so sure that this highly technical Rube Goldberg arrangement is going to work as often as it should and as it must if we are to have an ABM system worthy of the name?

General MAYO. I think your illustration, sir, would help me make my point that the example you cite was not the computer system falling down but the data which was fed to the system. That is exactly the requirement that we have in our test program in the Safeguard testing, to insure that we are verifying and validating at each step of the way the development of software to go into it.

IMPORT OF COMPUTER RELIANCE: EXHAUSTIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REQUISITE

Senator MANSFIELD. I think we have gone computer crazy in this country and we are on the verge of another type of industrial revolution to replace the thinking process of men. We are depending more and more on robots. I don't think that robots can be as accurate on a day-by-day basis or as reliable as they should be. What we are talking about here is something on the order of billions of dollars being expended for a system which will be the most up-to-date one which can be devised to take care of the defenses of this country, take care of the people of this country, and protect its defenses against certain kinds of attacks against certain powers in certain parts of the world.

Many of us have raised questions about the ABM, not that we are opposed to it but that we think that research and development ought to continue to the end that if a system is put into being and made operational that it should be as accurate and as reliable as is humanly possible. When you depend upon machines I am not so certain that that always works out but then I have a lot to learn about computers, about human nature, too. I will stop there. Will you take over, Senator Bible?

NONCONFLICT OF SYSTEM WITH UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

Senator BIBLE. I will be happy to. I am interested in where we stand vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R. Have you developed that?

Senator MANSFIELD. No. That is a good question.

Senator BIBLE. I am told that there is a question in here later on, so I don't want to plow over the same ground.

Will the Safeguard system conflict in any way with the disarmament agreement with the Soviets, General?

General MAYO. In my opinion, no, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why?

General MAYO. Because first I think we demonstrated this aspect last year, as illustrated when our announcements of decisions to proceed with elements of the ABM system increased the willingness of the Soviets to come to discussions. Next, I make a distinction in pro-

ceeding on a defensive system because if we fail to install any defensive system we may find ourselves faced with a need to expand our offensive system to compensate, as compared with undertaking offensive preparations which would create a deterrence to disarmament talks.

RUSSIAN ABM DEPLOYMENTS AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. Is the Soviet Union proceeding with an ABM?

General MAYO. The Soviets have nearly completed their deployment around Moscow of some 64 launchers designed to fire the long-range, high-altitude interceptor. They are deploying in the Soviet Union large long-range radars. They have an active ballistic missile research and development program designed to improve the ABM components. We have hard evidence that they are testing an improved long-range ABM.

Senator BIBLE. What hard evidence?

General MAYO. I am bound by security considerations here.

(Additional information has been furnished separately to the committee, as follows:

The Soviets have an active ballistic research and development program designed to improve the ABM components. We know that they are currently testing an improved long-range ABM.

The Soviet Union has carried on the bulk of its defensive missile testing and development at [deleted]. The latter test center has probably served as the main center for its antiballistic missile program. Current testing here includes the Galosh missiles and ABM electronics. This electronic testing is probably for the development of an integrated missile, air, and space defense command and control system.

Although it is estimated that the construction of ABM–1 Galosh sites [deleted] the Soviet R. & D. activity at [deleted] has not ceased and is continuing.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know all about these classification rules but I usually find by picking up a trade journal I know more about the secrets than I can find out at one of these classified hearings.

Almost daily you can pick up the New York Times and find the answer to these problems, firings in the ocean and that sort of thing. I don't know why this is such a great secret. There are ways of finding out. Is the U–2 hard evidence?

General MAYO. That would be hard evidence, sir. I would respond to the question by saying that [deleted] the results of the testing.

Senator BIBLE. There is no great secret about that. We read about this in the newspapers. I don't see that violates any restriction you might be under. I have always taken a dim view of the ultraclassification that surrounds this. Tell us how we stand.

RUSSIAN ABM LAUNCHERS: COMPLETION STATUS

You say they have almost completed their ring around Moscow?

General MAYO. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. How many launchers?

General MAYO. I testified to some 64 launchers and this includes some not yet installed but on which preliminary work indicates the intent to get to 64.

Senator BIBLE. You say "nearly complete." Those are your words. How many of the 64 are nearly complete?

General MAYO. Sir, I will have to supply that for the record. I do not have that figure available.

(The information follows:)

At present the Soviets are deploying 64 ABM-1 GALOSH launchers around Moscow with the associated radars. As of now [deleted] are fully operational. The remaining [deleted] GALOSH launchers will probably become operational and will give the Moscow ABM-1 system a total of 64 operational launchers.

DEFINITION OF TERM "NEARLY COMPLETED"

Senator BIBLE. When you say "nearly completed" what does that mean?

General MAYO. My reference to nearly completed is the system surrounding Moscow rather than the missiles themselves, installed launchers.

Senator BIBLE. Are you saying of the 64 they may have 40 completed and in operation? I am not trying to confuse you. I am trying to find out what nearly completed means.

General MAYO. Yes, sir. You say would I consider 40 of 64 to mean the defense is nearly completed?

Senator BIBLE. So you are saying they have 40 of 64 nearly completed?

General MAYO. No, sir. I said I would like to supply the figures for the record, if I may.

GALOSH SYSTEM STATUS

Senator MANSFIELD. Are you referring to the Galosh system?

General MAYO. Yes, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. When did they start that system? You can furnish that for the record. When did they stop building that system?

General MAYO. Sir, I have no knowledge that they have stopped.

Senator MANSFIELD. I wish you would check into that.

General MAYO. I will, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. When did they resume building that system? Will you check into that too?

General MAYO. Very well, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. Is it an ABM system. You can check into that too and furnish it for the record.

(The information follows:)

The Moscow ABM-1 system has been under deployment since 1962. They have not ceased work on the system and it is still under construction. Initially it appears the Soviets [deleted].

All members of the intelligence community agree that the Soviets have developed, tested and deploying the GALOSH as an anti-ballistic missile system.

COMPARISON OF GALOSH AND OTHER RUSSIAN SYSTEMS

Senator MANSFIELD. There are some serious questions raised about Galosh in comparison to some of the other systems around Leningrad and elsewhere. I just go back to my memory but it seems to me they

started building the Galosh system and that is really not a true ABM system, that they stopped and now if I understand you correctly, General, they are building again. I would like to get more information about this. I think I will look back in my files to see what information I can come up with.

(Classified information was furnished to the committee. Additional unclassified information follows:)

The GALOSH ABM–1 System was introduced around Moscow in ——— and has been under continuous construction since that time. However, ———. Although the SA–5 is widely deployed in the Soviet Union, the ——— was never deployed elsewhere.

FACTS FOR DETERMINATION OF U.S. POSITION VIS-A-VIS RUSSIA

Senator BIBLE. I think all the committee is trying to determine is exactly where we do stand vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. We can't determine this by a conclusion from the Army. I think we would like to know the facts upon which you are basing that conclusion. You said they have 64 launchers. You say it is nearly complete. When you say nearly complete does that mean they are going to take it through to completion or are they going to leave it there like they leave the hotels in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, some places 75 percent completed and they just leave them there. I think what we are trying to arrive at is when do they get fully operational according to the best of your hard evidence and what kind of system is it as compared to our American system.

General MAYO. Yes, sir. I will provide that information for the record.

Senator BIBLE. This is a question that concerns all the American people, it is a desperate struggle to stay ahead of the Russians and on what do we base that conclusion.

(The information follows:)

As of now, national intelligence holds ——— GALOSH launchers to be operational in the Soviet ballistic missile defense. These launchers are located at ——— around Moscow. The ———. Completion ——— would give the Soviets a total of 64 operational launchers.

Comparing the Soviet and U.S. defenses, the Soviet system appears to be designed specifically for the defense of the Soviet capital and the immediately surrounding area, whereas the U.S. Safeguard sites now being deployed are to defend a portion of the MINUTEMAN force with the future option of being part of a 12-site defense which would protect our deterrent from Soviet ICBMs and SLBMs, and would provide a limited defense against possible attacks by Communist Chinese ICBMs.

INADVISABLE SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT PRIOR TO ADEQUATE TESTING OF COMPONENTS

Senator BIBLE. I think the majority leader, the chairman, got into this slightly. Why should we deploy the Safeguard system without first thoroughly testing the components? We hear this constantly when we bring this up on the floor, that it needs more research and development. Why do you deploy it now when you have not done all the testing? What is the response to that?

Past and Present Testing

General Mayo. We are testing the Safeguard components. The research and development portion of the Safeguard program is progressing quite satisfactorily. At Meck Island, as I mentioned earlier, a prototype MSR has been operating since the fall of 1968. Since that time it has met or bettered all its design objectives and no serious deficiency has been found. Beginning in July 1969 we started tracking local targets with the initial software package of the MSR. In December 1969 we tracked two ICBM's launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Also at Kwajalein the Spartan interceptor satisfactorly completed its first phase of development testing vis-a-vis the test designed to cover the operation of the missile itself as opposed to its operation within the overall system.

In that development program we had 15 launches of which 11 were completely successful, two partially successful and two not successful. Since that time the Spartan has been integrated successfully under MSR control as a part of the system test program. Within the overall system test program to date, three fully successful tests and one partially successful test have been conducted. This included a test in the latter portion of August of this year in which a Spartan intercepted a reentry vehicle launched as a test target by a missile from Vandenberg. Our Sprint interceptor completed its development program at White Sands Missile Range and since January of 1969 that program has had 11 successful flights, three partially successful flights, and two unsuccessful. Two failures which occurred after a period of quite high success were diagnosed and corrections made and it has since made successful flights with those corrections installed.

We have concluded the White Sands program and the Sprint test will start in Kwajalein this fall. With regard to the PAR, although the first installation at a tactical site will be at Grand Forks, there is a radar of similar technology already constructed and operational at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. In addition, a limited engineering development model of the PAR has been constructed and has been in operation at the Syracuse, N.Y., General Electric plant during the past year. We have encountered no serious technical problems in this development. We have every confidence that we can meet the scheduled dates for installation and check out of the PAR equipment.

Warhead Testing by AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission has carried forward the warhead testing program satisfactorily. Tests of critical features were completed. Weapon output measurements were made in 1969.

Warhead sections of simulated warheads without nuclear material were flight tested on both Sprint and Spartan missiles in concluding flights of the development program.

Operational Testing Program

At the conclusion of the overall development program we will be able to judge the potential performance of the tactical system with confidence. We have evolved a regular program of operational testing for the deployed tactical equipment, the operational system readiness

verification equipment, a portion of the data processor of the MSR designed to test the circuitry, and the readiness for operation of each of the subcomponents of the system.

CONFIDENCE TO DEVELOP DESIGN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

We can test all the elements of the tactical system except the tactical use of the warhead itself in a realistic way. With all these things by way of assurance we think we are far enough along to say with confidence that we can proceed to deployment at this stage of the design development system.

Senator BIBLE. That is exactly what you are asking to go forward and do at Malmstrom and Grand Forks at the present time; is that correct?

General MAYO. That is correct.

CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, AND OPERATIONAL DATES

Senator BIBLE. This money is almost entirely for the appropriation for what we are considering. What did you say the time was? Thirty-three months after the award of contract that it can be fully operational?

General MAYO. No, sir; I spoke of the construction interval from the award of the construction contract at Grand Forks to the beneficial occupancy date.

Senator BIBLE. Was that 33 months?

General MAYO. That was 33 months, sir. It is at that period that the construction contractor satisfies the engineer that he has completed his requirements and the weapon system contractor moves in to commence a 21-month period of installation and test.

Senator BIBLE. What comes in after the 33-month period?

General MAYO. The weapon system contractor's installation and testing.

Senator BIBLE. That is 21 months on top of 33 months after the award?

General MAYO. That is right. I should point out that these time intervals will vary somewhat from site to site.

Senator BIBLE. From today to the time Grand Forks in North Dakota is fully operational what date will we put on the calendar.

General MAYO. We put for Grand Forks late 1974.

Senator BIBLE. Fully operational?

General MAYO. No, sir; a limited operational capability. We call the equipment readiness date the time when the weapons system contractor turns over the site with the equipment ready to operate. I say that, sir because we can achieve a limited operational capability with warheads, which the contractor cannot install, only through Government installation work after the equipment readiness date.

Senator BIBLE. What is that date again.

General MAYO. The equipment readiness date?

Senator BIBLE. No; the date on the calendar.

General MAYO. In late 1974.

Senator BIBLE. In late 1974; then if there should be an attack, this would be ready to go.

General MAYO. With a limited operational capability; yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. Now when will it be ready——
General MAYO. For this first site?
Senator BIBLE. For the first site alone.
General MAYO. It would be somewhere up to perhaps [deleted] months following that date before we would have a full operational capability.
Senator BIBLE. Your testimony is that in mid-1975 they will be fully operational at Grand Forks.
General MAYO. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. Assuming funding, I understand that. How about Malmstrom, mid-1975?
General MAYO. This would follow from 4 to 6 months the Grand Forks site.
Senator BIBLE. So, toward the end of 1975 it would then be fully operational.
General MAYO. That is right.
Senator BIBLE. Ready to repulse an attack.
General MAYO. Yes, sir.

TOTAL ACQUISITION COST

Senator BIBLE. What will be the total cost to the Federal Government, whatever figures you have, from Sentinel, Safeguard right down to mid or late 1975? What will be the total Federal investment, R. & D., whatever you crank into it to get a total Federal investment figure?
Senator YOUNG. For each site you mean.
Senator BIBLE. For each site or the two together.
General MAYO. Let me talk to the acquisition cost of phase 1 which is the cost attributable to the system up to the completion of the two sites as about $4.6 billion. For the modified phase 2, total DOD acquisition cost is about $5.9 billion.
The costs that I have quoted here are at December 1969 price levels.
Senator YOUNG. Would you yield to me?
Senator BIBLE. Certainly.
Senator YOUNG. Phase 1 you mean at Grand Forks and Malmstrom.
General MAYO. That is right.
Senator BIBLE. That is the total price with everything you have cranked into it.
General MAYO. The total acquisition cost, cost of research and development, production, PEMA cost, and MCA cost.
Senator BIBLE. What does it not include?

INDIRECT AND OPERATING COSTS

General MAYO. It does not include the operation and maintenance of the site, the personnel cost, or certain indirect costs budgeted elsewhere by DOD, through the equipment readiness date.
Senator BIBLE. How much for the cost during the operation of deployment?
General MAYO. I will have to provide that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The direct and indirect DOD operating costs for Grand Forks and Malmstrom through equipment readiness date are approximately $400 million.

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE AND ADVANCED PREPARATION ON WARREN AIR FORCE BASE

Senator BIBLE. Is this going to run about the same figure? You have two more that are being authorized if I understand correctly, Whiteman and what is the other.

General MAYO. Whiteman and advanced preparation on the Warren Air Force Base location.

Senator BIBLE. Warren is——

General MAYO. That is north of Denver, Colo.

Senator BIBLE. Whiteman is where, Wyoming?

General MAYO. To the southeast of Kansas City, Mo.

Senator BIBLE. Will the total price tag of each of those be about the same as the total price tag of Malmstrom and Grand Forks?

MODIFIED PHASE TWO

General MAYO. No, sir. The inclusion of those additional sites will give a total DOD acquisition cost of $5.9 billion.

Senator BIBLE. That is what you meant by phase two.

General MAYO. That is what I meant by Modified Phase Two.

Senator BIBLE. $5.9 billion is the total cost for the four?

PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

General MAYO. For three sites, sir. I should point out that the fourth site is not procured nor deployed. Advanced preparation only for the fourth site is included in the Senate version of the DOD procurement authorization bill.

Senator BIBLE. Is that included in the $5.9 billion?

General MAYO. The advanced preparation is included. It does not include procurement of hardware or cost of construction.

WARREN AIR FORCE BASE ADVANCE PREPARATION

Senator BIBLE. To make Warren and Whiteman fully operational what will it cost? Assuming that the big military procurement bill goes forward, as I understand it there is no difference between the House and Senate sides on phase two projections. Is that right?

General MAYO. Sir, I fear I am misleading you because the legislation now before Congress, if passed, would include only the preparation for Warren, not the execution of the fourth site.

Senator BIBLE. You still have to come back for further authorization for Warren as well as Whiteman.

General MAYO. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Just for Warren.

General MAYO. For completion of Warren. It is as to the system I have described here, the Modified Phase Two system, that the full price tag for DOD acquisition cost of $5.9 billion applies.

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DEPLOYMENT ACQUISITION COSTS

GRAND FORKS, MALMSTROM, WHITEMAN AND WARREN AIR FORCE BASES

Senator BIBLE. Assuming in future years you get an additional authorization that is required to make each of them fully operational what will be the total price tag on Malmstrom, Grand Forks, Warren, and Whiteman, to make them fully and completely operational?

General MAYO. I would like to supply that figure for the record if I may.

(The information follows:)

TWELVE SITES

The total DOD acquisition cost for a deployment at Grand Forks, Malmstrom, Whiteman, and Warren would be about $6.5 billion, at December 1969 price levels.

Senator BIBLE. What will be the total projected price tag for all of the 12 sites, whatever the number is?

General MAYO. Very well, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That can be supplied for the record.

General MAYO. Thank you, sir.

(The information follows:)

The total DOD acquisition cost for a twelve site deployment would be about $10.7 billion, at December 1969 price levels.

DURATION OF SAFEGUARD EFFECTIVENESS

Senator BIBLE. Every weapon system in a relatively short time becomes obsolete. Based on current projections of technological advances how long will the Safeguard system be effective?

General MAYO. Something over [deleted] years will be my estimate. I can't say how much more than [deleted] years. The degree to which we can anticipate, develop, and install improvements to the system in order to keep it abreast of the state of the enemy's art represents the extent to which it is obsolescent or obsolete. We intend to continue a development program in order to modernize the system as it goes on.

Senator BIBLE. I realize that if you can look [deleted] years ahead you are doing a lot better than I can. You are saying that this will not be obsolete for at least [deleted] years and beyond that you can't see.

General MAYO. That is right.

U.S.S.R. ABM

BUDGET

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any idea or estimate or hard evidence, as you define it, of the amount of money in the budgetary system of the U.S.S.R. that goes into their ABM system, whatever name you call it?

General MAYO. No, sir; I do not know the monetary value attached to it.

Senator BIBLE. Is there anybody in the Federal Government who knows how they break their budgets down? I don't know. It may be even more classified than this classified material you have.

General MAYO. It is not a question of classification. It is a question of knowledge of the information.

Senator BIBLE. Can you secure it?

General MAYO. I will certainly attempt to secure it.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have a rough idea. If we are spending so much money this year on moving Safeguard forward in deployment and in R. & D. on the other two sites, how much are they spending in the same time frame of 1 year? If that can be secured it would be interesting.

General MAYO. The limited knowledge that I have of the Soviet budget procedures indicates that it is very difficult to assign a cost to a particular project or activity.

Senator BIBLE. That may be true. If that is true just say so. Certainly if they are developing this program and these 64 launchers you have testified to, it certainly will cost a lot of rubles to pay for it.

General MAYO. If I may I will consult with the experts and advise the committee.

(The information follows:)

The Soviets have never published a detailed posture statement similar to that presented each year to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense. The Soviets did announce that their planned defense budget for 1970 would be 17.9 billion rubles, but the breakout is unknown.

Costs as estimated for the Soviet ABM force through 1975 are as shown: [Deleted].

SITES

Senator BIBLE. Senator Young is an expert on all those things but I don't know the answer. I am kind of curious.

Senator YOUNG. I have no idea. If you will yield, do you have any information as to how far Russia is going beyond the Moscow ABM system? What other sites or how many other similar ABM sites are they planning or working on?

General MAYO. Sir, I have to speak based on my own memory here. I am not aware of specific deployment of ABM activity agreed by the intelligence community as being ballistic missile defense installations—beyond the Galosh system. There has been extensive discussion as to the possibility of other systems which may have some ballistic missile defense role [deleted] in the intelligence community as being [deleted] for the missile defense purpose.

Senator YOUNG. Is there any information you can give us on this?

[Deleted.] However, continuing construction of launchers around Moscow, and ABM R&D activity reaffirm that the Soviets continue to show great interest and involvement to include investment of large expenditures for their ABM program.

General MAYO. No, sir, [deleted] members of the intelligence community.

Senator YOUNG. They have no knowledge of how far they are going beyond the Moscow site?

General MAYO. Indications of intent to pursue a test program? Yes, sir. [Deleted.]

Senator YOUNG. As to whether they are installing a similar system beyond Moscow, you have no information on that?

General MAYO. No evidence that refers to a system known to be a ballistic missile defense.

RADAR

RADIATION DANGERS

Senator BIBLE. I only have two more questions and then I will defer to both Senator Young and Senator Boggs.

How dangerous are the radars to the people in the surrounding areas?

General MAYO. There is no danger from the radars to personnel around them. Let me expand if I may, please.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

General MAYO. The two radars, MSR and PAR are phased array radars which form a narrow pencil-like beam which sweeps an area above the horizon. So in consequence very little of the energy is directed down toward the ground level.

Beyond this we have in radar usage over the years developed biological limitations so that we can establish safe distances beyond which we are sure that it is safe for personnel to operate without danger to themselves. We have designed into the site appropriate physical barriers to prevent these effects from being dangerous to personnel in the area. We see no reason to attribute danger in the area to the radar at all.

Senator Bible. I suppose the radar is an attractive nuisance. If there is a danger of somebody trying to take it out by firing a missile, the area in which you live might be a little more dangerous than a place where you didn't have an ABM site. If they are going to try to take it out I would think the neighbors around there would be more subject to a possibility of a direct hit. Is that true?

General MAYO. That assumes that the enemy desires to fire the missile at it, sir. If I were an enemy planner, however, I would seek to target my missles against targets where there was no defense.

Senator BIBLE. Where it would do more damage I assume?

General MAYO. Yes.

EFFECT OF FIRINGS ON TELEVISION RECEPTION

Senator BIBLE. What is it going to do to your television reception? I am sure some have asked the question.

General MAYO. The question has been addressed at quite some length. The frequencies at which the radars operate are not the same as television frequencies. We took this into consideration in the course of the design of the radar. Beyond this we had our designs reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission and by the Director of Telecommunication Management in the Office of the President. Both gave us a clean bill of health on the design compatibility of the system with the overall environment.

MALMSTROM AND GRAND FORKS: OPERATING COSTS AFTER DEPLOYMENT

Senator BIBLE. This question may have been asked and I may not have the answer in my memory. What did you say the annual cost of operating Malmstrom or Grand Forks is after it is fully operational in 1975.

General MAYO. We say in the order of $350 million.

Senator BIBLE. It will cost $350 million a year?

General MAYO. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. For each of these sites?

General MAYO. To operate both sites and their necessary support.

Senator BIBLE. Everything that goes with them?

General MAYO. Everything.

Senator BIBLE. $350 million per year for the two sites?

General MAYO. May I correct my answer. About $100 million for the two sites, about $350 million for the 12 sites.

Senator BIBLE. $100 million for the two sites, if you consider the whole 12 sites the cost will be about $350 million per year?

General MAYO. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator Young.

GALOSH

Senator YOUNG. General, going back to the ABM and Galosh, this information appears in the information sheet presented by the Department of Defense to the committee. The Soviets have deployed an ABM system around Moscow. Their ABM protects a large urban-industrial complex, and thus reduces the effectiveness of our deterrent. Had they chosen instead to defend their ICBM force this would not be true.

During the past year the Soviets appear to have slowed down construction at some of the Galosh interceptor launch sites. However, we believe they are continuing ABM development to improve their initial

system or, more likely, to deploy a substantially better second generation ABM system.

What are they doing beyond their present system? This fact sheet has nothing classified about it.

General MAYO. I am not personally familiar enough with it to respond. I did testify that we have knowledge of a continuing Soviet development and test program. We do not have knowledge, however, of a decision to deploy. Obviously the development program will be carried on with the possibility of deployment in mind, not necessarily, however, the decision to deploy.

PERSONNEL SUPPORT AND HOUSING

Senator YOUNG. If you are contemplating putting additional Sprints at the Grand Forks base wouldn't this indicate additional personnel?

General MAYO. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG. If you did require more personnel would it not also require additional housing and support facilities than originally planned under the phase one program?

General MAYO. The numbers involved are in the order of 60 additional per site, sir. Yes, there would be some additional requirement for facilities to support these personnel, sir. May I supply the exact amount for the record?

Senator YOUNG. Yes. If you will do that and send me a copy of it.

(The information follows:)

For each site, Grand Forks and Malmstrom, about 58 personnel (one officer and 57 enlisted) will be required to provide the 24 hours/day security, operation, and maintenance functions for the two Remote Launch Sites and associated SPRINT missiles to be added in Modified Phase 2. These 58 personnel will be permanently based at the site on which the Remote Launch Sites are satellited. Based on normal factors for computing housing entitlements, it is estimated that additional family housing will be required for approximately one-third of these personnel; the remainder will occupy on-site bachelor housing. The other support facilities presently planned at each site will be capable of supporting these additional personnel without augmentation.

LAND ACQUISITION

Senator YOUNG. What is the status of the land acquisition at both North Dakota and Montana sites for both phase 1 and 2?

General MAYO. I will ask General Young to respond to that if I may, sir.

General YOUNG. Sir, for phase one it is substantially completed at the PAR and MSR sites. It has not provided a problem for us insofar as timing is concerned. We have not completed the acquisition yet of the remote sites. Of course we have not accomplished anything on the phase 2 because it has not been authorized by Congress.

GRAND FORKS AS PROTOTYPE INSTALLATION

Senator YOUNG. Do you still consider the North Dakota site as a prototype for the other proposed Safeguard installations?

General MAYO. Yes, sir, it is a prototype of follow-on tactical installations although there are substantial differences between, for instance,

Grand Forks which would have a PAR as well as an MSR and Whiteman which would have only an MSR, no PAR. But to the extent that we would attempt to apply the experience gained in the first deployment to follow-on sites, yes, sir, they are prototypes.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator YOUNG. What is the breakdown of housing units between officer personnel and enlisted personnel? Do you have a breakdown between officer personnel and enlisted personnel? You can supply that for the record.

General MAYO. If I may, sir.

(The information follows:)

For each site, Grand Forks and Malmstrom, the FY 71 program carries an increment of 200 units of family housing. Of the 200 units at each site, 56 are planned as officer and 144 as enlisted units.

The breakdown between the total number of officer and enlisted personnel required to operate these sites is tabulated below.

	Grand Forks	Malmstrom
Officer personnel	153	174
Enlisted personnel	603	610

GRAND FORKS AND MALMSTROM

Senator YOUNG. Have there been any changes in the number of housing units at Grand Forks from the original plan of 200?

General MAYO. No, sir. For both Grand Forks and Malmstrom we have carried in the fiscal year 1971 program an increment of housing of 200 sets for each site. We have carried that throughout our planning for the Safeguard deployment.

Senator YOUNG. There have been no changes since then.

General MAYO. I am not aware of any changes.

Senator BIBLE. What is the answer for the record?

General MAYO. I am sorry.

Senator BIBLE. The answer is, "No"?

General MAYO. The answer is, "No."

Senator BIBLE. I did not understand the answer.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BIBLE. Senator Boggs.

Senator BOGGS. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. If there are no further questions on the ABM problem the subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at which time we will hear testimony from the Army and the Navy and the Air Force on items that were previously authorized and were not considered by the joint committee this year in its hearings on the authorization and appropriation.

Thank you very much, General. We will be in recess until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 16, the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at 2 p.m., Thursday, September 17.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1970

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room S–126, the Capitol, Hon. Alan Bible, presiding.

Present: Senators Mansfield, Bible, and Boggs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENT OF COL. M. C. CARRIGAN, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MAJ. GEN. L. B. TAYLOR, DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY

COL. H. L. BLANK, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

A. M. CARTON, CHIEF, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGET BRANCH, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

W. M. LOCKWOOD, CHIEF, INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

G. W. BRAZIER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE: AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will come to order.

This afternoon we will hear from the military services concerning those projects that previously have been authorized in the general authorization items, planning, access roads, and minor construction. I know there is great deal of information which has come to the committee after the authorization bill is acted upon by the Congress. For that reason, we are going to leave the record open in order that the services may insert information that comes to the subcommittee, appeals from the House action, funds required because of increase in deficiency authorization and other statements which will probably come from Senators and Congressmen concerning individual projects.

It is my understanding that they are going to mark up the military construction authorization bill on Monday?

Mr. REXROAD. I don't know whether it will be Monday or not, Senator. Senator Jackson does not get back until Monday. From the information I have it will be next week.

Senator BIBLE. Then that still has to go to conference and be settled in conference. That is the basis for our action.

Mr. REXROAD. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. This gets back to the earlier authorization?

Mr. REXROAD. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. There is no problem there?

Mr. REXROAD. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, the Army is first.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Colonel CARRIGAN. Mr. Chairman, I am Col. M. C. Carrigan, Chief of the Construction Division on the Army Staff. I have with me on my right Mr. A. M. Carton from my office and on my left Colonel Blank and George Brazier.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION ITEMS: PLANNING, ACCESS ROADS, AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The Army is here to present and discuss prior authorization and general authorization aspects of the fiscal year 1971 MCA program. The Army has no prior authorization items in the 1971 program; however, we do have three items that require funding——

Senator BIBLE. You have no prior authorizations that are not funded?

Colonel CARRIGAN. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Whatever happened to that DIA thing?

Mr. REXROAD. Senator, that was for the Defense Intelligence Agency. They had that in their own budget.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Colonel CARRIGAN. We do, however, have three items that require funding that fall in the general authorization category.

BUDGET REQUEST: PRIOR HEARING

These are funds for MCA planning, for access roads and for MCA minor construction. The Army is requesting a total of $65.2 million for these three purposes, $31.8 million of which is for Safeguard planning and access roads which I understand were covered yesterday afternoon.

Senator BIBLE. They were. I happened to hear that testimony myself along with the majority leader. This is simply a breakdown of that amount, is that correct, or is this over and above the amount?

Colonel CARRIGAN. This will be the additional amount for the non-Safeguard MCA projects. That would total $33.4 million.

Senator BIBLE. How about the planning on Safeguard, $27 million?

Colonel CARRIGAN. That was included yesterday; $31.8 million was included in the Safeguard figures yesterday. That leaves $33.4 million for your consideration this afternoon, which is not related to Safeguard in any way.

Senator BIBLE. Now I am clear.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Colonel CARRIGAN. This $33.4 million this afternoon breaks out into these three areas, as follows: Of the $33.4 million, $22.9 million, the bulk of it, is for planning. A small amount, $0.5 million, is for access roads, the balance, which is $10 million even, is for minor construction.

Senator BIBLE. Access roads, this looks like $500,000.

Colonel CARRIGAN. That is right. Now the details of these three items are in the book before you, sir, but we will be glad to discuss them with you individually and answer any questions that you have on any of the three categories.

Senator BIBLE. I have handled this for a number of years. I am completely familiar with the backup you have in your data material. It is not necessary for you to justify any of those.

1970 PLANNING FUNDS

Do you presently have any planning money left over from the fiscal year 1970 appropriation?

Colonel CARRIGAN. There is a small amount left. Mr. Brazier will address the unobligated balance.

Mr. BRAZIER. Senator, as a result of expenditures in the last fiscal year, at the end of June we had remaining $20.1 million.

Senator BIBLE. The end of June?

Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much do you have left as of now?

Mr. BRAZIER. Sir, the $20.1 million was broken down into $10 million for Safeguard, which you already discussed, and $10.1 million for the regular military construction program. At the present time we are operating on a continuing resolution authority and have either expended or committed all the funds provided previously.

Senator BIBLE. And all that has been available to you other than Safeguard was only $10 million in any event?

Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. None of that can be applied to the fiscal year 1971 program?

Mr. BRAZIER. No, sir; I can't say that because we do use previously appropriated design money for current and future year programs.

Senator BIBLE. The $10 million can be applied?

Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.

1970 MINOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. How much money did you receive for minor construction in fiscal year 1970?

Colonel CARRIGAN. $10 million.

Senator BIBLE. In 1970?

Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This amount of carryover is how much, again, in minor construction?

Mr. BRAZIER. In minor construction, sir, we had at the end of last year $8.4 million in unobligated funds.

Senator BIBLE. Repeat that again. You say the end of last year. You mean the end of fiscal year 1970?

Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. June 30 of this year?
Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. What was the carryover?
Mr. BRAZIER. $8.4 million.
Senator BIBLE. How much of that have you expended from June 30 to date?
Mr. BRAZIER. I have no real tight figure on that, sir; but we have approximately $3 million in uncommitted funds left.
Senator BIBLE. As of this date?
Mr. BRAZIER. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, your request is so modest this time you get off easy. I have no further questions of you.
This completes the Army's part of our hearing.
Colonel CARRIGAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Department of the Navy

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. W. M. ENGER, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

ACCOMPANIED BY—

CAPT. D. G. ISELIN, NAVFAC
COMDR. J. W. WEIR, NAVFAC ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
BRIG. GEN. W. C. CHIP, U.S. MARINE CORPS
GEORGE T. SWIGGUM, CNM-LABORATORIES

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator Bible. Gentlemen, we will next proceed with the Navy items. That is the Navy hearing. Why don't you identify those with you at the head of the table.

Admiral Enger. I have Captain Iselin assisting me on my right, and Commander Weir on my left, and several witnesses in the other parts of the room.

Senator Bible. Very well. You don't need to introduce all of them. There may be questions that they may have to answer if questions arise.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Insert your statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

I AM REAR ADMIRAL W. M. ENGER, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, UNITED STATES NAVY, COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND. IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO PRESENT THE NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1971 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

SUPPORTING WITNESSES

TO ASSIST IN THIS PRESENTATION, I HAVE OTHER NAVY REPRESENTATIVES WITH ME, EACH KNOWLEDGEABLE IN A PARTICULAR FIELD, AND BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM C. CHIP, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

NAVY PROGRAM

FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION, I WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW BRIEFLY THE NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1971 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BUDGET. THE BUDGET REQUESTED NEW MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION OF $284,221,000 AND APPROPRIATIONS OF $339,100,000. I HAVE ATTACHED DETAILS ON THE CURRENT STATUS AND STATISTICAL DATA ON THE AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION REQUESTS.

APPROPRIATION REQUEST AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

THE BUDGET PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF $339,100,000. AFTER CONSIDERING THIS APPROPRIATION REQUEST, THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE APPROVED $285,672,000 AND DENIED FUNDING OF $53,428,000.

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

THE MAJORITY OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH APPROPRIATIONS ARE REQUESTED WERE REVIEWED BY THIS COMMITTEE DURING THE HEARINGS HELD JOINTLY WITH THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE. THE PORTION OF OUR PROGRAM REMAINING TO BE REVIEWED BY THIS COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF THREE PROJECTS AUTHORIZED IN THE FY 1970 PROGRAM, AND FUNDING FOR CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION IN THE AMOUNT OF $36,850,000. WE ARE REQUESTING FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $5,400,000 FOR A CLASSIFIED PROJECT AND $7,859,000 FOR THE TWO REMAINING PROJECTS.

GENERAL FUNDING REDUCTION

IN FISCAL YEAR 1968, 1969, AND 1970 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION ACTS, THE CONGRESS PROVIDED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY TO THE NAVY THAT WAS 36 MILLION DOLLARS LESS THAN THE TOTAL AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF PROJECTS OTHERWISE FULLY APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES. AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD UNDERFUNDING WAS IMPOSED.

TO DATE, THE UNDERFUNDING HAS NOT IMPACTED ON THE EXECUTION OF THE NAVY'S PROGRAMS, PRIMARILY BECAUSE DEFERRAL ACTIONS HAVE RESTRICTED OUR NORMAL EXECUTION PROGRESS. HOWEVER, WITH THE GRADUAL RETURN TO NORMAL EXECUTION, AN IMPACT MAY BE EXPECTED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1972.

WE BELIEVE THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ADVISED ON THE POTENTIAL EFFECT OF THE CURRENT UNDERFUNDING AND THE EVEN GREATER IMPACT THAT MAY RESULT FROM FURTHER GENERAL FUNDING REDUCTIONS.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

THE NAVY CONSIDERS ALL ITEMS PRESENTED TO THE CONGRESS TO BE OF THE HIGHEST PRIORITY AND WE REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE GIVE EVERY CONSIDERATION TO FULLY FUNDING THE NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

STATUS
1971 NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

NAVY APPROPRIATION PROGRAM - 177 Projects	$339,100,000
NAVY PROGRAM DENIED BY HASC - 15 Projects	(26,035,000)
HASC INTRODUCTIONS FOR WHICH FUNDING WOULD BE REQUIRED - 6 Projects	34,133,000
SUBTOTAL	347,198,000
HAC DEFERRALS OF NAVY PROGRAMS - 7 Projects	(28,841,000)
HAC DEFERRALS OF HASC INTRODUCTIONS - 4 Projects	(29,785,000)
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (157 Projects)	288,572,000
HAC FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS	(2,900,000)
HAC NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY	285,672,000

APPROPRIATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

Naval District or Area	Construction Location	Specified Locations ($000)	UNCLASSIFIED Marine Corps Facilities ($000)	Total Unclassified ($000)	CLASSIFIED ($000)	TOTAL ($000)
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES						
1st Naval District	Rhode Island	$ 7,443	$ -	$ 7,443	$ -	$ 7,443
3rd Naval District	Connecticut	11,397	-	11,397	-	11,397
4th Naval District	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	6,599	-	6,599	-	6,599
Naval District, Washington, D.C.	District of Columbia Maryland, Virginia	30,680	5,743	36,423	-	36,423
5th Naval District	North Carolina, Virginia	22,570	8,148	30,718	-	30,718
6th Naval District	Fla., Miss., S.C., Tenn.	47,645	112	47,757	-	47,757
8th Naval District	Texas	3,103	-	3,103	-	3,103
9th Naval District	Illinois	19,054	-	19,054	-	19,054
11th Naval District	Arizona, California	30,230	19,472	49,702	-	49,702
12th Naval District	California, Nevada	20,153	-	20,153	-	20,153
13th Naval District	Washington	9,146	-	9,146	-	9,146
14th Naval District	Hawaii	21,786	-	21,786	-	21,786
17th Naval District	Alaska	7,817	-	7,817	-	7,817
TOTAL - INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		$ 237,623	$ 33,475	$ 271,098	$ -	$ 271,098
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES						
10th Naval District	Puerto Rico	$ 760	$ -	$ 760	$ -	$ 760
Atlantic Ocean Area	Iceland, New Foundland	12,193	-	12,193	-	12,193
European Area	Italy, Scotland	864	-	864	-	864
Pacific Ocean Area	Australia, Mariana Islands Republic of the Philippines	10,961	-	10,961	-	10,961
Classified Location	Classified Location	-	-	-	6,374	6,374
TOTAL - OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		$ 24,778	$ -	$ 24,778	$ 6,374	$ 31,152
TOTAL - INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		$ 262,401	$ 33,475	$ 295,876	$ 6,374	$ 302,250
CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS						$ 36,850
TOTAL - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY						$ 339,100

AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Admiral ENGER. I am Rear Adm. W. M. Enger, commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

We are privileged to present Navy's fiscal year 1971 military construction program. To assist in this presentation I have other Navy representatives with me, each knowledgeable in a particular field, and Brig. Gen. William C. Chip, U.S. Marine Corps.

For background information I would like to review briefly the Navy's fiscal year 1971 military construction project. The budget requested new military construction authorization of $284,221,000, and an appropriation of $339,100,000.

HOUSE REDUCTION

I am providing for the record details on the current status and statistical data on the authorization and appropriation request. The budget proposed appropriation of $339,100,000. After considering this appropriation request the House Appropriations Committee approved $285,672,000 and they denied funding of $53,428,000.

PRIOR HEARINGS

Senator BIBLE. Do you mind repeating those, please?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir. The committee approved $285,672,000 and denied funding of $53,428,000. The majority of projects for which appropriations are requested were reviewed by this committee during the hearings held jointly with the military construction subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

PROJECTS AUTHORIZED IN 1970

A portion of our program remaining to be reviewed by this committee consists of three projects authorized in the fiscal year 1970 program and funding for continuing authorization in the amount of $36,850,000. Referring to the projects we are requesting funding in the amount of $5,400,000 for a classified project and $7,899,000 for the two remaining projects.

Senator BIBLE. Let us get the nonclassified first. Tell us about those. You have how many projects, two nonclassified?

Admiral ENGER. Two nonclassified.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us about those two nonclassified projects.

CECIL FIELD, FLA., BARRACKS

Admiral ENGER. The first project, sir, is for the Cecil Field, Fla., barracks which was authorized last year for which we have requested an amended authorization and funding this year. New total authorization and funding would be $1,163,000.

Senator BIBLE. The basic authorization is in fiscal year 1970 but you have to have additional authorization which is in fiscal year 1971?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It has not been disposed of at this stage of the game?

Admiral ENGER. That is right, sir. The increase represents just normal price escalation.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know how normal that is, $1,163,000.

Admiral ENGER. The increase we have requested this year is $153,000.

NAVY UNDERSEA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., UNDERSEA TECHNOLOGY FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. Go ahead with the next one.

Admiral ENGER. The next item, sir, is the Undersea Technology Facility at San Diego, Calif., for which we are requesting an appropriation of $6,736,000 for this fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me a little bit more about that project. The original amount allowed and authorized was how much?

Admiral ENGER. $6,400,000 was authorized last year but not funded.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. Now the additional authorization is how much?

Admiral ENGER. It is $336,000. This again is normal price escalation for the 1-year delay.

INADEQUACY OF PRESENT BUILDING FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator BIBLE. That does not seem to be out of line so I am not so much concerned about the add on there for the increased cost, but what is so urgent that it must be funded this year?

Admiral ENGER. I would like to call on Mr. Swiggum to speak to the requirement for this facility.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Are you identified for the record?

Mr. SWIGGUM. Sir; I am George T. Swiggum, from the Office of the Chief of Material Command, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you need this right now?

Mr. SWIGGUM. Mr. Chairman, this activity was established on July 1, 1967, to provide a center of excellence for research development and test in undersea warfare. In establishing the activity the Navy brought together under one administration and one command two technical groups of activities. These were the activities formerly concerned with development of undersea weapons at Pasadena along with a sensor acoustics capability of the Navy Electronics Laboratory at Point Loma, San Diego.

In accordance with other recommendations such as the Porter Hardy Committee of the House Armed Services Committee which reviewed this project in 1967, a command headquarters and staff was formed and located at Point Loma. The urgency really is dictated by the inadequacy of buildings that just do not satisfy the type of work connected with research and development. Some of the existing buildings were built before 1900. Most were World War II temporary wood frame cantonement types.

Senator BIBLE. This is at Point Loma?

Mr. SWIGGUM. This is Point Loma, on the waterfront.

Senator BIBLE. I am familiar with the area. Isn't there something in the vast empire of the Navy where you can move these facilities?

Mr. SWIGGUM. Sir, I can speak very candidly, I manage 12 applied research laboratories for the Navy. Each laboratory concerns itself with the development of a technology or weapons system that is en-

tirely different. Therefore, each laboratory is a specialist, in a sense with respect to its mission and technical endeavors. No laboratory in the true sense duplicates the work of any other laboratory. In the case of this particular laboratory, geographical location plays a most important part. For example, there is a need for being associated with and close to elements of the Fleet. To support our ocean sciences programs, to operate our R. & D. ships and to test underwater systems, it is essential that the laboratory be on water and near deep water. We have that location at Point Loma. About 450 of the people have been performing similar functions since the early 1950's. So the laboratory is there now. It's established. Our expertise is there and we are doing work to improve our strategic and tactical forces. We are very handicapped by the lack of a modern technological facility of this type. It is for this reason we are asking a benevolent Congress for appropriations as soon as possible.

DEFICIENCY OF SPACE IN LABORATORIES

Senator BIBLE. I don't know how benevolent it is but isn't there a Navy facility at Pasadena? Isn't that an underwater research lab?

Mr. SWIGGUM. This is one portion of this particular command, sir. This command has many complexes. There are approximately 700 people at the geographical complex of Point Loma. The facility at Pasadena houses approximately 600 who are concerned with underwater weapons, hardware development and testing. That is another complex of this particular center. There are also complexes at Long Beach, San Clemente Island, and Morris Dam. Each location is responsible for a particular task as it relates to total integrated underwater systems development and testing.

We will continue, as far as our master plan is concerned, to employ those people that you referred to at Pasadena in that location. Their work will be coordinated by the center command at Point Loma.

To answer your question for them, sir, I think I was remiss in not stating that we have a deficiency of space in all of our laboratories.

Senator BIBLE. Your answer is that there is no other place where you could move this facility, where you have adequate facilities to house this?

Mr. SWIGGUM. That is true.

Senator BIBLE. You have nothing else in Pasadena?

Mr. SWIGGUM. No, sir; Pasadena, itself, is inadequately housed in a former 1924 box factory. It can accommodate no more than the people and tasks currently assigned. I can assure you that all of the Navy research, development, and test activities have facility deficiencies in both space and technical oriented types. The 1,700 people associated with this center could not be located on the 7 acres of Pasadena. Further space equivalency for 1,700 would have to be provided at any other geographical location if one should choose to do the impractical of relocating and superimposing these functions and people on some other activity.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION REQUISITE

Senator BIBLE. Does this choice depend on geography?

Mr. SWIGGUM. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. It depends on geography and

the other complexes we have associated with this particular laboratory. I should also point out that it also depends on unique ancillary supporting facilities and equipment totaling approximately $16 million in value that complement this proposed facility at Point Loma. I am speaking of such support facilities as the piers, the polar ice laboratory, and a large transducer calibration facility. These would, of course, have to be provided in addition to space at any other location but Point Loma.

House Denial and Appeal

Senator Bible. Did the House appropriate this amount of money? Is this in the bill at the present time before us?

Mr. Swiggum. In the House authorization.

Senator Bible. I understand. They have also passed an appropriation bill, have they not?

Mr. Swiggum. It was denied by the House.

Senator Bible. You are appealing that denial. Do I understand your correctly?

Admiral Enger. The Navy still considers this is an urgent item.

Senator Bible. You want us to put it back in and for us to go to conference and argue about it.

Prepared Summary

Mr. Swiggum. Mr. Chairman, I would like to summarize with a prepared statement for the record at this time.

(The summary follows:)

The Center's establishment on 1 July 1967 combined the former annex of the Naval Ordnance Test Station, Pasadena, and elements of the Navy Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego. Additional functions of command and staff, systems analysis and ocean sciences with accompanying personnel resources were added to round out and restructure an organizational command for RDT&E in undersea warfare. Personnel growth has compounded the space deficiency and it is this project that will preclude the use of rented trailers and also eliminate borrowed space in contiguous commands, a condition not conducive to program efficiency.

As to duplication of facilities, let me add most emphatically that the Navy cannot afford such luxuries. Competition for MILCON is very keen between appropriation sponsors to the effect that every effort is made at various review levels to eliminate intra as well as inter service RDT&E facilities and equipment duplication.

Endemic to the existing center's complex at Pt. Loma are unique ancillary supporting facilities and equipment totaling approximately 16 millions of dollars in value that would have to be added for any other alternate location, a condition previously testified to as technically non-feasible.

As to urgency one can rationalize that the same people working in the same location and in the same facilities so many past years can always wait one more year. This is a gross caricature of fact. Organization, work load, base loading and technological development has grown with the advent of the center to the extent that this project is essential now. You have heard Dr. John S. Foster, Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering state in support of DOD RDT&E procurement that two essential elements of our national security are adequate force levels and vigorous technological advances to ensure our future capability. The RDT&E program to improve our strategic forces and tactical forces will provide in part, as you know, effort on the ULMS submarine and Fleet Offensive Operations in Submarine Warfare and Antisubmarine Warfare. The Soviet's Submarine Force capabilities have increased at a rate that exceeds our prior estimates. Many of our R&D programs to counter this threat

will be the efforts of this laboratory. Thus there is a sense of urgency for this laboratory which not only complements R&D spending of considerable magnitude but enhances the efficiency and effectiveness to provide adequately for the common defense.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, we are very well aware that Hurricane Celia did extensive damage in Corpus Christi, Tex. What was the extent of the damage to the naval air station?

Admiral ENGER. Mr. Chairman, the Naval Air Station at Corpus Christi did suffer extensive damage as a result of Hurricane Celia on August 3, 1970. The cost estimate to repair, restore or reconstruct damaged or destroyed facilities, including family housing, totals some $14 million. Those facilities, excluding family housing, which would require construction and which qualify for restoration under the authority contained in 10 U.S.C. 2673 total $3.4 million.

In order for the station to continue to carry out its assigned mission, it was necessary to immediately restore many of the damaged facilities by utilizing troop labor and Navy O. & M.N. funds. The facilities being presented to this committee were those so severely damaged that complete replacement is required. The less severely damaged facilities will be or have been accomplished by reprograming within Navy to the maximum extent possible and available.

Family housing restoration requirements are being processed by the Department of Defense. Prefinal estimates of damage to family housing show that 135 units were so severely damaged that complete replacement at an approximate cost of $3 million is required, with the remaining units requiring varying degrees of repair at a cost of $1.2 million.

Senator BIBLE. There is a breakdown in your justification on that. I can certainly understand the need for replacing that. Do you ask for funding under what you call extreme emergency requests?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that in this bill now or not, because this hurricane I suppose happened after the House had considered the item. When was Hurricane Celia?

Admiral ENGER. The 3d of August, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think they had passed an appropriation bill on the House side before that date.

Admiral ENGER. We had had our hearing.

PLANNING REQUEST AND CARRYOVER FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. How much planning money is in your budget for the regular program?

Admiral ENGER. The current request is for $26.8 million.

Senator BIBLE. How much money do you have left over from last year's appropriation?

Admiral ENGER. $2,037,000 as of June 30.

Senator BIBLE. How much of that will be applied to the 1971 program?

Admiral ENGER. A portion of it could be applied against our 1971 estimated requirement of $27,256,000.

Senator BIBLE. How much in round figures? Half of it, one-third? I am only talking about the $2 million.

Admiral ENGER. Sir, of the $2 million I believe all of that would have to be expended in fiscal year 1971 against 1970 program items.

Senator BIBLE. For which you will use the 1970 unexpended balance?

Admiral ENGER. Yes, sir.

1970 MINOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. How much money did you receive for minor construction in fiscal year 1970?

Admiral ENGER. In 1970, sir, we received $10 million.

Senator BIBLE. How much of that did you carry forward in the last fiscal year?

Admiral ENGER. The balance on July 1, 1970 was approximately $1.2 million.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions.

Senator Mansfield?

Senator MANSFIELD. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Boggs?

Senator BOGGS. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Admiral, you have such an impressive backup group here we are scared to ask questions.

Admiral ENGER. Thank you, sir.

Department of the Air Force

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. MAURICE R. REILLY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY P. RIETMAN, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator Bible. General, we are very happy to see you. If you will be seated and identify yourself and those at the head table, we will proceed.

General Reilly. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Brig. Gen. Maurice R. Reilly, Deputy Director of Civil Engineering of the Air Force. I have with me, to my left, Harry P. Rietman, director of our Program Division.

It is indeed a pleasure to appear before you and present our request for appropriations for the fiscal year program.

BUDGET REQUEST

Our total request against prior year authorized items and general authorizations is $36,220,000. Of that amount, $5,220,000 is for 13 projects which were authorized under the fiscal year 1970 military construction program.

Of the remaining amount, $17 million is for planning and design and $14 million for minor construction.

PLANNING FUNDS

Senator Bible. How much planning money is in your budget for your regular program?

General Reilly. We are requesting $17 million.

Senator Bible. How much money are you carrying forward on your planning money from last year's appropriation?

General Reilly. $7.8 million.

Senator Bible. Of that how much will be applied to the fiscal year 1971 program?

General Reilly. We expect to apply that amount in its entirety to the 1971 program. We are rapidly expending that carryover in the completion of the design of fiscal year 1971 projects.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION CARRYOVER FUNDS

Senator Bible. How much money did you receive for minor construction in fiscal year 1970?

General Reilly. $8 million.

BASE LEVEL DATA AUTOMATION STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. How much are you carrying forward in this fiscal year?

General REILLY. $1.5 million, Mr. Chairman, carried forward into this fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me about the $5 million projects.

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, of these 13 projects amounting to $5.2 million, nine of them are associated with our base level data automation standardization program that is geared to the installation of the Burroughs 3500 computer. This is a phased program for which we received our first appropriations from the Congress in the fiscal year 1968 program. Additional increments were appropriated in the fiscal years 1969 and 1970 programs. The nine projects for which we are requesting appropriations in the fiscal year 1971 program will complete the military construction requirement for this program.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total amount involved in the data processing plant?

General REILLY. $1,295,000.

Senator BIBLE. Of the $5 million?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That involves how many projects?

General REILLY. Nine projects are involved.

Senator BIBLE. I remember some testimony on this in earlier years. What has changed in this situation since last year to make it more urgent now than last year, because they were lost in conference or somewhere along the way?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, since last year we have proceeded with the purchase of the computers. In order to maintain our schedules and to install this equipment at the earliest possible date we need these additional appropriations. We expect with the completion of these projects to have all of our 127 computers installed at the end of fiscal year 1972.

Senator BIBLE. There will be no further requests in the future for this data processing plant?

General REILLY. Not to our knowledge at this time.

Certainly not for this base level standardization program.

Senator BIBLE. It will complete that project in total?

General REILLY. As we know of it today.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to see some project finally wound up. It seems hard to do in this business. Your statement is that what you would like to do is get it done, get the data processing equipment and you want to complete the job.

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Does that state it fairly?

General REILLY. Yes, sir. We have already proceeded with the three phases for which projects were appropriated in the fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970 military construction programs.

TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM, LOWRY AFB: TRAINING FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. How about the other items that make up the $5 million in addition to data processing?

General Reilly. The principal item among the remaining four is a $2,546,000 project at Lowry Air Force Base. This is a facility for training purposes. It supports our Air Force technical applications program. This is a classified program involving the installation and operation of very sensitive equipment. At Lowry in Colorado is where the training on this equipment is accomplished. At the present time we are working in five buildings which are improperly configured and are not adequate for this training. Of great importance is the fact that they do not provide the security that this training mission requires.

Senator Bible. What was that item?

General Reilly. $2,546,000.

Senator Bible. Why is that so urgently needed right now?

General Reilly. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as it was not appropriated last year, we have simply had to continue to use these existing facilities which are grossly substandard for this very sensitive training mission. We are continuing our training mission in facilities which are far less satisfactory than those which are actually required.

Senator Bible. These are all located at Lowry?

General Reilly. Yes, sir.

ACADEMIC CLASSROOM, CRAIG AFB

Senator Bible. How about the remaining items that make up this $5 million.

General Reilly. Sir, we have an academic classroom at Craig Air Force Base in Alabama. This is one of our undergraduate pilot training bases requiring a great deal of ground school instruction in the classroom as well as flying training. We are presently operating in World War II substandard facilities. This facility will provide an adequate environment in which to conduct the training.

Of our 10 undergraduate pilot training bases, only two bases do not have adequate classroom facilities. One of them is at Craig, which we have in this program, and one at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma.

Senator Bible. You are basing your request to the committee on the fact that they are now being trained in World War II classrooms?

General Reilly. That is right, sir, in six buildings.

Senator Bible. Does this put them all in one building?

General Reilly. Yes, sir; it does.

PRINTING PLANT, KEESLER AFB, MISS.

Senator Bible. How about your third one to make up the total?

General Reilly. At Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., we are requesting $622,000 in appropriations for a printing plant. Keesler is one of our major technical training centers with over 12,000 airmen under training at all times. A great deal of classroom instruction is involved requiring very large amounts of printed training materials. At the present time we have a printing plant. Again several buildings are involved which are not properly configured, nor do they have the necessary environmental controls for processing all of the printing material that is required. We feel that by bringing this operation together in a suitable facility we can not only improve our product but save in the neighborhood of $55,000 a year.

AUTHORIZATION DURATION

Senator BIBLE. When was this printing plant originally authorized?
General REILLY. This was authorized last year.
Senator BIBLE. Last year?
General REILLY. Yes, sir; under the fiscal year 1970 program.
Senator BIBLE. Refresh my memory how long an authorization runs until it runs out?
General REILLY. Two years, Mr. Chairman.
Senator BIBLE. If it is not allowed this year you will have to have it reauthorized?
General REILLY. That is right.

PRINTING OF CLASSROOM INSTRUCTIONS

Senator BIBLE. Your urgency is what, again?
General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this activity is very important in support of the training. This particular plant produces almost 100 million pieces of printed material each year.
Senator BIBLE. Printing for what purpose?
General REILLY. For classroom instruction for over 30,000 students annually.
Senator BIBLE. Is that the Southeast Division of the Air Force where they print everything that is used in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, something like that?
General REILLY. This printing plant in addition to supporting a big load at Keesler, supports activities at other bases such as Moody Air Force Base in Georgia, Craig Air Force Base in Alabama, and Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, as well as a number of other Government agencies located in the vicinity of Keesler Air Force Base.
Senator BIBLE. Are you reimbursed for that?
General REILLY. Yes, sir; we are.

NUMBER OF AIR FORCE PRINTING PLANTS

Senator BIBLE. I can't remember printing plants coming in these earlier military construction bills I handled. How many printing plants are there in, again, the vast empire of the Air Force?
General REILLY. I can't answer with too much accuracy, Mr. Chairman.
Senator BIBLE. Ten, twenty, thirty? Five, six?
General REILLY. Most of our major bases, especially those with a training mission, have a printing plant. At some of our small bases this can be done through a commercial source.
Senator BIBLE. Don't you get in trouble, general, when you have someone put in a printing press? Don't you have an objection from the hometown printer where this base is located, saying, "Why don't you farm this work out to us?"
General REILLY. Yes; we have had problems in this area.
I think in this particular case there is just not a local capacity to meet the total requirement.

CAPITAL AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Senator BIBLE. That would be the answer for that one.

Furnish for the record the number of printing plants you have around your various Air Force installations domestically. Do you have some overseas? I suppose you do. Do you?

General REILLY. They would be very few if we do.

Senator BIBLE. How much is involved in a printing plant capital-wise and maintenancewise? How much does it cost you? Can you give us an idea of that? You can supply it for the record.

General REILLY. Yes, sir; I can give you what our annual budget is.

Senator BIBLE. I mean in total, not for just this one plant. I am trying to get an overall picture of how much it costs the Air Force to be in the printing business. That is all I am trying to find out.

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

We have twenty-four printing plants in the Air Force inventory domestically, and one printing plant overseas, at Wiesbaden, Germany. The printing plants occupy various type facilities from individual sole use structures to multi-structures sharing space with other Air Force functions. Combining actual real property values for single use structures and prorating values for space occupied in multi-purpose facilities. The Air Force real property inventory is approximately $3,349,226. This cost is based on the cost of the facility at time of construction and does not represent current day replacement costs. Maintenance costs for the categories of real property facilities housing printing plants must also be estimated, since individual plants must also be estimated. Individual facility maintenance costs cannot be recorded economically. Our estimate for the maintenance of structures housing printing plants is $111,000 per annum.

PRIORITIES

Senator BIBLE. Senator Boggs?

Senator BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, this is the only question I might have.

Is there a priority among these various requests, General, that you would care to outline?

General REILLY. No, sir; I don't have a priority at the present time. If the committee would like we could do that. We think all of them are very essential. It would be most difficult for me at this moment to place a priority on them.

Senator BOGGS. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Do you want to place a priority? The amount involved is $36 million; $1.29 million goes to the data processing plant.

Senator BOGGS. I would assume that they would complete that.

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. We would give top priority on that one. You might indicate now or later your priority insofar as the academic classroom versus the printing plant. I would think offhand the classroom would have a higher priority.

General REILLY. I would place the classroom and the training facility at Lowry high in priority.

Senator BOGGS. What gave rise to the question is that I recall last year we had the printing plant on the list and it was not allowed. I

didn't know whether its priority had gone up or anything, the requirement for the printing plant.

General REILLY. We still have a very valid requirement for the printing plant.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have the answer to the question unless you want detail on that.

Senator BOGGS. No, sir; that is sufficient.

Senator BIBLE. If there are no further questions of the Air Force, thank you very much, general.

General REILLY. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN, OASD(C), SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

MINOR CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING: BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator BIBLE. Next we will consider our Defense Agencies.

Mr. SILVERMAN. I am Abraham G. Silverman, Office of the Comptroller, Secretary of Defense.

I am here to present the justification for the "General Authority," Military Construction Defense Agencies.

This is just limited to minor construction for which we are requesting $1 million and planning for which we are requesting $1 million.

Senator BIBLE. That is all you are asking for is $2 million, one for planning and one for minor construction?

Mr. SILVERMAN. Yes, sir; we generally have gone along on that level for the past few years. Some years we didn't. Our program has receded somewhat. This year we are requesting $1 million for planning.

CARRYOVER FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. Are you carrying any money forward in any of these areas?

Mr. SILVERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much?

Mr. SILVERMAN. In the case of minor construction we are carrying over approximately $1.5 million.

Senator BIBLE. How much in planning?

DIA BUILDING

Mr. SILVERMAN. In planning there is a carryover of approximately $2.4 million. In planning, Senator, there are a number of projects that are in the air for which we will probably require substantial design money.

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean by planning projects in the air?

Mr. SILVERMAN. For example, the DIA building that you are probably familiar with.

Senator BIBLE. I am familiar with it. Do you still have planning on that? I thought planning was done.

Mr. SILVERMAN. It has been completely designed. The site that had been picked out was Arlington Hall Station. Apparently there has been some resistance and the House Appropriations Committee has stated on a number of occasions that the Arlington Hall Station site would not be satisfactory. At the present time the DIA building will probably not be included in the 1972 year program based on alternative site considerations.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the DIA operating right now?

Mr. SILVERMAN. They are operating right now from Arlington Hall Station and the Pentagon.

Senator BIBLE. The same as they have always?

Mr. SILVERMAN. The same as they have always been.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me that we put it in and we have always lost it in conference.

Mr. SILVERMAN. That is right. It had been authorized for about $20 million. We have gone through an exercise with the Secretary to determine if the Secretary would approve a new site and consolidate most of the functions which are presently distributed around the city except for those personnel that require presence in the Pentagon, particularly in the JCS War Room itself.

Senator BIBLE. Is there still the local resistance at Arlington Hall?

Mr. SILVERMAN. Yes; there is. One of the alternative sites that had been mentioned would be the CIA location. Another one would be the proposed site for the Defense Office Building at Bolling.

Senator BIBLE. Then your statement is that of this money you are carrying forward in planning, some part of that will be used for looking at alternative sites.

Mr. SILVERMAN. This is right. It would require, our best estimate now is, something like $2 million to design a new DIA building based on a new site.

Senator BIBLE. You are carrying forward how much?

Mr. SILVERMAN. $2.4 million.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions.

Senator BOGGS. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. SILVERMAN. Thank you, sir.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator BIBLE. This concludes the hearings. The subcommittee will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair. The record will be kept open. We still have to dispose of the authorizing language in the Senate in the subcommittee, on the floor, in conference, and out of conference.

We stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., Thursday, September 17, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR THE RECORD

Clerk's Statement

Pursuant to directions received from the chairman of the subcommittee, the following material will be printed in the record.

Department of the Army

RECLAMA

Installation: Fort Belvoir, Va.

Line item: Anti-Intrusion Systems Laboratories

Budget request	$2,759,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	2,759,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is urgently required to provide laboratory space for research and development of all types of sensor devices. The experience gained in Vietnam has proven the valuable potential of sensor devices. Use of these devices reduces personnel requirements normally required for patrol and reconnaissance. This activity has had to "make do" with substandard facilities scattered throughout the R&D complex at Fort Belvoir. The current workload cannot be accomplished because of the lack of facilities.

The Anti-Intrusion labs provide support to a number of projects having significant application in civilian security as well as the military combat role. The projects include:

Anti-Infiltration Sensors	Tunnel Detectors
Contraband Cargo Detectors	Ambush Detectors
Protection of Public Figures from Concealed Handguns	Controllable Barrier Systems
	Land Mine Neutralizers

The selection of Fort Belvoir as the site for this vital work was predicated on the availability of expertise in seismic and sensor reactions and control. Unfortunately the facilities required by the research personnel are not available and the result is a derogation of this very important research and development mission.

It is essential that facilities exist for rapid and complete assessment of sensor equipment and devices with special emphasis on initial production models and preproduction models. Much of this work is on a highly expedited basis in which normal research, development and test cycle is reduced by a factor of 5 or 10 to 1. The current facility arrangement cannot serve to accomplish the expediting of sensor development.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Fort Dix, N.J.

Line item: Laundry

Budget request	$3,379,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	3,379,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is urgently needed to provide low cost laundry service to Fort Dix, troops supported by Fort Dix, and the 1,125 bed Walson Army Hospital.

Efforts to obtain laundry service from commercial sources at reasonable rates have been unsuccessful. Although four firms in the area expressed interest in handling this work, this interest was for certain items and under certain conditions. None of the four offered the complete laundry service provided by the Army facility and, based on an on-site review of these facilities, it is very doubtful that the combined resources of all four could assume this added workload.

A study, conducted in November 1968 and updated in June 1970, using the lowest prices quoted by commercial firms, shows that laundry service for Fort Dix would cost $318,822 or 20.25% more annually if processed on commercial contract. The lowest prices quoted for bundle service was $3.20 per bundle or $166.40 per year. This same service is provided by an Army facility for $64.80, which represents a savings to the soldier of $101.60 annually.

Delay of this project, even for a year, would make it necessary to spend substantial sums on maintenance that would have to be abandoned when the new facility is built. Correcting existing steam and hot water conditions and eliminating the air pollution problem will make replacing, or completely renovating, the boiler facility necessary. These costs alone, based on MCA project estimates, amount to $1,008,000 or approximately 30% of the total project costs.

HOUSE REPORT

"The Committee's hearings indicate that commercial firms in the area are interested in performing at least a part of this work. Furthermore, the committee is not convinced that the Army's estimates of savings from this project are realistic. The committee has deferred this item pending a restudy by the Army of the possibility of doing all or a part of this work by commercial contracts".

RECLAMA

Installation: Fort Bliss, Tex.

Line item: Moving Target Simulator Buildings.

Budget request	$1,527,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	809,000

JUSTIFICATION

The Moving Target Simulator provides actual environment simulation, including hostile targets, to facilitate training of REDEYE and CHAPARRAL/VULCAN gunners. The device reduces the requirement for live aircraft to conduct realistic training. The Moving Target Simulators for this installation have been funded and contract signed 22 July 1970. Delivery of the Moving Target Simulators to this installation is scheduled for August and September 1971.

Anticipated construction time for this facility is 365 working days. Contract for construction should be awarded in August 1970 in order for facility to be available when equipment is delivered.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va.

Line item: Incinerator—APC.

Budget request	$475,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	475,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is required to provide a safe, efficient, and clean method for the disposal of refuse at this station. The current method of commercial collection and open burning on the installation does not comply with air pollution regulations. The State is increasing its enforcement of air pollution control laws as evidenced by recent citations of the City of Norfolk and the R.F.N.P. Railroad Company for open burning. Continuation of the present practices at this installation may result in a similar citation.

The use of land fill has been thoroughly investigated. The high rock strata and limited land prevent the establishment of a sanitary fill on the installation. The nearest possible land fill is located twenty miles away. It is estimated that collection and haul to this disposal site would cost $56,000 per year. However, the local county officials responsible for the sanitary fills are so concerned about their ability to accommodate the normal civilian refuse generation, that they have stated that it is unlikely they would give permission for this installation to dispose of its refuse at their fill sites.

The use of a commercial firm to dispose of the refuse off the installation would cost an estimated $60,000 per year. However, the open burning method employed by commercial disposal firms does not satisfy air pollution abatement responsibilities of the Army.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Kansas City Field Office, U.S. Army Topographic Command.

Line item: Physical Security Facility Alteration.

Budget request	$558,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	558,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is required to convert existing space in the Kansas City Field Office, U.S. Army Topographic Command to a secure area in which highly classified work can be performed.

The U.S. Army Topographic Command is the primary mapping, charting and geodesy production agency maintained by the Department of the Army to meet the requirements established by the Department of Defense in support of operational and contingency plans.

The production of maps, charts and geodesy to meet the established requirements is becoming increasingly dependent upon the use of highly classified material and additional secure work area is now required. The conversion of work area at the Kansas City Field Office is an integral part of the development plan

of the U.S. Army Topographic Command to utilize the classified data. The facilities at the base plant in Washington and at the Providence, Rhode Island Field Office have been developed into secure areas to the extent feasible. A new family of equipment including automated instrumentation has been developed and personnel extensively trained in new techniques. The primary production phases are being accomplished in the existing facilities. The Kansas City Field Office is required to supplement the base plant in the compilation phases of the production and in the revision of existing maps. The personnel of the Kansas City Field Office are highly skilled and can be utilized in this operation with a minimum of instruction.

A delay in the construction of this facility will cause a corresponding delay in the completion and availability of maps of priority areas.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, N.J.

Line item: Administrative Facilities for Relocation of DOD Activities

Budget request	$3,040,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	3,040,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is required to provide administrative space for the HQ EAMTMTS presently located at the Military Ocean Terminal, Brooklyn, N.Y. MOT Brooklyn is excess to DOD requirements and is lying idle in a depressed area. The transfer of the property to the City will enable activation of the terminal facilities by private concerns and create employment in the area.

The current cost to the Government of maintaining the MOT Brooklyn is $2.3 million annually. The cost to support the activity after relocation is $800,000. The total backlog of maintenance at MOT Brooklyn is $7,000,000. The utilities systems will require complete rehabilitation if the installation remains in use. which will increase the annual maintenance costs to $3,074,000 annually for the next five years. By relocating the Headquarters at this time an annual savings of $2,674,000 can be realized in maintaining two separate installations.

The consolidation of activities in MOT Bayonne will permit a reduction of civilian manpower spaces geenrating a savings of $400,000 annually.

The total savings to the Government to result from the relocation of the HQ EAMTMTS will be $2,674,000 annually.

HOUSE REPORT

The Committee has denied the request for two projects at the Military Ocean Terminal Bayonne, New Jersey. These are an administrative facility, costing $3,040,000, and an electric substation, at a cost of $400,000, which would support this administrative facility. The Committee notes that the activities to be housed in the administrative facility are currently housed at another location. When the decision was made to relocate these functions, the cost of this construction was not taken into account. The Committee sees no urgency in relocating these activities from their present location.

RECLAMA

Installation: Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, N.J.

Line item: Electric substation

Budget request	$400,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	400,000

JUSTIFICATION

This line item is related to Line Item 37—Administrative Facilities for Relocation of DOD Activities.

This project is required to provide electric power to a warehouse building proposed for conversion to Administrative Space (Line Item 37).

The electric services required are to operate office lighting, office equipment, accounting machines, computer and communications equipment, new passenger elevators and air conditioning.

The requirement for power to support the relocation exceeds the capacity of the existing electrical system at the installation.

HOUSE REPORT

The committee has denied the request for two projects at the Military Ocean Terminal Bayonne, New Jersey. These are an administrative facility, costing $3,040,000, and an electric substation, at a cost of $400,000, which would support this administrative facility. The Committee notes that the activities to be housed in the administrative facility are currently housed at another location. When the decision was made to relocate these functions, the cost of this construction was not taken into account. The Committee sees no urgency in relocating these activities from their present location.

RECLAMA

Installation: U.S. Army Security Agency Loc 03.

Line item: Electronic Maintenance Shop.

Budget request	$59,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	59,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is required to provide a maintenance and storage building for antennas. The present facility consists of two severely deteriorated quonset huts. Salt coatings on outside lines cause frequent reduction or loss of operational capability. An active outdoor/indoor maintenance program is required to keep equipment operational.

The sloping quonset hut walls and basic lack of usable floor space hinders proper indoor work. The sloping walls also restrict the space needed for properly testing antenna equipment. This lack of protected space results in delays in equipment repair and maintenance and in expensive material replacements. These quonsets are not weather tight and allow salt mist to attack stored equipment.

The tenure of this facility is considered to be permanent. Every effort will be made to retain this facility at the present location regardless of the reduction of other military forces in this area.

The deferment of this project pending resolution of the status of military forces at this location will continue to hinder the operational mission and costly stockage will remain subject to damage and deterioration caused by salt water mist.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Palatinate District—Germany

Line Item: Ammunition Storage Facility—Saarland

Budget request	$3,598,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	3,598,000

JUSTIFICATION

These facilities are not eligible for common funding under normal eligibility rules for NATO Infrastructure Program; however, they are eligible under the special agreement made for common sharing of relocation costs incurred as a result of the move from France. Since the U.S. share of NATO Infrastructure funding is about 30 percent, the U.S. cost of this project is about $1,080,000. To obtain reimbursement, it is first necessary to fund these under MCA and when reimbursed, the funds will revert to a suspense account for use in paying the U.S. share of Infrastructure in future fiscal years. Additional classified justification data furnished the Committee separately.

HOUSE REPORT

The Committee concurs in the action taken by the House to deny authorization for those projects in the fiscal year 1971 request which are properly FRELOC costs and can be funded and built directly by NATO.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Fort Jackson, S.C.

Line Item: Sewage Treatment Facility

Budget request	$363,000
House action	363,000
Requested of Senate	363,000

JUSTIFICATION

The government share of this project is now estimated at $2,108,000. It was authorized at $1,441,000 in FY 1967 and a deficiency authorization of $304,000 was approved by Congress in FY 1969. The current estimate requires an additional deficiency authorization of $363,000.

The sewage plant is being constructed by the City of Columbia, South Carolina with participation by the government to provide facilities for disposal of the Ft. Jackson sewage. The authorization available and deficiency being requested is for the government's share of the project.

The higher cost has resulted because of the withdrawal of the Jackson-Gilis Creek Public Service District from participating in the project thereby increasing Fort Jackson share, revision of the original design to provide requirements for 75 percent biochemical oxygen demand to 93.7 percent, and the continual escalation of construction costs since the project was authorized.

The cost of the sewage plant has increased from $465,000 (FY 67), $769,000 (FY 69) to $961,000 at present. The outfall sewer has increased from $976,000 in FY 1967 to $1,114,000 at the present.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Line item: Academic Building

Budget request	$2,582,000
House action	2,582,000
Requested of Senate	2,582,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is now estimated at $16,943,000. It was authorized at $12,224,000 in FY 1968. Bids were taken in May 1968 and based on the low bid, the cost estimate for the project was $14,463,000. To provide additional authorization to

allow award of the contract, the appropriate Congressional Committees approved use of $2,137,000 which was authorized in this same law for a Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant. This approval provided authorization of $14,361,000. To provide the $102,700 additional authorization needed to award the contract the ASA(I&L) approved use of that amount from the allowable 5 percent overrun of the station authorization.

After construction was started it was found during excavation for the foundation that the sub-surface conditions were materially different from conditions determined by exploratory borings during design of the building. The conditions found required additional rock excavation and building foundation redesign delaying the progress of the work for approximately one year. The additional work because of changed foundation conditions is estimated to cost $376,759 and the increase in cost due to the year's delay in completion of the project is estimated at $2,102,467.

The deficiency authorization requested is required to complete the project at the current working estimate of $16,943,000.

CONGRESSIONAL ADD-ON

Installation: Fort Lee, Va.

Line item: Sewage Treatment Plant

Budget request	0
House action	0
Requested of Senate	$848,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project was originally authorized under PL 90-110 to alter and extend the existing Fort Lee primary sewage treatment plant to provide secondary treatment. Subsequently the Virginia State Water Control Board and the Federal Water Quality Administration advised that a higher degree of treatment will be required than would have been provided under the original authorization. Also, Executive Order 11507 was issued which states that use of regional waste collection systems is a preferred means of disposing of wastes from federal facilities. In Setpember 1969, the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate were informed of the Army's intent to connect to the City of Hopewell sewage treatment facilities instead of improving the Fort Lee Plant. Negotiations have been concluded with the City of Hopewell to permit the Army to participate in the enlargement and improvement of its facilities to serve Fort Lee subject to approval of this deficiency authorization. The existing plant will be abandoned.

CONGRESSIONAL ADD-ON

Installation: Fort Benning, Ga.

Line item: Extension of Lindsey Creek Parkway.

Budget request	0
House action	$2,800,000
Requested of Senate	$2,800,000

JUSTIFICATION

In FY 1969 Congress authorized and funded $1,560,000 for improvement of on-post roads at Fort Benning. A part of this project included slightly less than one mile of an extension to Lindsey Creek Parkway. This section of road is about 50 percent completed.

The House authorized and funded another increment of the Parkway extension for $2.8 million. The proposed addition would extend the Parkway from Custer

Road to Marne Road in the vicinity of Martin Army Hospital, a distance of slightly over 1.5 miles.

The proposed project is a valid requirement to relieve the congested traffic situation at Fort Benning by providing another major access and egress route. Because of its relative priority to other construction requirements and the austerity of the budget request. The project was not included in the FY 1971 Military Construction, Army program.

Accidental Record on Lumpkin Road and Fort Benning Road:

Fiscal year 1969—16 accidents—2 fatalities.

Fiscal year 1970—24 accidents—1 fatality.

CONGRESSIONAL ADD-ON

Installation: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Line item: Station Hospital (Deficiency).

Budget request	0
House action	$2,880,000
Requested of Senate	$2,880,000

JUSTIFICATION

A new hospital for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, was authorized by Public Law 90-408 in the amount of $4,590,000. The current working estimate of $7,200,000 is based on final design. The program estimate was developed in 1967 without benefit of firm planning data. Increase in cost is due to 44.4 percent estimated cost growth from April 1967 to midpoint of construction, (April 1972). Further, development of a functionally acceptable plan and inclusion of necessary mechanical equipment resulted in a gross area increase of 4,735 square feet. Drilled concrete caisson foundations, not included in the program estimate, were found to be necessary after subsurface exploration was made.

This project is urgently needed to replace an outmoded World War II mobilization hospital which consists of several temporary buildings dispersed over a large area. The existing hospital is difficult to maintain and operate and lacks many of the modern innovations which are necessary to proper patient care. The reason the deficiency authorization was not included in the proposed legislation is that the extent and nature of the deficiency were not known at the time the legislation was drafted, and, once the deficiency was recognized, considerable time and effort were applied in a continuing endeavor to reduce the costs below the $7.2 million.

The FY 1971 Military Construction Authorization Bill, HR 17604, provides additional authorization in the amount of $2,610,000 for construction of this new hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison. (The additional amount needed to fund this project is $2,880,000.)

CONGRESSIONAL ADD-ON

Installation: Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Line item: Conversion of Building 350 (Deficiency)

Budget request	0
House action	$9,000
Requested of Senate	$9,000

JUSTIFICATION

A project to convert existing warehouse space to administrative space was authorized by P.L. 89-188 at $766,000. In order to award the contract for this project, it was necessary to use the authorization of $60,000 for another project at Rock Island which was authorized by the same public law. Subsequently, required revisions and approved contractor claims have increased the cost of the

item by an additional $49,500, so that the total cost of the project is now estimated to be $875,500. In addition, the contractor has submitted additional claims of $60,000, not yet resolved by the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals. The work has been completed, and $41,360 of agreed claims paid under existing authorization. However, additional authorization is required in order to permit payment of actual claims in the approximate amount of $8,200 and potential claims in the approximate amount of $60,000.

LATE STARTER

Installation: Fort Lewis, Wash.

Line item: Sewage Treatment Facility Improvement (Cost Adjustment).

Budget request (original)	$1,567,000
Budget request (current)	$3,757,000
House Action	$1,567,000
Requested of Senate	$3,757,000

JUSTIFICATION

This item is required to add secondary treatment components to the existing primary sewage treatment plant. This is a follow-on to a project for an outfall line to deep water in Puget Sound which was authorized and funded ($174,000) in the FY 1969 MCA Program.

Consideration was given to joining a regional sewerage system as early as 1966. However, it was found that no regional plan was under consideration at that time. Over the past two years several communities in the general area have failed to pass bond issues for sewerage collection and/or treatment systems. Pierce County is now in the process of developing a master plan for a regional sewage collection and treatment system. However, planning for this project will require 2 to 3 years. FWQA and the State Water Pollution Control Commission have advised the Army informally to proceed with proposed project in preference to waiting several years for the Pierce County system to become a reality.

Subsequent to submission of this project to Congress, completion of concept design and review disclosed that additional funds will be required to provide adequate treatment of waste. The current estimated cost is $3,757,000.

Factors which contributed to the increase in project cost are as follows:

(*a*) Additional trickling filter area required.

(*b*) Lift station required to provide adequate pressure for plant operation.

(*c*) Additional plant control equipment required.

(*d*) The atypical nature of wet sludge incineration system resulted in an under estimation of the cost of the facility.

LATE STARTER

Installation: United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Line item: Cadet Activity Center (Deficiency)

Budget request	$10,738,000
House action	0
Requested of Senate	$10,738,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project was authorized and funded under PL 91-142 (FY 1970) at $16,814,000. This amount represented December 1968 costs and testimony given during the FY 1970 hearings informed Congressional Committees that $18,400,000 would likely be required for a Spring 1970 award. In an effort to construct this project within the $16,814,000 provided by the FY 1970 Military Construction Authorization and Appropriations Acts, the design was reviewed at various

stages by a special architectural review panel to provide an appropriate, as well as an economical design and competitive proposals for an incentive type contract were solicited to stimulate competition and obtain more favorable prices.

Thirty-five contractors from areas all over the United States were invited to submit proposals and nineteen expressed interest. Seventeen contractors obtained plans and specifications but only four submitted proposals. Three completed negotiations and submitted final proposals. All of these were considerably over the current authorized amount. The current working estimate, based on the low negotiated proposal for award of construction contract by 20 December 1970, is $27,552,000. A deficiency of $10,738,000 is required to award a contract based on this low negotiated proposal.

The difference between the current working estimate and the authorized amount is due to escalation of construction costs in the West Point area since preparation of the budget estimate in December 1968. The main contributing factor in the escalation of costs has been the rise in labor wages combined with anticipated scarcity of labor and a reduction in labor productivity. Contractors anticipate a reduction in productivity ranging up to 50 percent of the 1969 productivity because of the reduced skill of the available labor.

LATE STARTER

Installation: White Sands Missile Range, New Mex.

Line item: Land acquisition

Budget request	$8,900,000
House action	0
Requested of Senate	$8,900,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is necessary to acquire fee title to state owned and privately owned lands and to extinguish mining claims on public domain lands. The project is necessary to acquire fee title to state owned and privately owned lands within the exclusive use area of White Sands Missile Range which have been under lease to the government at a cost of approximately $420,000 annually. All such leases expired by their terms on 30 June 1970. A few leases were renegotiated for a yearly cost of approximately $15,000 but it became necessary to file, on 1 July 70, Declarations of Taking as to the remaining property in which leasehold interests are required.

The acquisition of fee title is considered necessary and is in accordance with policies prescribed in DOD Directive 4165.6, subparagraphs V.5.(2) and (3). Fee title should be acquired when either (1) construction costs are equal to or exceed the current market value of the land, or, (2) the rent to be paid for the calculated period of required use, plus the cost of restoration, will exceed 50 percent of the fair market value of the fee title. Both of these conditions exist at WSMR.

Over the past 20 years approximately 8.3 million dollars have been expended on leasing and about 60 million dollars worth of improvements have been constructed on these lands. The need for exclusive use of these properties for DOD programs will continue for at least twenty more years.

Department of the Navy

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Propulsion Test Center, Trenton, N.J.

Line item: Propulsion Test Facility—Air Supply

Budget request	$356
House action	0
Restoration requested	356

Justification

Extensive aeronautical experience has resulted in the Navy policy of subjecting each new aircraft engine to laboratory testing prior to engine introduction to the fleet. The purposes of these tests are to determine whether the engine meets the military specification requirements and whether it will perform under conditions of the tactical environment. The NAPTC (Naval Air Propulsion Test Center) with combined facilities costing over $105,000,000 has this mission of testing and evaluating aircraft propulsions systems in addition to performing applied research and development leading to correction of design deficiencies and fleet service problems. This testing determines problem areas early in the engine development program that otherwise would not be encountered until the engine was in fleet use. Examples of major problem areas discovered during engine testing of the TF-30 at NAPTC were afterburner blowout, poor altitude starting, poor ground starting, fuel system leakage with cold temperature, excessive vibration, engine stall, and high fuel temperature. These design deficiencies could have resulted in serious and expensive problems had they not been discovered prior to delivery to the fleet.

NAPTC has the facilities capable of providing flight simulation over a wide range of speeds and altitudes; however, the present cells are limited to a maximum of 412 pounds/second air flow at 30 pounds/square inch pressure. The F-14B's F-401-PW-400 engine (recently awarded to Pratt and Whitney Aircraft) requires 550 pounds/second air flow at 75 pounds/square inch pressure for complete testing. The F-14B's engine testing schedule indicates that the engine will undergo tests in the NAPTC primary test cell in the spring of 1972 and continue through 1974. Consequently, the FY 1971 MCON program will be the latest program that will allow timely construction of this vitally needed facility prior to contractual engine testing needs. No other facility, either Government or commercial, has the capability and/or schedule availability to accomplish this testing. The Air Force's F-15 and the Navy's F-14B engines, although both are being developed by Pratt and Whitney Aircraft with a common engine core, have component differences that result in the engines being major model changes. These changes necessitated by different air flows, pressures, temperatures, and operating parameters require separate testing programs. The Joint Commanders Committee, composed of high level officers of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force, has recently determined that the RDT&E needs of the next decade require the construction of this facility at NAPTC in the FY 1971 program.

House Report

The project could be deferred to a future Military Construction Program without serious detriment to the Operating Forces of the Navy.

RECLAMA

Installation: Bolling/Anacostia

Line item: Defense Office Building

Budget request	$16,200
House action	0
Restoration requested	16,200

JUSTIFICATION

The Defense Office Building is urgently needed to provide suitable and consolidated administrative space for DOD personnel in the Washington Metropolitan area. Presently personnel are scattered throughout the area in 100 different GSA buildings and 37 leased locations. The Government owned buildings contain 2.4 million square feet of temporary and substandard space. This project will provide space for personnel vacated from these temporary and substandard Government owned spaces and from spaces presently being leased on an intermediate and short term basis. The long term (20 year) leased spaces in the Crystal City-Jefferson Plaza area will remain a firm requirement after the Defense Office Building is occupied.

The construction cost of this project remains firm at $133,200,000. The estimated $7,634,000 for construction of access roads to the office building from existing highways is considered adequate and a reevaluation of the railroad spur to the Blue Plains treatment plant indicates a realignment of the spur is possible in lieu of constructing a wharf. The demolition of obsolete World War II buildings and the replacement of existing recreation facilities is included in the overall project cost.

This project will not be effected by Defense Department personnel reductions in the Washington area. It is planned to reduce leased office space as the circumstances permit. At the present time 4.5 million square feet of office space is leased from private parties. Approximately half of this space is leased on a short term basis.

HOUSE REPORT

The committee has denied this request. The reasons given, paraphrased in part, were: (1) additional project costs of $28,000,000 for highway construction, relocation of Air Force facilities, and construction of a wharf at the District of Columbia sewage treatment plant at Blue Plains; (2) relocation of personnel into GSA space leased for 20 years should lessen need for additional office space; and (3) substantial personnel reductions in the Washington area are in order with the projected reductions in U.S. forces, therefore additional office space for the Department of Defense is not required.

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Rework Facility, Norfolk, Va.

Line item: Avionics Facility Improvements

Budget request	$1,061
House action	0
Restoration requested	1,061

JUSTIFICATION

This project is one of five projects submitted in FY 1971 for NAVAIREWORKFAC modernization at a total cost of $10.9 million. These five projects are considered the minimum program required to maintain the integrity of the Navy in-house aircraft rework capability under austere budget conditions and represent less than half the construction funds appropriated in each of the two preceding years.

Norfolk is the designated rework site for the A6 and P3 aircraft, two of the four most advanced operational Navy aircraft. Each depends heavily on precise and reliable operation of avionic components for their assigned mission. Norfolk is also the East Coast rework site for air launched missile guidance systems, and for all aircraft inertial navigation systems. Inertial systems are the most precise navigational systems installed on military aircraft, but are very sensitive to environmental factors before they are hermetically sealed.

Avionic components continue to grow in accuracy and sophistication and generate critical demands for adequate power, seismic stability and environmental control in the process facility. Power stability, temperature, humidity and dust control are particularly important. For example, overhaul specifications typically require temperature control of ±5° F. for accurate test, with many components requiring ±2° F. Temperature fluctuations of 25° F. are now experienced, which degrade the accuracy of the test capability and cause downtime on expensive equipment. The Norfolk facility does not have humidity or contamination control even though humidity over 50 percent RH is conducive to corrosion on steel parts and miniaturized components are particularly susceptible to contamination.

The lives of flight crews are dependent on the accurate, continuous operation of many of these components, and the success of the aircraft missions are dependent on the functioning of many others. It is imperative that this project be reinstated to permit the wide range of items processed at Norfolk to be overhauled and tested in the required environment.

HOUSE REPORT

The budget request includes $1,061,000 for improvement of an avionics facility at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Norfolk, Virginia. The Navy indicated that this project was of low priority. The committee feels that it safely can be deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.

Line item: Technical Training Building

Budget request	$1,973
House action	0
Restoration requested	1,973

JUSTIFICATION

The Naval Air Technical Training Command is responsible for training aviation personnel to maintain and control the complex, high performance Naval aircraft used by the Fleet air arm. This mission has a broad scope, and includes training in highly complex launching and recovery equipment, ordnance and avionics systems, air traffic control and landing systems, as well as aircraft maintenance. Approximately, seventy percent of the facilities available for conducting this training are overage, WW II temporary structures, requiring replacement on an urgent basis. The continuing use of obsolete, substandard facilities seriously degrades the training received by students being prepared to man the sophisticated weaponry used by the Fleet.

As a step towards remedying this situation, and to make the training program more effective, the Navy proposes to establish a Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC) at NAS Meridian, Mississippi, to accommodate selected programs to be relocated from overcrowded and severely substandard facilities at NAS Memphis. The FY71 MCON Program would provide the first increment.

These facilities at Meridian would not constitute a duplication as they replace temporary Memphis facilities urgently needing to be renewed in any event. Adequate Government-owned real estate is available at Meridian for the proposed Center, and expansion required by any future contingencies could be readily accommodated.

The Navy's long range planning for alignment of technical training facilities shows definite management gains from consolidation of related courses at a single site, such as Electrical-Mechanical training at Memphis, with Aviation Fundamentals and Administration training moved from Memphis to Meridian to preclude an overload condition at Memphis. Other management gains derive from locating the NATTC on a base such as Meridian, where the primary mission is aviation training. Here, the NATTC's operation is compatible with the main mission and chain of command, and equal priority is granted in allocation of base resources.

Construction of the Technical Training Building will be a significant step forward in an overdue modernization program for Naval Air Technical Training Command facilities. Improved instruction will result when instructors and students can work in uncrowded, comfortable facilities designed to suit today's technology.

HOUSE REPORT

At the Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, a technical training building, to cost $1,973,000, and utilities and ground improvements, for $809,000, are requested. These projects are the first increment of some $20,369,000 for construction which would be required to establish a new naval air technical training center here. The committee's hearings disclosed that there are no existing facilities at Naval Air Station, Meridian, to support this function. The committee feels that the Navy has not evaluated realistically all the possibilities for the conduct of this training, including the use of bases outside of the Naval Air Training Command. Even if only bases of the Naval Air Technical Training Command are considered, the relocation of functions to Naval Air Station, Meridian, is not the most economical alternative. The committee directs the Navy to restudy the alignment of naval air training activities before again submitting a request to build a new training center.

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.

Line item: Utilities and Ground Improvements (1st increment)

Budget request	$809
House action	0
Restoration requested	809

JUSTIFICATION

The Naval Air Technical Training Command is responsible for training aviation personnel to maintain and control the complex, high performance Naval aircraft used by the Fleet air arm. This mission has a broad scope, and includes training in highly complex launching and recovery equipment, ordnance and avionics systems, air traffic control and landing systems, as well as aircraft maintenance. Approximately, seventy percent of the facilities available for conducting this training are over-age. WW II temporary structures, requiring replacement on an urgent basis. The continuing use of obsolete, substandard facilities seriously degrades the training received by students being prepared to man the sophisticated weaponry used by the Fleet.

As a step towards remedying this situation, and to make the training program more effective, the Navy proposes to establish a Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC) at NAS Meridian, Mississippi, to accommodate selected programs to be relocated from overcrowded and severely substandard facilities at NAS Memphis. The FY 1971 MCON Program would provide the first increment.

These facilities at Meridian would not constitute a duplication as they replace temporary Memphis facilities urgently needing to be renewed in any event. Adequate Government-owned real estate is available at Meridian for the proposed Center, and expansion required by any future contingencies could be readily accommodated.

The Navy's long range planning for alignment of technical training facilities shows definite management gains from consolidation of related courses at a single site, such as Electrical-Mechanical training at Memphis, with Aviation Fundamentals and Administration training moved from Memphis to Meridian to preclude an overload condition at Memphis. Other management gains derive from locating the NATTC on a base such as Meridian, where the primary mission is aviation training. Here, the NATTC's operation is compatible with the main mission and chain of command, and equal priority is granted in allocation of base resources.

The Utilities and Ground Improvements provides the site work on a 70 acre Navy-owned tract preparatory to construction of the proposed NATTC Meridian Complex.

HOUSE REPORT

At the Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, a technical training building, to cost $1,973,000, and utilities and ground improvements, for $809,000, are requested. These projects are the first increment of some $20,369,000 for construction which would be required to establish a new Naval Air Technical Training Center here. The committee's hearings disclosed that there are no existing facilities at Naval Air Station, Meridian, to support this function. The committee feels that the Navy has not evaluated realistically all the possibilities for the conduct of this training, including the use of bases outside of the Naval Air Training Command. Even if only bases of the Naval Air Technical Training Command are considered, the relocation of functions to Naval Air Station, Meridian, is not the most economical alternative. The committee directs the Navy to restudy the alignment of naval air training activities before again submitting a request to build a new training center.

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Line item: Jet Engine Maintenance Shop

Budget request	$804
House action	0
Restoration requested	804

JUSTIFICATION

The Naval Air Advanced Training Command (NAVANTRACOM) has been assigned the TA–4J aircraft as replacements for the obsolescent TF–9 aircraft previously used in the Jet Training Program. On-site, intermediate maintenance and complete engine repair (CER) capability for the more sophisticated TA–4 engine, the J–52, is considered a firm requirement. This level of maintenance encompasses repair which might take one man-hour or many man-hours and is performed on an "as required" basis. Engine overhauls, on the other hand, are scheduled into Naval Air Rework Facilities (NARF) periodically on the basis of flight hours or damage beyond the CER capability. Complete engine repairs, throughout the Navy, are normally conducted by the local Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department; however, because of the current lack of facilities within the NAVANTRACOM, the J–52 engines requiring CER must be shipped to a remote Naval Air Rework Facility. This procedure requires an inventory increase of 16 engines to compensate for the pipe line time required to transport and repair the engine at a NARF.

By converting at relatively low cost an existing industrial building at NAS Corpus Christi to a jet engine maintenance shop, CER's can be conducted within the NAVANTRACOM, resulting in an immediate savings of 16 engines at $224,000 per engine, or a total of $3,584,000, plus annual transportation costs of $129,000.

HOUSE REPORT

Funds are requested for a jet engine maintenance shop, in the amount of $804,000, at Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas. The committee has denied this request since the repair of engines for the TA–4 aircraft is currently being carried out in existing facilities at another location.

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Undersea Research and Development Center, San Diego, Calif.

Line item: Undersea Technology Facility

Budget request	$6,736
House action	0
Restoration requested	6,736

JUSTIFICATION

The Navy has realigned its applied research laboratories into centers of excellence to eliminate research duplication. This concentrates expertise and all the resources associated with a particular development in one house. Central to development of each of the research centers of excellence was the selection of a geographical location that provides optimum environment for the specific rsearch field assigned. This project will provide technically suited laboratory space for personnel of the San Diego Research Center who have been performing their tasks in unsuitable facilities subsequent to WW II. It provides no

capability to do research performed in other laboratories. Evidence that it does not, is shown by the following tabulation of existing applied research laboratories and a description of their specific field of R&D research.

NAVY R&D ACTIVITY	R&D COMPETENCE
Underwater Weapons Research & Evaluation Sta., Newport	Underwater Torpedos, Fleet Engineering Services
Navy Underwater Sound Lab, New London	Surveillance Systems
Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville	Aeronautical Systems
Naval Ship Res. & Dev. Center, Annapolis	Ship Propulsion Systems
Naval Ship Res. & Dev. Center, Carderock	Ship Conceptions
Naval Ship Res. & Dev. Center, Panama City	Mine Countermeasures (Defense)
Naval Ordnance Lab, White Oak	Surface Ordnance Systems
Naval Weapons Lab, Dahlgren	Ballistics and Tests
Naval Electronics Lab Center, San Diego	Command, Control & Communications
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake	Air Launched Weapons
Naval Civil Engineering Lab, Port Hueneme	Construction & Facilities Maint.
Naval Undersea Res. & Dev. Center, San Diego	Undersea Warfare Systems

House Report

At the naval undersea research and development center, San Diego, California, an undersea technology facility is requested, at a cost of $6,736,000. The committee has denied this item in previous years because it felt that the construction of a permanent research facility here possibly would duplicate research facilities elsewhere. In the hearings this year, the Navy did not produce evidence to show that this duplication would not take place. Accordingly, the committee has once again deleted this item.

Additional Information

There are 1,900 civilian and military personnel attached to the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center representing 7½% of the personnel of the Navy's 12 applied research laboratories. Neither existing facilities, technical competence, location, or workload capacity of the 11 sister laboratories could possibly accommodate the tasks of the San Diego Center. Furthermore, since the scope of this item is unable to meet all the needs of NURDC it would not cause transfer of functions from the 11 other laboratories.

This project is in consonance with the recommendations of the Special Subcommittee (House Armed Services Committee) report on the proposed Undersea Warfare Laboratory, normally referred to as the "Porter Hardy Report", which inquired into the mission and tasks of this Laboratory in July of 1967.

In terms of priority, this project has been the No. 1 priority of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, R&D since FY 1968. In terms of relative priority in the FY 1971 program, it is included under priority 4, FY 1970 Deferred Projects.

RECLAMA

Installation: Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific Pearl Harbor

Line item: FICPAC Building

Budget request	$4,579
House action	0
Restoration requested	4,579

JUSTIFICATION

(Classified)

HOUSE REPORT

The project could be deferred to a future Military Construction Program without serious detriment to the Operating Forces of the Navy.

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.

Line item: Mess Hall, Auxiliary Landing Field, Bogue

Budget request	$248
House action	0
Restoration requested	248

JUSTIFICATION

The mission of the SATS site at MCALF Bogue is to provide training for flight and ground crews and to provide a facility to conduct operational evaluation of SATS equipment in an expeditionary environment. MCALF, Bogue Field has been a SATS evaluation site since 1961, and the Marine Corps has had a developmental interest in this type of field since 1942. The existing SATS was installed at Bogue in the fall of 1966. The evaluation of this present weapons system and its improvements is estimated to last another ten to fifteen years.

This field is in an isolated location and must be self sufficient for personnel permanently assigned. This line item will provide a pre-engineered, modular, relocatable mess facility built on a concrete slab to maintain the expeditionary environment at an acceptable level of comfort. If this line item is not provided, it will be necessary to continue the operation of a modified field mess utilizing field washing facilities for metal eating trays, field ranges and ovens; which cannot be considered adequate for other than an interim, short-range period.

A new barracks for 180 men was constructed at MCALF Bogue in 1969. Congressional authorization and appropriation were approved in the FY 1970 MCON Program for the construction of three additional line items amounting to $620,000 at MCALF Bogue. These line items will be constructed in FY 1971.

To support the SATS mission, it is imperative that an adequate and modern mess facility be constructed for the personnel at Bogue Field.

HOUSE REPORT

The project could be deferred to a future Military Construction Program without serious detriment to the Operating Forces of the Navy.

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Line item: Sewage Collection System

Budget request	$417
House action	0
Restoration requested	134

JUSTIFICATION

This line item provides sewers for collection of effluents to be discharged into a trunk line maintained by the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority. Inadequately treated sewage effluent is now discharged into San Juan Bay from septic tanks at the Naval Station and the Isle Grande Airport, which adjoins the Station and is leased to the Puerto Rico Port Authority. This project is required in order to meet local and federal water quality standards.

A review of this line item indicates that deletion of the Isla Grande Airport portion of the work is feasible in view of its present use and the need for further discussions with the Government of Puerto Rico as to its final disposition.

Reinstatement of this project at the reduced scope and cost is necessary in order to permit the Naval Station, San Juan, to comply with existing water quality standards.

HOUSE REPORT

The project could be deferred to a future Military Construction Program without serious detriment to the Operating Forces of the Navy.

RECLAMA

Installation: Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines

Line item: Water Supply and Distribution Improvements

Budget request	$989
House action	0
Restoration requested	859

JUSTIFICATION

The strategic but isolated location of the Subic Bay Naval Complex requires that the Navy provide an adequate source of chemically treated, safe water supply. There are no local, commercial, water companies that can supply this service in an economical, reliable manner. Fleet requirements as well as the Navy personnel and their families at this Naval Station deserve a decent supply of water for domestic uses and for protection against loss of life and property in the event of fire emergencies.

In August, 1967, the water supply system at the Subic Bay Naval Station reached the critical stage with respect to treatment and distribution. This situation was so critical that any loss of a portion of the pumping capacity, or even a short plant shutdown, would require several days of subsequent operation to recover required fire flow demands and adequate storage capacities. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense subsequently approved a project under the provisions of 10 USC 2674, Urgent Minor Construction, for Water Treatment Plant Expansion to relieve the existing critical situation. The work required was of such urgency that it could not be delayed for regular Military Construction Congressional approval and construction. A delay would have seriously jeopardized the entire water supply system at this isolated base.

This follow-on project, Water Supply and Distribution Improvements, is just as urgently required as its predecessor. Without this project the increased treatment capacity is useless since it cannot be temporarily stored prior to distribution, nor distributed, to those who need and demand the water.

If this project is deferred, rationing for Base facilities may become necessary and ships will be deprived of reliable fresh water replenishment.

HOUSE REPORT

The project could be deferred to a future Military Construction Program without serious detriment to the Operating Forces of the Navy.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Conn.

Line item: Hospital

Budget request	$4,745,000
House action	4,745,000
Requested of Senate	4,745,000

JUSTIFICATION

Amended authorization for the 125-Bed Hospital is required to provide a complete usable facility. Bids taken in June 1969 established that the existing authorization and funding are insufficient to cover the total facility cost. A complete and usable 125-bed Hospital and the programmed clinical facilities cannot be built with funds now available. It is proposed to continue design development but defer any construction until the additional funds are authorized and appropriated.

The existing hospital occupies 4 buildings and the basement of another. Two of these buildings are of temporary construction, deteriorated beyond economical rehabilitation or repair, and will be demolished. The basement area and the other 2 buildings are of permanent construction but functional relationship for modern medical practice is inefficient. These spaces will be retained for non-medical use. A replacement hospital is required to support 15,435 active duty personnel and 45,878 dependents and other eligible personnel.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.

Line item: Control Tower

Budget request	$164,000
House action	164,000
Requested of Senate	164,000

Public Law 90-408 (fiscal year 1969) authorized $274,000 to construct a new control tower at this Station; however, the only bid received on 17 July 1969 for this line item was in excess of available funds and, accordingly, rejected. Based upon the bidding experience, amended authorization and additional appropriation are necessary to permit construction of the required scope.

Safe and efficient control of aircraft operations at NAS, Lakehurst is essential. No control tower was programmed in the original construction of the Station's airfield complex in 1952. As a temporary measure, an existing wood structure of 1941 vintage formerly used as a Boy Scout meeting hut and only 27' high, was relocated to the airfield complex and utilized as a control tower. However, because of the structure's basic design and the location of an existing aircraft hangar adjacent to the airfield, a 98 degree area can not be seen from the tower during the critical approach to the primary runways. Helicopter operational areas are completely obscured from the tower, creating dangerous and hazardous conditions involving safety of flight. Integration of high performance jet aircraft into traffic patterns with propeller and rotary type aircraft makes visibility and reliable communication essential to safety and efficient flight operations.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Naval School, Underwater Swimmers, Key West, Fla.

Line item: Training Tank

Budget request	$75,000
House action	75,000
Request of Senate	75,000

JUSTIFICATION

Bids received in August 1969 indicated that existing authorization and funding are insufficient to cover the total cost of this relatively small item in a remote area where limited competition results in excessive cost. Amended authorization and additional appropriation are required to provide a complete usable facility.

This Activity trains an average load of 70 to 117 students as underwater swimmers or divers, including diving for underwater demolition adn explosive ordinance disposal techniques. There are 5 courses, varying from 2 to 8 weeks with an annual output of 630 students. One facet of the student's training involves his training and practice in making controlled buoyant ascents. At present, this aspect of his training is conducted in 2 stages: first, in a 12' deep tank ashore and finally, at sea. This item will provide a training tank that will facilitate training under ideal, controlled buoyant ascent conditions. It will obviate the use of the open sea for the purpose with its inherent dangers and scheduling delays.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Navy Training Publications Center, Memphis, Tenn.

Line item: Training Publications Building

Budget request	$124,000
House action	124,000
Requested of Senate	124,000

JUSTIFICATION

Bids received in June 1969 were rejected as exceeding authorization. Review of design indicated that all economies had been included and that it was not possible to obtain a facility of adequate scope to satisfy the requirement without mended authorization and additional appropriation.

There is a critical space deficiency at the Training Publication Center. This activity was established in 1952 in an old temporary building that was planned for use as an interim facility. This building, although old and deficient in many respects, was satisfactory to support the initial load of 12 personnel and the planned build-up to 31 personnel. The need to develop an ever-expanding number of technical publications to support the increased sophistication and numbers of aircraft weapons and systems has resulted in an increase of the personnel in this activity to a total of 58. The existing facility is not capable of adequately supporting this number of people. There are no other facilities available in the area to meet this requirement. The existing facilities are temporary WW II wood frame structures that have reached the extreme end of their useful life; and it is not feasible to rehabilitate them.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Line item: San Onofre Area Dispensary

Budget request	$202,000
House action	202,000
Request of Senate	202,000

JUSTIFICATION

Planning has progressed to the point that it is now evident this medical project cannot be constructed at full scope within the $531,000 authorized in Public Law 90-408 (fiscal year 1969). Reviews have resulted in savings; however, they are not sufficient to offset the sharp increase in medical facility construction costs.

Existing medical facilities are so primitive that they are a potential health hazard. Dispensary facilities are located in 7 separate Quonset Huts which are wholly inadequate to support the 64 officers and 4,670 enlisted men of the 2d Infantry Training Regiment (2ND ITR). The present facilities lack sufficient room to handle the large outpatient load, which during the past 2 years has averaged 4,920 visits per month. Lack of sick call waiting space often keeps Marines with respiratory ailments standing outside during inclement weather. The huts are poorly lighted and ventilated, lack adequate plumbing and heating, and the separate buildings necessitate excessive staffing and reduce efficiency. This line item will provide a permanent 5-bed dispensary, which will accommodate the San Onofre in-patient load, as well as providing adequate facilities to handle the large outpatient requirement. This facility is urgently required to insure proper health care for personnel assigned to the 2ND ITR.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida

Line item: Barracks

Budget request	$1,163,000
House action	1,163,000
Requested of Senate	1,163,000

JUSTIFICATION

Additional housing for bachelor enlisted men attached to NAS Cecil Field, is required to reduce the berthing deficiency and to relieve overcrowded double-bunking in existing barracks. The development of Enlisted Men's Barracks was carefully planned to provide adequate barracks on an incremental basis. Between 1953 and 1968 thirteen permanent structures with a nominal capacity of 2,148 men were constructed. Under the fiscal year 1968 MCON Program nine of the older buildings were rehabilitated providing 1,512 adequate spaces; and a new 540 MN barracks is being constructed. These permanent buildings will provide adequate space for 2,929 men. This line item will reduce the existing space deficiency to 490.

Public Law 91-142 (fiscal year 1970) authorized $1,010,000 for construction of a 330 man barracks at NAS Cecil Field. However, Public Law 91-170 (fiscal year 1970) did not appropriate funds for construction of the barracks. Because of cost growth experienced by the construction industry, amended authorization and full appropriation are necessary to permit construction of the required scope.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

Line item: Nuclear Repair Shop

Budget request	$1,462,000
House action	1,462,000
Requested of Senate	1,462,000

JUSTIFICATION

Based on completed plans and specifications, the authorization and funding for this item is not adequate. The rapid and continuing development of the state-of-the-art for nuclear repair operations has resulted in a facility which is functionally more complex than originally envisioned. The original cost estimate was low because it did not isolate the major costs of a structural frame required to support a building with a clear span of 85' and a height of 75' which must withstand seismic forces.

Reactor plant materials and components must be repaired, inspected and stored for use in a controlled environment. The workload forecast through 1976 indicates that this Shipyard must have adequate space within the industrial complex to repair and refuel multiple nuclear submarines and surface ships simultaneously. The existing structure is unsuitable for conversion due to deteriorated condition of brick bearing walls and wood floors. This construction represents a complete and usable facility and is consistent with future planning for the complete nuclear overhaul complex.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

DEFICIENCY

Installation: Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif.

Line item: Barracks

Budget request	$255,000
House action	255,000
Requested of Senate	255,000

JUSTIFICATION

This item was programmed at the standard $2,500/man in accordance with DOD criteria and statutory limit. It was designed strictly in accordance with standard barracks criteria used for other facilities; however, bidding in June 1969 proved that the Authorization amount was insufficient.

A new barracks is required to berth permanent Station personnel, plus students and transients. The existing barracks is of temporary construction, was built in 1945, and relocated to its present position in 1958. Only minor interior work and improvements have been done since the original construction, and berthing space is inadequate. The Navy personnel who will be berthed in the proposed facility are the missile men in whom the Navy has invested a great deal of time and money in training. In order to keep these young men in the service, it is imperative that adequate and attractive living quarters be provided.

HOUSE REPORT

Not mentioned.

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Line item: Improvements to drydock 2

HASC add-on	$4,000,000
House action	0
Funding required	4,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

Virtually the entire workload of this Shipyard is accomplished on dry docked nuclear submarines. The Yard currently has unrestricted use of only 1 dry dock for this purpose. The use of Dry Dock 2 is severly limited by the draft at the sill and the structural condition of the entrance structure and west wall. It is therefore proposed in this line item to remove the raised sill and strengthen the entrance structure to provide complete flexibility for docking all classes of modern submarines. In addition, the west wall must be stabilized to prevent further movement, and strengthened to permit resumption of portal crane operations. Conversion of the third and smallest dry dock at this Yard in lieu of the work proposed for Dry Dock 2 was rejected as a more expensive alternative.

These projects are not in the fiscal year 71 program because of their low priority and lack of funds. Under our current plan this Yard will be closed by 1974; however, the Navy is still engaged in a detailed study of the requirements for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Should the results of this study indicate a future requirement for the Yard, the authorization and funding of these projects would give us a big start towards modernizing the Yard.

These projects will provide improvements to the Yard. Dry dock improvements will permit docking of deeper draft submarines and eliminate current restrictions on the use of the portal crane. Two buildings will be rehabilitated to provide more office space and alleviate existing crowded conditions. The third project would improve the quality and quantity of Yard utilities such as electricity, steam, compressed air, and fresh water.

HOUSE REPORT

At the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, three projects were authorized: improvements to Dry Dock 2, Engineering Management Offices, and utilities improvements. Testimony before the committee revealed that these projects would correct some of the serious operational deficiencies at this shipyard. The Department of Defense announced on November 19, 1964 ". . . a gradual phaseout of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, prior to fiscal year 1975." To date there has been no change in this decision. Testimony before committee on May 25, 1970, indicated that this matter is under detailed study in conjunction with all shipyards and that a final decision has not yet been made as to the future of Portsmouth. It is expected that this study will be completed by the end of this year. Because of the time required for design and contract award, it is unlikely that construction of any of these projects could be initiated before fiscal year 1972. In the interim, design on these projects may proceed. The committee has deferred the funding of these projects without prejudice.

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Line item: Engineering management offices

HASC add-on	$545,000
House action	0
Funding required	545,000

JUSTIFICATION

This Shipyard has a requirement for additional administrative space for engineering and quality and reliability assurance personnel. Existing overcrowded conditions necessitate concentrations of approximately 50 SF per person. This density lowers morale and inhibits optimum performance of professional employees. Management effectiveness is diminished because of crowded conditions and fragmented operations. These deficiencies have been reported by audit and inspection groups. This line item will provide adequate but austere office space for approximately 300 employees, and permit more effective management control by consolidation of engineering personnel in Building 79 and quality and reliability assurance personnel in Building 150. In addition, the structural integrity of Building 150 will be restored.

These projects are not in the fiscal year 1971 program because of their low priority and lack of funds. Under our current plan this Yard will be closed by 1974; however, the Navy is still engaged in a detailed study of the requirements for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Should the results of this study indicate a future requirement for the Yard, the authorization and funding of these projects would give us a big start towards modernizing the Yard.

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HOUSE REPORT

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ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Line item: Utility improvements

HASC Add-on	$1,140,000
House action	0
Funding required	1,140,000

JUSTIFICATION

This Shipyard has a requirement for improving utility generation, dependability, and distribution. Required are high pressure steam service outlets at Dry Dock 2 and Berth 6; improved power distribution to and within the Inside Machine Shop; increased volume and improved pure water processing capability and distribution; improved steam and compressed air generating equipment and end use air compressor capability; increased fresh water capacity at Dry Dock 3; additional new grounding system for 3 dry docks and D.C. distribution systems. These improvements are required to eliminate the current use of temporary indequate utility facilities, and to impove the quality and quantity of necessary utilities to assure their availability when needed.

These projects are not in the fiscal year 1971 program because of their low priority and lack of funds. Under our current plan this Yard will be closed by 1974; however, the Navy is still engaged in a detailed study of the requirements for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Should the results of this study indicate a future requirement for the Yard, the authorization and funding of these projects would give us a big start towards modernizing the Yard.

These projects will provide improvements to the Yard. Dry dock improvements will permit docking of deeper draft submarines and eliminate current restrictions on the use of the portal crane. Two buildings will be rehabilitated to provide more office space and alleviate existing crowded conditions. The third project would improve the quality and quantity of Yard utilities such as electricity, steam, compressed air, and fresh water.

HOUSE REPORT

At the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, three projects were authorized: improvements to dry dock 2, engineering management offices, and utilities improvements. Testimony before the committee revealed that these projects would correct some of the serious operational deficiencies at this shipyard. The Department of Defense announced on November 19, 1964 ". . . a gradual phaseout of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, prior to fiscal year 1975." To date there has been no change in this decision. Testimony before committee on May 25, 1970, indicated that this matter is under detailed study in conjunction with all shipyards and that a final decision has not yet been made as to the future of Portsmouth. It is expected that this study will be completed by the end of this year. Because of the time required for design and contract award, it is unlikely that construction of any of these projects could be initiated before fiscal year 1972. In the interim, design on these projects may proceed. The committee has deferred the funding of these projects without prejudice.

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Miss.

Line item: Applied instruction building

HASC add-on	$772,000
House action	772,000
Funding required	0

JUSTIFICATION

This project will provide a combination applied and academic instruction building for use by the Naval Construction Training Unit (CONSTRAU). The CONSTRAU has an annual student input of 3,400 MN into 80 Special Seabee Training Courses and 153 MN into 8 Class "C" Schools; all of which generate a gross space requirement of 62,155 SF. This facility is urgently required to replace 4 structures, with a combined gross area of 31,200 SF, that were severely

damaged by Hurricane Camille and subsequently demolished. Pending construction of the new facility, 4 existing widely dispersed substandard buildings must be used by CONSTRAU although the structures were not designed for the required purpose. The lack of continuity of CONSTRAU training operations due to the dispersal of facilities, total inadequacy of design, and crowded classrooms have a very adverse effect on the training provided these Fleet personnel. There is no other available structure to serve this purpose.

HOUSE REPORT

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

The Committee recommends that additional funding be provided for the following items for which additional authorization was contained in the authorizing bill passed by the House:

	Thousands
Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Hospital (deficiency)	$1,900
Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Commissary	2,448
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi:	
Applied Instruction Building	(772)
Enlisted Men's Club	(462)
Theater	(487)

The Committee notes there have been substantial savings from prior-year projects at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi. The Committee approves the three projects listed above but feels that the Navy can fund the projects out of the savings realized.

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Miss.

Line Item: Enlisted men's club

HASC Add-on	$462,000
House action	462,000
Funding required	0

JUSTIFICATION

This project will provide club and recreation accommodation for this Center's projected peacetime loading of 2,833 enlisted personnel. This requirement is now being partially met in a most undesirable manner because of the necessity to utilize a 4,100 SF World War II frame building. The situation has been created by Hurricane Camille severely damaging 1,843 SF of a World War II structure that provided the enlisted men's primary club and a fire occurring on 19 February 1970 that destroyed 3,100 SF of auxiliary club facilities. The building being utilized is only serving on a very limited basis due to the lack of space for food service, dancing and other normal club functions. Toilet facilities are most inadequate and the over-crowded conditions are a severe fire and safety hazard. The EM Club at Keesler AFB cannot be utilized due to distance (13 miles) and existing overcrowded conditions. Due to extensive damage and destruction of recreational facilities in the communities surrounding the Center, it is most urgent that adequate and sufficient accommodations be provided on base for the personnel of Mobile Construction Battalions assigned to the Center, and the staffs of other support units, to maintain morale and retention rates.

HOUSE REPORT

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

The Committee recommends that additional funding be provided for the following items for which additional authorization was contained in the authorizing bill passed by the House:

	Thousands
Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas; Hospital (deficiency)	$1,900
Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Commissary	2,448
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi:	
Applied Instruction Building	(772)
Enlisted Men's Club	(462)
Theater	(487)

The Committee notes there have been substantial savings from prior-year projects at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi. The Committee approves the three projects listed above but feels that the Navy can fund the projects out of the savings realized.

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Miss.

Line Item: Theater

HASC add-on	$487,000
House action	487,000
Funding requested	0

JUSTIFICATION

This project will provide theater and visual training accommodations for this Center's projected peacetime loading of 3,335 military and 2,261 dependent personnel. Prior to Hurricane Camille this requirement was being accommodated by the use of a substandard World War II frame structure. The structure was severely damaged by the hurricane. Damage to interior walls and ceilings has resulted in the loss of the acoustical qualities of the theater. Roof damage and subsequent dampness has caused deterioration in the existing wiring system creating a potential fire hazard. The design of the existing building will not allow an adequate seating arrangement and the structure has never been equipped with an adequate stage and screen. Due to the extensive damage and destruction in the area surrounding the Center, it is most urgent that adequate accommodations be provided on base for the highly skilled fleet personnel of Mobile Construction Battalions, and supporting staff personnel to maintain morale and retention rates.

HOUSE REPORT

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

The Committee recommends that additional funding be provided for the following items for which additional authorization was contained in the authorizing bill passed by the House:

	Thousands
Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Hospital (deficiency)	$1,900
Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Commissary	2,448
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi:	
Applied Instruction Building	(772)
Enlisted Men's Club	(462)
Theater	(487)

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.

Line item: Commissary Store

HASC add-on	$2,448,000
House action	2,448,000
Funding required	2,233,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project will replace an existing Commissary Store which has been condemned for further use because of structural failure of the building housing the main sales and checkout area. The project will accommodate foreseeable Commissary Store requirements based on past sales records. The facility serves a Navy Military population of approximately 11,000 families, including a growing community of retired military personnel. The present facility is poorly located with reference to convenience of shoppers, creates hazardous traffic problems due to proximity of Shipyard parking lot, is about one-half the size required for normal sales potential, and is extremely vulnerable to robbery and related physical security. The facility is essential to the well-being of the military community and the present structures can no longer be accounted safe for continued use.

HOUSE REPORT

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

The Committee recommends that additional funding be provided for the following items for which additional authorization was contained in the authorizing bill passed by the House:

	Thousands
Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Hospital (deficiency)	$1,900
Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Commissary	2,448
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi:	
Applied Instruction Building	(772)
Enlisted Men's Club	(462)
Theater	(487)

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton, California

Line item: Hospital

HASC Add-on	$4,295,000
House Action	0
Funding required	24,100,000

JUSTIFICATION

The existing facility was constructed in 1941–1942 and includes approximately 590,000 SF of non-permanent construction erected as an emergency measure incident to World War II. This facility was constructed to serve primarily active duty inpatients. Over the years the requirements have continued to change and

presently these facilities, in addition to being extremely high maintenance structures, are entirely inadequate functionally to serve the present need. The present eligible active duty, dependent, and retired population continues to increase. In order to keep pace with modern medicine the facility requirement continues to change. Utility services to these non-permanent structures are inadequate to serve modern medical equipment. Alterations to update these services would not be economical and, in many instances, would exceed the value of the structure. The only feasible solution to the problem is complete replacement. This item will provide a modern medical facility for approximately 110,000 eligible personnel. It will contain 40 OB beds and 57 beds for retired and their dependents.

Public Law 91–142 (fiscal year 1970) authorized $19,805,000 for construction of a 600 bed hospital at NH Camp Pendelton. However, Public Law 91–170 (fiscal year 1970) did not appropriate funds for construction of the hospital. Because of cost growth experienced by the construction industry, amended authorization and full appropriation are necessary to permit construction of the required scope.

This project was initially authorized but not funded in the fiscal year 1970 program at $19,805,000. In the fiscal year 1971 military Construction Authorization Bill, the HASC has approved amending the existing authorization to $24,100,000.

The Naval Hospital at Camp Pendleton presently consists of 702 beds contained in 23 temporary buildings constructed in 1941–1942, as an emergency measure incident to World War II. These structures have served their purpose and have reached the point where extremely high maintenance is necessary to keep them serviceable. The major problems associated with the continued use of the present structures are:

(1) Patient care is provided in grossly obsolete and dysfunctional facilities.

(2) Patients and staff are subjected to the constant threat of fire in wooden buildings whose utility systems are defective and overloaded.

(3) Out-patient visits are inordinately lengthy because of the distances between ancillary services in this cantonment type hospital.

The existing buildings are functionally inadequate to serve the current needs of modern medicine. The economics of rehabilitation or replacement was examined and complete replacement is clearly the most cost effective solution.

House Report

This project was approved in the House authorization bill but not mentioned in the HAC report.

ADD-ON

Installation: Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: Hospital

HASC Add-on	$1,900,000
House action	1,900,000
Funding required	1,900,000

Justification

Amended authorization and funding are required for this 195 bed replacement hospital to provide a complete and usable facility. Planning has progressed to the point that it is now evident this replacement hospital project cannot be constructed at full scope within the $8,000,000 authorized in Public Law 90–408 (Fiscal Year 1969). Extensive reviews have resulted in considerable savings; however, they are not sufficient to offset the sharp increase in hospital construction costs.

Forty-four of the 56 buildings currently in use were built in 1941. They are temporary wooden cantonment structures in advanced stages of deterioration. The maximum life expectancy of 5 years has been exceeded in 26 years use.

Utility systems are unreliable and beyond economical maintenance. The electrical system is especially archaic; it is unable to provide the power required for the equipment and systems needed for neoteric patient care. This deficit, coupled with age and condition of buildings constitutes a severe hazard. Widely scattered services necessitate exposure of patients to the elements and to vehicular traffic. Surgical suite and recovery room are in separate buildings. Decentralization deters effective coordination between various services. Continued use of these buildings compounds inefficient utilization of resources. This project will provide an acceptable hospital and correct current structural, equipment, and functional deficits. Scope of this proposal is in accord with and reflects the findings of a survey by a DOD Hospital Survey Group and BUBUD in April 1966, which found a complete hospital facility was required to support approximately 32,000 eligible personnel.

HOUSE REPORT

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

The Committee recommends that additional funding be provided for the following items for which additional authorization was contained in the authorizing bill passed by the House:

	Thousands
Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Hospital (deficiency)	$1,900
Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Commissary	2,448
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi:	
Applied Instruction Building	(772)
Enlisted Men's Club	(462)
Theater	(487)

LATE STARTER

Installation: Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

Line item: Sewage System Improvements

SASC add-on	$759,000
House action	0
Funding required	759,000

JUSTIFICATION

Wastes from many Naval facilities in the Pearl Harbor area are discharged without treatment into the Harbor in violation of the current Executive Order and Federal and State Water Quality Standards.

Wastewater treatment and sewage collection facilities under the fiscal year 1970 MCON Program were awarded for construction June 1970. In order to keep within the fund limitations, it was necessary to leave out some collection lines and pump stations which did not affect the usability of the basic project.

This Amended Authorization will provide the collection lines and pump stations which were omitted at Pearl City, Richardson Recreation Area, Bishops Point, and the Shipyard.

HOUSE REPORT

This project was not considered in the House.

LATE STARTER

Installation: Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida

Line item: Control towers

SASC add-on	$420,000
House action	0
Funding required	420,000

JUSTIFICATION

Naval Air Station, Whiting Field supports the propeller pilot training syllabus of the Naval Air Basic Training Command. Whiting Field consists of two distinct airfields. North and South Fields. The existing wooden control towers at both Fields were constructed in 1942 of austere design as a part of the aircraft hangars. These towers are unsatisfactory for safe and efficient aircraft control for the following reasons: (1) The available floor area (90 Sq. Ft.) is far too small for the equipment and personnel required for operating the towers. During the past ten years, the personnel requirement for each tower has doubled; (2) Visibility is very poor. A large roof overhead, support members, heaters and a portion of the hangar structure all obstruct the operators' view of the traffic pattern, runways and parking aprons. Also, observation glass is not installed at the proper angle to provide optimum visibility; (3) The high noise level affects the safety of flight operations. At present, a total of eight radio frequencies must be used or guarded, and the near absence of soundproofing coupled with an inadequate speaker installation tends to hinder tower operation; (4) The existing towers are constructed of wood and are readily affected by deterioration due to dry rot and termites as well as being fire hazards. In addition, vibrations have broken tower windows and many equipment failures have been attributed to vibrations. The structures are not capable of withstanding high winds; (5) Toilet facilities are located on the ground floor compelling personnel to travel four stories each way, contributing to loss of personnel time.

Continued use of these obsolete facilities presents a serious detriment to flight safety.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

LATE STARTER

Installation: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada

Line item: Bachelor enlisted quarters

SASC add-on	$495,000
House action	0
Funding required	495,000

JUSTIFICATION

The Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, has a requirement for 133 enlisted berthing spaces, as validated by bachelor housing surveys. At the present time this Depot has only 2 buildings considered to be habitable and of long-range benefit for bachelor housing accommodation. These buildings are steel reinforced concrete structures constructed in 1930 and 1941 to habitability standards which were considered proper at that time. This item proposes the modernization of these existing buildings to accommodate 64 men, and the construction of a new building for 69 men to satisfy the remaining berthing requirement. Failure of this item to be approved will perpetuate the adverse effect upon morale that the lack of acceptable living accommodations causes.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by House Appropriations Committee.

LATE STARTER

Installation: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Line Item: Hadnot Point Area Base Post Office

Department of Defense request	$536,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	536,000

JUSTIFICATION

The existing postal system of Camp Lejeune consists of four branch post offices, one civilian and three military. This arrangement, effective at its inception has not kept pace with the growth of the base. The volume of postal business at Camp Lejeune has rendered this dispersal not only inefficient, but costly in man hours of duplicated effort, and has been subject to criticism by the Post Office Department and the Subcommittee on Postal Facilities and Modernization. Reorganization and consolidation of both civilian and military elements of the postal service will eliminate unnecessary duplication of functions and speed the delivery of mail as much as twenty-four hours in many instances. The building currently housing the main post office was constructed in 1943 as an administration building in the remote Industrial Area. It cannot be economically expanded to meet current requirements. It is proposed to construct a main post office readily accessible to both military and civilian users consistent with recommended procedures for postal service at this base.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: Structural fire and crash station

Department of Defense request	$322,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	322,000

JUSTIFICATION

The three structures that house the firefighting capability of the Station and the crash crews received major structural damage by Hurricane CELLA. These existing structures, buildings 18, 150, 329 were initially constructed in 1942–1944 and contain a total of 17,774 SF of area. Although they were not totally demolished during the Hurricane they would require extensive rehabilitation work just to return them to their original inadequate status. By consolidating the present three separate stations to form one central Fire Station and supporting organization and placing emphasis on cross training firefighting personnel, a single structure containing 10,195 SF will suffice.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: Control tower cab

Department of Defense request	$75,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	75,000

JUSTIFICATION

The control cab of the existing control tower was severely damaged as the result of Hurricane Celia. The existing cab is a square structure of 650 SF for which a 500 SF replacement is required. A total of 195 aircraft are permanently assigned to the Station including four resident training squadrons. Airlift support of material to Southeast Asia area has resulted in substantial numbers of arrivals and departures by Transit aircraft in the same period of training flights. Aircraft activity records indicate that for fiscal year 1970 the number of aircraft movements were 199,260 or an average movement of 16,700 per month. Incidental benefits derived from the replacement of the Control Tower Cab with a modern design will increase control effectiveness, conserve instructor time and to minimize possibilities of ground incidents and midair crashes due to number of aircraft in the flight pattern.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: Training building

Department of Defense request	$1,200,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	1,200,000

JUSTIFICATION

Buildings 31, 36 and 291, containing a total of 41,298 SF and housing training functions of the Advanced prop and NFO training phases were severely damaged in Hurricane Celia and rendered useless for the continued conduct of training operations. A total of 136,272 SF of training space is required to support a PTR level of 2,245 of which 97,491 SF can be satisfied by the repairable buildings remaining.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: AMD Calibration Building

Department of Defense request	$60,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	60,000

JUSTIFICATION

As a result of Hurricane CELIA, Building A52 (2400 SF) was completely demolished. Replacement of the structure is required as the Test and Calibration Functions must continue. A minimal level of operations is continuing in existing Air Maintenance Division (AMD) spaces that are not adequate for electronics and instrument repair. Replacement of 2,400 SF of space is urgently required to provide adequate space for aircraft equipment Test and Calibration Functions.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: General warehouse

Department of Defense request	$295,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	295,000

JUSTIFICATION

As a result of Hurricane Celia, 31,363 SF of general warehouse area was completely demolished. This area was contained in three structures Buildings 273, 274 and 335 and was principally used for organizational storage. Through consolidation in a single structure the same requirements can be met with a smaller structure of 20,000 SF.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considerd by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: Enlisted women's quarters

Department of Defense request	$680,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	680,000

JUSTIFICATION

Hurricane CELIA caused extensive damage in the Station's barracks area. Many billeting including those used for summer or part time loading were either demolished or received such a major degree of damage that there is no possibility of using them even for surge loading. Building 131, the Enlisted Women's Quarters utilized on a full time basis was one of those structures severely damaged. There is a continuing and firm requirement for 150 WAVES at the Air Station, therefore replacement of the quarters is urgently required.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: Commissary and storage area

Department of Defense request	$500,000
House action	0
Addition to program requested	500,000

JUSTIFICATION

Building 119, the Commissary, sustained extensive damage as a result of Hurricane CELIA. Storage area in building 119 amounting to 4,000 SF was completely demolished, the remaning area, 22,200 SF, requires major refurbishment. Building 208, additional commissary storage area, containing 13,120 SF, was also completely demolished. By reconstructing the destroyed space as a part of the Commissary and renovating the interior and exterior of the remaining damaged structure to serve as storage space, the existing facilities can be made adequate to satisfy the long-range requirements of the Activity. The projected military population served by this facility consists of 705 officers, 3,504 enlisted, and 224 student officers. This project will provide necessary Commissary facilities to serve the Military families which reside on the Station.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Installation: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Line item: CPO club

Department of Defense request	$268,000
House action	0
Addition to program request	268,000

JUSTIFICATION

The CPO Club, Building 300, sustained major damage during Hurricane CELIA which rendered it unfit for further usage. Although the original structure contained 9,574 SF, replacement of only 7,090 SF is required to provide adequate club space for the 260 E–7 through E–9 personnel at the Air Station.

HOUSE REPORT

Not considered by the House.

Department of the Air Force

RECLAMA

Installation: Peterson Field, Colorado

Line item: Base administration facility

Budget request	$1,646,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	1,646,000

Justification

This project is required to complete the phased program to relocate the Air Base wing function to Peterson Field. $1.5M has been appropriated in the FY 1970 Military Construction Program for the first half of the Headquarters Building. Construction of the first half without the second portion will cause the entire wing fuctions to operate on a split basis, causing additional transportation and administration expense. The moves from leased facilities scheduled for accomplishment after completion of both Phase I and Phase II may require realignment, and the plan to vacate leased buildings may not be completely accomplished. Design has been so arranged, that the two phases of these buildings can be constructed, the Phase II being a follow-on activity with little or no disruption of the administrative activities to be carried on in the Phase I portion while the Phase II portion is under construction. Utilities to support this construction are in place. Design for both phases is complete.

House Report

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Kelly Air Force Base, Tex.

Line item: Aircraft Engine Overhaul Facility

Budget request	$15,741,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	15,741,000

Justification

The Air Force recognizes the need to identify the amount of engine overhaul and repair capability existing within DOD and to identify the projected DOD workload. Accordingly, we are actively participating in the DOD study effort which is scheduled for completion in late Oct. 1970. Until that time summary information on the subject is not available. Nevertheless, it is the Air Force conclusion that this proposd facility is required at this time based on economics and TF39 engine procurement factors. The Air Force does not feel that the results of the study will effect the basic requirement for this facility as part of the Kelly AFB engine overhaul complex.

The Air Force estimates the cost of deferring this project for one year to be approximately $6 million. This is based on (1) interim modification costs of the old facility to accommodate make-do TF39 engine overhaul production, (2) the difference in the efficiency of the work force in the existing facilities versus the proposed facility, (3) other diffrences in operating costs, (4) expected increases in construction costs, and (5) investment losses. This $6M does not include expenditures for additional pipeline spare parts and engines or for modifying contractor facilities.

Current slippages in the C–5A program will provide some immediate engine workload relief; however, timing of this project is sensitive to the phase out of TF39 production. Under current Air Force commitments for TF39 procurement, certain sub production lines will be closing early this fall and as these lines close it becomes more and more difficult and costly to re-establish production for add on procurement. The Air Force, in anticipating the availability of the proposed facility and its efficiencies, reduced its commitments for TF39 procurement by ten engines ($10M). If the facility is not provided, an additional engine procurement decision will have to be made this fall with this factor being a prime consideration. This situation also applies to the additional spare parts that would be needed if the facility were not approved.

The Air Force is convinced that the DOD study will support the need for an efficient overhaul complex at Kelly AFB. We know of no available single facility complex in the United States which would be capable of accommodating the quantity or type workload forecast for Kelly AFB. Even considering potential reductions in the total DOD flying program, it does not appear that the Kelly AFB jet engine workload (currently approximately 25% of the DOD total) could be distributed to other DOD facilities and industry. An attempt to disburse the Kelly workload—in particular the TF39—to other DOD facilities would also require a major increase in pipeline inventories and increase engine management problem. Additionally there is no other overhaul complex within the U.S. which has TF39 test cell capabilities. The contractor's assembly plant is not currently equipped for engine overhaul—these processes are quite different—and the high cost of establishing an overhaul complex at the plant would be passed to the Air Force as part of the overhaul contract. Further use of the contractor's plant would physically extend the overhaul pipeline and increase the depot stock level requirement, which in-turn, would increase the need for additional spare engine and component procurement and prolong production.

The proposed facility is to perform the engine tear-down and build-up portion of the overall engine overhaul process at Kelly AFB. As such it would be the central activity in the total engine overhaul complex which currently includes over 4000 trained personnel, a $30M investment in test cells, accessory and component overhaul capabilities, engineering and management support, a distribution network, etc. The proposed facility in addition to increasing internal productivity, will increase the effeciency and economic effectiveness of the entire overhaul complex by reducing the physical and functional span of control and this distribution network. It would be extremely costly to duplicate the resulting complex capabilities and efficiencies at any other location.

The Air Force recognizes that the DOD study may reveal that some adjustment of the workloads should take place but is nevertheless firmly convinced that the Kelly engine overhaul complex will be a vital part of the DOD capability. The need, timing and immediate savings are such that this project should be provided in the FY 1971 Military Construction Program.

House Report

The budget request contains $15,714,000 for an aircraft engine overhaul facility at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas. This facility is the first increment of a $280,000,000 construction program to modernize Air Force logistical facilities. However, Air Force witnesses were unable to identify the amount of engine overhaul and repair capability workload in this area. The Office of the Secretary of Defense is currently undertaking a study in this area. The Committee has denied the request for this facility pending the results of such a study. The

Committee feels that, in the interim, engine overhaul can be conducted in existing facilities at Kelly and that, due to the slippage in the C–5A program, TF–39 engines can be overhauled in the contractor's plant.

RECLAMA

Installation: Kelly Air Force Base, Tex.

Line item: Headquarters Facility

Budget request	$965,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	965,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project provides for the construction of an addition to the existing USAF Security Service Headquarters building at Kelly AFB. It will house the staff of the Security Service Headquarters personnel now located in two dormitory buildings and an off-base leased facility. The dormitory space is needed to house 262 personnel now located in off-base leased facilities. This project will place all Headquarters functions in one building releasing the rented facilities and the badly needed dormitory buildings.

The construction of this facility will result in an approximate savings of $223,000 annually.

It is requested that this project be restored to the FY 1971 Military Construction Appropriations Program.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Lowry Air Force Base, Colo.

Line Item: Technical Training Research Facility

Budget request	$559,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	559,000

JUSTIFICATION

This facility is urgently required to provide the Technical Training Division of the Air Force Systems Command Human Resources Laboratory the capability to perform research, development, test and evaluation of Air Force training media and instructional techniques. The facility will provide a capability to synthesize the state-of-the-art in automated and programmed instructions, instructional use of the computer, closed circuit television, audio-visual displays, as well as traditional instructional methods. While each of these instructional innovations has been individually successful, no research effort has yet attempted to combine them into integrated, automated systems to multiply their use and effectiveness in specific technical training applications. Comprehensive prototype advanced instructional systems will be developed which can combine these individually successful innovations into specialized configurations to satisfy specific training needs. Learners will be able to proceed at their own individual rate with materials and displays tailored to their particular characteristics and needs. The systems which are developed will be applicable to the majority of formal and informal training situations across a broad spectrum of education and training requirements. This will result in increased training efficiency and effectiveness and substantial savings resulting from a reduction of the instructor student ratio and reducing the training time of students. The research will also provide substantial training payoffs to all branches of the military with spinoffs to other education and training programs.

The facility is needed during this program cycle. The Technical Training Division is currently occupying temporary quarters originally designed as an airman barracks and later converted to administrative space. This space provides almost no in-house capability for experimental work. The existing audio-visual and other type training techniques and equipment cannot be fully exploited because of the inadequate space. A 1-year delay in constructing the facility would further delay initiation of needed programs to introduce advanced training concepts into the Air Force, particularly programs to exploit the use of sophisticated multi-media instructional technology with its attendant savings in manpower resources and increased student proficiency.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Military Airlift Command—Various

Line item: FY 70 and 71 MCP Major C–5A Terminals in the Continental United States

Budget request	$8,103,000
House action	−2,000,000
Restoration requested	2,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

The FY 70 and 71 MCP includes the minimum essential terminal construction for the major terminals at Dover, Travis, and Charleston to meet the wartime requirements. This construction will provide the following tons per day in terminal capability for emergencies:

Terminal	Current capacity	Future capacity
Travis	750	2,000
Dover	750	2,000
Charleston	600	1,500
McGuire	300	300
McChord	160	160
Tinker	200	200
Kelly	200	200
Norton	200	200

For a European contingency, the east coast terminals at Dover, Charleston, and McGuire would operate at maximum capacity. The balance of the cargo must be handled by the other terminals. For a Pacific contingency, Travis, McChord and Norton will be used to maximum capacity. The Air Force had previously programmed additional inland ports at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and Hill AFB, Utah, to provide the optimum terminal posture for either a major European or Pacific contingency. However, because of the extremely austere budget constraints, these plans have been deferred indefinitely. The cargo originally programmed through these bases must now be rerouted through the coastal ports adding to their workloads.

The FY 70 and 71 terminal construction projects at Travis, Dover, and Charleston cannot be reduced in scope without a serious adverse impact on the productivity of the military and CRAF airlift capability required to support the major war plans. The reduction of the C–5 force to 81 aircraft reduces the capability to deploy heavy outsized equipment during the important early phase of a contingency. However, this reduction does not materially impact the volume of critical airlift requirements that must be airlifted by both military and CRAF aircraft from the major CONUS terminals during the resupply phase.

HOUSE REPORT

The Committee has reduced the construction program in support of the C–5A aircraft by $2,000,000. This reduction is to be achieved by the elimination or reduction in scope of facilities at major C–5A terminals in the continental United States.

RECLAMA

Installation: Beale Air Force Base, Calif.

Line item: Aircraft Maintenance Dock

Budget request	$590,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	590,000

JUSTIFICATION

This facility is required to provide a protected area for the performance of scheduled inspections, landing gear retraction tests, aircraft weighing, major airframe repair, major technical order compliance and aircraft modifications. These functions are most effectively accomplished under cover where adequate lighting, compressed air and electrical power is available. At the present time, there are five aircraft docks available at Beale. Three of these are being used by the high priority SR–71 mission assigned to this Base. The two remaining spaces are not sufficient to support the 20 KC–135's and 15 B–52's also at Beale. Our normal authorization for this number of aircraft would be five docks. The dock requested in this program will support our most urgent requirements and will bring the available facilities up to only 60% of the normal authorization. At the present time, much of the work must be performed in the open and is subject to weather delays which adversely affect the maintenance scheduling effectiveness and operationally ready rates.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.

Line item: Refueling vehicle parking area

Budget request	$98,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	98,000

JUSTIFICATION

In addition to supporting the B–52 aircraft, the SAC refuelers support ADC aircraft based at Grand Forks. Present parking area permits the parking of only ten refuelers without violating safety criteria. Other refuelers and support equipment must be parked on an unpaved, soft area and often must be towed to hard ground frequently carrying foreign objects onto the flight line. The one entrance/exit in the parking area is not conducive to good safety practice. Also, during the frequent periods of hauling munitions past the parking area, refuelers about to exit the area must stop since there is insufficient room to maneuver through the exit. This has caused delays in aircraft refueling schedules. Further, the very narrow paved access between the parking area and road necessitates extremely sharp vehicle turning. This is an unsafe practice for refuelers. The proposed facility would eliminate these undesirable features. If the project is denied, the unsafe and ineffective operation will prevail.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.

Line item: Aircraft runup facility

Budget request	$179,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	179,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project will provide the necessary pavement, foundations and utilities to allow installation of prefabricated sound suppression units at the aircraft power check pads. The addition of the sound suppression will eliminate the serious health hazard which now exists for personnel who must work on the aircraft and its engines during the process or trimming newly installed engines. It will also eliminate the communications interference caused by this noise in base administrative areas up to one mile away and the disturbance in the surrounding civilian community.

When a new or overhauled jet engine is installed in a jet aircraft or the installed engine has malfunctioned, it must be trimmed to match its performance parameters to the ductwork of that individual aircraft and to insure that it develops the specific power. This trimming normally takes approximately one hour per engine. Much of this time, the engine is operated at full and afterburner power. Current jet engines running at maximum power generate noise levels which are a serious hazard to personnel in the near field. For example, the J–79 engine which is used in the F–4C aircraft provides 145–150 Decibles of noise when operated in afterburner power. This level will permanently destroy all hearing in the unprotected ear and is bordering on the levels which will cause damage to the body's internal organs. Obviously moving further away from the engine will attentuate the noise somewhat; however, sound levels which can insidiously damage human hearing can exist up to ¼ mile from the source. Since this damage is painless, the victim does not realize he has been injured.

The Air Force has recognized this problem for some time and has implemented many measures to protect its personnel from noise. Personal protection devices and various types of sound suppression equipment have been provided at many locations and is programmed at others. These projects are part of an overall Anti Sound Pollution Program and are vital for the protection of our personnel and civilian communities.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Nellis Air Force Base, Nev.

Line item: Post Office

Budget request	$239,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	239,000

JUSTIFICATION

The postal function at this installation is presently being performed in a facility which was constructed in 1942. This facility is now grossly inadequate with respect to both the security that must be afforded mail and the square footage required for effectively processing mail. Because of its deteriorated condition and severe space limitations, this facility cannot be economically rehabilitated.

A Post Office Survey conducted in May 1969 shows that approximately a million and a half pounds of mail will be processed at this installation during calendar year 1971. If in fact, this new facility is not approved, we anticipate a severe degradation in personal mail service which will affect both the civilian and military population of this installation. More importantly, we know that the processing of high value supply items, weapon systems pouches, and classified and unclassified official correspondence for the military units at Nellis will be severely hindered.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Nellis Air Force Base, Nev.

Line item: Electrical Distribution System

Budget request	$282,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	282,000

JUSTIFICATION

Specialized range equipment is now available and definite power requirements must be met in order to obtain the best performance of the range equipment. The accuracy of the equipment is dependent upon highly reliabble power, regulated within narrow limits of variance in voltage, amperage, and frequency. Commercial power maintains reliable 60 cycle current. The electric power now used fluctuates due to factors inherent in the method of generation (gasoline or diesel driven). In addition, power fluctuation can damage this specialized equipment and degrade or negate the test results. At least $100,000 will be saved within five years as a result of reduced fuel, maintenance, and overhaul costs that are required to support the present generators. Loss of test data as a result of power outages cannot be accurately assessed, however, there is an intangible loss of dollars associated with this loss. Negotiations are continuing with Nevada Power Company in order to resolve several alternative methods of providing the required power service.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND—RECLAMAS

Base	Line item	Appropriation request	House action	Restoration requested
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex	Engine test facility	$75,000	0	+$75,000
George Air Force Base, Calif	do	134,000	0	+134,000
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho	do	71,000	0	+71,000
Nellis Air Force Base, Nev	do	129,000	0	+129,000
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C	do	75,000	0	+75,000
Total		484,000	0	+484,000

JUSTIFICATION

These projects will provide the necessary pavement, foundations, and utilities to allow installation of prefabricated sound suppression units on the base engine test stands. The necessary engine mounting, restraining fixtures and control room now exist at these locations. The addition of the sound suppression will eliminate the serious health hazard which now exists for personnel required to work in the area immediately around the engine and will also eliminate the communications interference caused by this noise in the base administrative areas. Additionally, the disturbance the engine testing noise is now causing in the surrounding civilian communities will be eliminated.

After base level overhaul or repair, and prior to installation in an aircraft, jet engines must be tested to insure the efficiency of the repairs. These tests require four to six hours per engine with the engine running at maximum power much of the time. Current jet engines running at maximum power generate noise levels which are a serious hazard to personnel in the near Field. For example, the J–79 engine which is used in the F–4C aircraft produces 145–150 Decibles of noise when operated in afterburner power. This level will permanently destroy all hearing in the unprotected ear and is bordering on the levels which will cause damage to the body's internal organs. Obviously moving further away from the engine will attenuate the noise somewhat; however, sound levels which can insidiously damage human hearing can exist up to one quarter mile from the source. Since this damage is painless, the victim does not realize he has been injured.

The Air Force recognized this problem for some time, and has implemented many measures to protect its personnel from noise. Various types of personnel protection devices, and sound suppression equipment, has been provided at many locations, and is programmed at others. These projects are part of an overall Anti-Sound Pollution program, and are vital for the protection of our personnel and the elimination of sound intrusion on the surrounding military and civilian communities.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Hahn Air Base, Germany

Line item: Aircraft Weapons Arming/Disarming Pad

Budget request	$70,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	70,000

JUSTIFICATION

Prior to, or after return from flight, when live ordnance is carried, the aircraft and its weapons systems must be armed or disarmed. This function consists of connecting arming wires and charging guns. During this potentially hazardous operation, it is possible for a gun or rocket to inadvertently fire. Therefore, it is mandatory that the weapons not be pointed at or turned through populated areas when the systems are "Hot". The size of the present arming/disarming pad is insufficient to accommodate the required four fighter aircraft at one time, and is so located that hot aircraft cannot proceed from the pad to the runway without exposing other aircraft waiting for take off to their line of fire. Additionally, when other aircraft are waiting for take off the fighter aircraft cannot taxi past them to be armed. These delays degrade the combat responsiveness of the Tactical Fighter Aircraft.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Ramstein Air Base, Germany

Line item: Avionics Shop

Budget request	$507,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	507,000

JUSTIFICATION

The existing Avionics Facility at Ramstein AB is now adequate to support the current mission. It must be expanded to accommodate the assignment of the 26th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing and the conversion from the clear weather RF–101 and F–100 aircraft to the all weather RF–4C, F–4D, and F–4E aircraft. These aircraft have additional sensors and other highly complex avionics equipment. Deferral of this project would force continued inefficient operation of this function.

The normal Tactical Reconnaissance Wing's Avionics requirement is 22,000 SF of space, which is 5,000 SF more than what is now available at Ramstein, notwithstanding the fact that the 26th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing's requirement far exceeds those of a standard Tactical Fighter Wing. This organization supports a RF–4C and an F–4E squadron plus an additional Dual Based Rote F–4D squadron. They accomplish the field level avionics work for the F–4E squadron assigned to Erding AB. Approximately 25 other aircraft are assigned to the Base and approximately 500 aircraft transient through this station each month. Additionally, this Base has recently been designated as the contingency Aerial Port of embarkation to support the Army, located in the Palatinate Region.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom

Line item: Aircraft Fueling Support Facility

Budget request	$64,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	64,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project will provide a single facility for the administration of aircraft fueling operations and the quality control of petroleum products. Flight safety requirements necessitate that base level fuel tests be made on a daily, continuing basis. As a safety insurance factor, a single facility to administer all functions related to the receipt, storage, issue and testing of aircraft fuels and lubricants is a necessity. The present fuels support operations and quality control functions are located in three World War II buildings which are badly deteriorated and present a risk to fuel testing. Additionally, heat for the present buildings is provided by tent stoves which constitute a serious fire hazard and limits the volume of testing. Approval of this project will provide a single facility to administer the fueling operations at this base in an efficient manner and without the existing safety hazards.

HOUSE REPORT

Deferred.

RECLAMA

Installation: Izmir Air Stations, Turkey

Line item: Dependent School

Budget request	$990,000
House action	0
Restoration requested	990,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project is urgently required to provide acceptable adequate school facilities for dependents of Department of Defense personnel assigned to the Izmir area. Current school facilities, which consist of two converted multistory tobacco warehouses, are grossly inadequate for educational purposes. Existing classrooms are small and have interior columns which hamper effective teaching. Over half of the classrooms lack adequate ventilation. There is no central heat; classrooms are heated by oil space heaters. Hallways are narrow and stairways are inadequate for student traffic. Playground space is inadequate and must be shared by both elementary and high school students. To reach the playground, the children must cross two busy streets. The entire school complex is located in the industrial section of downtown Izmir which hardly qualifies as an acceptable educational site.

Deferral of this project will require continued use of a grossly inadequate educational facility.

ADDITIONAL ITEM REQUEST

Installation: Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Line item: Alteration and Addition to National Military Control Center

Budget request	$4,080,000
House action	Not considered
Amount requested by this action	$4,080,000

JUSTIFICATION

The project provides alteration and addition to a portion of two floors in the Pentagon in order to provide a secure, centrally located National Military Command Center (NMCC) where a continuously operating watch team and/or the Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) of the Joint Chiefs of Staff can efficiently and sufficiently support the National Command Authorities (NCA), in exercising strategic direction of the Armed Forces and other national resources throughout the entire spectrum of conflict. Interim Operational Capability Date for use of space is January 1972. The requirement is generated by the necessity to obtain and analyze strategic politico/military information, to assist the National Command Authorities (NCA) in making decisions regarding the controlled application of military force in the accomplishment of political and national objectives, and to monitor the employment of forces in order to insure effective actions. The present NMCC is extremely space limited such that the capability of the JCS EOP is seriously degraded in responding to the numerous and varied world-wide crisis situations. The present NMCC of some 30,000 square feet precludes adequate staff augmentation space, as well as space for equipment required to receive, process and analyze all aspects of crisis. At the peak of activity dealing with a major crisis, the number of augmentation personnel required is approximately 298, plus an additional 40 visitors representing the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other executive governmental agencies/offices participating in or responsible for the implementation of NCA decisions.

HOUSE REPORT

Requirement did not develop in time for House consideration.

ADD-ON

Installation: Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colo.

Line item: Addition to Aerospace Data Facility

Budget request	$8,000,000
House action	Not considered
Amount requested by this action	8,000,000

JUSTIFICATION

Construction of an Addition to the Aerospace Data Facility is needed to provide the capability to properly support the increased mission at this location. In order to provide for increased tracking and data reception from space vehicles, adequate facilities are required to obtain the data in real time and transmit it to selected recipients. Due to the stringent criteria governing the type of construction and materials used, there are no facilities available for this purpose. Construction of this facility is required in this time period in order to be compatible with equipment installation schedules.

HOUSE REPORT

Requirement did not develop in time for House consideration.

CONGRESSIONAL ADD-ON

Installation: Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont.

Line item: Air Base Group Headquarters

Budget request	0
House action	0
Amount requested by this action	$1,202,000

JUSTIFICATION

Remarks/Reasons for Restoration

This project is required to provide usable consolidated space for the Base Commander and key staff functions including Administration, Comptroller, Finance and Accounting, Base Procurement, Wing Safety, Civilian Personnel, Special Services, and Family Services. Two hundred twenty personnel in these functions presently work in six temporary wood frame World War II buildings which are totally inadequate and are in widely scattered locations on base. These buildings cannot be economically repaired or upgraded to support base requirements and their present condition constitutes a fire hazard. Savings of approximately $80,000 annually will be realized upon the completion of this project through reduction of operations and maintenance costs, and more efficient utilization of personnel and transportation. This consolidation will permit the reduction of seven clerical personnel and one reproduction equipment operator.

HOUSE REPORT

Not applicable.

CORRESPONDENCE

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C., July 28, 1970.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee,
Suite 1235, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You now have pending before your subcommittee the Military Construction Appropriations Bill for FY 1971. Included in this bill is an appropriation in the amount of $2,071,000 for improving and expanding existing waste collection/treatment facilities at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This money is urgently needed for TAFB in order to complete the final stage of the multi-phased program that began back in 1967 to provide for treatment of waste discharges from the installation. I would like to urge that you give favorable consideration to this appropriation for TAFB, and I look forward to hearing from you soon about this matter.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely,

RED R. HARRIS,
U. S. Senate.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1970.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Appropriations Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing in reference to Bill (H.R. 17970), making appropriations for military construction and family housing for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

I would like to express particular support for appropriations for the construction of new facilities at White Oak, Maryland, for the Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL), Department of the Army.

The Harry Diamond Laboratories is currently located in the northwest section of Washington, D.C., at the site formerly occupied by the National Bureau of Standards. This organization grew out of the defense work of the National Bureau of Standards during World War II. In 1953 it was separated from the National Bureau of Standards and established as an Army fuze laboratory, first under the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and now under the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Since 1956, when the National Bureau of Standards announced its plan to move to Gaithersburg, Maryland, HDL has been trying to acquire suitable permanent facilities. Construction of facilities and refurbishing the old NBS buildings at the present location to eliminate the overcrowded conditions have been disapproved by GSA because of National Capital Planning Commission and GSA plans for the future use of this site. Assignment of a portion of this site has already been approved by Public Law 90-553, and GSA has requested that HDL plan to complete its relocation by 1975. Future plans for the old NBS

site include use by headquarters of the Organization of American States, twenty-five chanceries for Foreign Governments, and a Federal office complex. GSA has notified HDL that a portion of the current HDL facilities may be required as early as February 1, 1971.

In 1957 a Department of Defense Study Group recommended that HDL be located on unused land of the Naval Ordinance Laboratory at White Oak, Maryland, and that a three year funding program for relocation by 1975 be approved. These recommendations were accepted in December 1967 by the Department of Defense. Transfer of 137 acres of land for this purpose was approved by Congress in 1968.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C., October 1, 1970.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Senate Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: When the Senate Armed Services Committee was considering the military construction authorization bill, it included an item of $420,000 for replacing two control towers at Whiting Auxiliary Field at Milton, Florida. The antiquated wooden structures now being used have contributed to accidents and injuries and to one death. Although funds for this replacement have been included in the Fiscal 1973 program, it would appear that earlier replacement is not only desirable but necessary; and as passed by the Senate, $420,000 for this replacement was provided in the authorization bill.

I will appreciate any consideration your Subcommittee may give to including funds for this replacement in the appropriations measure currently before you.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours faithfully,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., September 23, 1970.

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Senate Appropriations Committee.

DEAR MIKE: I know you will recall that Hurricane Celia dealt significant damage to the Corpus Christi, Texas, area earlier this year. Among the damaged facilities were certain vital structures at the Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi, including existing hospital facilities.

I wish to respectfully call the attention of the subcommittee to the need for appropriations in fiscal 1971 for repair of Corpus Christi Naval Air Station facilities damaged by Hurricane Celia. Additionally, I believe it would be in the taxpayers' interest to accelerate construction of the new Navy hospital at the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, in order to meet medical requirements of the base without necessitating extensive costs for permanent repair of the old facilities which are obsolete.

I wish to inform the subcommittee of my complete support for any Defense Department request for additional appropriations in these matters, and respectfully request the subcommittee to fully consider the need for additional funds for repair of facilities at Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, and for accelerated construction of the Navy Hospital there.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN G. TOWER.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., September 23, 1970.

Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MIKE: In a short time, the Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations will be meeting to consider the Military Construction Appropriations Bill for 1971. There are certain projects in Texas for which funds are urgently needed. These projects are located in Corpus Christi, the city that was so severely damaged by Hurricane Celia, and San Antonio.

The two projects that are needed in Corpus Christi both concern the Naval Air Station located there. First, there is an urgent need for $13.428 million to repair and restore the Naval Air Station after the tremendous damage that was done to it by Hurricane Celia. This amount is based on the estimate made by the Department of the Navy after the Hurricane. It is my understanding that the Senate Armed Services Committee will authorize these funds in the Military Construction Authorization Bill. Second, it is important that the $1.9 million included in the House version of the Military Construction Appropriations Bill for construction of the new Naval hospital in Corpus Christi be retained in the Senate's version of this bill. This project is badly needed and has been delayed too long.

In the San Antonio area, there are two projects that are very important to the people and economy of that city. First, I urge the Subcommittee to restore the $15,741,000 authorized for the construction of an aircraft engine overall facility at Kelly Air Force Base that was deleted from the Military Construction Appropriations Bill by the House Appropriations Committee. This facility, which is authorized in the Military Construction Authorization Bill, will not only be a cost saving operation for the Air Force but will also provide improved working conditions for 2000 defense workers at Kelly Air Force Base. Second, I urge the Committee to retain the $15 million provided by the House's version of the Military Construction Appropriations Bill for the construction of a new dormitory complex and electrical distribution system for the Medical Field Service School at Fort Sam Houston. The present facilities do not adequately meet the present needs of this important military installation.

On behalf of the communities that are concerned about these important projects, I thank you for your help and consideration.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RALPH W. YARBOROUGH.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1970.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1235 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR ALAN: The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate has added control towers in the sum of $420,000 to its Military Construction program at NAS, Whiting Field, in my District. The need for this project is great. There have been fatal accidents as a result of old, substandard control towers. This need had not been fully established at the time that the Appropriations bill was approved by the House. After the matter was called to my attention, I made strong representations to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the authorization was approved in the amount of $420,000. Mr. Rivers has assured me that he understands the need for the control towers and that his Committee will accept the item in conference.

This letter is written to respectfully urge that funds now be approved in the Appropriations bill for Military Construction which is before your Committee.

I assure you that the need is a very serious one and that I will be most appreciative if this much needed addition can have your support.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

BOB SIKES.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., September 30, 1970.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I most urgently request your personal consideration in having included in the Military Construction Appropriations Bill for 1971 the amount of $13,428,000 for repair and restoration work on damage caused by Hurricane Celia at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, in accordance with Senator Yarborough's letter of September 23.

It is my understanding from Senate sources that the authority to appropriate these funds is provided in the general "Act of God" language contained in the authorization bill. Both Mendel Rivers and Bob Sikes have assured me that if these funds are put in the bill in the Senate, they will retain them in conference consideration.

Mr. Chairman, survival of the military function in the South Texas area which I represent, is absolutely dependent on approval of this repair and restoration money at this time. Our area has been sorely hit by a natural disaster and if we lose the military, then we not only have been terribly damaged, but permanently so.

Corpus Christi is, unfortunately, one of approximately 15 cities throughout the nation listed as an area of "substantial unemployment" in excess of 6%. Among the unemployed are many of our minority Latin American population. Military functions at the Naval Air Station have a commendable record for employment of well-qualified Latin Americans who would be acutely affected should we fail to be successful in securing restoration funds.

Please be assured of my personal gratitude for your consideration, interest, and efforts on this matter of vital importance to the South Texas area.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN YOUNG.

CAPITOL HILL SOUTHEAST CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, D.C., September 26, 1970.

Senator RICHARD RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Defense
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: Last summer, when the Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association first learned about the request for a new school building near Bolling Airbase, it investigated the problem. Many airforce men reside in the area, but negroes and foreigners are also sending their children to school.

The Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association felt that the fliers and other personnel who were constantly risking their lives for this country and to protect this Nation's Capital (in case of attack) were entitled to protection for their children in school or, and, on their way to school.

Overcrowding exists across the Anacostia, and the armed forces personnel contribute their share to the increase in school population; however, they are entitled to adequate school facilities and should not be bused miles across the City to school. Busing is very dangerous.

Additional policemen cannot stop all of the attacks on military children. The cost would be prohibitive and continuous. Also police are needed elsewhere. To build the school nearer where the children live will help. Please do not keep the military worried about the safety of their children. Also, the teachers hired will be better qualified; that group will insist on qualified teachers.

72 Representatives and 12 Senators live on Capitol Hill; all have to send their children to school elsewhere; it is not fair, but YOU can insist that a school with well-prepared teachers be sent to it . . . for the armed forces personnel.

Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association urges you to assist the military and also to assist the heavy overcrowding now in that area. A crisis now exists there, and you can help by insisting on that school. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH DRAPER, *Secretary.*

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C. October 5, 1970.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MIKE: On September 29th, the Senate passed the Military Construction Act, which includes a $1.6 million authorization for water and air pollution abatement at the Badger Army Ammunition Plant in Baraboo, Wisconsin. This full amount is included in the Military Construction appropriations bill passed by the House.

You may recall that last March I wrote to you concerning the funding of the $1.6 million request. As I pointed out in that letter, the funds are very important for eliminating the serious pollution problems existing now at the ammunition plant. I would like to mention again my deep interest in this matter. It is my hope that the Military Construction Appropriations subcommittee will vote the full amount of funds needed.

I appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senator.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., October 5, 1970.

Hon. JOHN CHAFEE,
Secretary of the Navy,
The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: Facilties at the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station damaged by Hurricane Celia deserve rapid repair, in the interests of a continued strong national defense.

Damages estimated to facilities on this base are about $13 million. But in testimony before the Senate Appropriations Military Construction subcommittee, Admiral W. M. Enger, commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, requested fiscal 1971 appropriations of only $3.4 million. It is my understanding that plans are going forward for repair of the remaining facilities through the reprogramming of existing funds.

I believe Congress has been extremely cost conscious in recent years and has provided the Navy with only the funds necessary for maintaining a strong national defense. I am concerned that reprogramming may divert funds from other vital projects.

I am therefore asking the subcommittee to provide appropriations which will enable complete restoration of hurricane damaged facilities at the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station. In order to bolster this request, I respectfully ask you to provide the subcommittee with a supplemental request for funds necessary to make full repairs.

I make this request in complete support of efforts to provide for our national defense.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. TOWER.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., October 5, 1970.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MIKE: This is to express my strong support for appropriations this year to repair facilities at the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station damaged by Hurricane Celia, and for full funding for a new aircraft engine-overhaul facility at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio.

Damage to the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station has been estimated at more than $13 million. Admiral W. M. Enger, commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, in testimony before your subcommittee on September 17, requested $3.4 million for fiscal 1971 appropriations to repair eight buildings damaged by the hurricane. It is my understanding that the Navy plans to make the additional repairs by reprogramming existing funds. This raises two concerns: 1) Since the Congress has appropriately been extremely cost conscious in recent years, reprogramming would divert funds from projects already considered by the Congress to be necessary; and 2) The large disparity between the damage estimate and the funding request is interpreted locally as a hesitancy on the part of the Navy to completely and rapidly repair the damaged facilities.

I am asking the Defense Department to formulate a supplemental budget request seeking Congressional appropriations for repair of these damaged facilities.

I therefore respectfully request the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee to provide sufficient funds for complete repair of facilities at the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, which fulfills a vital role in our national defense capability.

I also take this opportunity to respectfully request full funding of the $15,471,000 request for construction for a new aircraft engine-overhaul facility at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio. The Air Force has made a complete explanation to the subcommittee in behalf of this request and I believe it deserves the full consideration of the subcommittee.

Thank you for your kind attention of these matters, both vital to Texas and to our nation's defense.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. TOWER.

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